

"AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIST"

Official Publication of

THE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA



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THE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

Founded 1946

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THE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

(Incorporating the Numismatic Society of Victoria, founded 1914
and The Association of Australian Numismatists (Melb.) founded 1939)

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THE FINANCIAL YEAR OF THE ASSOCIATION
COMMENCED ON 1st JANUARY, 1984

CONTENTS

AUSTRALIAN MEDALS	PAGE
<i>John Faringdon-Davis</i>	The Royal Humane Society Medals 2
TOKENS	
<i>Len Henderson</i>	Mason and Culley of Williamstown 16
<i>Len Henderson</i>	Myles Barrowclough of Richmond 36
<i>Jeff Turnbull</i>	Taking its Toll 22
ANCIENT AND MEDIAEVAL	
<i>Peter Wall</i>	The Arrival of the Seljuk Turks 28
	The Tughra 14
	A Curiosity Among Roman Coins 12
BRITISH COMMONWEALTH	
<i>Gillian Faringdon-Davis</i>	Queen Victoria Decimal Coinage 24
<i>Tom Howell</i>	The Farthing of Antigua 33
GENERAL	
	Obituary: Stan Church 15
	The Collecting Scene in London 39
	Son of "Puzzle" 35

THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY

The Royal Humane Society of Australasia was founded in 1874 as a result of a surge of public goodwill after a shipwreck.

In 1873 the pilot schooner "Rip" was caught in a south westerly gale near Point Nepean. The ship's logbook entry records that heavy seas were breaking all the time, and as they drew level with the Low Light on the Point, a heavy sea struck the ship, threw her on her beam ends, and carried away the mainmast.

A seaman was washed overboard with the mast. Then another big sea broke on board, carrying three more men overboard in the storm. Another man was torn from hip to knee by splinters from the mast, and growing weak from loss of blood. There were only eight in the crew, apart from pilots.

The tide turned and started to force the boat ashore. They only cleared the Corsair Rock by fifty feet, in mountainous seas. Once outside the Rip they ran with the sea, and Able Seaman James Marr, who was on the mainmast, motioned to his mates to cut him adrift to save the vessel, although he knew he could not be saved. "We bade him goodbye and he nodded to us", said one of the survivors.

This example of bravery fired up the population of Melbourne, and a Mr. Wilks wrote to the "Argus" suggesting the formation of a Humane Society "just a hundred years after the formation of the Royal Humane Society" of England. Public response was immediate, and the Society was formally inaugurated on September 28th, 1874, as the Victorian Humane Society. In 1878 it was decided to extend its operations to the whole of the country, and the name was changed to The Royal Humane Society of Australasia, with royal consent. In the following year it became the first federal institution in Australia when, with the co-operation of all State Governments, it was completely federated throughout Australasia and Fiji.

The first object of the Society was to bestow awards on all who promptly risked their own lives in saving or attempting to save the lives of others. Secondly, it was to assist award recipients who were disadvantaged or physically handicapped by their gallant actions, and dependents who needed assistance.

In the early days they also initiated swimming and lifesaving training, and the provision of lifesaving apparatus — initiatives which are now unnecessary due to the presence of other organisations in this field, so that the Royal Humane Society has reverted to its original role of recognising acts of bravery.

The Society had, at the end of 1982, considered 8,957 cases, and made 6,212 awards.

The Awards

Applications for awards are made as soon as possible after the date of the occurrence. Four classes of award are made: The gold medal; the silver medal; the bronze medal; and the certificate of merit. A person who loses his life in trying to save others is usually "Recorded in the Archives" and the next of kin is presented with a certificate from the Society recording the incident.

The three classes of medals have the same design intended to express the idea of bravery rewarded. The female figure on the obverse represents Australasia in the act of placing a wreath on the head of one whose courage and humanity have been judged worthy of such honour. The Southern Cross was included to distinguish the medal from those of European Societies. The wreath on the reverse is of laurel and eucalyptus leaves.

Recipients of the medals are entitled to wear the medal or ribbon (as appropriate) on the right breast. This is also officially authorised for members of the uniformed services, both combatant and civil. When the ribbon only is worn it should have a small bronze "A" attached centrally, to distinguish it from that of the English Society, whose ribbons are similar.

There are also the Clarke Medal, the Rupert Wilks Trophy, and the Stanhope Gold Medal. The Clarke Medal consists of a special bar to the medal of standard design. Not more than one is presented each year, and that is to the most outstanding case considered. It is of gold or silver according to the class of medal made to the rescuer. It was founded in July 1881 by the Hon. Sir William Clarke.

The Rupert Wilks Trophy is a small silver cup awarded annually for the most outstanding case of bravery by a child under 13. This was founded in 1952 by Mrs. Rupert de C. Wilks, in memory of her husband.



Two medallions from the collection of the Royal Humane Society of Australasia.

The medallion awarded in 1918 to Joseph Baterson, for saving life at sea. This separate award has been discontinued.

Medallion of the Humane Society of Massachusetts, U.S.A. This beautiful medallion was struck in London by Benjamin Wilson. Above the shield, on a scroll, is the word 'Fidelity'. Below, dates the date of the founding of the society, 1791. The reverse bears the legend 'Reward of Merit, Courage and Perseverance' around a central left blank for naming.



In 1981 a child of 12 from the Northern Territory was awarded a gold medal (only the eighth in the last 41 years) for going to the rescue of a man being attacked by a crocodile. She was the youngest recipient, the first from N.T., and only the fourth female to receive this award. In addition she was awarded the Clarke Medal and the Rupert Wilks Trophy, receiving her awards from the hands of Her Majesty the Queen.

The head office of the Royal Humane Society is in Melbourne, in the Old Customs House, Flinders Street. Its governing body is a court of Directors. Besides ordinary members, the society admits qualified people to life membership and elects patrons. There are a President and Secretary, and in each State an honorary correspondent forwards claims for awards and sees to the distribution of the awards in as public a manner as possible. The Society relies on private donations for its funds, and is also helped by State, municipal, and other contributions.

Sources: Annual Reports of the Royal Humane Society of Australasia

Australian Encyclopaedia, Grolier.

**FROM THE ARCHIVES
OF THE
ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY OF
AUSTRALASIA,
FOUNDED IN 1874
AS THE
VICTORIAN HUMANE
SOCIETY**

**FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
VICTORIAN HUMANE SOCIETY**

To The Subscribers

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, — Your Court of Directors, in presenting the First Annual Report of the Victorian Humane Society, have to deal with a year of initiation. It has taken that time to familiarise the public mind with the objects of the Society, so as to secure the requisite amount of support to enable them to commence operations.

The Inaugural Meeting was held on the 28th September, 1874, when the President, Vice-President and Court of Directors were elected, and the Rules and Constitution of the Society adopted.

Application has been made to all the Borough Councils for grants in aid of the funds, which has met with a fairly liberal response.

A piece of land has been granted to the Society by the Corporation of the City of Melbourne, for the purpose of building a house in the most frequented part of the south bank of the Yarra, in which to keep the lifesaving apparatus supplied by the Society, and an attendant in constant readiness for any emergency that may occur.

It is estimated that the building and fitting up of this house will cost about £500. A deputation waited upon the Honourable the Treasurer in November, 1874, to ask for a grant from the Government in aid of the building of the same, when the treasurer promised to recommend the grant of £250 by the Parliament, as soon as the funds of the Society should reach an equal sum, and your Directors would point out that the Anniversary Festivals afford the best opportunity for placing the society in a position to claim the grant.

