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# Perth Numismatic Journal



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## **PERTH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY INC HAYDN DONALD POWELL MEMORIAL AWARD TO PROFESSOR WALTER R. BLOOM**

### **Presented by incoming President Sandy Shailes**

It would be remiss of me to take my position without formally acknowledging the work of our outgoing president Walter Bloom, who has held the position for the last 19 years, and prior to that, for 3 years from 1988. So, I would like to take this opportunity to take a closer look at Walter's numismatic history.

Walter began collecting coins as a child in New Zealand before moving to Tasmania with his family at the age of 12. He became a member of the Tasmanian Numismatic Society in 1967. After graduating from the University of Tasmania in 1971, he moved to Canberra to complete a postgraduate degree in mathematics. Here he met his wife Lyn, and in 1975 they moved to Perth where they were both foundation staff members in Mathematics and Statistics at Murdoch University. Walter remained at Murdoch University (with periods on exchange in the USA and Germany) until his retirement as Emeritus Professor.

Walter joined the Perth Numismatic Society Inc (PNS) in 1982 and became President for the first time in 1988. He stepped down in 1991 and was then elected as President again in 2005, a position he has held until now. Under his leadership, across 22 years, the society has thrived, maintaining strong levels of membership and community activities. His service was recognised in 2013 by an Honorary Life Membership.

In addition to being President of the PNS, Walter has volunteered as both Website Manager and Events Coordinator.

Walter is also Honorary Numismatist at the Western Australian Museum where he has worked extensively on the coins recovered from Dutch shipwrecks of the 17th and 18th centuries. In addition, he was Convenor of the Western Australian Numismatic Study Group (WANSG) from 1994 to 2011 and still convenes the Western Australian Roman Coin Study Group (WARCSG) which he established in 2005.

Walter's contribution to numismatics has extended well beyond the PNS and Western Australia. He was President of the Numismatic Association of Australia (NAA) for 17 years, and is now Vice-President. In 2007, he won the Paul Simon Memorial Prize for service to Numismatics in Australia, and in 2014 he received the Ray Jewell Silver Medal for service to the NAA and numismatics in Australia. He has also been Vice-President of the International Committee on Money and Banking Museums (ICOMON), and the writer of the Oceania sections of the Survey of Numismatic Research over several years. Walter has also spent several periods of time in Germany conducting numismatic research at the Münzkabinet, Berlin, on mintmarks and mintmasters on German thalers, supported for several such visits by an Alexander von Humboldt Foundation fellowship

Walter has published many numismatic articles in our journal and in the NAA journal. He has also extended his numismatic interests beyond coins to co-author (with the Late Alf Campbell) the book *Dog Registration Discs of Western Australia*, published in 2020 and he is working on a follow-up book, *Camel and Goat Registration Discs of Western Australia*.

And finally, his passion project, *Western Australia Numismatica* is a historical compilation of numismatica made in or for WA.

It will come as no surprise therefore that the committee has voted unanimously, (except Walter who was deliberately excluded from the discussion) to award Walter with the Haydn Donald Powell Memorial Award. This award was established in 2013 by the PNS for services to numismatics in honour of the late long-term member and president of the PNS, Haydn Powell. It comes in two categories, gold and silver.



I am therefore proud to present Walter with the Gold award on behalf of the committee.



**Professor Walter Bloom receives the Haydn Donald Powell Award  
from PNS President Sandy Shailes**

## **REMARKS FROM THE INCOMING PRESIDENT AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETIBG**

I am honoured to become the tenth president of the PNS and the first female president in its history.

As we head towards our 60th year as a society, and inch closer to the WA state bicentennial year in 2029, I look forward to seeing the PNS continue to prosper as one of the most well-attended numismatic groups in the country.

As your new president, my focus this year will be on creating an atmosphere that is friendly, supportive, inclusive and respectful for all, with a zero tolerance for poor conduct. I welcome your support in making this happen.

