

ART XXXVIII.—*The Colliery, Harbour, Lime, and Iron Tokens of West Cumberland.* By THE PRESIDENT.

Communicated at Langholm, July 12th, 1898.

THIS paper appeared in the programme of our Langholm meeting under the misleading title of “Local Tokens,” whereas it is really an account of “The Colliery, Harbour, Lime, and Iron tokens of West Cumberland” only, and does not include the money tokens of that district. How it came to be written is thus.—In 1876 our member, the late Mr. Wm. Jackson, F.S.A., exhibited at the first annual meeting of the Cumberland Association for the Advancement of Literature and Science two cases of tokens. On them he made the following remarks:—

I offer for your inspection in the large case, a good, but by no means complete, collection of the Colliery Tokens* of Cumberland, though, I am proud to believe, thanks to the kindness of several gentlemen, by far the best gathering of these very interesting pieces ever brought together in one hand; and in the small case a few specimens of the money tokens issued by John Wilkinson. The money tokens, to which the Wilkinson ones, and far the greater number belong, were mostly issued by grantees who obtained from the government of the day the privilege of coining to a certain amount, and then, entering into a contract with the die sinkers, mostly resident at Birmingham, gained from the privilege, after the payment of all expenses, a profit of, it might be, 50 per cent. The Colliery Tokens belong to an entirely different species, although some of them did get into circulation as pennies, half-pennies, and farthings, according to their relative sizes. Most of the collieries shipped coal, which, therefore, had to be carted to the different harbours on the coast, and, in order to secure their safe delivery, the agent at the depôt handed to each carter one of these checks to denote that his load was duly delivered, and

* Mr. Jackson includes the Harbour, Lime, and Iron Tokens under the designation of Colliery Tokens, as distinguished from “money tokens.” Check Tokens might be suggested as a name for this class.

according

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 for carting, did he receive. They were, in fact, promises to pay an understood amount, as irrespective of their own intrinsic value, as the paper of a five pound note is of the amount it is pledged for.

Some of the tokens in the case are remarkably rare, and ought to be of interest to you. The second on the first line, bearing the word "Whingill" on the obverse with the date 1679, No. 2 *infra*, is worthy of notice, as an evidence of the activity of the coal trade at Whitehaven, at that period. The first and second on the second line, Nos. 8 and 9, indicate two old owners of the Moresby Manor, before it came into the Lowther hands; the first has the Fletcher Arms on the obverse and their crest on the reverse; the second has the Brougham Arms on the obverse, and Moresby on the reverse. The third, No. 10, with its crest of the Lawsons reminds us that that family once held the manor of Hensingham, and the last on the same line, No. 12, with the dragon of the Lowthers, the word "Clifton" and the date 1735, has a peculiar interest in connection with the tokens I shall speak of last of all. The only other I shall notice in this is the brass, the first in the last row, No. 31, which I am disposed to believe unique. It belongs to the sixteenth century; I suspect was issued by the Porters of Weary Hall, and with its quaint little men and pack horses is a possession of which a collector may well feel proud. But I must hasten to say a few words about the tokens in the small case.*

By the kindness of Mrs. Wm. Jackson the large case has been added to the treasures of the *Bibliotheca Jacksoniana* in Tullie House, Carlisle. The case contains 35 tokens. The tokens are not arranged chronologically, but are arranged in groups, more or less corresponding with the West Cumberland Coal fields as defined by the late Mr. Isaac Fletcher, M.P., F.R.S., in his invaluable paper on *The Archaeology of the West Cumberland Coal Trade*, read

* Copied from a newspaper report of the first annual meeting of the Cumberland Association for the Advancement of Literature and Science, held at Whitehaven, May 1st, 1876. The small case contained four of the Wilkinson money tokens, but the contents do not come within the limits of this paper. Mr. Jackson afterwards invited the present writer to draw up a detailed account of the tokens in the large case, and this is that account, much delayed by various circumstances.

before

before this Society on December 10, 1877.* To it we are much indebted and shall frequently refer. Perhaps it may be as well to commence with a quotation from it:—

In any attempt to delineate the Archæology of the Cumberland Coal Trade, Whitehaven must occupy by far the most prominent place, not only from the extent and importance of its collieries, but because it is unquestionable that here coal was first worked in Cumberland for sale and exportation. Whitehaven owes its existence as a Town and Harbour entirely to the Coal Trade, and the Coal Trade was there initiated and has been carried on by one family and one family only,—the Lowthers. The history of the three is therefore inseparably united. †

Mr. Fletcher divides the West Cumberland Coal Fields into four, with which he deals under the following headings: The Whitehaven Coal Trade; the Harrington Coal Trade; the Workington Coal Trade; and the Maryport Coal Trade.

Much and valuable information is to be gained in a paper read before a meeting of the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers, ‡ by Mr. Alderman Moore, of Whitehaven, who says:—

Although it is not known that Sir Christopher Lowther took any decided steps towards opening out his coal property, it is quite certain that coal was both worked and exported to a limited extent at Whitehaven during his lifetime.§ A print is extant depicting “The South-east Prospect of Whitehaven in the year 1642,” from which it will be seen that Whitehaven was at that date a mere village, consisting apparently of some forty or fifty houses with a little chapel. Eight vessels are shown sheltering in a harbour that had been formed by the running out of a short pier or mole from the south side of the creek, on the site of the present old quay. The

* Printed in these *Transactions*, Vol. III, pp. 266—313.