Several designs for the Medal to be awarded by the Society in cases of courageous efforts to save life, were kindly furnished for approval, that of Mr. G. G. Macrae being selected.

The following awards have been made during the year for acts of distinguished bravery in saving life, viz.: — Michael Boyle, 14 years, Redesdale, descended a well twenty feet deep unaided, and after a second attempt succeeded in saving an infant that had fallen into it, there being 9 feet of water in the well at the time — Bronze Medal....etc.etc.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

1. *To bestow rewards upon all who promptly risk their own lives to save those of their fellow-creatures.*
2. *To provide assistance, as far as it is in the power of the Society, in all cases of apparent death, within the colony of Victoria.*
3. *To restore the apparently drowned or dead, and to distinguish*

by rewards all who through skill and perseverance are, under Providence, successful.

4. *To collect and circulate information regarding the most approved methods and the best apparatus to be used for such purposes.*

NEW MEDAL OF THE VICTORIAN HUMANE SOCIETY

The new medal has been designed, in accordance with instructions from the Court of Directors, by Mr. Charles Turner, artist, of this city, and engraved by Mr. Julius Hogarth. The design is intended to express the idea of bravery rewarded. The female figure on the obverse represents Victoria in the act of placing a wreath on the head of one whose courage and humanity have been judged worthy of such honour. The Southern Cross, which appears above, identifies the Institution with the Southern Hemisphere, and forms a striking mark of distinction between the medal of the Victorian Humane Society and that of kindred European Institutions. The reverse contains a wreath of eucalyptus and laurel leaves, around which is the designation of the Society, the space in the centre being left for inscribing the name of the recipient, the date, &c.

VICTORIAN HUMANE SOCIETY INSTITUTION OF "THE CLARKE MEDAL"

Founded July, 1881, by the Honourable W. J. CLARKE, M.L.C.

With a view of promoting the interests of this Society, and also of encouraging bravery and rewarding those who risk their lives in attempting to save those of their fellow-creatures, Mr. Clarke has generously placed in the hands of the Society a sum of £250 to found a medal, to be awarded annually (subject to regulations to be framed by the Directors) to the best case that comes before the Society.

The Directors having thankfully accepted Mr. Clarke's gift, resolved that he should be elected one of the vice-patrons of the Society, that the medal should be designated and known as "The Clarke Medal", and framed the following regulations under which

the medal shall be awarded, subject, however, to such alterations as the Directors may from time to time find expedient:—

1. The Clarke Medal shall consist of the gold or silver medal of the Society, awarded to the best case brought before the Society each year, such gold or silver medal having attached thereto a ribbon of a distinctive pattern and a gold or silver clasp, bearing the inscription, "Clarke Medal".
2. The sum of £250 shall be invested by the Directors, and the annual interest thereof shall be applied towards the purchase of the Clarke Medal.
3. The interest, if any, not required for such purchase in any year, to be added to the funds of the Society.
4. The Directors shall be at liberty not to award the medal in any year in which the circumstances of the cases in which two or more gold and silver medals may be awarded are deemed of equal merit.

Approved
(signed) W. J. CLARKE.

By the Court of Directors
(signed) JNO. WILKS, President
(signed) GEO T. BUTLER, Secretary



*An early unmounted Humane Society Medal.
(Obverse and Reverse).*

Note details in robes, compared with other medals.

The first medal, for the Victorian Humane Society had the name "Victoria" around the hem of "Victoria's" outer garment. This has been modified to a pattern on the dress of "Australasia".



*The Clarke Medal for "the best case . . . each year."
This one was awarded to John William McKenzie in 1917. (OBV. and REV).
The Royal Humane Society owns a collection of medals, many of them awarded but unclaimed, like those of the Harringtons in 1936.*



In the last edition of the journal, a modern matt-finished medallion was shown (P. 3) these are examples of the older style — awarded in 1936 to R. and F. Harrington. But when it was time to make the presentation, the Harringtons never turned up to claim their awards. Where were they? "Humping their bluey", maybe, like so many in those days. The Harrington brothers, and two other men who were decorated for the same achievement of an attempted rescue in a mine shaft, were miners in W.A., and the depression hit hard.



The Queen, escorted by the Administrator of the Northern Territory, Commodore E. E. Johnston and the President of the Society, Mr. Everard Baillieu, with Peta-Lynn Mann, her parents, Mr. Hilton Graham, the man she rescued, her grandparents and some young friends at the Government House, Darwin.

CITATION

"On 17 April 1981 Peta-Lynn Mann's companion was attacked by a crocodile in a lagoon at Channel Point, Northern Territory. The reptile, estimated to be 12ft long, tried to pull its victim into deeper water. By holding the man's arm and continually pulling against the crocodile, the young girl eventually brought him to safety.

Despite publicity of fatal attacks by crocodiles of which she was aware, and knowing the speed with which they can move on land and in water, Miss Mann quickly went to the victim's assistance and was never much more than an arm's length from the jaws of the crocodile.

Miss Mann receives the highest award of the Royal Humane Society of Australasia — the Clark Gold Medal

and

for the most outstanding case involving a child under 13 years of age at the time of rescue, she is also awarded the Society's Rupert Wilks Trophy.

A CURIOSITY AMONG ROMAN COINS

by Dr. Wilhelm Granner

It is more than a curiosity, it was a revolutionary deed endangering the political constitution and, to the end of the minting prerogative of the Senate, there has been no other coin of this kind.

Sesterce:



Obverse:

C. Caesar, Aug. Germanicus. Pon. M. TR. POT.
Left profile of the emperor with wreath of laurel.



Reverse:

ADLOCVT COH Caligula stands on a platform and addresses soldiers of the Praetorian Guard.

This sesterce is the only one without a *senatus consultum*, i.e. on which no SC appears, so that it cannot have been coined by decree of the Senate. Since, however, there is no doubt that it was issued neither by a municipal nor by an imperial mint, it must have been a praetorian coining, a high-handed action of the Guard taken without official authority, an intrusion of the military on the sovereign rights of the state, a challenge of the Praetorians to the Senate. The Guard under its leader Marco felt strong enough to demonstrate that it too was entitled to mint coins.

Already under the emperor Tiberius, the Praetorian Guard led by its prefect Seianus had been a dangerous concentration of power. The overwhelming of the prefect by what can only be described as a dirty trick had averted the assumption of power by the Guard at the last moment. Then, however, it was the Guard that proclaimed Caligula emperor and thus swept away the rights of the Senate. With its own man on the throne, it was surely entitled to raise claims and to enforce them.

At that time, there must have been a bitter struggle between the Guard and the Senate which, invigorated under Caesar, Augustus and Tiberius by the inclusion of Italics, Gauls and Iberians and strengthened in its self-confidence, could not be disposed, considering its legal rights, to grant minting privileges to a third institution.

Under Augustus and Tiberius such a sesterce would have been impossible. But even under Caligula it remained an isolated case.

This coin is a revolutionary deed and perhaps the main reason for the slaying of Marco by order of the emperor in 38 A.D.

But with this sesterce the first step was taken along the road which was to lead the Roman Empire to military dictatorship.

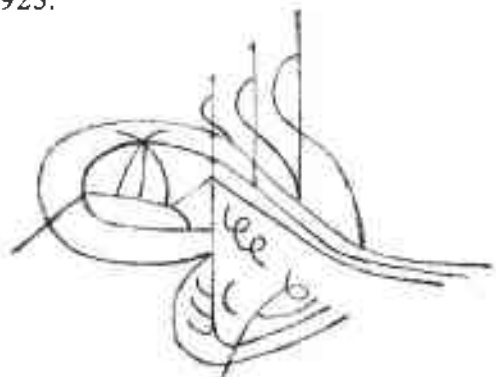
(This article appeared in the German publication "Munzenmarkt" which Mr. Len Bairstow, N.A.V. 730, kindly arranged to have translated into English.)



