



BATHURST STAMP, COIN, COLLECTABLES & LAPIDARY CLUB INC NEWSLETTER

MEETINGS ARE HELD ON THE FIRST MONDAY EACH MONTH - EXCEPT JANUARY.

AT THE CLUBHOUSE (OLD EGLINTON FIRE SHED), PARK STREET, EGLINTON.

Meetings commence at 7.30pm. Enquires 63315404 AH or write P.O. Box 9156, Bathurst 2795

Editor amcrae@lisp.com.au

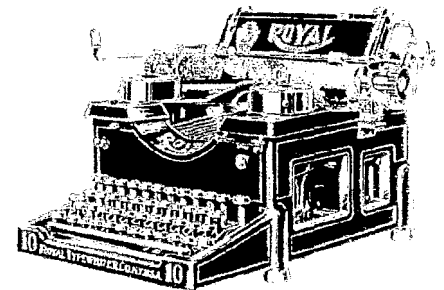
www.philas.org.au/bathurst

NOVEMBER – DECEMBER 2016 Issue

UPCOMING PROGRAM

- 29th October** **Saturday - Open Day, Displays and Demonstrations & Garage Sale at the Clubhouse** 8am to 2pm. This is a combined project by the Bathurst Stamp, Coin, Collectables and Lapidary Club and the Bead & Wirecraft Guild and will include stamps, coins, collectables and lapidary displays, demonstrations of lapidary and jewellery making indoors. Outside will have items for sale with members and others selling their unwanted collectables and goods. We also need help on the day.
- 5th-6th November** **Saturday – Sunday - the Woodies Craft and Arts on Show** is on at the Bathurst Showground. The show consists of judged classes for woodwork and other craft activities and they will host a range of stalls which have goods and products for sale. The Craft and Arts on Show showcases the many talents of the Bathurst community and beyond. Please contact Judy Attard if you wish to have a selling space
- 7th November** **AGM and Monthly Meeting** - 7.30pm – No Guest Speaker – Club Competition – ‘Informative display on some aspect of your family e.g. photographs, items they may have owned, family heirlooms etc. Remember your ‘Latest Acquisition’.
- 13th November** **Sunday - Mudgee Coin, Note and Stamp Club Inc. 4th Annual Coin, Banknote & Stamp Fair** in the Auditorium at Club Mudgee, 99 Mortimer St, Mudgee NSW 2850. Phone 63721922. Opens 10am to 4pm. Dealers, stamp and coin competition, valuations, children’s table and more. \$2 entry.
- 5th December** **FAMILY CHRISTMAS PARTY** – 6pm for 6.30pm in the club house. Bring the family and your own meat to BBQ. Also bring salad and dessert to share. Remember to pack some drinks for yourselves and bring your festive spirit.
- 14th December** **Luncheon - End of Year Workshop Christmas Party** - 12 noon at the club house – bring salad and cold meat or salad and dessert. This day is the last lapidary workshop day until mid-January 2017.
- January 2016** No member’s meeting this month however the workshop will reopen on 18th January – see below.
- 18th January 2017** **Club Outing** to view the displays of the steam engines of the Industrial Revolution (covering the period 1850-1950) at the Turon Technology Museum at 5833, Ilford Rd, Sofala. The museum is set out in seven buildings and shows the development of steam and internal engine, the transition to the internal combustion engine and its development. James and Jenny Walker will be our hosts for the morning and will supply morning tea. Cost is just \$9 per person which includes entry and morning tea. Pack and bring your picnic lunch and drinks as we will be having lunch at the Sofala picnic spot near the bridge. Meet at the club rooms before 8.30am and we will drive out in convoy.

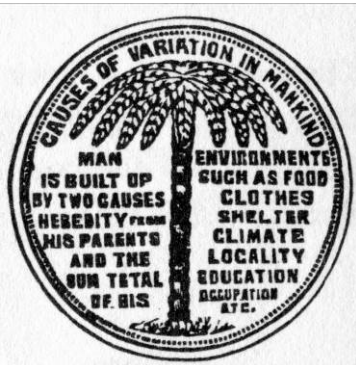
14th - 17th April 2017 Easter Friday to Monday GEMBOREE 2017 - the 53rd National Gem & Mineral Show, at the Tony Luchetti Showground at Lithgow.