† *Ibid.* p. 267.

‡ On Thursday, 21st January, 1894, reported in *The Cumberland Pacquet*, of June 28 of that year. I have to thank Mr. Cranstoun of the *Carlisle Patriot* for calling my attention to this important paper, and for the loan of a copy.

§ Sir Christopher Lowther died in 1644.

feature in the print to which most interest attaches is the train of horses, shewn in the foreground, carrying packs or bags on their backs and wending their way past the old Flatt Hall, in the direction of the harbour. It is the general opinion that these bags contained coal.

We are now in a position to deal with the tokens in the case, one by one, commencing with those belonging to the Whitehaven Coal Trade, but including therein harbour, lime and iron tokens, as well as coal.

1. *Ob.* In the field, in bold Roman capitals,

WHITE
HAVEN

Above and below is some slight ornamentation, groups of pellets.

R. In the field, in same capitals, as on the obverse,

HAR
BOUR

Similar ornamentation. Brass. Size $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch

This is a coarse coin, which I am inclined to assign to an early date, to the time of Sir Christopher Lowther, who died in 1644, but there is nothing on this token to connect it with the Lowthers, a fact in accordance with Alderman Moore's statement that :—

It is not known that Sir Christopher Lowther took any decided steps towards opening out his coal property

Mr. John Thomlinson of the stamp office, Whitehaven, a gentleman of great local knowledge, and himself a collector of local tokens, is strongly of opinion that this token is not a Coal token, but a Harbour token. He says :—

It was given in the olden time by the Harbour collector to the master of a vessel when the Harbour dues had been paid, and had to be delivered up to the Harbour master or some one else before the vessel was allowed to leave the port.

One

One would have thought that something of a larger size would have been more convenient for such a purpose. Can this be one of the "brass tokens inscrib'd Whitehaven" ordered to be issued in 1705 (see Appendix No. I hereto), or perhaps one of those called in ?

2. *Ob.* In the field in Roman capitals,

1 WHIN 6
7 GILL 9

Between Arabic figures, forming the date 1679. There is elaborate ornamentation, consisting of groups of small pellets and mullets; and also two small towers or castles.

R. In the field in bold Roman capitals

WFC

and ornamentation similar to that upon the obverse. Two small sexfoils are punched upon the reverse.

Copper. Size 1 inch.

This is a neat and well struck coin, with which we begin to get upon firm ground. Sir John Lowther, who was an infant when his father, Sir Christopher Lowther, died in 1644, took the very greatest interest in the extension of the trade of Whitehaven, and the development of his coal mines. Alderman Moore says :—

Indeed he may be truly regarded as the founder of the Whitehaven collieries. Perhaps the first action of Sir John Lowther in carrying out his project of working his coal at Whitehaven was to acquire, as far as possible, all the land round about the scene of his intended operations. In 1666 he obtained from King Charles II. a grant of such lands that had belonged to the dissolved monastery of St. Bees, but which still continued in the possession of the Crown,* and in 1678

*The Lowthers had acquired the manor of St. Bees, and its valuable rights by purchase from the Wyberghs, who had purchased from the Chaloners, who had had a grant from the Crown on the dissolution of the monasteries. See a paper by the late Wm. Jackson, F.S.A. "The Chaloners, Lords of the Manor of St. Bees. *Transactions, Cumberland and Westmorland Association for the Advancement of Literature and Science.* Part VI., p. 47. Reprinted in *Cumberland and Westmorland Papers and Pedigrees*, Vol. II., p. 1., published by this Society.

he

he procured a further grant of the land between high and low water marks. These matters being settled, Sir John proceeded to carry out the ambition of his life.*

It is noteworthy that this well struck coin is dated 1679, the year immediately following that in which Sir John acquired the foreshore, but at this date the Lowthers had not acquired the Whingill Colliery. The Whingill Colliery at the later date of 1693 consisted of a few shallow pits in the neighbourhood of Keekle, Hensingham, and at Priestgill near Keekle Beck, and was worked by Mr. William Christian.† Whether the two little towers or castles on the obverse have any meaning or allusion I do not know, nor can I explain the WFC. on the reverse; it may be the initials of some colliery, or of the name of some colliery lessee or worker.‡ The meaning of Whingill on the obverse is well known. Mr. Alderman Moore says of the Whitehaven collieries :—

Approximately the colliery working workings, past and present, may be taken to extend from Lowca Beck on the north to Tarn Flat Hall on the south, and from the Bateman Fault, near Keekle Beck, on the east to 2½ miles seaward on the west. At an early date the pits on the north-east side of Whitehaven were styled the Whingill collieries, and those on the south-west side the Howgill collieries. In fact the valley which lies between Whitehaven and St. Bees divides them.§

The two little towers or castles may have some allusion, not to Whitehaven Castle, a name which was not then in

* Alderman Moore, *ut ante*.

† This information is supplied by Mr. Alderman Moore from an original letter written to Sir John Lowther by his agent, Mr. William Gilpin.

‡ Mr. Alderman Moore suggests William Fletcher Christian; not, of course, the far famed mutineer of the *Bounty*. I cannot find such a name in the Christian pedigree, nor is it likely there would be one until after the marriage of the mutineer's father with the daughter of Jacob Fletcher, of Morland Close, supposed to have been a distant connection of the Cockermonth Fletchers.

§ Mr. Alderman Moore, *ut ante*.

use, but to what I cannot say; hardly to buildings at the pit mouths. Nor do I understand the two punched sexfoils.