ABOVE:- An artist's impression of the reverse of a sesterce of the Emperor Trajan, A.D. 98-117. The theme of an emperor addressing his troops was used by the engravers of Roman coins from the time of Caligula to Diocletian.

THE TUGHRA

The drawing shows a Tughra (Toughra or Tugra) developed by the Turkish Vizier Mizam-Al-Mulk in the time of Malik Shah. Later, the Tughra was used as the signature for Ottoman Sultans, with minor changes for each one, until the Republic was founded in 1923.



The two photos show:-

1. A silver 20-guerche Egyptian coin of A.H. 1293 issue (A.D. 1876), very similar to Turkish issues of the same period (1 guerche = 1 piastre).
2. The Turkish War Medal, often erroneously described as the Turkish Star or Gallipoli Star. It is a decoration instituted in 1915 for distinguished war service, on the part of personnel of the army navy and nursing services. The medal is made of base metal, 55mm across, crudely enamelled or lacquered red, with the crescent, tughra, date and narrow edges of the Star left unpainted. Better quality medals in existence were privately made for those recipients who cared to pay for quality.



OBITUARY — STAN CHURCH

It is with much sadness that we report the death of Mr. Stan Church on January 22nd, 1984, after a short illness.

As a founder member of this Association, Stan, due to his regular attendance, came to be known by virtually every person who has attended more than one meeting. His wise counsel and quiet, ever helpful manner will be greatly missed; so too will his labour of love in bringing along to meetings particular items of interest for fellow members, as well as stock books to browse through.



Over the years Stan became somewhat of an institution within numismatic circles in Melbourne, Geelong and Morwell. Having a particular interest in the successful functioning of our tender sales, Stan for many years — even before his retirement — listed and often single handedly supplied the numismatic material for the Friday meetings.

As well as encouraging young collectors and offering information to the beginner, Stan was always ready to assist by providing numismatic items to those working on V.C.N.S. Convention exhibits — particularly the club entries.

In 1976 Stan Church was awarded the Council Trophy in appreciation of services rendered to the Numismatic Association of Victoria. That same year Stan received the Silver Medal of the Melbourne Numismatic Society in recognition of outstanding services to the M.N.S. during his time of membership.

Born in Dubrovnik in Yugoslavia, Stan “jumped ship” in 1925 at the age of 20, to settle in Australia. His working career was amazingly varied; nor did he shy away from hard physical labour. But coins were his main pastime.

To all those who knew him, Stan was regarded as a true friend. For that reason alone he is sadly missed.

P.B.W.

MASON & CULLEY OF WILLIAMSTOWN

by Len Henderson
(NAV 409)

The tokens produced for Mason and Culley are generally described as being "excessively rare" and for various reasons most that has been written about them has been in the form of brief notes. One authority says that they never arrived in Australia but "were all melted down in England except for a dozen or two which were kept by dealers", another, with equal assurance, says that they did arrive here but it was after Government regulations had been passed banning tokens and, "they were dumped down a well", while a third source says that the tokens "were manufactured in England and the whole consignment was lost when the ship bringing them here came to grief before reaching its destination", and then went on to add, "the two examples in existence are probably patterns sent in advance of the main consignment".¹

Obviously these stories cannot all be true particularly the last one as there are more than two of the tokens known. One aspect of the first story might appear to make it the more likely one as the Mason & Culley pieces seem to have been first offered for sale in England (and indeed were bought by collectors there) long before they were known to collectors out here. Dr. Andrews could not find an example to photograph when he was preparing his monumental work and had to rely on a pencil rubbing for his illustration. None of the stories reported above mention when this episode is supposed to have taken place nor, unfortunately, do they record the name of the ship which either arrived or sank without trace.

In the "Journal of the South Australian Numismatic Society" for October, 1960, we read the reprint of a letter from Alfred Chitty: —

"... the ship was wrecked on the voyage out and none arrived here. I have a letter from Mason stating this. I wrote to him some twenty years ago and he replied. "I suppose these two examples are specimens the makers kept" On the evidence of Benjamin Culley . . . " the only tokens extant are those sent out as samples . . ."

The note from Culley was originally recorded by Chitty in a very short article in "The Numismatic Chronicle" for 1899.²



LATE MR. THOS MASON
THE FIRST MAYOR

When we read the Trade Directories and the alphabetical listing in the Postal Directories we find several Masons and one Culley who lived in Williamstown. They are not mentioned in these sources as being in partnership nor even as general merchants. The various Masons listed are: —

1. Thomas Mason, Lighthouse Keeper, from about 1846 to 1857.
2. Thomas Mason, waterman, 1 Nelson Place. (1851 only).
3. Thomas Mason, auctioneer and commission agent, 64 Nelson Place (business address) and Dover Road (home address).
4. Alfred Mason, publisher, 3 Nelson Place (from 1855).
5. George Mason, fruiterer, 24 Nelson Place.³

The single Culley does at least have the right fore-name. Benjamin Culley, draper and clothier, 4 Nelson Place and 40 Nelson Place. (home and business addresses).⁴

The partnership, if any, between the two men must have been very brief as it was certainly not in existence in 1856 when the first full Trade Directory came out.

We read in the "Centenary History of Williamstown", published by the authority of the Town Council, "that a meeting held in the Police Court on 14th March, 1856, Thomas Mason was the first Chairman of the Williamstown Municipal Council". He remained a Councillor from 1856 to 1870. In this official publication he was listed as "fruiterer and greengrocer residing at 24 Nelson Place". We know that this was the occupation and address of George Mason so we find that the official history is wrong. There are many other mistakes in that work and it is spoken of most disparagingly by members of the local historical society.⁵

Regarding the story, "that they remained in England and were all melted except for a dozen or so". In 1972 one of these rare tokens was found in a street stall in the Portobello Road of London and was bought for £5 sterling. It was very soon sold to "Spink & Son" who auctioned it and it fetched \$3,800 Australian.⁶ It was bought by the well-known token collector Ken Downie and it temporarily became his duplicate after he bought the far better Peter Rusitzka piece. He has since sold the original.

Regarding the story, "they were dumped down a well". This is said to have occurred in November, 1965, when Mason's old property was pulled down to build a commercial garage. The area is right opposite the Naval Dockyard and if any collector is thinking of going there with a metal detector let me assure him that the spot is well-and-truly cemented over. The story of them being found and dumped is rather like what is said to have happened to the John Allen tokens which were found and dumped in a canal as being only worthless advertising slugs. There were said to have been about fifty or so Mason and Culley pieces disposed of this way.⁷ An alternative version of this story is that it is said to have occurred in a filled-in well behind the Licensed Grocers in Thompson Street near Cecil Street. The thought of a well being in either of these areas is rather hard to take as the area is so close to the foreshore that there would have been salt-water seepage causing pollution to the drinking water.

