



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

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www.philas.org.au/bathurst

MARCH - APRIL 2018 Issue

UPCOMING PROGRAM

- 11th February **Sunday Field Trip** - Field trip for zircons to Burns Creek near Triangle Flat. You will need stout shoes, sieves and a gold pan if you have any, lunch, chairs etc. Meet at the park at Rockley at 9:00am. 4WD or high clearance 2WD needed. Trip subject to weather and Forestry permission. Contact Ernst Holland on 0427373661 if you plan to go.
- 15th February **Thursday evening** - Keith Painter, renowned researcher and writer will talk about the history and mystique behind "Hassans Walls ~ Prized and Pillaged." Hassans Walls once boasted a convict stockade, a base where convict lived whilst constructing sections of Surveyor Mitchell's Road south of Lithgow. The talk will take place at the Uniting Church Activities Hall in William Street, opposite Machattie Park. The talk is open to the public with a 7.30pm start. There is a tradition of having supper afterwards.
- 25th February **Sunday – 41st Annual Sofala Show** with members invited to enter their Collectables Competition. The Sofala Show always remains to be a fantastic family outing with the pavilions overflowing again with items like Collectables, Produce, Art, Photography, Wool and much more, there are also more attractions for the children. Collectable displays need to be in place by 8am until 4pm. See Sue Callan for entry forms.
- 25th February **Sunday** - 9.00 to 3.00pm. Club rooms open for any who want to do lapidary work and practical activities.
- 5th March **Monthly Meeting** - 7.30pm – Remember your 'Latest Acquisition'.
- 10th - 11th March **Bathurst Arms & Collectables Fair – Collectables & Antique Firearms Show** at Bathurst Showground pavilions. Open 9am to 5pm Saturday and 9am to 3pm Sunday. There will be a number of private collections on display from RAAF memorabilia, historic and colonial firearms, goldfield displays, medals and medallions, microscopes, Chinese display, early settlers and colonialist display, as well as firearms and collectables dealers.
- 17th & 18th **Saturday and Sunday Canberra Rock Swap**, Exhibition Park, Federal Highway. Open 8:30am to 5:00pm each day. Entry is free.
- 25th March **Sunday**, 9.00 to 3.00pm Club rooms open for any who want to do lapidary work and practical activities.
- 30 March – 2 April **Friday – Monday - The 54th National Gem & Mineral Show, GEMBOREE 2018** will be held in Willunga – South Australia.
- 9th April **Monthly Meeting** - 7.30pm – Remember your 'Latest Acquisition'.
- 7th & 8th April **Orange Coin & Stamp Expo** at the Kenna Hall, 90 Hill Street in Orange – Plenty of dealers, buying and selling, numerous interesting displays and kid's activities table.
- Sometime between 30th March and 22nd July 2018 – the club may do a bus trip to the National Gallery**

of Australia in Canberra to see the “Cartier – The Exhibition”. See some info in newsletter.

- 13th – 15th April **Friday – Sunday – The Reliance Bank Royal Bathurst Show.** Remember when you are at the 2018 Show be sure to look for the competitive lapidary, beading and jewellery sections displayed in the Trevitt (middle) pavilion. If you are entering an item the entry form must be in by noon Friday, 23rd March. Actual item must be handed over by 9:00am Tuesday 10th April.
- 19th & 20th April **Thursday – Friday – School Children Lapidary Workshop** (School Holidays) – from 9.00am to 3.30pm.
- 22nd April **Sunday** - 9.00am - 3.00pm. Club rooms open for any who want to do lapidary work and practical activities.
- 7th May **Monthly Meeting** - 7.30pm – Remember your ‘Latest Acquisition’.
- 12th & 13th May **Saturday & Sunday - Bathurst Heritage Trades Trail** - volunteers needed to look after the club stand + set up Friday. Contact Ernst Holland on 0427373661 if you can help. To be held in the Uniting Church Hall in William Street – open 10am to 4pm each day.
- 18th to 20th May **Friday to Sunday - Field trip to Belatta** for petrified wood, agate and possibly topaz. Bathurst to Belatta is 500 kms. Those camping or caravanning can stay at the golf club. Other accommodation is available in motels at Narrabri 45 kms away. Contact Ernst Holland on 0427373661 if you plan to come.
- 26th – 27th May **Saturday & Sunday - Canberra Winter Gemcraft & Mineral Show** at Exhibition Park In Canberra - Mallee Pavilion - Gem, Mineral, Jewellery & Lapidary dealers selling minerals, fossils, jewellery, rough & cut gemstones, lapidary equipment & supplies, opals, beads & supplies. Displays of Canberra Lapidary Club members’ collections, demonstrations of cabbing, faceting and jewellery making. Food available. Open 10.00am to 5.00pm each day. Admission \$5 adults, \$10 family, \$2 children/concession.
- 27th May **Sunday** - 9.00am - 3.00pm. Club rooms open for any who want to do lapidary work and practical activities.
- 11th June **Monthly Meeting** - 7.30pm – Remember your ‘Latest Acquisition’.
- 2nd July **Monthly Meeting** - 7.30pm – Remember your ‘Latest Acquisition’.
- 6th August **Monthly Meeting** - 7.30pm – Remember your ‘Latest Acquisition’.
- 3rd September **Monthly Meeting** - 7.30pm – Remember your ‘Latest Acquisition’.
- 1st October **Monthly Meeting** - 7.30pm – Remember your ‘Latest Acquisition’.
- 3rd November **Saturday – Club 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, bottles, 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. **Please come and help on the day.**
- 5th November **ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING & Monthly Meeting** – at the special time of 7pm – Don’t forget your exhibit for the Club Competition – ‘A display to show the colours of your collecting’. Also remember your ‘Latest Acquisition’.
- 10th & 11th November **Saturday & Sunday - Canberra Spring Gemcraft & Mineral Show** at Exhibition Park In Canberra - Mallee Pavilion - Gem, Mineral, Jewellery & Lapidary dealers selling minerals, fossils, jewellery, rough & cut gemstones, lapidary equipment & supplies, opals, beads & supplies. Displays of Canberra Lapidary Club members’ collections,