Firstly, I would like to thank Walter and John for their impressive contributions as President and Secretary respectively. To our executive committee, I welcome Ken Mansell into the role of Secretary, and welcome back Dick Pot as Vice President, Zac Ting as Treasurer, and ordinary committee members Sandra Vowles, Charles Crock, Brad Gilchrist, and Syd Pateman. I look forward to working with you all.

I am also happy to confirm our supporting officer roles for the society, with Sandra as Membership Secretary, Miles Goldingham as Minutes Secretary, Rob Russell as Events Coordinator, Paul Spink as our Social Media Officer, Walter Bloom as Website Manager, and John MacDonald as Journal Editor. So, as you can see, Walter and John haven't escaped our clutches just yet. And of course, lastly, but possibly the most important role as far as anyone else in this room is concerned, Lucie Pott continues to look after the catering for our meetings.

Please join me in welcoming your PNS committee for 2024/25.

**Sandy Shailes**

July 2024



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## THREEPENCE OF SILVER

**Jonathon de Hadleigh**

I have heard of a community of collectors who concentrate on silver threepenny coins, sometimes known as ‘*Joeys*’ in England, ‘*Zacs*’ in Australia or ‘*Tickeys*’ in South Africa. These small silver coins have a long history and still appear once a year in the English maundy ceremony.

The composition of this humble coin is also interesting. In England, for many years, it was in 925 sterling fineness. Its weight in the early milled coinage, and even back as far as the reign of Elizabeth I (1558-1603), was 22.3 grams, later 20.8 grams. These characteristics were the equivalent of silver pennies of Edward I (1272-1307) and Edward III (1327-1377), even the diameters were similar. I know that this is pushing the boundaries of history, but inflation and the ‘Great Debasement’ in England changed the old medieval penny into a Renaissance threepence.

Edward VI (1547-1553) could claim to have struck the first denominated silver threepence coin, marking it with the Roman numeral III. However, we can look back a little further to his father, that enigmatic picture of a monarch, King Henry VIII (1509-1547), and find a silver coin, reasonably plentiful today, that was first struck in 1534-1540. It was the Irish Harp Groat, first issue, with a fineness of 842.



**Irish Harp Groat, 1536-1537**

Image courtesy of Classical Numismatic Group ([www.cngcoins.com](http://www.cngcoins.com))

Although struck in Ireland where it passed for fourpence, it was permitted to circulate in England at threepence. This first issue was struck in London and then sent out to the ‘Emerald Isle’. But one may wonder how many stayed behind or were reimported to England, where people first encountered a coin worth threepence.



The second issue of Harp Groats was further debased and not permitted to be reimported to England. Then the Great Debasement began and I suspect that the Harp Groats would soon have ceased to circulate.

So, we turn back to Henry's son King Edward VI (1547-1553) and his coins struck in 1551-1553 in a fineness just above sterling standard, with the young king's portrait facing slightly left and supported on the left by a Tudor rose and on the right by a Roman numeral, in this case III.



**Edward VI, threepence, 1551-1553**

Image courtesy of Classical Numismatic Group ([www.cngcoins.com](http://www.cngcoins.com))

His shoulders were shown wearing a chain of office and sumptuous clothes to the neck. The reverse showed the royal arms surmounted by a cross fleury. The coins were struck at two mints, London and York (with a reverse legend CIVITAS EBORACI). These threepences are elusive, York more so than London.

So, our journey into threepence collecting begins. However, it was not a well recognised denomination at that time. Tradition had a penny, half groat (2 pence) and groat (4 pence) and later a shilling. With the establishment of the shilling in the money chain a half shilling (6 pence) became needed, conveniently broken down further into 3 half groats.

It was with Elizabeth I (1558-1603) that the threepence really found its place in what was a two-tiered system. On one side was the traditional sequence of groat, half groat and penny (the halfpenny was not struck until late in her reign). The other way to make change under the shilling became a half shilling (six pence), a threepence, then its half, a three halfpence, followed by its half again, a three farthing coin. Thus, the threepence found its way into common circulation, and it circulated freely as many surviving examples show by their degree of wear.