Reports from the "Williamstown Historical Society" state that 3000 tokens were made, however, there is also a report that wooden

tokens were made locally by sawing through sections of a broom handle. The partners announced that they were going to issue these wooden pieces and when they had laboriously made fifteen the police arrived and declared the issue illegal and warned the men of the consequences.⁸

In the colourful and fascinating book "Port of Many Prows", which deals with Williamstown at this time, there is the paragraph: — "Although undated the tokens were issued in 1852. The firm also made 200 wooden tokens, and a few in leather, but withdrew the issue on police instructions. The partnership of Thomas Mason and Benjamin Culley was dissolved on 1st November, 1854, and after that date Culley issued private paper money printed by J. B. Stephens".⁹

It is unfortunate that no references are given in this work as the author also mentions that tokens issued by Abrahams of Hobart were brought over because of a shortage of small change. It implies that Abrahams had contemplated opening a branch in Williamstown or even moving there. In a similar vein Roger McNeice records on pages 73 and 74 of his well-documented book that E. F. Dease had thought of issuing leather tokens in Hobart.¹⁰

In 1851 Thomas Mason (the auctioneer) was classified as running a general store when he bought up several ship-loads of goods and sold them from his office; this is recorded in the local newspaper. This was the year in which one of the other Thomas Masons was listed as a waterman. Benjamin Culley does not receive a mention in the Trade Directories until 1857 but was in business there before that date. In the postal and Trade Directories I could not find a single year in which the men were listed as partners although I have searched through nine separate yearly directories.

I now feel inclined to put forward the supposition that Mason and Culley were never partners in the official or commonly understood sense at all, at any time, but merely neighbouring shopkeepers who intended a token for common use in their respective businesses. My reason for suggesting this is because of the actual wording on the piece. The description, "General Stores" (plural) rather than "General Merchants", to me, implies more than one business and with no hint of any registered company partnership.

Thomas Mason (auctioneer) was an agent for the Northern Insurance Company. He remained in Williamstown, but Benjamin

Culley (without the "E") moved away from the area either late 1862 or early '63. He set up as a draper in Talbot (with a shop in Commercial Road) and lived for a time in nearby Majorca. Both these country houses are near Maryborough. He is the only Benjamin Culley who receives a mention in the Directories. The dates of his setting up in business and moving do not tie-in with the statements about the paper money unless he issued it from Talbot and if he had written to Williamstown to order it from a printer he knew.

It has often been claimed it was Thomas Mason who was involved with the tokens but I have doubts about that assumption. An auctioneer, commission agent and insurance agent would hardly be in dire need of small change, and even if the tokens were issued for some advertising purpose (as so many others were) surely the type of business would have been designated on the piece. I think it is far more likely that George Mason, "fruiterer and greengrocer", is the man as such a shopkeeper would have been in contrast need of small change. Perhaps it is possible that it was Thomas Mason who was involved because, as I have mentioned, he did buy up ship-loads of clothing and sell them from his business.¹²

In doing research for this article I found it most intriguing that people writing about the firm(s) could make statements without offering a single shred of verifiable evidence and quote dates with no references to back up their claims. This is a failing of many writers on historical subjects.

Regarding the rarity of the pieces it should be noted that Gilbert Hayde had four of them at the one time, a definite fact which is confirmed in the catalogues of the sale of his collection. There are at least eight pieces known and with undocumented statements there might be as many as fifteen.

NOTES AND REFERENCES: —

1. [14] Dr. A. C. W. Vail and in 1922.
- [15] When J. Evans in 1969.
- [16] When J. Evans in 1969.
- [17] When J. Evans in 1969.
- [18] The text is as quoted.
- [19] The token was used a Time Ball which was lowered at 1 o'clock every day so that ships in the harbour could regulate their chronometers. This remained in use right up till 1926 when the introduction of wireless made it obsolete.
- [20] When J. Evans in 1969.

12. When J. Evans in 1969.

publishers of the Williamstown "Trade Circular". This weekly appeared from January, 1855, till the 6th September, 1856, and after that 87th issue became known as the "Chronicle" which went out of circulation only in 1964.

4. Melbourne Trade Directories for 1856, 60, 61, 62 and 63. Also Postal Directories for 1851, 54, 57 and 58. Thomas Mason's house in Dover Road is still standing but has been considerably altered. It was used as an "Oddfellows Hall" for a number of years and is now divided into two separate dwellings.
5. This particular Mason was five times mayor of the city although once for only one month.
6. Auction reports November, 1978 and March, 1981.
7. Conversations with Wilson P. Evans of Williamstown City Council.
8. As quoted.
9. It is unfortunate that no references are given in this work. Stephens was the publisher of the "Williamstown Independent" which was absorbed by the "Chronicle" in November, 1861. Stephens was a semi-invalid in 1863.
10. "Coins and Tokens of Tasmania".
11. National Directory of Victoria for 1864.
12. Various advertisements in the Williamstown "Chronicle".
13. The Public Records Office for the State of Victoria has a wide range of journals that can be searched through or listings that are on micro-film. I have inspected the Register of Companies, the Defunct Companies listing, the Absolvment and Dissolution of Companies and even the listing of Bankrupt Companies, the earliest records of which are scanty before 1870. I could not find a reference to Mason & Culley in any of these works. I am left wondering just what source material earlier writers used.

TAKING ITS TOLL

Jeffrey Turnbull, NAV 799

Of the pictorial tokens in the Australian series, produced during the mid-nineteenth century, the penny and halfpenny issue of 1855, produced for Reuben Josephs of Tasmania is one of the better struck. The tokens illustrate beautifully, the New Town toll-gate which Josephs leased between 1852 and 1857.

Josephs, born in London in 1790 was a tailor by trade, until convicted on 25th October, 1827 for receiving stolen goods. His punishment — 14 years transportation to Van Dieman's Land at His Majesty's expense abroad the ship *William Niles*. He arrived at Hobart Town with his wife Dinah, who had travelled abroad the same ship, and to whom he was assigned on arrival — a practice that was not uncommon. The following year, his wife purchased a parcel of land at New Norfolk where they built a home and established a business. (The land was bought in Dinah's name because convicts were not permitted to participate in such transactions).

Reuben Josephs gained his ticket-of-leave on 1st July, 1833 and his conditional pardon on 16th November, 1836. His full citizenship was restored on 5th November, 1841. However, just as things were looking good for the Josephs, Dinah died and he sold up the New Norfolk business and moved to a rented house in Liverpool St., Hobart.

His interest in the New Town toll gate, erected on the busy main road to Hobart began in 1851, when his first tender was unsuccessful. Undeterred by his initial failure, he again tendered for 1852, this time being granted the lease which he held until 1855, the year in which his fine tokens were issued. He regained the lease for the year 1857. In the intervening year, he married again, to a widow, Rachel Trevein in the synagogue at Hobart. By the time the time of his death at New Town on 21st November, 1862, he had become a most respected colonist.

The toll gate which is beautifully illustrated on his New Town tokens, is typical of many which were constructed by locals roads boards to ensure the upkeep of the most used roads in the expanding colonies during the period 1850 to 1870. Most seemed to consist of a gate swung across the road and a small gate-keeper's cottage

attached. Many of these tolls often were sited in virgin bush surroundings.

Tolls were not always a popular way of increasing funds for the maintenance of the necessary supply routes. In Melbourne's rural Oakleigh-Mulgrave district during the 1860's and 1870's a line of toll gates was erected to net the farmers travelling from the market gardens of Oakleigh and Mulgrave and the hay and log carters from Gippsland, journeying to the city to sell their goods. A string of toll gates sprung up, roughly approximating the present Warrigal Road from Dandenong Road to Toorak Road, Burwood.