3rd December


MEMBER'S FAMILY CHRISTMAS PARTY – 6pm in the club house. Bring the family and your own meat to BBQ. Also bring salad and dessert to share. Also pack some drinks for yourselves and bring your festive spirit.

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PRESIDENT'S REPORT



It was very sad to hear the news that another of our club's long-time members has gone. Arthur Demaniel passed away on Monday afternoon 27th November, 2017. His large funeral was held at Holy Trinity Church, Kelso in Gilmour Street on Friday 1st December at 2.00pm. There was a good representation from our club and a large attendance. I would like to extend our sympathy from both myself and the members of the Bathurst Stamp, Coin, Collectables and Lapidary Club. Arthur has been a stalwart of the club over many years, contributing both ideas, samples and stories. He has assisted with many BATHEX's and GEMBOREES. He is survived by his wife, Wilma - also a valued member of the club with her contribution, especially her cooking over many years. Both Arthur and Wilma were recognised with Life Membership in December, with Wilma receiving both certificates as Arthur had already passed away.

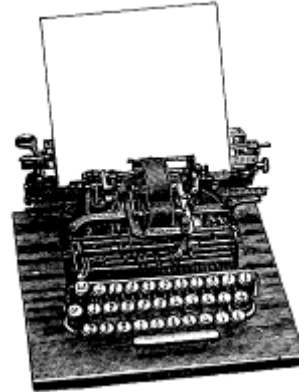


Another to receive Life Membership was Reg Kinghorn, one more unfaltering member who has helped the club over many years, especially keeping everything operational in the lapidary area. Reg has been on the committee on numerous occasions and held the position as one of the 'Workshop Coordinators' for some time.

The Grenfell field trip last December for tourmaline was a great success and I had a great time. It was Hannah Smith's first outing to the area and she came home with some nice pieces. (See full report in following pages.)

Already this year, 2018, is moving along with some speed with much activity at the clubhouse. Paul Matensz has been co-ordinating lapidary workshop classes in the school holidays in January. The holidays has seen the workshop a hive of activity with one workshop for school students and a separate one for adults where they could learn how to polish a rock to make a polished cabochon and how to set it. All materials and instruction were provided for the course which was a great success. Early in January there was just one space in the kid's workshop which was soon filled.

We are planning to attend the “Cartier – The Exhibition” in Canberra. This remarkable exhibition has some 300 spectacular items and shows the age of glamour, Royal style from the Royal families, celebrities’ items and the Maison Cartier Collection of portraits, costumes and film. You will see some of the world’s most exquisite jewels. Don’t miss this once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to see the many styles from the twentieth century. The date of the bus trip is still to be announced.



Right - Paul Toole, M.P. Member for Bathurst and Minister for Lands and Forestry and the Minister for Racing at the club to present the Bathurst Stamp, Coin, Collectables and Lapidary Club with a New South Wales Government Community Building



DECEMBER 2017 FIELD TRIP

The Grenfell field trip for black tourmaline in quartz specimens was a great success. The convoy left early although some went over on the evening before. One location investigated was near a State Forest. The high quality, consistent tourmaline crystals can be cut into gemstones however there were nothing too large to be found. Tourmalines either occur in intrusive dykes or silica-rich igneous and metamorphic rocks, particularly coarse-grained granites and pegmatites. Everyone brought home specimens which they were pleased with.



Tourmaline makes long hexagonal crystals which are triangular in cross section, though the sides are slightly curved. A series of parallel lines usually run along their length. Crystals may well show two different colours and this is called colour zoning - they can be transparent to opaque but our sites had only black.

Tourmaline was named from the

Singhalese word "toramalli" meaning high or hard rocks. It will develop a positive and negative charge when rubbed or heated. It occurs in a wide variety of colours such as pink, fiery red, blue and deep green. The most common type is the black, iron-rich variety known as Schorlite. The blue is called Indicolite, Rubellite is pink to ruby red, Verdelite are green colours, colourless is Achroite, violet is Siberite, brown is Dravite

Tourmaline is a complex borosilicate of aluminium with boron and several other metals such as magnesium and iron present. It has a hardness of 7 to 7.5 with a specific gravity of 3 to 3.15.



At one time there was 'Siberian rubies' on the market but they turned out to be tourmaline!

As the day heated up it was very relaxing to sit around under the shade of some trees in the forest and enjoy some refreshments.

Remember the next trip is to Burns Creek for zircons.