3. *Ob.* Shield of the Lowther Arms (six annulets, 3.2.1.).
Legend,

WHITEHAVEN

R. J.L. in script capitals entwined into a monogram with the same letters written backwards.

Copper. Size 1 inch.

4. *Ob.* Shield of the Lowther Arms (six annulets, 3.2.1.) with full faced helmet, dragon crest, and mantling.

R. Script capital letters L.O.W.T.H.E.R. entwined into a monogram.

Copper. Size $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

5. *Ob.* Lowther dragon crest.

R. Script capital letters, L.O.W.T.H.E.R. entwined into a monogram similar to, but not quite the same as that on No. 4.

Brass. Size $\frac{7}{8}$ inch.

These coins must have been in use at the Lowther colleries at the end of the seventeenth century. No. 5 is a poor coin, and the two others, though much superior to it, are nothing like so well struck as No 2.

6. *Ob.* In the field W.S. Legend in Roman capitals,

WHITEHAVEN 1825

R. In the field large figure 4. Legend,

IRON ORE TICKET.

Copper. Size $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

A very plain, modern, business-like token. In point of date it is an interloper here, but Mr. Jackson appears to have arranged the tokens in the frame so as to bring together those belonging to any one locality, or coal field. Enquiry at the Harbour Office, Whitehaven, failed to elicit any information as to W.S., there being no books there that go back beyond thirty years. Mr. Tomlinson,
however

however, states that W.S. stands for William Smith, of Birmingham, who worked the High House Mines, Frisington, in 1825. Mr. W. Fletcher tells me that William Smith (whether the same, or a son, or another of the clan) had an Iron Ore pit at Frisington in 1855 and later.

The large 4 on one side may refer to bogies.* Mr. Alderman Moore writes:—

Formerly before weighing came into vogue at Iron Ore Mines in this district the miners were paid by the Pit Ton, consisting of 4 bogies, and weighing two imperial tons and upwards.

8. *Ob.* Shield of the arms of Pickering. Erm. a lion rampant, with helmet over shield, and mantling. Crest, a griffin's head erased. Legend,

BANKLAND COLLIERY.

R. A script capital G. entwined in monogram, with the same backwards. In the exergue, the date 1760.

Copper. Size $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

This is a poor token, whose edges have been clipped. It is also a puzzling one, for the Pickerings, whose arms it bears, disappeared from Cumberland long before 1760. The last male heir of the Pickerings, Sir Christopher (son of that Sir Christopher Pickering who married the wealthy heiress of the Moresbys), died in the reign of Henry VIII. His daughter and heiress, Ann, was thrice married, and her son, Sir Henry Weston, by her first husband. Sir Francis Weston, sold all the Pickering estates in Cumberland, with his mother's concurrence, prior to her death in 1582.† There is no reason why the Pickerings should not have worked a colliery in the sixteenth century, with a token bearing their arms. Their successors may have continued the old pattern of

* *Bogie*=a sledge on wheels; *vide* Dickinson's *Glossary of Words and Phrases pertaining to the Dialect of Cumberland*.

† Whellan's *History of Cumberland*, pp. 417, 418.

token, varying the date from time to time. Bankland Colliery is the eastern or land section of the Workington Colliery, formerly worked by the Curwen family. It is quite separate and distinct from the Chapel Bank or seaward section of Workington Colliery which was lost by an influx of the sea in 1837.

I do not know who or what G.G. may stand for.

8. *Ob.* Shield with arms of Fletcher, a cross engrailed, between four roundels, each charged with a pheon. Legend,

MARTIS NON CUPID(INIS)

the last four letters being obliterated.

R. The crest of Fletcher, a horse's head, which should be charged with a trefoil, but the injured state of this token makes it impossible to say whether this is the case or not.

Brass. Size $\frac{7}{8}$ inch.

This token must have belonged to one of the Fletchers of Moresby, who were early and persistent rivals of the Lowthers in commercial matters. In 1680 the Fletchers tried to set up a rival pier and harbour to Whitehaven at Parton, a place not far distant, but Sir John Lowther got them restrained by order of the Court of Chancery. In 1695 the Lamplughs took up the Parton scheme, but the Court of Chancery again restrained them. Sir John, however, allowed them to restore an old pier that existed there. The Lamplughs and Fletchers then joined forces, and introduced into Parliament a Bill for laying a duty on coals, and for making a harbour at Parton, but the Bill failed: opposition by Sir John Lowther and the inhabitants of Whitehaven.* The last of the Fletchers of Moresby, Thomas, son of William Fletcher (which William had married his kinswoman, Anne, or Frances, daughter to Sir Henry Fletcher of Hutton-ith'-Forest), died childless in 1720.† Moresby then fell to the Fletcher-

* See *Cumberland and Westmorland M.P.'s*, by R. S. Ferguson, pp. 304-5.

† Whellan's *History of Cumberland*, pp. 418-9.

Vanes, and was sold under a decree of Chancery to John Brougham of Scales Hall, who, in 1737, sold it to Sir James Lowther of Whitehaven.*

The Fletchers had pits near Distington and carted their coal, as did their successors, to Parton, to which several vessels resorted for coal, but in 1795 an unusually high tide swept the pier away and the harbour was deserted.

9. *Ob.* Shield of the arms of Brougham, a chevron, between three lucies (or pikes) hauriant.

R. In the field, in large capitals,
MOR
RESBY

Copper. Size 1 inch.