From 1863 onwards, government legislation gave local roads boards the duty of deciding their own tax rate. The raising of the rate by the Oakleigh-Mulgrave Board for 1864, from 1/- to 1/6d in the pound, caused great local concern. Such a rate forced many carters and growers to look for an alternate route to by-pass the Dandenong Road gate, and the nearby east-west road, Breakneck Road, (now Waverley Road and given its original name for self-explanatory reasons) began to take some heavy traffic through it was a vastly inferior track. This caused the neighbouring district, Gardiner, to erect its own toll gate near the present Warrigal Road corner, however, tracks around this gate were easy to find by way of a short detour into the bush. In retaliation, the gate-keeper dug deep ditches in either side of the gate; a tactic which the Oakleigh-Mulgrave Board objected to quite strongly. To this, the toll-keeper replied by constructing footpaths on either side of the gate, thereby allowing the Gardiner Board to charge offenders with driving on the footpath, if they tried to avoid the toll. However, the Oakleigh-Mulgrave people had the final say. Since the offenders were placed before the magistrate, and the nearest court was at Oakleigh, the offenders were simply fined sixpence, plus costs!

Whilst still on the subject of toll gates, another story tells us that many of these toll gates were established near local pubs, like the High Street toll erected by the Oakleigh-Mulgrave people, near the Warrigal Road boundary with Booroondara, (Camberwell) and adjacent to John Clausen's Australia Hotel. The gates, so the story goes, became the target for the spirited young bucks of the district, who after a good time at the pubs, would mount their horses and ride at full gallop at the gates, hurdle them and toss their toll in the dirt for the exasperated keeper to retrieve. As this was the late

QUEEN VICTORIA'S DECIMAL COINAGE

by Gillian Faringdon-Davis (N.A.V. No. 913)

The British clung obstinately to their cherished pounds, shillings and pence until quite recently, and when decimal currency was introduced in Australia in 1966 many objections were made on the basis that pounds were good enough for the mother country, etc., so that it is slightly surprising to find that in the early part of Queen Victoria's reign there were serious moves towards introducing decimal coinage into Britain.

And the reasons they advanced for making the change were so unexpected! Being more compatible with the French system, for instance. Whoever cared about being compatible with the French? Certainly not the English!

The original "Godless" florin (i.e., without the "D.G." for "Dei Gratia") was issued in 1849. At the time, it was hailed as the great monetary event of the 12 year-old reign. The florin, or two shilling piece, was of the same type as the crown. As a tenth of a pound, it was intended to mark the first step towards a coinage based entirely on the decimal principle. However, several years after the successful introduction of the florin, the next step was still unsettled, and the merits of the different possibilities were being angrily discussed by their supporters.

The florin was to have become the principal coin, either with a new name or leaving the old one. Each could be divided into five, in place of the old four farthings. (A farthing originally meant a fourth, from Old English "feorthing".)

One hundred of these smaller pieces would then make up the florin, and one thousand would make a pound — still to be the main unit for monetary calculations. It was proposed that the smallest coin would be called a "mil". (Cyprus has abolished its mils; they were also in use in Egypt, among other places.)

Some twenty years ago, during the great run-up to the introduction of Australia's present currency, we were bombarded with Government propaganda on how good it would be for the country. We were deafened with a currency jingle on TV, to the tune of "Click Go the Shears". And one of the chief advantages, meant to win over every parent who had ever struggled with a recalcitrant

eight year old and its arithmetic homework, was that much time would be saved in doing money sums. Instead of adding up the three columns for pounds, shillings and pence, with all those wretched farthings being carried, there would only be two columns, and, everyone would instantly enjoy maths and save Dad having to do it for them.

The Victorians thought of this too, but they did not intend to simplify it as much as all that. They would have kept accounts in three columns — pounds, florins and mils — but there would have been no actual farthings and the sums would have been done in tens.

Some people wanted to make the florin the main unit, using only two columns; florins and mils. This would have been easy for the less well educated to handle. Not only did people frequently talk in terms of "fifty shillings" rather than "Two pounds ten", but the poorer people never handled sums that could not be measured in shillings, so the transition to a florin currency would not have been hard as far as mathematics was concerned. Where it would have been hard, in my opinion, is psychologically. The British have always taken a pride in their large, solid, comparatively unchanging units of currency, feeling that only foreigners go in for those microscopic valueless units that are measured in the thousands. There would be a lot of passive resistance to the introduction of anything that put the British on the same footing as any kind of foreigner.

It is surprising, therefore, to read a contemporary article (1854) which advocates a method founded on the French system, which it describes as having been matured after much more serious and scientific consideration than the desultory discussions in England.

The half-florin or shilling would have been the main unit, leaving pounds out altogether, and then the transition to calculations in decimals would be very simple if the shilling were divided into ten pence instead of twelve, and the penny subdivided into five. Each fifth would be approximately the value of a farthing.

Because the poor would have to pay a tenth of a shilling for articles at a penny, it was suggested that new shillings be coined at the value of ten old pennies, and the pennies subdivided. That would have made the penny equivalent to the French two sous. The same argument was advanced a hundred and twenty years later when

New Pence were minted in Britain. The case in defence of those fragments of pennies was lost; and now in fact the New Halfpenny is to disappear.

Under this proposal, instead of mils, the small coins would have been called cents, and it was pointed out that it would have the effect of equalising the monetary values of "the two nearest and greatest nations in the world". (England and France, for those who had not guessed.)

In the joyous flush of optimism that goes with the introduction of any wonderful new idea, it was felt that all the difficulties of exchange between England and France would be swept away, as the shilling would be equal to the franc, and the sovereign equal to the 20-franc piece, while the value of the coins used by the poor would remain unchanged. For payment of rents and matters fixed by contract, the simple addition of 20% to each old pound would equalise the old form with the new, so that a rent in old currency of £20 would be stated as 480 shillings.

Nothing happened, of course. Britain carried on with its pounds, and that was the last anyone heard of doing anything to suit the French. Perhaps it was something to do with Prince Albert's influence? Albert was so keen on anything scientific that he might have been expected to embrace a new currency with joy, but Saxe-Coburg-Gotha at the time were using thalers, gulden, groschen, kreuzer, and pfennige, so perhaps the urge to simplicity just wasn't there.

Incidentally, the short-lived urge to update the currency, detailed above, was not the only time that British numismatic history just missed a major change, as in Queen Anne's reign Dean Swift interested himself in coinage, seeing it as a way to elevate it above a mere medium of commerce. He proposed among other things that after the assimilation of Scotland, the halfpence and farthings should be entirely re-issued, and that a society should be formed for suggesting suitable designs and inscriptions. "By this means", he said, "medals that are at present only a dead treasure, or mere curiosities, will perpetuate the glories of her Majesty's reign, and keep alive a gratitude for great public services, and excite the emulation of posterity".

There were, indeed, many beautiful medals issued during Queen Anne's reign, but attributed more to the art of Croker and the

military genius of Marlborough and his string of victories than to Dean Swift.

Returning to the basic Victorian coinage, when the half farthing was issued in 1839 it was seen as a "pretty little coin, but not issued in sufficient numbers to prove of that convenience to the poor in the purchase of small articles of food which an abundant issue might have caused them to become, as shown in the case of cents and other small copper money of neighbouring nations". Again, that entirely puzzling concern with neighbouring nations! Anyone would have thought the British were going to end up in something like the E.E.C., wouldn't they? And the British Government did show concern for the colonial poor with its introduction of the third-farthing for use in Malta and the quarter farthing for Ceylon.

Supposing decimals had indeed taken over in the 1850's? Would they have been introduced in Australia? Almost certainly they would; and it is interesting to reflect on the immense variety of local coinage that would not exist, had that change taken place.