WORKSHOPS REPORT



In mid January this year the club organized three workshops under the auspicious of Paul Martensz, Workshops Coordinator. There were two, 2-day workshops for school students (6 and 5 students apiece) and a 'Come and try Workshop for Adults', with 8 people on the Saturday and 9 people on the Sunday. Through a wide variety of advertising methods, the word got out to the Bathurst community and each of the workshops were filled rapidly and a waiting list was started that suggested that there was enough support for the club to run future workshops. **Left is Rhiannon, above right - Kay Noonan (tutor) with Elouise Ferguson, below**



right - Digby Sharpham. With the Student Workshops, the children were introduced to the basic skills required for making of cabochons. Enthusiasm reigned supreme in both courses as the participants embraced the instructions provided by the tutors from the club and soon were producing excellent items. By the end of each course, students had two or more cabochons to show off and some were even set as jewellery items. A great time was had by all – both students and tutors.

In the Adult workshop, the first day was used to produce cabochons – using the Methods Workbook produced for the student workshops. Again the adult participants were soon at work and producing items to be set in the second part on Sunday. Thanks to Judy Attard and Elaine Holland for their expertise as tutors for the setting of the cabochons. Participants were both surprised and pleased with the fruits of their labours by the end of the weekend. The workshops could not go ahead without our tutors,



so thanks to all the lapidary tutors who took part this time – Ernst Holland, Jeff West, Kay Noonan, Colin and Niveska Hogg, Merv Gray, Tony Van De Vorstenbosch and Sue Porter.

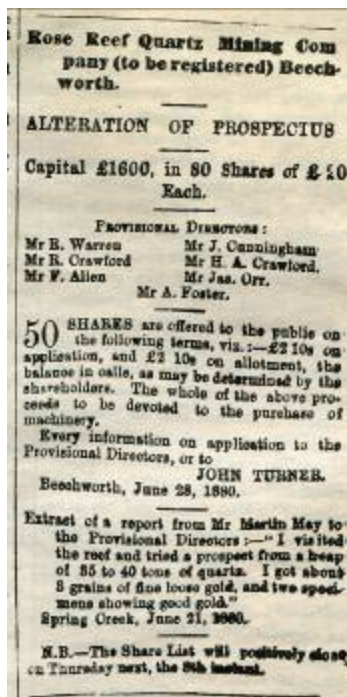
Left - Judy Attard, Jim Inwood and Roslyn MacRae. Right Lorraine Harris and Sue Callan.



BEECHWORTH GOLD RUSH

The discovery of payable gold first near Bathurst was followed by numerous finds throughout New South Wales and Victoria and set in motion a great number of changes to rural areas. The Beechworth find took place at Reed's Creek, which is the present site of Beechworth in Victoria. It was in February 1852 when a man named Howell, a shepherd, and two mates of his found gold. Unlike many others who couldn't keep their mouth closed the trio decided to keep their find quiet, not even attempting to claim the reward for finding gold that had been promised by the Victorian Government.

As happened at almost every find once the newspapers got hold of the news, hundreds and even thousands arrived to try their luck. The converging prospectors changed Beechworth from basically a few huts and shepherd's tents to around 20,000 within five years by which time more substantial buildings had been constructed from stone and brick. Entrepreneurs soon arrived with all the provisions for the arriving prospectors,



both European and soon Chinese, with their goods to establish stores and warehouses. Inns and hotels, boarding houses and even a hospital was constructed along with several churches. Banks started to arrive as they realised that the find was large, especially after learning that for the first four months of 1853 the Victorian Gold Escort collected from Beechworth some 123,000 ounces of gold.

With the large number of prospective miners attracted initially to Reids Creek there was bound to be more alluvial gold found nearby. These discoveries came along the Owen River, to be soon named the Owen Goldfields with places such as Stanley, Myrtleford, Woolshed, Eldorado and Wooragee. By the 1860s the Chinese, with their round hole mines, became a large percentage on the various goldfields until the gold petered out in the early 1900s.

Though much of the gold on the Ovens Goldfield was mined as alluvial gold it was soon realised that mining companies would need to be formed and registered to get capital for equipment for mining and the hydraulic sluicing machinery. These mining companies came and departed for the next fifty years. One such company was the Rose Reef Quartz Mining Company Beechworth which was about to be registered in July 1880. The

company required capital of £1600 to be offered to the public via 80 shares at £20. Prospective investors could contact Mr. John Turner in Beechworth. The provisional directors were Messrs. B. Warren, R. Crawford, F. Allen, J. Cunningham, H.A. Crawford, James Orr and A. Foster. The notice was in The Owen and Murray Advertiser (established 1854) and included a report from Mr. Martin May to the Provisional directors - "I visited the reef and tried a prospect from a heap of 35 to 40 tons of quartz. I got about 8 grains of fine loose gold, and two specimens showing good gold. Spring Creek, June 21, 1880."



A look though The Owen and Murray Advertiser newspaper of 14th July, 1880, tells us that Mr. A.H. Howard, nurseryman, florist and seedman of the Beechworth Nursery was advertising fruit trees and agricultural, garden and flower seeds at Melbourne prices. Mr. Robert Pyle, butcher at Three Mile was selling fore-quarter beef at 1½d per lb, hind-quarter beef at 2d per lb, best cuts roast beef at 3d per lb, sides of mutton at 2½d per lb and legs of mutton was 3d per lb.

Another butcher was Mr. James Warner, of Camp Street, Beechworth, was selling his meat for cash only and claiming he had the best sausages in the district. The silver florin, or two shillings, which was in use in the New South Wales colony in 1880 would have bought 10 pounds of hind-quarter beef.

CHEAP DRAPERY.