For the connection of the Broughams with Moresby see No. 8. It lasted from shortly after 1720 to 1737.

10. *Ob.* The crest of Lawson of Brayton. On a wreath two flexed arms supporting the sun.

R. In the field,
HEN
SING
HAM.

Copper. Size 1 inch.

A moiety of the manor of Hensingham was sold in 1688 by the co-heiresses of the Salkelds of Brayton to Sir Wilfred Lawson, in whose family it continued until the year 1748, when it was purchased by Anthony Benn, Esq. Subsequently it was sold to the Lowthers, who owned the other moiety.†

11. *Ob.* A ginn or horse machine for working coal pits before the introduction of steam. A horse tramping round in a circle, close to the mouth of the pit-shaft, turns a large wheel, placed horizontally

* Whellan's *History of Cumberland*, p. 421.

† *Ibid.*, p. 437.

above the horse's head. A rope is coiled several times round the wheel, and its two ends pass over pulleys down the pit-shaft, one end carrying the full or rising basket, the other the empty or descending basket, whose weight is thus utilised to aid the exertions of the horse. A man at the mouth of the shaft seems to be keeping the ropes clear.

R. In the field,

LOW HALL
COLLIERY
1797.

Copper. Size $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

Low Hall Colliery, in the township of Hensingham, in the Scalegill Colliery area, formerly belonged to Sir Wilfred Lawson. It has long been abandoned, probably 100 years ago.

12. *Ob.* The Lowther dragon crest.

R. In the field

CLIFTON
1735.

Copper. Size 1 inch.

The Clifton coal, comprised in the townships of Great and Little Clifton, was worked early in the last century, the Cooksons of Newcastle and the Lowthers having pits at the southern end of this field, which supplied fuel for iron works adjacent, belonging to the Cooksons. Towards the end of the last century the Cooksons relinquished their collieries, owing to the exhaustion of some of their royalties and the suspension of their iron works. About the same time, in 1781, Sir James Lowther (afterwards Earl of Lonsdale) threw in his pits, as tradition tells us, in consequence of a curious misunderstanding with his agent, the history of which will be found in Whellan's *Cumberland*, pp. 480, 481. The Clifton coal field was not again worked until 1827.* The

* A great deal about the Clifton collieries is contained in Mr. Fletcher's paper *The West Cumberland Coal Trade*. These *Transactions*, Vol. III, pp. 226, 297, 298.

Curwens also had a colliery on their own property near Clifton Chapel prior to 1750.

13. *Ob.* Shield with the Curwen arms (fretty and a chief) and crest which last is obliterated by the letter H. being punched upon it; the figure 4 is also punched upon the shield.

R. In the field

CUR
WEN

The letter H. and the figure 4 are also punched upon the reverse.
Brass. Size 1 inch.

14. *Ob.* J.C.C. in raised letters within a raised border.

R. Perfectly plain. Brass. Size 1 inch.

J.C.C. is of course John Christian, better known as John Christian Curwen. He married in 1782 his cousin Isabella Curwen, daughter and heiress of Henry Curwen, lord of the manor of Workington, who died in 1778. The late Mr. Fletcher states that there is reason to believe that the Curwens at Workington began to work and export coal there before the year 1656.* Mr. John Christian Curwen gave much personal attention to his collieries, and sunk the famous Lady pit, which was completed in 1794. The history of the Curwen collieries has been told by the late Mr. Fletcher.† The Curwens had collieries both at Workington and Harrington where Henry Curwen built a harbour in 1760. Wooden railways were laid from the pits to the harbour, along which coals were conveyed to the ships, and a large export trade was carried on for a period of upwards of a century. The letter H. punched on No. 13 may refer to Harrington.

* *The West Cumberland Coal Trade* by Isaac Fletcher, M.P., F.R.S. These *Transactions*, Vol. III, pp. 266, 297, 299.

† *Ibid.*, p. 299.

15. *Ob.* Centre quite plain. Legend in fancy capitals,
SEATTON COLLIERY

R. In the field in Old English capitals,

B. M. & Co.

Copper. Size 1 inch. Milled edges.

In addition to the Clifton Pits, Sir James Lowther (afterwards Earl of Lonsdale) was working at the same time, or prior to 1750, three or four pits in Seaton, which were abandoned at the same time (1781) as the Clifton pits, and for the same reason.

B.M. & Co. no doubt refers to some firm, who had the collieries, but whether before the abandonment or after the re-opening is not known to the present writer.

16. *Ob.* A full rigged ship, under main courses and topsails, sailing to the right. Legend,

BROUGHTON COLLIERY.

R. Horse drawing a cart laden with coals to the right.

Legend,

ROSS FLETCHER & CO. COAL TOKEN

Copper. Size $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

17. *Ob.* Field plain. Legend,

BROUGHTON MOOR COLLIERY

R. Field plain. Legend,

ROSS FLETCHER & CO.

Brass. Size $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

Mr. W. Fletcher informs me :—

My father was the Managing Partner of Ross and Co. who had the Broughton Moor Colliery from 1837 to 1856, and carted coals to Maryport Harbour.

18. *Ob.* Stand with hive of bees. Legend,

DEARHAM COLLIERY.

R. Legend,

TICKLE & SONS' COLLIERY TOKEN.

Copper. Size $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

Mr.

Mr. Tickle was father to the present Mr. Tickle of Maryport. He worked a colliery at Dearham for some time and carted to Maryport.