COLE'S FEDERATION OF THE WORLD MEDALS – Mr. E.W. Cole

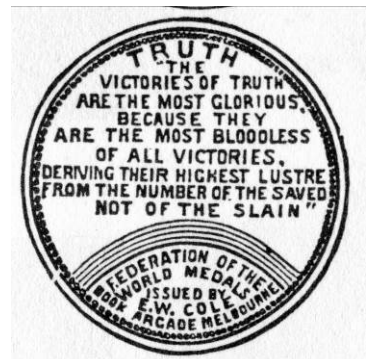
Those of you who are old enough may recall seeing a copper or aluminum 'Coles' medal. Many feature a tree fern and some thought-provoking wording about government, religion, a unified language, amongst other concerns he had. The medals would have been very handy to advertise his "Cole's Book Arcade" in Victoria. These medals were issued over almost 25 years with the first appearing in 1879, with the final issue around 1903. From time to time medals turn up in Bathurst though I'm sure people are not sure what they even are.

They were issued by Mr. Edward William Cole, an Englishman and strongly religious man, who owned the Cole's Book Arcade which operated at a number of sites around Melbourne from 1865 before he opened in the Bourke Street Mall in 1883. He sold new and second-hand books and he rarely had a spot spare, it was a very crammed shop. As he sold more books and his profits increased he had constructed in his establishment a large elaborate fernery, a clockwork symphonion, an orchestra, mechanical monkeys and numerous other mechanical amusements. Over and above his permanent attractions he had various exhibitions such as the 'Dolton Pottery Exhibition' and the 'Coles Ornament Exhibition'. His menagerie of entertainment would have been worth witnessing alone.



Reverses (left) varied with what he wanted to express such as the one featuring a palm tree and stating "Causes of variation in mankind – Man is built up by two causes, heredity and his parents and the sum total of his environment such as food, clothes, shelter, climate, locality, education, occupation, etc."

The medal on the right states, "Truth – the victories of truth are the most glorious because they are the most bloodless of all victories, deriving their highest lustre from the number of the saved not the slain." Then at the bottom are a



series of lines symbolising a rainbow which was his trademark along with the words "Federation of the world medals – issued by E.W. Cole, Book Arcade, Melbourne."



Possibly this medal (left) was produced during the Boer War in Africa as he states on it, "Govern the World, not by glorious war but by glorious truth."

Mr. Cole believed that all generations should read books so he added his entertainments to entice customers of all ages. He brought in chairs and small lounges and advertised that people could read for as long as they liked and that nobody would be asked to buy. He had a passionate belief that all people should be educated as he was partly self-educated himself and taught by his step-father.

Not only did Mr. E.W. Cole bring out a large number of medals which customers could purchase for three pence, but he also wrote and printed a large number of pamphlets as well as books. Customers could trade in their medals they had purchases for three pence off their purchases but going by the number around I feel that many people kept them as souvenirs. My father, as a boy in the 1930s, received one as part of a Christmas present, though Mr. Cole had died by that time. The Cole's medal (right) states, "United States of the World, one government, one religion, one language, before the year 2,000. Prophetic medal issued by E.W. Cole."



Others stated, "Federation of the whole world at the rate mankind are now progressing in literature, science, education, commerce, politics, morals, humanity, friendly intercourse and practical common sense the early Federation of the world is inevitable, reader do your best to help it on- Federation of the world medals issued by E.W. Cole Book Arcade."

A circular logo with a double-lined border. Inside the circle, the text "THIS ALUMINIUM" is at the top, "THE COMING AND" is in the middle, and "FLYING MACHINE METAL" is at the bottom, all in a bold, sans-serif font.

Whilst figures do vary Edward Cole issued over a quarter of a million tokens. Numerous designs are known, almost 100, though it seems only half this number saw the light of day with the public.



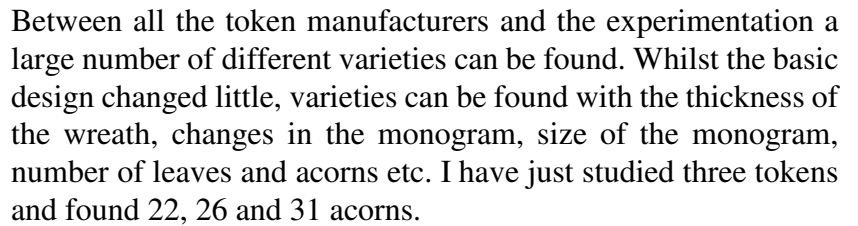
The obverse (left) features a druid head in profile surrounded by an oak wreath complete with acorns and tied with ribbons at the bottom of a 1791 Anglesey Mines halfpenny token. There is no legend as on most tokens and coins of the time. Due to the different token manufacturers, methods and changing technology the edges of the Anglesey Mine series tokens can exhibit letters such as 'PAYABLE IN ANGLESEY, LONDON OR LIVERPOOL', milled or smooth and can be produced within a collar or not. The halfpenny tokens measure 27 mm in diameter.

short supply as the Government was not prepared to issue more low denomination coinage. The Royal Mint in London had basically ceased minting copper coins in 1775, which led to major economic problems before they recommenced in 1797 with the help of Mathew Boulton's private mint.