J. P. WILSON
 BEGS to inform the Public generally that
 he has
JUST RECEIVED
A NEW ASSORTMENT
 of
WINTER GOODS
 Which he intends
OFFERING AT SUCH PRICES
 As will command
A SPEEDY CLEARANCE

The following are a few of the LINES —

DRESS STUFFS. 4d, 6d, 9d
 not to be beaten for value.

COLORED STOCKINGS. 9d and
 1s; Special lines.

WINEYS. 4d yd., worth 6d
 6d yd., worth 9d.

SKIRTS, from 1s 6d. Come and
 see them!

ULSTERS. 12s 6d; worth 30s.

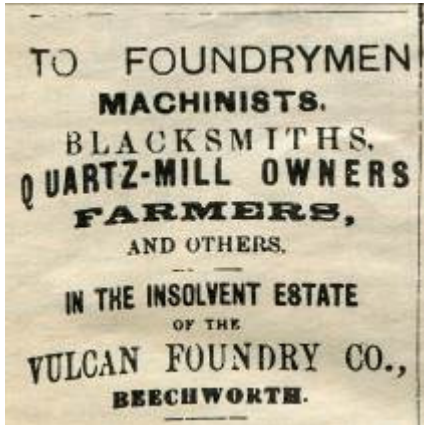
WHITE BLANKETS, from 10s
 6d.

COLORED do., from 7s 6d

COME AND SEE OUR
Straw Hats at 6d & 9d!
ALSO OUR
Ladies' Wool Jerseys

NOTE THE ADDRESS,—
J. P. WILSON
FORD STREET
 (Next Door to the Corner Hotel)
BEECHWORTH

Mr. J.P. Wilson of Ford Street, next to the Corner Hotel, in Beechworth owned a drapery store, see previous page for his advertisement. His prices were such that he hoped they would give him a speedy clearance. He was selling such items as coloured stockings for 9d and one shilling, skirts were from one shilling and sixpence, white blankets for 10 shillings and sixpence, winceys for 4d per yard (this was a coarse twill or plain-woven fabric woven with a linen warp), and Ulsters (a Victorian working daytime overcoat, with a cape and sleeves) for 12 shillings and sixpence.



Unfortunately by 1880 the Vulcan Foundry and Company was an insolvent estate and having its stock and machinery sold off by the Bank of Victoria. They were drawing the interest of foundrymen, machinists, blacksmiths, gold quartz-mill owner, farmers and others to the fact. There was a six-horse power steam engine and boiler, large turning lathe and tools, drilling machine and tools, large crane, stamper boxes, plough shears, plough wheels, bar and rod iron, tobacco manufacturing plant and numerous other goods. Mr. John Clements was holding the sale in High Street.

Mr. H. Singleton of Ford Street, near the Railway Station, owned a furniture store selling bedroom, drawing-room and household furniture, cutlery, glassware and crockery, lamps, and more, as well as repairing furniture and upholstery, all at Melbourne prices. W. Jacobs, boot manufacturer in Ford Street, had Indianrubber boots for miners at 35 shillings a pair. Mr. J. Armstrong of Cheapside House in Beechworth had his splendid stock of new goods autumn and winter stock for men, women and children. He had ladies jackets from 12 shillings and sixpence, wool shawls for 6 shilling and sixpence, 100 gross of Clarkes and Coats 300 yard reels of thread at 1 shilling and ninepence per dozen, men's grand overcoats for 25 shillings, men's tweed trousers from 8 shillings and sixpence, men's cotton shirts from one shilling and sixpence, and boy's suits for 8 shillings and sixpence. His business also boasted a tailoring department with new patterns which was under the supervision of Mr. W. Walton.

By 1880 Beechworth was a busy town with the Bank of Victoria at Beechworth and Yackandandah (R. Vicars Foote, manager) advertising regularly.

It seems like Sofala, near Bathurst, in New South Wales was also mining in some places in the area which saw river dredges (like the one right) brought in and assembled, along with massive gravel pumping equipment. This supported other local businesses who had to maintain the bucket dredges and other equipment, supply firewood, conduct assays, etc.



COLLECTING 'SPECIAL CAMERAS'

The cunning little camera (left) was designed by Dr. Rudolf Krugener in 1886 as a detective's camera which looks somewhat like a bound book, which was his intention. Dr. Krugener was a prolific designer bringing out numerous designs, around one hundred different models, from 1886 until around 1909 when he merged with several other companies to become Ica A.G. This camera in mint condition sells for around \$10,000 today. The camera was known as the Taschenbuch camera, in German, and was the smallest camera at that time, with measurements of just $2\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$. Users could also purchase a leather case for it and worn over the shoulder.

The camera had an internal magazine which was capable of making 24 exposures without the need to refill the holder or even open the camera. The 12 plate holders were

placed in a space at the top of the camera and pressed in by a spring. By pulling out the handle at the front of the camera, the plate falls down and is pushed in to the 'take mode'. The 65 mm achromatic rapid rectilinear lens had a fixed focus and preset aperture of f11, thus allowing for a good depth of field. The shutter was a spring mechanical guillotine type with a predetermined single speed as well as a 'B' setting. To cock the camera one pulled a small lead found on top of the camera, after which one released the shutter by pulling on a short lead on the bottom of the camera.

This patented model was manufactured in Germany by Haake & Albers of Frankfurt, and bound in black leather so that with only the closest inspection would one suspect that it was a camera. It appears that they were manufactured for around fifteen years and was the predecessor of the later twin lens reflex camera. The founder, Rudolf Krügener, later established a separate camera manufacturing company in Frankfurt in Germany in 1888. Rudolf, also a chemist, was also one of Agfa's managers in Frankfurt.