19. Ob. A lime kiln with a man on the top breaking the limestone.
Legend,

EAGLESFIELD LIME WORKS.

R. In the field the figure 7. Legend,

BIRBECK & FLETCHER: LIME TOKEN.

Copper. Size $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

Mr. William Fletcher informs me :—

My father was also Managing Partner of Birbeck & Fletcher, who had collieries near Greysouthen and lime kilns in Brigham and Eaglesfield, from 1825 to 1846. They carted coal and lime from thence to Workington. "7" on the lime token means the number of bushels. Others are marked "6" or "5" as you will see by some tokens I am sending you.

20. Ob. The arms of Christian, a chevron between three covered cups: crest, a unicorn's head.

R. Script capitals E.C. entwined in monogram with the same reversed, probably Ewan Christian; perhaps Ewanrigg Colliery. In the exergue 1750.

Brass. Size 1 inch.

21. Ob. A full rigged ship on the sea with all plain sail set, except the spanker. Legend,

EWANRIGG COLLIERY

R. In the field the word,

TOKEN

A. W. HILLARY Esq.

Copper. Size $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

Prior to 1750 coal had been worked on a small scale for land sale at Dearham, Flimby, Broughton Moor, and on the property of the Christians and Senhouses in the manors of Ewanrigg and Ellenborough. Extensive coal fields having been discovered within a few miles of the
mouth

mouth of the Ellen, energetic measures were adopted to establish a harbour there. This history of the harbour, which was called Maryport, has been told by the late Mr. Isaac Fletcher, M.P.*

A. W. Hillary, Esq. was the only son of Sir William Hillary, Bart., and married in 1829 Susan Curwen, daughter of John Christian, Esq. of Unerigg (Ewanrigg) Hall in Cumberland, and Milntown in the Isle of Man. Mr. Hillary succeeded his father in 1847; the title is now extinct.

22. Ob. In the field a capital D. Legend,
FLIMBY PARK COLLIERY.

R. Plain field. Legend,
I. WALKER

Copper. Size $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

For Flimby see No. 21,

John and Thomas Walker were members of a family who had collieries at Flimby, Broughton, and Dearham, from the beginning of this century and down to 1874. They were quite distinct from the firm of Walker and Co. who took a lease in 1787 of the Greysouthen collieries, now represented by Robertson-Walker of Gilgarron. The late John Walker was father of John Mackintosh Walker of Geddes, N.B.

23. Ob. In the field,
FLIMBY COLLIERY COMPANY

R. An engine and tender with loaded coal waggons travelling to the left.

Copper. Size $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. A flaunch is cut out of the top and bottom of this token.

For Flimby, see No. 21.

* *West Cumberland Coal Trade*, by Isaac Fletcher, M.P., F.R.S. These *Transactions*, III, pp. 266, 297, 299.

24. *Ob.* A lime kiln, same as on No. 19. Legend,
BRIGHAM LIME WORKS
R. In the field the figure 7. Legend,
(Sic) BERBECK & FLETCHER, LIME TOKEN
Copper. Size $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch. This token is octagonal in shape.

See No. 19 where the name is spelt right, Birbeck.

25. *Ob.* A railway coal waggon, laden with coal. Legend,
SENHOUSE COLLIERY MARYPORT.
R. Legend,
JOHN FLETCHER TOKEN 1841.
Copper. Size $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch,

John Fletcher, father of the late Major Fletcher of Whitehaven, had collieries in the Netherhall royalty and carted coals to Maryport harbour.

26. *Ob.* Plain field. Legend,
DEARHAM COLLIERY.
R. Beehive on a stand. Legend,
J. PAITSON 1823.
Copper. Size $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

The beehive and stand are very similar to, but not quite identical with, those on No. 18, which is also a Dearham colliery token. This token also refers to an old colliery situate at Townhead, Dearham. The royalty is still in possession of the Paitson family. About four years ago this pit was opened out again by a company of working men, and is still being worked by them. J. Paitson was grandfather of Mr. Paitson, collector at Whitehaven

27. *Ob.* Q.P. stamped with a punch.
R. Plain, except for the punch marks showing through.
Copper. Size $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. This is a mere dump.

28. *Ob.* Across the field,
GILCRUX
COLLIERY.

R. Across

R. Across the field,

QUAYLE
&
PEILE

Copper. Size $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

Coal was worked at Gilcrux before the close of the seventeenth century. In the year 1831 Messrs. William Quayle and Williamson Peile took a lease of Gilcrux colliery for 21 years from Mrs. Dykes of Dovenby Hall. Both Mr. Quayle and Mr. Peile were colliery viewers engaged at the Whitehaven collieries. Mr. Williamson Peile was son of Mr. John Peile, Lord Lonsdale's chief colliery agent at Whitehaven.

29. *Ob.* Full rigged ship on the sea, sailing to right under all plain sail, except the spanker. Legend,

OUTERSIDE COLLIERY.

R. Legend,

J. KIRKHAUGH, COAL TOKEN.

Copper. Size $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

J. Kirkhaugh had several collieries about Aspatria, which were sold to the late Mr. Isaac Fletcher and a partner, in the fortys, but have been closed for many years.

In 1681 William Orfeur of High Close, Plumbland, made his will by which he bequeathed to his eldest son, William Orfeur, "all my husbandry geare whatsoever, and all loose wood about my house, and all manner of geare belonging to my colliery at Outersyde."