Sadly though, Elizabeth's issues ended with the date 1582. Dates can be found back to 1561 and it is from the date and a rose behind the Queen's left-facing portrait that one can distinguish the threepence from the half groat which was similar in size. The half groat had no date nor rose, and after 1582 had two dots behind the portrait.

Elizabeth's milled coinage of 1561-1571 included threepences dated 1561, 1562 and 1564, the later years somewhat difficult to find. But it is there that our threepence collecting has to wait for Charles I (1625-1649) to reinstate the useful coin. The hammered issues of 1638-39 and 1643-44 from York included the first threepences struck under Charles I. These had the Roman numeral behind the king's head with a mint signature EBOR above a shield with the royal arms on the reverse.



**Charles I, threepence, 1642-1644**

Image courtesy of Classical Numismatic Group ([www.cngcoins.com](http://www.cngcoins.com))

However, the Aberystwyth mint might have been the first as its mintmark (a plume before the king's effigy and a plume of feathers above an oval shield on the reverse) is listed in the references as dating to 1638-1642. Aberystwyth also issued threepences with a crown mintmark in 1648-9, along with a groat, half groat and penny. Although these were not Maundy coins they did make up 'the set'.

The issues of Charles I following his 'declaration' to Parliament in 1642 included threepences. These were dated from 1644 to 1646 and included the Oxford (1644 and 1646), Bristol (1644) and Bridgenorth-on-Severn (1646) mints. An Exeter issue of 1644 with a square shield reverse and a 1643-44 issue from Worcester or Salopia (Shrewsbury) with an oval shield reverse will complete this group of rare and pricey specimens.

The English Commonwealth gave us no threepences, but the restoration of Charles II (1660-1685) did. The first of them was in the third hammered issue of 1660-62, after which came undated machine struck coins, followed by dated issues found in the ever-popular Maundy sets.



**Charles II, threepence, 1679**

Image courtesy of Classical Numismatic Group ([www.cngcoins.com](http://www.cngcoins.com))

At the time, the coins circulated as required for small change and this continued until the time of George III (1760-1820). Maundy sets were still being produced but vast numbers of threepences were struck in 1762 and 1763 to meet the needs of trade and commerce. The other silver coins in the Maundy sets must have also circulated alongside the regal copper pennies and halfpennies, but George's threepences of other years are difficult to find.



**George III, threepence, 1762**

Image courtesy of Classical Numismatic Group ([www.cngcoins.com](http://www.cngcoins.com))

With fluctuations in the price of silver, the Napoleonic wars and the token issues of Banks and local traders it is clear that later threepences were not in circulation, or if they were then only in limited numbers. The token issues only went as low as sixpence, with copper coins below that.

With the adoption of the gold standard in 1816 the threepence reappeared as part of the Maundy sets, and judging by the scarcity of the years 1817, 1818 and 1820 those coins saw little if any circulation. It appears that the same was true of the George IV years 1822-1830.

Threepence issues of William IV (1830-1837) began as part of Maundy sets, but departed from this in 1834.

It was the desire of the British Government to use Sterling throughout the empire, making it a world trade coinage. That made sense as British trade went worldwide and was facilitated by having one currency. But it was not quite that simple. The threepence did not fit in with the Dutch currency still circulating in the recently acquired territory in the West Indies. A fourpence was a better fit, so the fourpenny groat took its place. These became known as 'Joeys' after Joseph Hume MP who had introduced a standard fourpenny cab fare. However, after 1845 the British public were once again mainly using the threepence in everyday transactions, so production of groats ceased and the nickname 'Joey' transferred to the popular quarter of a shilling.