Born in December 1847 he later did not allow his handicap to hinder what he wanted to do. He designed and made his own leg prosthesis but this didn't hinder his work ethic as his company manufactured lenses, photographic chemistry and cameras. The camera was retailed by several appointed agents around the world. E & H T Anthony of New York was the American agent with other dealers in England, Germany and France. They were selling for around £2.50 in England around 1892.



The detective's camera (left) was designed as a miniature concealed vest camera with its dimensions being 6 inches across, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick and weighing 1lb for the Type 1. Another model known as a No 2 was 7 inches in diameter, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick and 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb in weight. It took six 'sharp' pictures without a change of photographic plates. This "wonderful photographic invention" sold for US\$10 and US\$15 in 1889 along with a handsome leather case. Every camera was guaranteed perfect according to their advertising and could fit in one's vest pocket.

Mr. C.P. Stirn's patent fine nickel plated Concealed Vest Camera was sold by Stirn & Lyon, 20 Park Street, New York, in America. They were agents for the United States of America and Canada. The company had purchased the rights to manufacture these units so the American's had Rudolf Stirn, C.P. Stirn's brother build them in Berlin in Germany. The unique camera was designed by Mr. Robert D. Gray and initially fabricated by the Western Electric Co. in their New York factory.

The manufacturer had sold 13,000 units in the first two years. The camera had been awarded the Silver Medal in the 1888 Melbourne Exposition as well as the Medal of Excellence by the American Institute in New York the same year. It was also called a 'buttonhole camera' as some users modified their vest pocket to allow the camera's lens to see through the buttonhole of the owner's vest pocket.



Stirn & Lyon felt that this pocket camera was essential for tourists, artists, students, amateurs and professionals. The unusual design incorporated a round brass body with a central exposure dial (note - some had a clock hand whilst others didn't). The lens was housed in a funnel-shaped object.

The Lilliput Camera (right) was manufactured by E. & H.T. Anthony of New York. It was patented in 1889. However, this detective-type camera used 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ photographic plates in dual holders which could not compete with George Eastman's Kodak roll film cameras. Anthony's advertised it as "the handiest lightest and most easily handled detective camera ever put upon the market".

Anthony & Co designed the camera so it really looked like a trivial looking hand bag with the camera worked without taking it from the case. It was manufactured from mahogany timber covered in polished brown leather and measuring 4 x 4 x 6 inches. A convenient sling strap was provided to hang the bag over one's shoulder making it even more unobtrusive. One did not need to remove the camera from its



The price including carrying case and strap, camera, lens, six double plate holders, twelve kits for same nine dozen celluloid films, ruby lantern and a printed handbook. They sold for US\$25.00 in 1891. Only limited numbers were sold, so for Anthony & Company it wasn't a success and are quite rare to find these days.

In the rural state in the northeast of the Malaysian Peninsular, was Kelantan the Sultan Muhammad IV, who ruled with the support of Siam. He issued a one pitis denomination tin coin during 1903 after he had signed the Anglo-Siamese Treaty of 1902. The Sultan also consented to receiving two British administrators to assist in governing his state thus concluding a previous diplomatic quarrel. Prior to this arrangement the small state had issued many coins made of tin and lead as the minerals were found to be in abundance in their state.

To the north-east of Kelantan is the South China Sea which meant that coins from this Malaysian State could be traded with other countries so it was possible to see Kelantan kepins in China for example.



The coins had Arabic inscriptions on them reflecting the Muslim influence on this culturally diverse nation. For example in 1845 the obverse Arabic inscription read – “Ini Pitis Belanja Raja Patani” meaning this Pitis is the currency of the Raja of Patani, whilst on the reverse was “Khalifatul Muminin Sanat 1261” meaning Ruler of the Faithful.

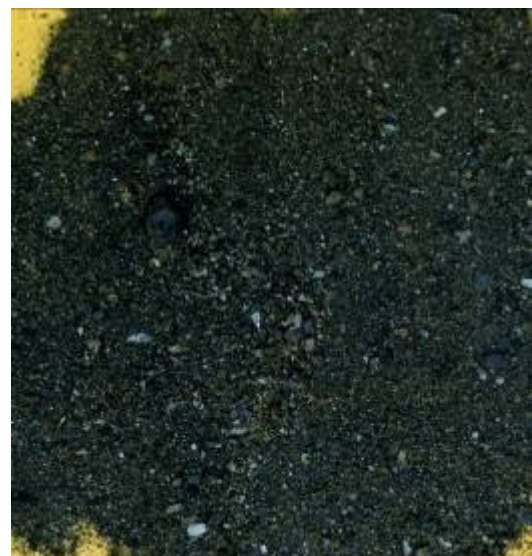
The keping was subdivided into 10 pitis and struck in denominations of 1 piti (left), and 1 and 10 keping. The one piti coins were round in shape, smooth edged and holed in the middle. Earlier tin pitis had square holes till later in the 1800s when they appear as round or sometimes tear shaped. The weights of the coins could vary from 2.80gm to as high as 6.00gm, but this high was very unusual. The diameter of coins vary from 18mm to 29mm and there were also many

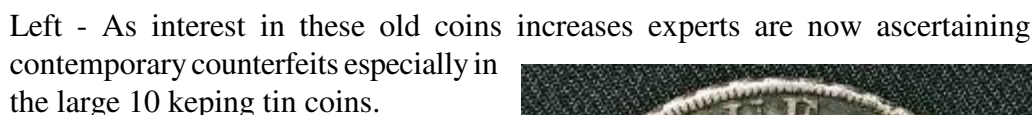
minor variations on coins. The percentage of tin and lead could also vary.