Ref.: "The Coinage of the British Empire", H. N. Humphreys, Pub. 1854.

TAKING ITS TOLL — Continued from page 23

1860's, one wonders how often the toll-keeper bent down to pick up the coppers, only to find that they were not the true coins of the realm, but those useless private tradesman's tokens that were once quite handy, but now nothing more than a burden!

Sources Used:

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THE ARRIVAL OF THE SELJUK TURKS

by PETER B. WALL, NAV No. 323

SELJUK/BEY was the leader of the ruling family of Turkmen tribes near the Aral Sea. He was succeeded by his son ARSLAN/BEY.

Two grandsons of SELJUK BEY, CHAGRI BEY and TOGRUL BEY defeated MAS'UD son of MAHMUD of GHAZNI at Dendenakan near Merv in 1040.

CHAGRI BEY remained in control of Khorassan, east of the Caspian Sea. TOGRUL BEY set out to conquer new territory in the West.

In 1055 the Caliph of Baghdad granted him the title of Sultan. TOGRUL BEY was succeeded by his nephew ALP ARSLAN in 1063. He made attacks on towns within the borders of the Byzantine Empire. The Byzantine Emperor CONSTANTINE DUCAS died in 1067. The Empress EUDOXIA married ROMANUS IV DIOGENES. The two armies met in 1071. ALP ARSLAN defeated the Byzantine Emperor at MALAZGIRT which is 40 kilometres north of Lake Van.

By the Treaty of Malazgirt large areas of land were made available to the new arrivals for settlement.

The most important settlements were made at: —

1. Erzurum
2. Erzincan
3. Sivas and Tokat (Danished group)
4. Konya (formerly Iconium)

Next year ALP ARSLAN was killed by stabbing. He was succeeded by his son MALIK SHAH 1072-1092.

These rulers did not remain in the new territory but deputed the work of organisation to a vizier, NIZAM-AL-MULK. He was born at Tus near Meshed in 1019 and was made vizier at the age of 42 years. He brought to the court of his Sultan the mathematician OMAR KHAYYAM from Nishapur near Meshed, and provided him with an observatory. NIZAM-AL-MULK continued as vizier to MALIK SHAH in whose reign he developed the TUGRA (toora) which was used by the Sultan as a crest. It was later used as the cipher of the Ottoman Sultans.

In 1077 SULEIMAN ibn KUTALMISH was appointed Governor of the Sultanate of Rum. The struggle for the Byzantine throne gave Suleiman an opportunity to capture Cyzicus and Nicaea. Later he annexed Lydia and Ionia.

In 1078 he proclaimed Nicaea his capital and declared himself Sultan.

By 1080 Suleiman held the greater part of Asia Minor as the ally of the Byzantine Emperor and the rival Sultan to Malik Shah and in 1086 declared himself independent of the Great Seljuks. He left his capital Nicaea and travelling across Asia Minor captured Antioch. He was attacked by local rulers and lost his life. On death of Sultan MALIK SHAH in 1092 a son of Suleiman named KILIJ ARSLAN I returned to Nicaea as Sultan of Rum.

Since 636 Jerusalem was held by the Arabs. They were tolerant towards the Christians and allowed pilgrims to pass unmolested. The Seljuks captured Jerusalem in 1071, the same year as Malazgirt. The arrival of the Seljuks disrupted the passage of the pilgrims on the main route through Asia Minor.

In 1095 Alexius I Comnenus the Emperor at Constantinople appealed to Pope Urban II for protection. Urban II called for a Papal army to assist the Emperor drive the Turks from Anatolia and then go on to recover the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. The appeal met with great enthusiasm.

The itinerant monks Peter and Walter the Penniless, with their followers assembled at Cologne in May 1096. Walter left first and Peter five days later and arrived at Constantinople in July. They crossed the Bosphorus August 5th and 6th and proceeded east to Nicomedia. Here Peter returned on his own to await the Princely expeditions. The others proceeded towards Nicaea and camped at Civitot to await development.

In mid September a small party made a raid on the outskirts of Nicaea. This attack had the effect of calling the presence of the Crusaders to the attention of KILIJ ARSLAN. He came with his army and the peasants were annihilated.

The Princely expeditions assembled at Constantinople some months later. The leaders took an oath of allegiance to ALEXIUS on Easter Sunday 1097. The expedition neared Nicaea on 6th May,

1097. KILIJ ARSLAN had left to wage war on the Danishmends at Sivas but on receipt of a message was able to return to his capital by 20th May and found it encircled. He was powerless to help and his capital was taken by June 1097. KILIJ ARSLAN hurried to the East and made peace with the Danishmends and included them to join with him and oppose the Crusaders.

Meanwhile the Crusaders proceeded towards DORYLEAUM (Eskisehir) KILIJ ARSLAN and his allies soon arrived but were defeated near that town. The Crusaders defeated the main Seljuk army at ICONIUM (Konya). They proceeded to HERACLEA Lycaonia (Erigli). Tancred and Baldwin went south and captured Tarsus. The main army turned north to Caesarea (Kayseri). Baldwin joined them at Maras, but he then went east, crossed the Euphrates and set up the first Crusader State at EDESSA (Urfa).

It is estimated that 150,000 Crusaders reached ANTIOCH, including Peter the Hermit. Much delay occurred at Antioch with disagreements among the Princes. Finally the Second Crusader State was set up. The Holy City JERUSALEM was captured in July 1099 from the Shia muslims. Peter the Hermit reached the goal. He returned to France and died 1115.

In 1144 IMAD-AL-DIN the Ata-beg of Mosul attacked Edessa the capital of the First Crusader State, and captured it. The fall of Edessa shocked Western Europe and Pope Eugene III. called for the Second Crusade. They departed in 1147. The army of Louis VII of France suffered at Laodicea in Pisidia in January 1148. Later Louis with reinforcements by sea reached St. Simeon the port of Antioch and Conrad came to Acre and both proceeded to Jerusalem. Saladin captured Jerusalem October 1187. Pope Gregory VII and his successor Clement III called for a new crusade. The leaders were Richard I the Lion Heart of England, Philip II Augustus of France and Holy Roman Emperor Frederick I Barbossa. The crusade did not materially affect the Seljuks.

In 1199 Thibaut III and other French nobles decided to embark on a Fourth Crusade. The plan was blessed by Pope Innocent III.

They captured Constantinople April 12th, 1204. For unexplained reasons the city was sacked. It was a severe blow to the strength of the Byzantine Empire from which it never recovered.

The Fifth Crusade was in 1218
The Sixth Crusade was in 1227
The Seventh Crusade was in 1248
The Eighth Crusade was in 1271
and several others followed.

The crippling of the Byzantine Empire by the Fourth Crusade in 1204 strengthened the power of the Seljuk kingdom.

In 1243 the Mongols attacked and defeated the Seljuks at Kosedag near Sivas. The Mongols first besieged ERZURUM and then captured it. The Seljuk Sultan GIYASEDDIN KEYHUSREV II 1236-1246 realised he would have to confront the invaders. He collected 70,000 men under a Georgian Prince SHERVASHIDZE. The Mongols were commanded by BAIDJU. The battle took place on the road SIVAS to ERZINCAN close to KOSEDAG. The leader Prince SHERVASHIDZE was killed in the fighting and the Seljuk soldiers fled. The Mongols went on to plunder TOKAT and KAYSERI and KEYHUSREV escaped to Konya. He had to agree to be vassal to retain nominal authority.