Several token manufacturers struck the Anglesey tokens such as W. Williams, a London die sinker and the mining company's own mint in Birmingham, however Matthew Boulton is the better known, striking tons of them at his own private steam driven mint. Literally hundreds of tons of the penny and halfpenny tokens were issued making the 'Druid coppers' one of the most recognisable token in Great Britain.

Tokens were struck in at least the years of 1787, 1788, 1789, 1791 and 1793 with Matthew Boulton at his steam driven Soho Mint striking Anglesey tokens during 1789 and 1791. It seems that Boulton took over production when the mine owner, Thomas Williams, resolved to close his own Parys Mine Mint due to many difficulties he

The obverse design of the bust of a druid draped in a cowl and facing to the left led many to refer to them as the 'Druid tokens'. The token idea was also taken up by another mining company, the Cornish Metal Company, who even featured the now famous Druid on their 'half an ounce' (of copper) tokens.



Some of these Anglesey tokens found their way to the colony of New South Wales in the pockets of free settlers, the military and sailors. Whilst mintage numbers are unknown some sources say that 10 million tokens may have been minted.

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One bottle that creates a bit of interest amongst bottle collectors is the tall Tower and Arrol whisky bottle which has three embossed Scottish thistles and some leaves on its shoulder. Initially some collectors felt that this bottle contained vinegar but that is definitely not the case. This decorative bottle can be found with a registration mark on it, as well as unmarked, so they were made for quite a number of years.

Finlay Tower commenced business in 1841 at Ibroxholm in Glasgow operating as a commission merchant. These type of men worked on a commission basis only and didn't receive any wages. They would agree on a

specified or agreed-to commission, thus no sales, no income.

The following year Finlay teamed up with Archibald Arrol and established the firm 'Tower & Arrol'. Archibald had come from a farming family around West Stirlingshire and as he didn't care for the type of work left home

and headed to Glasgow in search of work. They started off quite modestly selling their products from 7 Stockwell Street in Glasgow. Then a notice (left) appeared in "The Gazette – Edinburgh Edition" which stated: - "Glasgow, February 19, 1846. Notice is hereby given, that the Copartnery (meaning Co-Partners) carried on by the late Findlay Tower, and the Subscriber, Archibald Arrol, as Commission Agents and Merchants in Glasgow, under the firm of TOWER and ARROL, was dissolved, by the death of the said Finlay Tower, on the 1st day of November last (1845), and that the business has since been, and will in

Glasgow, February 19, 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Copartnery carried on by the late Finlay Tower, and the Subscriber, Archibald Arrol, as Commission-Agents and Merchants in Glasgow, under the Firm of TOWER and ARROL, was DISSOLVED, by the death of the said Finlay Tower, on the 1st day of November last, and that the Business has since been, and will in futuro be carried on under the Firm of Tower and Arrol, for the sole behoof of the Subscriber, Archibald Arrol.

JOHN SMITH, HENRY SMITH, JAS. CAMERON, ARCHD. ARROL, ARCHD. ARROL, for Self.	}	Trustees of the deceased FINLAY TOWER.
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WM. RUSSELL, Witness.
 ARCHD. M'GILL, Witness.

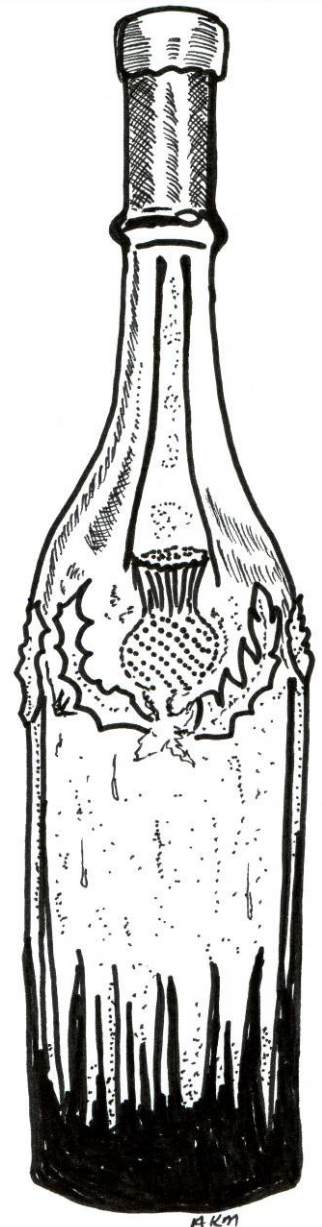
future be carried on under the firm of Tower and Arrol, for the sole behoof of the Subscriber, Archibald Arrol." At the bottom it had the Trustees of the deceased for Findlay Tower listed: - John Smith, Henry Smith, James Cameron, Archibald Arrol (Junior) and Archibald Arrol, for self. Then there was listed two witnesses: - William Russel and Archibald McGill.