This former currency was used at a time of upheaval in the small state from the 1760s when Long Yunus, a warlord who unified the territory, enthroning his father-in-law. After Long Yunus was succeeded in 1795 there were family fights as to who should be on the throne so uncles, cousins, sons, saw more civil wars. Finally Sultan Muhammad II used his alliance with Siam to form the modern Kelantan state, and concentrated everything in his newly built fort on the Kelantan River. In 1844 this became known as Kota Bharu. Ironically under the terms of the Anglo-Siamese Treaty of 1909, Kelantan thus became one of the Unfederated Malay States with a British Adviser. After 1909 the tin coinage was replaced by large silver Straits dollars.

In Kelantan can be found many ancient archaeological discoveries in the region and Malaysia, taking in several prehistoric native settlements. Kelantan was where the Japanese first landed during their invasion of Malaya, on 8th December 1941.

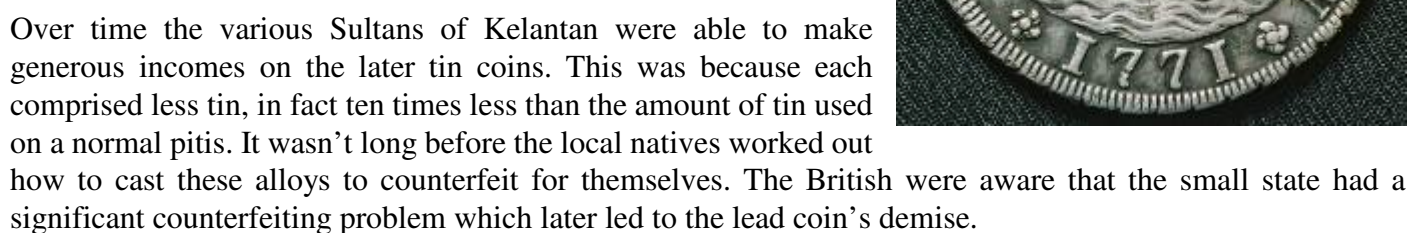
With the finding of more considerable tin deposits (right) in the coast states of Perak and Selangor on the west of the Peninsula in the early 1800s, prosperous Chinese merchants arrived to mine it. They used open cut mining in the Kinta Valley employing the lampan or sluicing method which was very labour intensive. Chinese miners spent their days in grueling labour,





Often the tin-lead coinage would be counted and strung on rotan (native string) in lots of 100, 250 or 500. This made them easier to carry around as well as handy for larger transactions. These local issues circulated alongside

the copper Dutch duit and the larger universal trade coin the silver Spanish reale (right).



This 36mm medal is also be called the Queen's Korea Medal and was designed by Edward Carter Preston. This cupro-nickel medal was instituted in July 1951 in recognition of the services of British Commonwealth Forces on behalf of the United Nations in repelling aggression in Korea between 1st July, 1950, and 27th July, 1953. This was the first war faced by the United Nations members since World War Two. It was awarded for one day's service or 28 days offshore service and were for Australian, British, Canadian, and New Zealand forces.

The obverse (front) shows the classical effigy of an uncrowned Queen Elizabeth II as it was used prior to her coronation. Her effigy is surrounded by the inscription - ELIZABETH II DEI GRA. BRITT. OMN. REGINA F.D. which reads 'Elizabeth II,

by the Grace of God Queen of all the Britons, Defender of the Faith'. This new effigy was the first to appear on a campaign medal, King George VI having died in 1952 whilst the conflict was still in operation.

The back or reverse of the medal features an image of Hercules fighting the Hydra, which was an emblematic interpretation of communism, symbolising the struggle against this unwanted regime. The word 'KOREA' is at the bottom of the medal. The ribbon has a central stripe of yellow, flanked by stripes of blue and yellow, the blue representing the United Nations. For those mentioned in dispatches, they were able to wear a bronze oak leaf on their medal ribbon. The service personnel's name and regimental number was impressed into the rim of the medal.

This circular medal is made of bronze alloy with a raised surface and was authorized by the United Nations General Assembly on 12th December, 1950, (right). The medal was designed by the United Nations organisation. The obverse depicts the 'World-in-a-Wreath' emblem of the United Nations, a polar projection of the world taken from the North Pole, encircled by two olive branches tied at the bottom.

The image shows the United Nations Korea Medal. It consists of a circular medal with a map of Korea in the center, surrounded by a laurel wreath. Above the medal is a ribbon with the word "KOREA" inscribed on it.

PRINCIPLES OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS' printed over five lines. It was manufactured in the language of each country that participated in the United Nations' force in Korea such as in French, Greek and Ethiopian.

The United Nations Service Medal (Korea) is awarded to those members who were posted for any period with the United Nations (UN) forces in Korea between 27th June, 1950, and 27th July, 1954. The medal can be found awarded to civilians, however they had to be in direct support of military operations in Korea between 1950 and 1954 and be certified as such by the United Nations Commander-in-Chief.

The medal is also awarded to personnel who served in adjacent areas like Japan and Okinawa operating under UN command or sent to support UN operations in Korea in the relevant period from 1950 to 1954.