The administration by the Mongols proved unsatisfactory, and the Seljuk sultans could not govern the territory. This situation gave rise to the establishment of thirteen Beyliks. One of these Beyliks included Eskisehir. It was ruled by Tugrul. His son OSMAN inherited it in 1281 with headquarters at SOGUT. The collapse of



"SELJUKS OF RUM, KAY KHUSRU II,
Ar. DIRHEM, A.D. 1243-4"

the Seljuk dynasty is set down as 1299 and the same year is regarded as the birth of the OTTOMAN Empire. Osman soon made plans to capture PRUSIAS and OTTOMAN founded by King Prusias of Bithymia and near to Mount Olympus.

In B.C. it was King Prusias who gave refuge to HANNIBAL the Carthaginian. The city was captured in 1326 by ORHAN a few months after the death of Osman. It is now known as BURSA and was made the capital.

Modern Turkey and the adjoining islands contain the remains of many civilizations, the earliest being the Hittite, then numerous Independent Greek colonies. After Alexander's conquest and his death his generals fortified the divisions allotted to them. Then came the Roman conquest in 2nd and 1st centuries B.C. and later the Byzantine empire was established. In small areas are traces of the Genoese, Venetians, Galatians, Phrygians, Crusaders, Russians and Armenians.

The Turkish rule commenced in 1071 under the Seljuks and their dynasty lasted till 1299. Many of their buildings remain but only in portion of the country. From 1299 onwards is classified as the Ottoman period.

Marco Polo in his travels landed at Tarsus and proceeded to Erzincan and on to Erzurum.

'THE FARTHING OF ANTIGUA'

by Tom Howell, N.A.V. No. 349

Antigua with its two dependencies of Barbuda and Redonda is the largest and most highly developed of the British Leeward Islands group of Tortola, St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat and Dominica.

The Leeward Islands were discovered by Columbus on his second voyage to America in 1493 - Antigua being named by him after the church of Santa Maria la Antigua in Seville. English settlers from St. Kitts under the leadership of Sir Thomas Warner, took possession in 1632 and permanent settlement followed under Lord Willoughby to whom the Island was granted by Charles II. Antigua was captured by the French in 1666, but was recaptured the following year, British possession being confirmed by the peace of Breda in 1667. In 1967 the Antigua and St. Kitts groups become States in Association with Great Britain.

During the British administration the Island became a prominent naval station. Lord Nelson, after whom Nelson's Dockyard in English Harbour was named, was stationed there for three years in the 1780's, revisiting it briefly in H.M.S. Victory shortly before Trafalgar. William, Duke of Clarence, later King William IV was stationed there in command of H.M.S. Pegasus. Clarence House was built for him in the hills across the harbour. In 1899 the harbour was abandoned, as it was too small for the larger ships of the steam age, and the dockyard and its buildings fell into decay. Since 1950 they have been restored and converted for current use by the Society of Friends of English Harbour and today supply the needs of yachts and cruisers from all over the western hemisphere. Many of the island's other old buildings such as forts and barracks are in ruins having been destroyed in an earthquake in 1843.

The island is approximately 107 square miles in area with prominent features including its beaches numbering in excess of 350, its lack of rivers and streams, its chief exports of sugar and sea island cotton and its bush vegetation including coconut palm, breadfruit, mango and paw paw.

In the early years there was a dual standard of exchange, established by law, consisting primarily of commodities and secondarily of coins. Commodities including sugar, Indigo, cotton wool, tobacco and ginger with values proclaimed at a fixed rate per lb. or per 100 lbs, in the case of sugar, up to the close of the 17th century. In the 18th century the fixed rate was replaced by current

price which meant that in case of a dispute over a deal each side appointed a 'Viewer' to value the commodity tendered in payment and in case of a disagreement the viewers called in an umpire. In Antigua in 1756 taxes were to be "paid in one third part thereof gold or silver current money of the island and the other two thirds in good merchantable Muscovado Sugar." However, by the close of the 18th century metallic money had driven commodities from circulation.

Various foreign and English coins circulated at rates of exchange fixed by proclamation in the 18th century. These included Pieces of Eight, Patagon or Cross dollars of Flanders, Lion on Dog dollars of Holland being 2/3 of a ducatoon, Black dogs or French Sous Marks, French and English crowns, Spanish doubloons, French pistoles or Louis D'ors and Arabian Chequines or Barbary Ducats. In 1702 Sir Isaac Newton determined the fineness of the Piece of Eight at 17½ dwts.

No official local coins were issued by the Antigua authorities, although the scarcity of small change during the period 1775-1838 resulted in unsuccessful applications to England in 1796, 1803 and 1834 for special colonial coinages. In 1817 lack of small change forced the revaluation of the Spanish pistareen to 2/- and the bitt to 1/- and these, together with the copper 'dog' formed the principal coins until 1822 and 1825.

Supplies of the colonial 'Anchor' money, consisting of the quarter eighth and sixteenth parts of a dollar were received in 1822, to be followed in 1825 by imperial silver and copper coins. In 1838 imperial coins were the chief medium in circulation with a local currency rating. This rating was abolished on the 13th January 1847 when the rate for converting £225 currency was fixed at £100 sterling after which sterling prevailed.

The only numismatic item recorded for Antigua until recent times is a copper token issued by Hannay and Colsart, merchants, trading out of the capital of St. John. The piece bears the date 1836 and the letters HC divided by a palm tree with Antigua below and on the reverse a wreath of oak and laurel surrounding the value 'one farthing stg.' but since sterling was not established until 13th January 1847, the token must have been issued later, possibly 1850, with the date 1836 being the foundation year of the issuers business. Some specimens bear the incuse figures 2, 3 and 4 and although no edicts for the cutting or stamping of coins, for use on the island, were initiated there is a theory that this stamping indicated

an increased rate of exchange of these farthings as tokens when the local currency was depreciated.

Five die varieties are known of this token which is thought to have circulated extensively, as copies are difficult to locate in condition better than VF, with uncirculated and proof specimens being rare.

SON OF "PUZZLE"

Remember the "Puzzle Page" in the last Journal? The President, Terry Pepperell, believes the VGA medal was issued by the Victorian Golf Association, as he has one of theirs from 1916 which is very similar, but has crossed golf clubs as well as the cannon symbol. Member Barbara Neilson, who undertook the research job, thinks there is more to it than that. Barbara's research has been hampered by her move to the country, but she is still working on it.

Meanwhile, here is a companion piece. Could it be the South Australian version of WHATEVER IT IS?



MYLES BARROWCLOUGH of RICHMOND

By Len Henderson, N.A.V. No. 409

Most of the token issuers of Melbourne were in business in the central area of the city, but two were in Richmond, an industrial and residential suburb a few miles to the east of the city.

These were Barrowclough and Ridler, though Richmond can also boast a few others who issued counterstamped coins and tokens. This paper is a brief biography of the former of these, Myles Barrowclough.



Myles Barrowclough of Richmond
1833-1896

It was at 100 Bridge Road, on the north side, that Barrowclough had his bookshop and issued his tokens. In 1862 there was not the population in the area to adequately support a bookseller and this was probably one of the reasons why he sold the business and took up the position of a teacher under the old denominational church system and was appointed to a series of Wesleyan schools.

The name Barrowclough is a common North England name and is derived from 'barrow' meaning a hill and 'clough' meaning a shady recess. Myles Barrowclough

was born on the 11th August, 1833, at Mirfield in Yorkshire. His father owned the Albert Woollen Mills at Morley. Myles was twice married.

