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A KALGOORLIE BROTHEL TOKEN CIRCA 1900, NO LONGER REDEEMABLE!

Andrew Crellin

One Western Australian numismatic item that has a unique place in Australia is the brothel token issued by the Kalgoorlie madam who traded under the nom de plumes 'Russian Princess' or 'Russian Martha'.

I don't know of any other brothel tokens that have been issued anywhere in Australia!

An example of this token appeared on ABC television some time back. The well-known Kalgoorlie identity Leigh Varis had this to say about how these tokens came about:

'What I've been led to believe is that they used to give them to the local barber shop, the guys used to go in and have haircuts, shaves, whatever, buy their tobacco, and then they'd buy a token. They'd buy the token and then that night they'd go down to the working girl, hand the working girl the token, she would give her services. The next day they would get up and they would go downtown and they'd give it back to the barber and he would give them their cut'.



Kalgoorlie Brothel Token Circa 1900

Image source: Sterling & Currency

A little bit of detective work by the journalist at the ABC determined that ‘*Russian Martha*’ was in fact a Ms M. Fragon, or more to the point a lady with the pseudonym of M. Fragon owned 140 Brookman Street (the address on the token), as well as numbers 130, 132, 138 and 142 Brookman Street. Dr Raelene Francis, something of an expert on prostitution in 19th century Australia stated that:

‘Martha was, um, not Russian, as she suggested, but she was in fact French. Her real name, as far as I know, was Patureaux. There were a lot of French women in Kalgoorlie, but not too many Russians, so I guess she thought she had a bit of an edge by pretending to be Russian’.

Martha arrived in Kalgoorlie in the very early 1900’s and set up business in a notorious section of Brookman street where so many of the working ladies were French that it became known as ‘*The Rue*’. But moral indignation among the more upright residents of Kalgoorlie led to frequent prosecutions which seem to have reached something of a peak in 1907 when several of them, including Martha, were almost literally run out of town. She returned a few weeks later but was promptly hauled into court and forced to leave again.

The Sun, Kalgoorlie, WA, Sunday 8 December 1907, Page 1:

‘...Yesterday morning Mdles. Martha Fragon and Marie Louise — the "Russian Princess" and her companion de maison — were before the Kalgoorlie Court on charges of keeping an immoral house on certain November dates.... However, Mdles. Fragon and Louise made known that it is their intention to leave for Perth by to-night's express, en route for their beloved Gay Paree’.

She made a final visit to Kalgoorlie about 6 months later to dispose of her properties and a few weeks afterwards she left for good.

The Sun, Kalgoorlie, WA, Sunday 31 May 1908, Page 1:

‘THEY SAY...That by the mail steamer sailing for Marseilles on Wednesday the Russian Princess left the State.

That prior to selling right out of her Brookman street bagnios she withdrew £3,200 she had banked as fixed deposits’.

The sum that she was said to have taken with her would be equivalent to something like \$435,000 today (RBA pre-decimal inflation calculator), and that didn't include the proceeds of her property sales. So, it seems that her chosen profession had proved to be reasonably lucrative.

As to what her tokens were made of, and where they came from, Dr Terry Rafferty, of the WA Museum in Kalgoorlie stated that:

'They're actually hollow and they're believed to be made in Paris and there's...probably ...a cardboard insert somewhere in between them.'

The token is 22mm in diameter, and weighs 1.12 grams. It was produced by F Cartaux in Paris. A brief amount of research online confirmed that it is what is known as a "shell card" - a metal shell (which I presume was made in two parts via some type of electroplating process) wrapped around a cardboard inner core.

I understand that these were in reasonably widespread production in the United States following the US Civil War, or more specifically between 1866 and 1876. Further research online shows that these items were also produced in France up until around the First World War.

Generic designs were not entirely unheard of, as demonstrated by this Cartaux token for a Parisian bordello or 'Maison Close' (closed house) on which 'Agnella' bears a startling resemblance to the 'Russian Princess'.