The medal is suspended permanently from a bar with the ribbon featuring alternating stripes of United Nations' blue and white. A clasp with the inscription 'KOREA' is worn on the medal ribbon. The medal was issued unnamed.



THE FAMOUS LUNDY PUFFINS

Lundy is the largest island in the Bristol Channel and is a little over 3 miles in length, so not large! This impregnable cliff-girt island can be found 12 miles off the coast of Devon in England and is around a third of the distance across the channel from Devon in England to South Wales. What makes the island unique in the numismatic world is that they had their own currency called 'puffins'.

Lundy has had some celebrated owners, the most recent being Martin Coles Harman, (at left on the coin) the self-declared 'King of Lundy', who issued his own postage stamps and coins in 1929. He had purchased Lundy in 1925. On later being prosecuted for the contravention of the 1870 Coinage Act Mr. Harman defended his sovereign right to do so before the Devonshire Quarter Sessions on the grounds that Lundy

was outside the Realm of England. His appeal to the King's Bench drew a fine of £5 and it was dismissed with fifteen guineas (£15 15s) costs. There were some 40 inhabitants at the time.

Two denominations were designed and minted in bronze, a one puffin and a half puffin, however they were an unofficial issue. The coins were struck by Ralph Heaton's Mint, Birmingham Ltd, a private mint in Birmingham who charged a £100 fee for the preparation of the design drawings and sinking the dies. Mr. Harman decided to give them the same nominal value as the British halfpenny and penny and as they would circulate side by side with the British coinage. Harman was an English businessman who had been born 1885 in Steyning, Sussex.

The obverse of these coins depict a portrait of the self-declared king facing left with 'MARTIN. COLES.HARMAN' around the edge and '1929' at the bottom. The edges of the coins are lettered with the inscription 'LUNDY LIGHTS AND LEADS', the latter a reference to the two lighthouses on the island. The reverse of the Half Puffin coin depicts a puffin's head only, half a Puffin. The reverse of the One Puffin coin depicts an adult

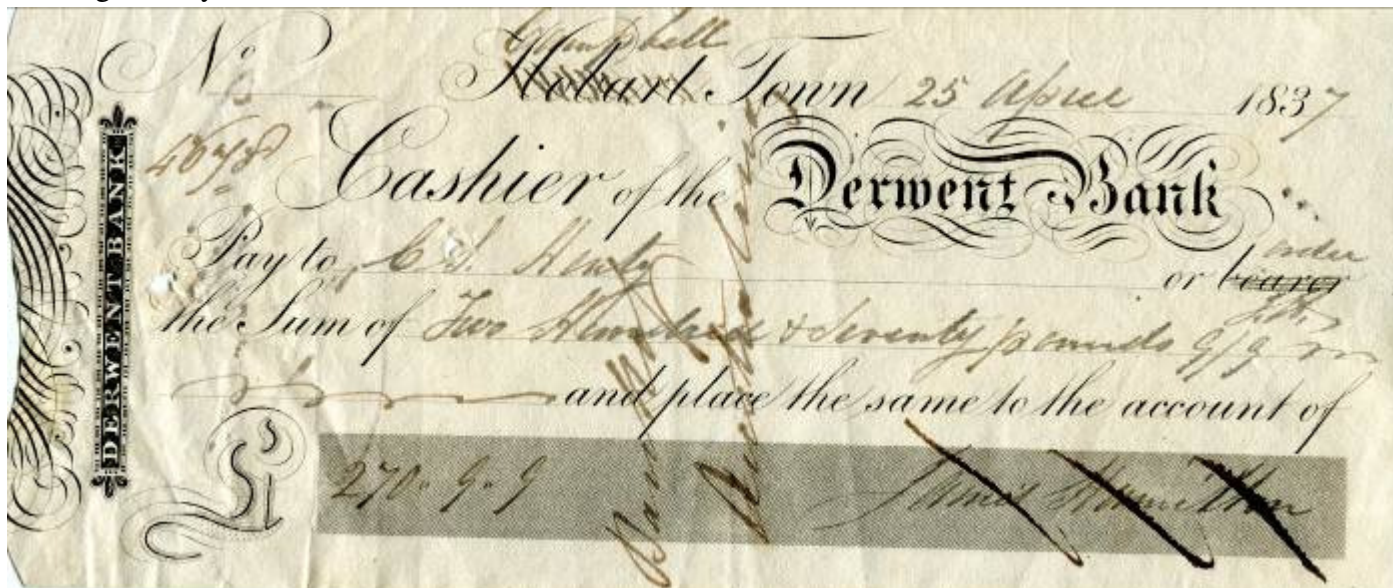


Moses had three sons, all of whom joined the business by the late 1800s. The company had been manufacturing steam fire engines.

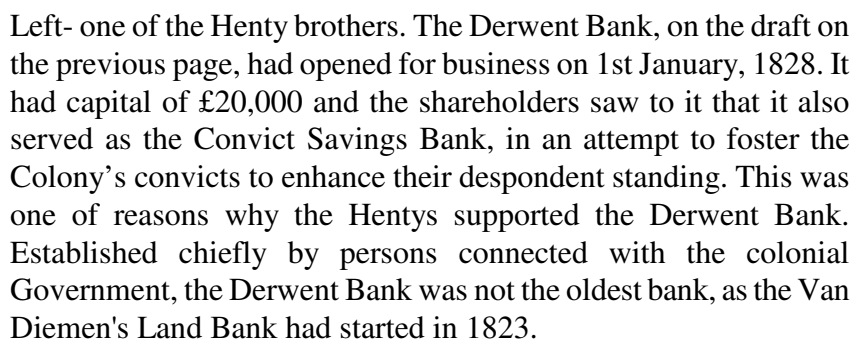
Few people would have any knowledge of the very early colonial banks, some fifty one of them, including Bathurst having its own private bank – The Bathurst Bank, and is a story in itself, however not at this time. This article concerns the famous Henty family of Van Diemen's Land and the Port Phillip District of New South Wales, before Melbourne was established. As it turned out fifteen banks operated in the first five decades of isolated Van Diemen's Land's existence.