His first wife was Annie Byers, born at Darlington, Durham, on the 5th March, 1829. The wedding took place at 3 Franklin Street, Melbourne, under a special licence as the Byers family were all staunch evangelical Christians. Annie's father, Thomas, was present at the laying of the Foundation Stone of Wesley

Church in LaTrobe Street. From this first marriage there were five children and Annie Byers died on the 9th December, 1869. It was her family who encouraged Myles "to do the Lord's work" and become a teacher but his first appointment proved unsatisfactory and for a time he went back to being a bookseller with an attached circulating library and postal agency; this was at Brunswick Street, Collingwood. He went back to teaching when he was sure he would be paid.



His first appointment was to Main Creek; this was also known as Damper and later as Gardiner's Creek on the Burwood Highway.

He took the place of the first teacher there in what one authority claimed was, "a substantial wooden building, 25 feet by 15 feet", which doubled as both church and school.

The Rev. Daniel Draper wrote to the Denominational School Board asking for a subsidy to pay a teacher. In his letter he said, "For

some time a day school has been taught in the neighbourhood in an inconvenient position, but it has since been abandoned because the teacher could not be paid".

At this time 36 children were enrolled and in a later letter we find a request urging the payment of a salary with the comment, "If a competent teacher were appointed the school would speedily increase to double its present number".

Richard Hurry, who temporarily replaced Barrowclough, had this to say about the conditions:—

"I have with my family been permitted for the last eighteen months to live in a single room 16 feet by 9 feet 8 inches; a lean-to at the back of the school without lining or a chimney. I have built a chimney, lined and put on a new roof and now the local Board demand any money I have received from the Denominational Board as House Rent."

Barrowclough was a teacher here before and after Hurry.

He then went on to the Wesleyan School at Illawarra on the 1st May 1864. He transferred to White Holes in 1865, Lucky Woman's in 1872, then to Avoca, Chiltern, Bunninyong (where he might have taught my grandmother and great-uncle) and Ballarat East (Mt. Pleasant), and in 1893 was pensioned off by the Government.

It was whilst he was at Ballarat district that his first wife died and as he then had a young family to care for he soon married a young widow. She was another Annie, Annie Hunt, nee Spedding, born at Mosedale in Cumberland. She had no children nor did they have any from this marriage. Myles was 36 and she 28 at the time of their wedding.

On his retirement from the Education Department in 1893 Myles built a nice house in Hawthorn, an eastern suburb of Melbourne. This was called "*Mirfield*" from the place of his birth and has been written up in "*Historic Houses of Hawthorn*". He died here in 1896 although one authority wrongly says it was 1906. The house, in Power Street, was occupied by the family until 1962.

Myles' eldest son, Alfred Ernest, went to New Zealand and his eldest son became Major General Sir Harold Barrowclough, Chief Justice of New Zealand. He was knighted in 1954, when Her Majesty was on tour, and died in 1972.



There are two varieties of token issued by him when he was a bookseller and newsagent in Richmond. These were made by Stokes and are of penny value. No tokens were issued from the Collingwood address. They are listed in Andrews' book as numbers 28 and 29. Another authority lists only one token and still another authority says there are two separate tokens with upset varieties of each.

NOTES AND REFERENCES:—

1. Personal conversations with Miss F.A. Hitchcock, a granddaughter of the man. She supplied me with much of the family history and was able to correct errors that were in other sources.
2. "The History of Box Hill", by Lennon
3. See page 1 of "The Age" for Tuesday, 17th October, 1854, where Wesleyan teachers are offered, "a house and 330 Pounds per annum to an efficient master and mistress to take charge of a Day School on the goldfields". When Barrowclough was at Bunninyong half the population were German migrants and the other half Gaelic speaking Scots.
4. Conversations with Barrowclough's descendants.
5. For other booksellers see Evans, Foster and George Nichols.

ORDERS AND MEDALS — THE COLLECTING SCENE IN LONDON

The Immediate Past President, Hans Prange, made a quick trip to Europe in the spring and, naturally, called on some of the dealers and collectors over there. He gave a description of his trip at the meeting on December 6th (the 648th) and some of the information about the collecting highlights are printed here.

The annual convention of the Orders and Medals Research Society of Great Britain was held in London. It was a notable achievement as the Society organised an event something similar to the Spinks auctions in Australia but three times as large. The society charges the dealers who want tables at the convention, which was at Grosvenor House in Park Lane. It starts with an auction on the Friday night and no less than eleven thousand pounds profit was made on the night!

Hans was not very pleased with the cool reception he got, as an overseas visitor, but could see the reason when he realised that half the membership came from the U.S. and Canada, and perhaps the British were not too pleased to see material going overseas in large amounts. However, he thought 90% of what was on display was

quite mediocre, the other 10% "top shelf" from top firms. The same thing applied to militaria: the material just is not there any more.

The ribbon manufacturers and people who made insignia were represented, which was quite interesting. Apparently the Mint, who used to make insignia, must be contracting out at least part of the work.

Among British dealers, Baldwin did not appear to want to sell any medals! They simply did not put them out for sale and were quite "hard to get". Among new dealers who are worth visiting, Heywood has been taken over by a new manager, and Heywood himself has become a consultant to Christies. Another new firm called "The Armoury" liked to handle groups of medals relating to the royal house and famous people. Spinks were now more "on the ball" than they used to be, and had some nice material on their shelves which they did not need to advertise.

Hans also attended a sale of militaria in Munich, where he did not buy because everything was very expensive. There were sales everywhere, with plenty of money about in Europe, but not a lot to be had in the way of numismatics or antiques.

Several members at the meeting discussed dealers and shops in London, and it was agreed that it is not as good for collectors as it was a few years ago. Much of the best material has gone, and when it comes back on to the market it is at highly inflated prices.

It was noticeable last year in the United States that many dealers seem to have "gone underground" in the sense that they do not have shop fronts any more, preferring to deal mainly by mail, presumably because of the number of armed hold-ups and other robberies; and even London was remarkably short of shopfront coin dealers. There are not as many "Under the Arches" as there used to be, although it is still worth going along there, particularly on a Saturday morning. Hans thought Portobello Road was no longer really worth visiting, although it depended what you were looking for. Altogether, in many ways it was a sad scene, and those who picked up nice stuff ten or even five years ago should be congratulating themselves - and hanging on to it. (Or, if they don't hang on to it, they should be prepared to let it go at the next N.A.V. auction.)

THE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

Founded 1946

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PAST PRESIDENTS:

Rev. F. C. BREMER, E.D.	1946 - 1948
W. E. CURRAN, E.D., F.R.N.S.	1948 - 1950
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R. W. FARMAN,	1953 - 1955
E. KENNEDY,	1955 - 1957
J. GARTNER,	1957 - 1958
H. P. HIGSON,	1958 - 1960
E. PHILPOTTS,	1960 - 1962
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OBJECTS:

Briefly the objects for which the Association was
established, are –

- To encourage the study of Numismatics in all its branches
- To represent generally the views and interests of all Numismatists
- To provide education in the field of Numismatics, and to
- Encourage sound and methodical collecting practice

ACTIVITIES:

Discussion at Monthly Meetings

Reading of Papers

Assisting members in the study and acquisition
of numismatic specimens

An Annual Exhibition

A half-yearly publication containing articles and items of
interest to all Numismatists

Stimulating research into the currency of Australia

Encouraging correspondence between members throughout the world

Meetings are held on the First Tuesday and Third Friday most Months

at

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