The operation remained in the premises up until 1848. Over the nearly twenty years following the business moved around to ever enlarging premises and warehouse so the company had to be reasonably successful.

In 1849 their new warehouse was located at 19 St. Enoch Square until 1852. Then the business shifted to No. 9 Dixon Street in 1853, after which they removed further up the street to No 16 Dixon Street the following year, remaining in this edifice until 1869. Their name appears regularly in the Glasgow Post Office Directories though the business had changed addresses before the new directory could be printed, however that was common in any country.

In 1866 Archibald T. Arrol decided to acquire Glasgow's Alloa Brewery changing the whole business name in 1870 to Archibald Arrol & Sons, brewers and merchants. By this time the business had the agencies for Reope, Oporto, Hunt, Teague & Company, J. Dennis, Henry Mountie & Company, Nanappier & Company, Cognac, Royal Distillery at Stonehaven (produced single malt Scotch whisky); Combe, Delafield & Company, one of the major brewers in London and A. Guinness & Company of Dublin which supplied, amongst other things, an Irish dry stout produced by Mr. A Guinness from 1759. Initially they held the Glasgow and West of Scotland agency for Roy's Alloa Ales. Eventually Archibald was made a Burgess of Glasgow where he agreed to guard the Burgh with its laws and customs.

The Alloa Brewery Company in Alloa had been started in 1810 by Mr. Ebenezer Thompson and Mr. William Foote, there was also Mr. Andrew Roy, who was prepared to manage the brewery as he had formerly been employed at a brewery. His two partners were not totally happy with their returns which enabled Andrew Roy by 1825 to buy his former partners out, after which he changed the brewery's name to Andrew Roy & Company. Later there was an opportunity to buy the brewery out next door. This belonged to Mr. John H. Syme who had operated the brewing establishment for some years. Andrew



in 1893 was reorganized by Burns Philp, prominent merchants, who obtained a controlling interest and installed

The stamps were designed by well-known Sydney philatelist Mr. A.F. Basset Hull and were printed by John Sands and Company of Sydney (the card people) by lithographic process on weave unwatermarked paper. The paper had been supplied ungummed by Wiggins Teape of London and shipped over. The stamp sheets were hand gummed in Sydney and it is believed that albumen was added in an attempt to stop the stamps from curling in the humid island climate. When the stamps were used on the mail from Sydney and Vila, additional stamps of New South Wales had to be added but for local internal mail the local stamps were sufficient.

The rates of postage charged by the company were one penny for each half ounce for packets and any magazines and 2 pence for each eight ounces for parcels. The rates proved too low so in 1897 Burn Philp acquired the business outright and the interisland stamps were banned by the New South Wales Post Office as of 1st September, 1900.

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Three rough, reddish-brown mineral specimens, likely garnets, are displayed on a red background. The specimens are irregular in shape and show a mix of dark, almost black, and lighter reddish-brown colors, suggesting a complex internal structure or composition.

Within the deposits where these rubies are found the colour varies as can be seen within these varying specimens. These variations can show up in spots as well as stripes as can be seen. With their greasy and dull-like appearance, in natural light, parts of these specimens give off a rich ruby red fluorescence under other light sources. Gem quality rubies are rare, even today, though being of high density it is often found in river gravels and sands in gravelly river areas where we collectors and prospectors pick them out by hand.

Considered once the stone of nobility the ruby by some cultures believed that the ruby was more prized than the diamond. For example, in the ancient Indian Sanskrit language can be found where it is claimed that the ruby is the most precious of all the gemstones. The blistering and enchanting ruby was admired in many civilizations, some of who wore them as a talisman to protect them and bring fortune to the wearer.

Rubies are often found with other gemstone material such as topaz, zircons, garnets, tourmaline, moonstone, spinel and beryl.