The name Henty is synonymous with banking, both in England and Van Diemen's Land as well as the pastoral settlement in the Port Phillip District. The latter region was still administered from Sydney in New South Wales. From the father, Thomas born in 1775, there were his sons - James born 1800, Charles Shum born 1807, William born a year later, Edward born 1810, Stephen George who was born the following year, John born in 1813, Francis who was the youngest who came to Australia and a daughter they called Jane who had been born in 1805. There were three other children, Thomas and Henry, as well as Frances, another daughter, however they had all passed away in their childhood.

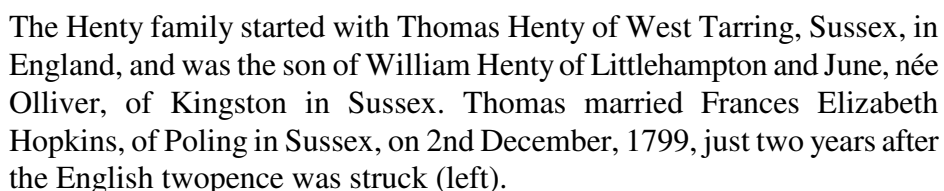
I have an association by marriage to the Henty clan who are noteworthy for being the first in the settlement in Victoria. Thomas Henty was a pioneer, agriculturalist, sheep and race horse breeder and practical man and father to a large family.



The man whose signature is on the draft above is Charles Shum Henty who had been born in England on 24th April 1807. Hearing about what was happening in the Southern Colonies, he decided to emigrate to Launceston, arriving in April 1832. He was impressed with the colony's growth in wool and wheat exports to Britain and his brother, of James Henty & Co., shipping it to England. Later Charles married Susan, the daughter of Charles Boniface of Kinfield, Sussex, in November 1835. In England he was involved with banking, being the manager of the Arundel Branch of the Henty Bank at Worthing, one of the nation's private banks of which there were many. Charles was also summoned to reorganise the undertakings of the Cornwall Bank over there.

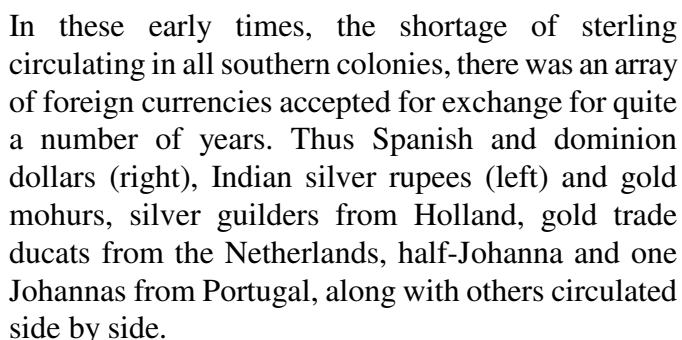


C. L. Mearns.



As an invasion by Napoleon of France was expected, Thomas bought his commissioned officer rank in the Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps of Sussex in 1803. Upon leaving the army he soon realised that farming prospects in England were mediocre. After some discussion he was determined to move abroad in 1828, selling his land in Sussex and sailing to the Southern Colony. He planned to take his best merinos which he had purchased from King George III's herd. With land still going free he tossed

up between the colony of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. Things changed however with the British Government wanting to settle Western Australia in case another country tried to claim it.



Within two years James in the Swan River colony deduced that their 84,413 acres of land wasn't ideally suitable and asked his father to request the British Government to be allowed to exchange their current land for land in Van Diemen's Land. Expecting a reasonable decision James sailed to London in 1831 to make further appeals to the British Government. Their appeal was refused so basically they decided to look at the Port Phillip District of New South Wales at a spot called Portland Bay in



Their father Thomas stayed most of the time in Launceston though he visited his sons in the Portland area in 1838. When Portland was officially declared a town in 1839 the Hentys were forced to bid for land in an area they had basically founded. Upset, the Hentys claimed compensation, which they finally received around a decade later with the help of their third son, William, a solicitor. Thomas Henty died in Launceston on 25th October,

When the Henty boys were affected by the falling livestock prices and land values in the early 1840s, a plan was formulated by James, William, Charles and the husband of Jane Henty, Samuel Bryan, now a well-heeled farmer, to formulate a plan to get a them out of their financial difficulties.



This round Chinese ginger jar, with green glaze and ratten handles, was found down an old mine at Sofala. It would have likely had a plain, unglazed ceramic lid that would be tied on but since lost. The peeled ginger rhizomes were preserved by boiling them in a syrup before placing them in the green glaze jars, which were often reused. The Chinese miners could keep it for over twelve months if sealed well, to use it later as a spice, flavouring meals, as a food to munch on and as a medicine. Nausea, inflammation, minor pain and motion sickness was supposedly relieved by ginger, the Chinese believed.