Paris Brothel Token Circa 1900

Image source: <http://tokencatalog.com/>

The existence of this Paris token (and presumably the wider range of shell card tokens produced by the same company around the same period for similar businesses to that which existed at 140 Brookman Street in Kalgoorlie) shows that the female figure on the obverse of the Kalgoorlie token was probably not modelled on the beauty of the entrepreneurial Ms Fragon after all. Logic confirms that it would be nigh impossible for Ms Fragon to have her portrait somehow rendered in Kalgoorlie, then sent to Paris for production into tokens!

I don't believe that it is too great a leap of faith to conclude that Kalgoorlie's own Ms Fragon had either used or otherwise encountered these shell card tokens while plying her trade in Paris, and once established as a madam in the WA goldfields, then made use of her contacts in Paris to have a number made to promote her business and facilitate trade. The following description, taken from a French eBay listing of a similar token issued in Paris at the turn of the 20th century, gives us an indication of the function that they served:

'These tokens were issued by the closed houses so as to avoid any exchange of money between the customers and the prostitutes. Only the madam had the right to sell them, thus avoiding the temptation for her residents to divert part of the receipts.'

Not a dissimilar description at all to those we've had from Kalgoorlie!

I was curious what the address of 140 Brookman Street would have on it today, Google Maps shows us that it looks to be a business of some sort.

The southern part of Brookman street became so notorious that in 1902 it was officially renamed Hay street to avoid embarrassment to people living or working along other parts of the street (including the staff at the police station), although it continued to be referred to as Brookman street for a long time.

Apart from several coats of paint over the intervening years and a few fluorescent lights, this old timber and corrugated iron building in what is now Hay Street is probably much like those once owned by Martha Fragon and little changed from the Russian Princess's day, at least on the outside. It still operates as a brothel, but these days probably earns more from tourism than its traditional business.



***Surviving Late 19th to Early 20th Century Building,
Hay Street (previously Brookman Street), Kalgoorlie***

So not only does this little token tie in very nicely with West Australia's gold mining history, it has a titillating story attached to it as well.

At this stage it appears to be the only "shell card" issued in Australia that I'm aware of, and certainly the only brothel token known.

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National Library of Australia. *Trove* website (<http://trove.nla.gov.au>). Various Kalgoorlie newspapers of the 1901-1908 period.

Reserve Bank of Australia. Pre-decimal inflation calculator. <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>.

THE LONG HISTORY OF COIN COLLECTING AND THE IMPORTANCE OF SOME INDIVIDUAL COLLECTORS

John McDonald

People probably began to collect coins almost as soon as they came into existence, sometime around the 7th Century BC. But before going any further we need to differentiate between collecting and hoarding. In ancient times, savings had to take the form of physical coinage. Coins were just accumulated in a suitable container and hidden somewhere that was thought to be safe, often buried. This indiscriminate amassing of coins, simply as a store of purchasing power, is known as hoarding, and it continued to be a common practice until quite recent times. In contrast, collecting involves seeking out individual coins because they are old, exotic, attractive or unusual, rather than merely for their face value.

The Roman emperor Augustus (ruled 27 BC – AD 14) is the earliest coin collector that we know about. According to a biography by the ancient Roman writer Suetonius, Augustus would hand out all sorts of personal gifts on festival days, including:

‘...every sort of coin, including specimens from the days of the early monarchy, and foreign pieces...’. (Suetonius, II, 75).

This makes it quite clear that Augustus sought out and collected unusual coins.



The Roman Emperor Augustus

We have no record of any other individual collectors until the early years of the Renaissance, when coins (particularly ancient coins) became an interest for small numbers of wealthy and often aristocratic men in Europe, including kings and popes. Pope Boniface VIII (1230-1303) was the earliest of several popes we know to have collected coins and Pope Paul II (1417-1471) is said to have amassed over a thousand ancient coins.