30. *Ob.* Ship in full sail to right. Legend,

GREYSOUTHEN COLLIERY.

R. Horse with cart laden with coals to right. Legend,

BIRBECK & FLETCHER, COAL TOKEN.

Brass. Size $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

See Nos. 19 and 22.

31. Ob. (i) The field is divided into two equal compartments, and is much worn. In the upper division a man is turning a windlass; at the other side of the windlass is a second man, but what he is doing is not apparent. (ii) In the lower compartment is a man with a spade (or a wheelbarrow) standing by a heap of coals: two pit ponies complete the group. The legend is obliterated.

R. (iii) Is also divided into two equal compartments; the upper is much worn, but the hull of a ship can be made out. (iv) In the lower compartment a man leads two laden ponies. Legend,

COAL TOKEN.

over which is punched in archaic figures a date, either ("1526 or 1596) Porters."

Brass. Size 1 inch.

This interesting token has been alluded to before by Mr. Jackson; it represents the process of winning and shipping coal in the sixteenth century. In one compartment we see coal being brought to the surface by manual labour. In another we have the pit ponies receiving their loads at the pit mouth. A third shows the laden ponies carrying the coals to the wharf, and a fourth shows, very faintly, the vessel into which they were to be placed.

The Porters owned the manor of Allerby or Alwardby in the sixteenth century, and a younger branch were settled at Weary Hall.

32. Ob. A pit-head with engine house, chimney, and hoisting gear. Legend,

BOONWOOD COLLIERY, JANE PIT.

R. A railway coal waggon full of coals. Legend,

ALLISON CROSTHWAITE.

Copper. Size $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Boonwood Colliery was at Distington, and was abandoned long ago.

33. Ob. A river with a wharf, and ship lying thereat. Legend,
BERWICK MAIN COLLIERY, 1811.

R. Legend.

R. Legend,

ONE PENNY PAYABLE AT
NEWCASTLE ON TYNE AND LONDON.

Copper. Size $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

This token is an intruder, both geographically and in character, and need not be delayed over.

34. Ob. Oval shield charged with a fret. Crest, a demi griffin, segreant.

R. Script capitals MS. entwined in monogram with the same letters backwards. Above the letters is a small demi-griffin segreant.
Copper. Size 1 inch.

The absence of colour makes it difficult to be certain about the coat of arms upon this token, but Salkeld of Whitehall bore, vert a fret argent.* I do not know their crest. They worked coal at an early period near Whitehall. I cannot identify the initials M.S.

35. Ob. In the field the figure 6. Legend,
DISTINGTON

R. In the field capital L and 1812.

The figure 6 probably means 6 bushels, and the L may be for Lime or for Lowther.

36. Ob. The Senhouse crest, a popinjay or parrot.

R. The letters "No." with a progressive number engraved below it. Specimens are before us numbered 60, 64, 122.

Copper. Size 1 inch.

See *ante*, No. 21 and 25.

This token was not in Mr. Jackson's collection, nor is it in the case with the others: but Mr. Senhouse kindly gave some specimens to Tullie House.

* See *Visitation of Westmorland*, by Jno. Knight, temp. Charles II, cited in my note book.

I have to thank Mr. Wm. Fletcher of Brigham Hill, and Mr. Alderman Moore of Whitehaven for the great help they rendered me, in answering questions, supplying information, and in reading and correcting my manuscript; to Mr. Percy James, postmaster at Carlisle, for great assistance in identifying various places, and to Mr. Cranstoun of the *Carlisle Patriot* for several hints, and for the loan of papers.

APPENDIX A.

"A STATE OF ALL THE TOKENS, SEPT. 20TH, 1725,"

Mr. Alderman Moore has furnished me with a copy of "A State of all the Tokens, Sept. 20th, 1725." It is in the handwriting of Mr. John Spedding, one of the Lowther stewards or agents, and of course refers only to the Lowther tokens. The first of this name to be appointed steward of the Lowther estates at Whitehaven was Mr. Edward Spedding, who was appointed in 1688. His sons, John and Carlisle, succeeded him in that office, Carlisle Spedding being the main colliery steward. In that office he was succeeded by his son James, who retired in 1781, when Mr. John Bateman succeeded as colliery manager. To him followed, in 1811, Mr. John Peile; and in 1848 Mr. Peter Bourne. Much information as to the engineering works executed by these gentlemen, the deep pits that they sank, and the long levels that they drove will be found in the papers by the late Mr. Fletcher, and by Mr. Alderman Moore, to which we have so often referred.

Messrs. Gale and Gilpin, both mentioned in "A State of" etc., were also stewards to the Lowthers. Mr. Gilpin was the William Gilpin, of whom a very interesting account will be found in *Memoirs of Doctor Richard Gilpin*, edited for this Society by the late Wm. Jackson, F.S.A., pp. 10—40. His predecessor in the stewardship was John Gale, father of Ebenezer Gale, who headed at Whitehaven an opposition party to the Lowthers. *Ibid*, p. 28.*

*For more about the Speddings, Gales, and Gilpins see *Whitehaven: its Streets, Principal Houses, and their Inhabitants*; these *Transactions*, Vol. III, p. 348; reprinted in *Cumberland and Westmorland Papers and Pedigrees*, by the late Wm. Jackson, F.S.A.; published for this Society, Vol. I, pp. 224—251. Also *Whitehaven and its Old Church*, by the same writer. *Papers and Pedigrees* Vol. II, pp. 84—119.