Pope Boniface VIII

Image source: <http://www.papalartifacts.com/portfolio-item/pope-boniface-viii/>

Petrarch, the famous Italian poet and scholar (1304-1374) collected ancient coins and wrote that when he was in Rome a 'vinedigger' would often bring him Roman coins for identification. He presented some of his ancient gold and silver coins to the Holy Roman Emperor Charles IV (1316-1378).



Petrarch

Image source: <http://www.worldofcoins.eu>

Lorenzo de Medici (1449-1492), known as ‘Lorenzo the Magnificent’, the famous ruler of Florence and patron of great artists such as Leonardo da Vinci, Botticelli and Michelangelo, purchased some of the coins from the collection of Pope Paul II.



Lorenzo de Medici

Image source: <http://www.harvardartmuseums.org/art/232335>

So many European monarchs were coin collectors that it became known as ‘The Hobby of Kings’.

They included:

- Alfonso V of Aragon (1396-1458)
- The Holy Roman Emperors Maximilian I (1459-1519) and Ferdinand I (1503-1564)
- Ferdinand II Archduke of Austria (1529-1595)
- Henry Frederick Prince of Wales (1594-1612) son of King James I
- Louis XIV of France (1638-1715)
- George II (1683-1760) and George III (1738-1820) of Great Britain
- Francis I (1708-1765), Holy Roman Emperor and husband of Maria Theresa (a name well known to numismatists)
- Christian VIII of Denmark (1786 – 1848)
- Victor Emmanuel III of Italy (1869 – 1947).



Maximilian I, Holy Roman Emperor

Image sources: <http://www.icollector.com/> & <http://www.coins-of-the-uk.co.uk>



King George III

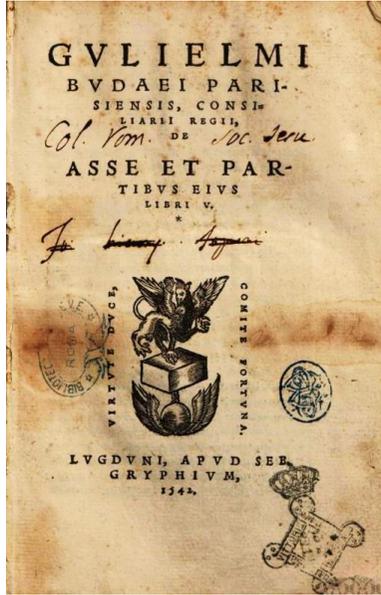
The first woman to be recorded as a coin collector was Catherine Parr (1512-1548), the sixth and last wife of King Henry VIII. A list of her belongings made after her death included several purses containing ‘...*sundrye straunge coyness.*’ (James, 2010).



Catherine Parr

Image source: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/49/Catherine_Parr_from_NPG.jpg

The first clear evidence of simple collecting evolving into the more serious study of coins, or ‘numismatics’ as we now call it, came in 1514 with the initial publication of a book on ancient coins titled ‘*De Asse et Partibus Eius*’ (roughly ‘The As and its Parts’) by Guillaume Budé (1467-1540). This is the earliest numismatic publication known to exist.



Cover Page of De Asse et Partibus Eius, 1542 Edition

Image source: https://archive.org/details/bub_gb_2Iqok-Lv-wcC

Individual collectors did not come together to share and improve their knowledge in officially constituted numismatic societies until the mid-nineteenth century. The earliest was the Royal Numismatic Society in Britain, established in 1836.

Most of the great institutional numismatic collections of today were built on the personal collections of individuals. For example, the enormous collection held by the British Museum, which now contains around 1,000,000 pieces, developed from two large private collections acquired in the eighteenth century. The museum was founded in 1753 to house the wide-ranging collections bequeathed to the nation by the wealthy physician Sir Hans Sloane (1660-1753), among which were over 20,000 coins and medals.



***Sir Hans Sloane,
Medal Commemorating the 200th Anniversary of the British Museum***

Image source: <http://www.christophereimer.co.uk>

Later in the eighteenth century, the British Museum obtained another large private coin collection formed by the antiquarian Sir Robert Cotton (1571-1631) and other important collections were bequeathed to the museum in the nineteenth century, including those of Sarah Sophia Banks (given to the Museum by her brother Sir Joseph Banks after her death in 1818) and King George III (acquired in 1824).

The Berlin Coin Cabinet (*Das Münzkabinett der Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin*), holding about 500,000 pieces today, began as the private collection of Joachim II, Elector of Brandenburg (1505-1571) and his successors. It was opened to the public in 1830 and became an independent museum in 1868.

Similarly, the collection of some 800,000 coins and medals now in the '*Cabinet des Médailles*' of the Bibliothèque Nationale de France in Paris, began as the private collection of the kings of France, possibly starting as early as Philippe II (1165-1223). From the time of Charles IX (1550-1574) it became a state collection rather than a personal one, although it was not accessible to the public until about 1741.

Here in Australia, the numismatic collection of Museums Victoria began in a modest way as early as 1861, but really got off the ground in 1881 when the National Gallery of Victoria purchased the personal collection, comprising some 4,000 coins, formed by the artist Eugene von Guerard (1811-1901).



Eugene von Guerard

Image source: <http://www.dailytelegraph.com.au/news/>

Individual collectors continue to make an important contribution to numismatics. For example, in 1999 the Dr W.L. Gale and Mrs J. Gale collection of some 2,500 ancient coins was bequeathed to Macquarie University in Sydney, enabling the creation of the Australian Centre for Ancient Numismatic Studies (ACANS).

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SOME INTERESTING SCOTTISH COINS

Graeme Stephens

I have three interesting, large, silver coins from Scotland which I will describe in order of their minting date.

1565 Silver Ryal of Mary Queen of Scots.

This ryal was valued in Scotland at thirty Scottish shillings. At the time the Scottish shilling was valued at 5 to an English shilling. This would give the 1565 ryal a value in England of 6 English shillings, slightly higher than the English Crown.



Mary Queen of Scots, Ryal, 1565

Obverse: MARIA HENRIC DEI GRA R SCOTORV, Coat of arms of Scotland flanked by thistles.

Reverse: EXERGAT DEVS DISSIPENI INIMICI EIS, GLORIA DAT VIRES, tortoise climbing a palm tree surmounted by a crown.

This is a fairly rare piece.

The reverse inscription over the palm tree translates as: '*Glory gives strength*' while that around the edge translates as: '*Let God arise and let His enemies be scattered*' (from Psalm 68). The thistle countermark on the reverse indicates that this ryal was recalled in 1578, countermarked, and revalued at 36s 9p.

Mary was a romantic figure with a very interesting life story. She was born in 1542, the only legitimate child of James V of Scotland. She was only 6 days old when her father died and she acceded to the throne.

She spent most of her childhood in France while Scotland was ruled by regents, and in 1558 she married the Dauphin of France, Francis. He ascended the French throne as King Francis II in 1559, and Mary briefly became queen consort of France, until his death on 5 December 1560.

Widowed, Mary returned to Scotland in August 1561 and married Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, her first cousin, at Holyrood Palace on 29 July 1565. It was a turbulent marriage. Their son James (who became James I of England) was born on 19 June 1566, but within two years Lord Darnley was to die.

In February 1567, Darnley was recuperating after an illness in a house at Kirk o' Field within the city wall of Edinburgh, when an explosion occurred in the house, and Darnley was found dead in the garden. The site of the murder is only metres from the present day site of the National Museum of Scotland.

James Hepburn, 4th Earl of Bothwell, was generally believed to have orchestrated Darnley's death, but he was acquitted of the charge in April 1567, and the following month he married Mary. Following an uprising against the couple, Mary was imprisoned in Loch Leven Castle and on 24 July 1567 she was forced to abdicate in favour of James, her one-year-old son by Darnley.