For the understanding of "A State," etc., it should be said that there were 8 loads or burthens to the pit ton of the days of the colliery tokens, so that 343 tons 2 loads would mean $(343 \times 8) + 2 = 2746$ tokens, representing one load each.

With regard to Iron Ore, there were, as mentioned before, 4 bogies to the pit ton.

In "A State," etc., we find mention of six kinds of tokens :

- (i) Great Copper Tokens.
- (ii) Small Copper Tokens.
- (iii) Small Brass Tokens.
- (iv) Great Brass Tokens.
- (v) Brass Tokens inscribed WHITEHAVEN.
- (vi) Copper Tokens inscribed WHITEHAVEN.

It may be possible to identify (v) and (vi) with the tokens Nos. 1 and 3 described in this paper ; (iii) with No. 5 and (i) or (ii) with No. 4, but further one cannot go.

A STATE OF ALL THE TOKENS, SEPT. 20th, 1725.

GREAT COPPER TOKENS.

		T. L.
Sept. 12, 1682	Mr. Gale then Received from Lanct. Braithwaite - - - - -	343 2
Mar. 25, 1689	The sd. Tokens being not used Mr. Gale deld. them to Sr. J. Lr. - - - - -	343 2
		T. L.
Febry. 27, 1701	Sr. J. L. delivered to Henry Lund to be used at Parton - - - - -	100 0
Decbr. 26, 1702	Sr. J. L. deld. to Do. for the same use - - - - -	50 0
		150 0
Febry. 28, 1705	Upon settleing the old Acct. with Mr. Gale the sd. tokens were continued to be used there and not having been charged to him before, were now Charged upon him in his New Account of Debts - - - - -	150 0
Mar. 3, 1707	Upon Settleing Mr. Gale's last Acct. he delivered up to Mr. Gilpin what remain'd of the said Tokens and had Credit to his Account for - - - - -	140 4
So that there was lost at Parton		9 4
		June

		T.	L.
June 27th, 1709	Delivered to the Steath* - - - -	140	4
	Recd. back the 24th Aug. only	140	3
May 15, 1711	Delivered for Do. 140 3		
	Rd. back the 22d Augt. - - -	140	3
Oct. 15, 1714	Deliverd. for Do. 140 3		
	Rd. back ye 15th Novr. - - -	140	3
Ap. 10, 1716	Deld. for Do. 140 3		
	Rd. back ye 2d. May - - -	140	3
June 27, 1716	Deld. for Do. 140 3		
	Rd. back ye 18 July - - -	140	3
Novr. 8, 1723	Deld. for Do. 140 3		
	Rd. back ye 29 Novr. - - -	140	3
Sepr. 20, 1725	Do. Tokens remaining at Flatt, Vizt.,		
	1 Bagg No. 1 Dat. Sr 18th 1703	125	0
	1 Bagg No. 2 Datd. 31 Mar. 1707	140	3
	1 Do. No. 3 Dat. Sr. 18th 1703	66	1
		<u>331</u>	4
Sep. 25, 1725	Do. Tokens deld. by J. S. to C. Spedg. to be used at the Steath at Parton out of the Bagg No. 1 - - - -		50 0
July 29, 1730	Deliver'd Car. Sp. a bag of Large Copper Tokens to be used at the Steath at Parton - - -	140	3

SMALL COPPER TOKENS.

		T.	L.
Sept. 12, 1682	Mr. Gale then Recd. from Lanct. Braithwaite -	418	0
Sept. 29, 1682	Do. Recd. from Lanct. Braithwaite's Wife -	60	0
Oct. 2, 1684	Then Sent from London to Mr. Gale -	200	0
Mar. 15, 1699	Upon Mr. Gale's Counting the sd. Tokens then on his Hands he found therein more than he had recd. as aforesaid - - - -	68	0
		<u>746</u>	0
Novr. 9, 1702	Mr. Gale then deld. to Sr. J. L. 2 Baggs containing - - - -	400	0
Mar. 31, 1707	Upon stating Mr. Gale's last acct. he then delivered up to Mr. Gilpin - - -	21	3
Sepr. 20, 1725	In Mr. Lowther's Custody - - -	<u>421</u>	0
	Q. what is become of the Ballance -	325	0

SMALL BRASS TOKENS.

		T.	L.
October 8, 1684	Then sent to Mr. Gale from London -	1250	0
June 18, 1701	Then deld. to Do. by Sr. John Lowther -	15	0
	Then deld. to Do. by Do. from London -	379	0
	The whole Quantity of Do. Tokens deld. out by Sr. J. L. - - -	<u>1644</u>	0

* STAITH, landing place for merchandise, a wharf.

SOME WEST CUMBERLAND TOKENS.

		T.	L.
Feb. 28, 1705	Upon Stating the old Acct. with Mr. Gale he delivered up to Mr. Lowther and had Credit for	1072	6
Mar. 31, 1707	Upon stating Mr. Gale's last Acct he deld. up to Mr. Gilpin and had Credit for - - -	275	4
		<u>1348</u>	<u>2</u>
	Lost or Wanting - - -		295 6
	Mr. Lowther deld. to John Spedding of Do. Tokens - - - - -		1000 0
	Charged to the Debts at Parton	250	0
June 22d, 1715	Charged more to Do. - - -	250	0
		<u>500</u>	<u>0</u>
Sepr. 20, 1725	Remains at Flatt in 2 Baggs - - -	500	0

GREAT BRASS TOKENS.