After an unsuccessful attempt to regain the Scottish throne, she fled southwards seeking the protection of her first cousin once removed, Queen Elizabeth I of England. Mary had previously claimed Elizabeth's throne as her own and was considered the legitimate sovereign of England by many English Catholics, including participants in a rebellion known as the 'Rising of the North'.

Perceiving her as a threat, Elizabeth had her confined in a number of castles and manor houses in the interior of England. After eighteen and a half years in custody, Mary was found guilty of plotting to assassinate Elizabeth, and was subsequently executed in 1587.

1570 'Sword Ryal' of Mary's son James.

The son of Mary and Lord Darnley became King James VI of Scotland, and on the death in England of Elizabeth I in 1603 he became King James I of England until his death in 1625. During all of his reign he continued to produce separate Scottish coinage, even though the two kingdoms were united under one King.

Prior to his accession to the English throne he produced a silver ryal, valued at 30 Scottish shillings, with a distinctive vertical sword on the reverse holding a crown aloft. This rare coin has come to be known as the 'Sword Ryal'.



James VI of Scotland, Ryal, 1570

Obverse: IACOBVS DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORVM, Coat of arms of Scotland flanked by I and R surmounted by crowns.

Reverse: PRO ME SI MEREOR IN ME, vertical sword supporting crown, hand, XXX and date in fields.

Like the previous Ryal of Mary, this coin also shows the thistle countermark, indicating that it was withdrawn in 1578, countermarked and re-issued at a value of 36s 9d. The Latin inscription on the reverse translates as 'For me, but against me if I deserve'.

1691 Sixty Shilling Piece of William and Mary.

On the death of Charles II in 1685 without any legitimate children the English throne fell to his younger brother James, who became King James II.

James was a catholic, which greatly worried the protestant parliament and people of England, but he swore to maintain protestant ministers and advisers. However, he did not fulfil this promise and after many examples of his intention to convert England back to a Roman Catholic nation, a letter was sent by seven prominent persons to William of Orange in Holland inviting him to come over to England with an army to protect the protestant liberties of England and assume the throne.

William of Orange was the nearest protestant relative of James and had in fact married James' daughter Mary. In what is known as the 'Glorious Revolution' William arrived in England at Torbay in 1688 and marched to London, receiving joyous acclamation from all sides of English society and government. James tried to negotiate, but William advised him to leave the capital. James simply fled to France, throwing the great seal of England into the Thames in his hasty retreat. He spent the rest of his life in unsuccessful plots to regain the throne of England.

William is the only English monarch to have ruled jointly with his Queen and he continued ruling as King William III after Queen Mary's death in 1694. They are also the only English monarchs to have had co-joined portraits on the coinage minted during their joint reign.

Ever since the accession in England of James I (James VI of Scotland) in 1603, both England and Scotland had the same monarch, but were still considered to be separate kingdoms. They were only united as Great Britain under Queen Anne in 1707.

During the reign of William and Mary from 1688 to 1694, Scotland continued to mint its own coins but efforts were made to regulate the coin denominations and weights of silver and copper so as to standardise the exchange rates between the two kingdoms. From the time of Charles I the exchange rate had varied but during the reign of William and Mary it was established at 12:1, which meant that a Scottish shilling was worth an English penny, even though there was no Scottish one shilling coin ever minted.

During William and Mary's reign the Scottish silver and copper coins minted and their English value equivalents were therefore as follows:

	Scottish Coin	English Value Equivalent
Silver Coins	60 shillings	5 shillings (crown)
	40 shillings	3 shillings and 4 pence
	20 shillings	1 shilling and 8 pence
	10 shillings	10 pence
	5 shillings	5 pence
Copper Coins	6 pence (Bawbee)	Halfpenny
	2 pence (Bodle)	1/6 penny

The only two English coins of this reign matched in value and weight by an actual single Scottish coin were the English crown of 5 shillings and the halfpenny. The English crown was matched by the Scottish 60 shilling piece of William and Mary, which is the coin shown here.