Octbr. 17, 1702	Sr. John Lowther then Recd. from Mr. Ja. Lowther - - - - -	107	2
	Note the sd. Tokens were several times used at the Steath where there was Lost (besides some few that Sr. J. L. gave away) - - -		<u>1 4</u>
Septbr. 20, 1705	Remains at the Flatt in one bagg - - -	105	6
June 15, 1727	Do. deld. to C. Spedding to be used at Parton Steath.		

BRASS TOKENS inscrib'd WHITEHAVEN.

Feb.y. 28, 1705	Upon Settling the Old Acct. with Mr. Gale Mr. Lowther Ordered this sett of Tokens to be Issued out and Small Brass Tokens to be Called in, and accordingly delivered to Mr. Gale, which he was Charged with in his New Acct. of Debts - - - - -	1600	0
Mar. 31, 1707	Upon Stating Mr. Gale's last Acct. He delivered over to John Spedding (the rest being Circulating) - - - - -	596	1
	Mr. Gale had Credit for Ditto in his Acct. and the same was charged upon J. S. as a foundation of his Acct.		
Sepr. 3d, 1708	Delivered to J. S. by Mr. Lowther and Charged to the Debts - - - - -	86	0
Sepr. 29, 1709	Deld. to Do. by Do. and Charged to the Debts -	500	0
Oct. 24, 1711	Deld. to Do. by Do. and Charged to the Debts -	500	0
		<u>2686</u>	<u>0</u>
	Totall Delivered out by Mr. Lowther		Sepr. 20

Sepr. 20, 1725	Remains in 2 Baggs at Flatt	-	-	-	400	0
	in 6 Drawers in my Closet	-	-	-	1800	0
	in another Drawer there	-	-	-	269	7
						<hr/> 2469 7
	Note These Tokens not being Used since the 1st Oct. 1724, Notice being several times given for bringing them in, it is likely there is very few or none outstanding that will ever appear, and if so there is Lost					
					216	1
Of ye Brass Tokens Inscrib'd WHITEHAVEN I deliver'd to Car.						
Spdg. to be used at Parton instead of ye Small Brass Tokens (of wch the Office was Robb'd and 49 1 Stolen away)	-	-	-	-	175	0
Janr. 1 1737	Delivered C. Spr. more of Do. Tokens.					
October 21, 1721	Received from Mr. Lowther by J. Spedding	-	-	-	1250	0
Novr. 15, 1721	Recd. from Do. by Do.	-	-	-	200	0
						<hr/>
	Total Recd. and Charged to J. Spedding the 27th Decbr. 1724 in the Debts at 3s. 4d. per Ton					
					1450	0

APPENDIX B.

The following coal and lime tokens have been given to the writer by Mr. William Fletcher; most of them will be placed in the *Bibliotheca Jacksoniana* in Tullie House.

Three of Birbeck and Fletcher's coal tokens, same as No. 30; two in brass and one in copper. This last has a triangular gusset snipt out of the edge.

Three of Birbeck and Fletcher's lime tokens, same as No. 19, except that one of them is octagonal; and one of them has the figure 6 punched upon it, over the 7, and a triangular gusset snipt out of the edge.

Nine circular discs of thin sheet copper or brass, plain on one side. Two of them in size are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and have stamped upon them

B & F
5 The other seven are in size $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. One has upon it

B & F
6 and a triangular gusset snipt out of the edge; three have

B & F
7 and two more have $\begin{matrix} S \\ B \& F \\ G \ C \end{matrix}$ and one $\begin{matrix} B \& F \\ G \ C \end{matrix}$. G C is, of

course, of Greysouthen Colliery, but the writer does not know what S may mean. The last three are coal tickets; the first six lime, as proved by the figures 5, 6, and 7, which mean bushels. The gusset snipt

snipt out of the side seems to be generally associated with the figure 6; and the larger size with the figure 5, so that touch as well as sight might be brought into use.

Six similar discs: of which two have stamped upon them $\begin{matrix} \text{H} \\ \text{6} \end{matrix}$ & Co and some have have triangular gussets snipt out of their edges.

One has $\begin{matrix} \text{H} & \text{Co} \\ 7 \end{matrix}$; two $\begin{matrix} \text{H} \\ \text{Co} \end{matrix}$ and one $\begin{matrix} \text{H} \\ \text{7} \end{matrix}$ & Co. H & Co stands for Harris and Co., who had collieries at Greysouthen, and lime kilns at Brigham and Eaglesfield. They carted lime and coal to Workington from about 1825 to 1846. These six are all lime tokens.

Three brass discs: one of which has stamped upon it $\begin{matrix} \text{B} \\ \text{W} \\ \text{6} \end{matrix}$ and a gusset snipt out of its edge. The others have $\begin{matrix} \text{B} \\ \text{W} \\ \text{7} \end{matrix}$. B is, of course, for bushel.

Two Brass discs: one of which has stamped upon it $\begin{matrix} \text{B} \\ \text{G} \\ \text{6} \end{matrix}$ and a circular piece snipt out of the edge; the other $\begin{matrix} \text{B} \\ \text{G} \\ \text{7} \end{matrix}$. These last five are lime tokens, and the initials represent John Wilson of Brigham, and John Graham of Brigham, who had kilns at that place and carted the lime to Workington Harbour over 60 years ago.

One tin disc: on which $\begin{matrix} \text{W. H.} \\ \text{84} \end{matrix}$, the writer cannot identify or understand.