William & Mary, Sixty Shillings, 1691

Obverse: GVILELMVS ET MARIA DEI GRA, jugate busts left, 60 below.

Reverse: MAG BR FR ET HIB REX ET REGINA 1691, United Kingdom coat of arms as used in Scotland surmounted by a crown, escutcheon of a lion rampant (for Nassau).

This 1691 coin shows even wear, but is in reasonable condition.

One other peculiarity of the Scottish coins of this period is that on many of them the crown on the reverse is known as the Scottish crown. This crown was decorated by a fleur-de-lis in the centre between two crosses, as opposed to the English crown design, where the placements of the lis and crosses were reversed.

All Scottish coins prior to and during the reign of Charles I on the English throne used the Scottish crown design. After Charles I the Scottish coins of Charles II, James II, William and Mary, and Queen Anne used either the English or Scottish crown design with no apparent logic determining which was used on which coin denomination. Consequently, the crown shown on the two ryal pieces described above is the Scottish design, while the crown shown on the 60 shilling piece is the English design.

Beginning in 1610, Scottish coins also used the Royal coat of arms of Scotland, which placed the Scottish lion in more prominent positions than the English version.

COLLIE RIVER DISTRICT MINERS UNION BADGE AND A SURPRISING CONNECTION

Walter R Bloom

A few weeks ago a prospector found this interesting enameled badge in the Collie region.



Obverse: INAUGURATION OF SEVEN HOUR DAY/7/1920/C.R.D.M.
UNION

Reverse: CUMPSTON/PERTH

Size: 24.3 x 29.5 mm Metal: Enameled Bronze Mint: Cumpston.

Smith (p.9) lists CRDMU as the Collie River District Miners Union, but seems not to have any other reference to this union. In particular, Smith lists many badges for the campaign for an eight-hour day, and one in the 1930's for a reduction to a six-hour working day, but none for a seven-hour day.

A report on debating changes to the Coal Mines Regulation in the Legislative Assembly published in *The West Australian* on 1 September 1926, p.7. (<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article31946049>)) makes the following reference to the push for a seven-hour working day:

'A shift of seven hours from- bank to bank had been agreed to by the companies and the- Arbitration Court, but legislation in that direction had never been placed on the Statute Book for any other section of the community. He wanted a valid reason before he could vote for it. Mr. Wilson said that for years every other industry had been legislated for, but this was the first serious attempt to legislate for the coal mining industry since 1902. The seven-hour shift from bank to bank had been agreed upon by the companies, the men and the Government'.

On reading the 1926 amendment to the 1902 Act, it is apparent that this was unsuccessful ([https://www.slp.wa.gov.au/pco/prod/filestore.nsf/FileURL/mrdoc_26321.pdf/\\$FILE/Coal%20Mines%20Regulation%20Act%201902%20-%20%5B01-00-00%5D.pdf?OpenElement](https://www.slp.wa.gov.au/pco/prod/filestore.nsf/FileURL/mrdoc_26321.pdf/$FILE/Coal%20Mines%20Regulation%20Act%201902%20-%20%5B01-00-00%5D.pdf?OpenElement)).

Even in 1956 the question of a seven-hour day for the coal industry in relation to the surplus of coal being produced in NSW at that time was being raised in the Federal Parliament:

'Is any consideration being given to the stabilization of the industry by the introduction of a seven-hour working day and the preservation of the miners' superannuation entitlements'?

(http://historichansard.net/hofreps/1956/19560830_reps_22_hor12/).

A 'PEN PORTRAIT' in the Daily News (Perth, 27 October 1930, p.4, HOME (FINAL) EDITION (<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article83824606>)), about the medalist and engraver Richard Stanley Cumpston, who manufactured the Collie seven-hour day badge, stated that:

A few months later both Cumpston and Deakin are listed as the 'Colliefields' Agents for the South British Insurance Company (The West Australian, 19 October 1900, p.1. (<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article23845994>)).

In a later report (<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article232561446>), Cumpston and Deakin are reported to have ceased their managing of the Wallsend stores on 25 April 1901, and on 11 December 1901 an order was made for discharge of the two storekeepers, Charles Francis Deakin (related to Henry M Deakin?) and Richard Stanley Cumpston, under the Bankruptcy Act of 1892, as reported on p. 283 of the 17 January 1902 Government Gazette of Western Australia ([https://www.slp.wa.gov.au/gazette/gazette.nsf/searchgazette/2729138FF1EE73EF48257CD600212F76/\\$file/Gg005.pdf](https://www.slp.wa.gov.au/gazette/gazette.nsf/searchgazette/2729138FF1EE73EF48257CD600212F76/$file/Gg005.pdf)).

Finally, to complete the circle of coincidences, in The West Australian of 15 November 1900, Cumpston's cousin Louis Bowser Cumpston is shown as the architect for renovations for Messrs. H. C. Reading and Sons of the Wallsend Stores (<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article23847709>).

I am grateful to Ian Ramsdale for finding and supplying the medal in question.

References

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CALENDAR OF PNS MEETINGS FOR 2018

PNS meetings are held at 7.30pm on the last Wednesday of each month, except December, at The Collins Street Centre, corner of Collins Street and Shaftsbury Street, South Perth.

Meeting dates for 2018 are as follows:

January 31	Meeting.
February 28	Meeting.
March 28	Meeting.
April 25	Meeting.
May 30	Meeting.
June 27	Meeting.
July 25	Annual General Meeting.
August 29	Meeting.
September 26	Meeting.
October 31	Meeting.
November 28	Meeting.

More details of invited speakers and other matters will be provided as they become available.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP FEES

Adult	\$15
Pensioner	\$10
WA Country	\$10
Associate	\$7
Junior	\$7
Nomination Fee	\$5
Fully Paid Life Membership	\$250

Subscriptions at the above rates are due and payable in advance on 1st March each year, and shall be paid within three months after which time the membership will lapse.

CALENDAR OF FAIRS

Perth Numismatic Society Coin, Medal and Banknote Fairs:

Saturday 30th December 2017

Saturday 17th February 2018

Saturday 12th May 2018

Saturday 11th August 2018

Saturday 27th October 2018

Saturday 29th December 2018

Peel Region Numismatic Group / Mandurah Philatelic Society Fair:

To be advised

Perth Money Expo:

Friday 9th – Sunday 11th March 2018

Perth Stamp & Coin Show:

Friday 6th – Sunday 8th July 2018

Phoenix Auctions:

Sunday 26th November 2017

Sunday 4th March 2018

Sunday 24th June 2018

Sunday 2nd September 2018

Sunday 25th November

Cannington Antique and Collectors Fair:

Monday 1st January 2018

Sunday 11th March 2018

Sunday 1st July 2018

Sunday 9th September 2018

Rockingham Antique and Collectors Fair:

Sunday 3rd December 2017

Militaria Swapmeet (Cannington):

Sunday 8th April 2018

Sunday 17th June 2018

Sunday 18th November 2018

Annual Militaria Fair (Cannington):

Saturday 15th – Sunday 16th September 2018

For more details see: <http://www.pns.org.au/events/>

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PAST PRESIDENTS

Brian Siggs †	1965-1968
Edward Rintoul †	1968-1969
Edward Gibbs †	1969-1970
Clive Stronach †	1970-1971
Karl Hawelka †	1971-1978
Haydn Powell †	1978-1988
Dr Walter Bloom	1988-1991
Jiri Just †	1991-1994
Colin Meikle	1994-1997
Haydn Powell †	1997-2005
Dr Walter Bloom	2005-

PERTH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY Inc

meets in

**The Collins Street Centre
Corner of Collins & Shaftsbury Street, South Perth**

at 7.30pm on the last Wednesday of each month, except December

Visitors are invited to attend meetings, at which there are talks by visiting speakers or Society members, coin displays, tender sales and general discussions of numismatic matters.