Britain supplied its 'sterling' world plentifully with its threepence coins. Some dates are relatively easy to collect, for example 1838-1840 and 1843, with 1844 and 1846 sometimes seen. But, 1841 is difficult and 1842, 1847 and 1848 are near impossible. Later years of 1852 and 1853 are extremely hard to find, but from 1856 onwards a complete date run can be acquired until 1944 when circulation strikes for Great Britain came to an end. From then on it is Maundy money except for a recent rare find of a 1945 threepence sold at auction and reported in Coin News.

That is where our story could finish, but that was not the end of the circulation threepence and its composition changed to brass. However, I wish to stay only with the silver threepence, and it is during the 20<sup>th</sup> century that this useful little coin took on some new faces.

The first was in 1910 in Australia, with the Australian coat of arms, 'threepence' written above and the date below. Australia continued to produce sterling silver threepences until 1945, when the silver content fell to 50% until cupro-nickel was introduced in 1965.



### **Australia, threepence, 1910**

Image courtesy of Noble Numismatics ([www.noble.com.au](http://www.noble.com.au))

British West Africa came next in 1913. The numeral 3 appears on the reverse with the date below. Its silver issues ended in 1920, with a brass version taking over until 1936, after which it continued as a larger cupro-nickel coin.

South Africa struck its first silver threepence in 1923 with a large numeral 3. This changed in 1925 when two types of threepence can be had, the protea flower design continuing until a proof only issue in 1960.

Southern Rhodesia first issued a threepence in 1932, followed by New Zealand in 1933, each country using its own national design. Rhodesia changed its name and combined with Nyasaland, with threepences remaining the same size but morphing into cupro-nickel, ending in 1963. New Zealand ceased to use silver in 1947, but continued with cupro-nickel until 1965.

That could be the end of my travels in the lands of threepences, but I have not mentioned two important token issues in Australia. The first, the Thornwaite silver threepence of 1854, is rare.



### **Thornwaite threepence, 1854**

Image courtesy of Museums Victoria  
(<https://collections.museumsvictoria.com.au/items/60586>)

The Hogarth and Ericson issues of 1858 (2 types) and 1860 are more acquirable. The 1860 issue carried the words ‘Remembrance of Australia’, making it a jewellery souvenir and circumventing the law.



### **Hogarth & Ericson threepence, 1860**

Image courtesy of Noble Numismatics ([www.noble.com.au](http://www.noble.com.au))

Finally, I will mention a couple of rare, early threepence coins from America.

The colony of New England issued crude silver threepences dated 1652 and struck in Boston.

The last word will go to the Standish Barry threepence of 1790, which was privately struck in Baltimore, Maryland, after independence but before USA decimal coinage was established.

Dr JOHN R. GODFREY  
Numismatist

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## **THE US NAVY vs NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES IN 1908 AND THE ROLE OF WARRANT OFFICER J COOPER**

**Walter R Bloom**

From 16 December 1907 to 22 February 1909 a fleet of United States battleships sailed around the world on the orders of President Theodore Roosevelt, making friendly visits to many countries. It became known as the Great White Fleet.

*It consisted of 16 battleships divided into two squadrons, along with various small escorts, and earned its moniker for the stark white paint on its hulls. The fleet's primary mission was to make friendly courtesy visits to numerous countries while displaying new U.S. naval power to the world; Roosevelt sought to demonstrate growing American military prowess and blue-water naval capabilities. Another goal was to deter a threatened war with Japan amid growing tensions around 1907. The voyage helped familiarise the 14,500 officers and sailors with the logistical and planning needs for extended fleet action far from home.*

(Wikipedia [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great\\_White\\_Fleet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_White_Fleet)).

The Great White Fleet stopped at Sydney, Melbourne and Albany (WA). On board it carried medallions minted in the United States for distribution as appropriate. In addition, medallions and other souvenirs were minted in New South Wales and Victoria in commemoration of the visit to Sydney and Melbourne, but all these medallions mention Australia only with two exceptions, one for Sydney and the other Bendigo.

The Sydney medallion, minted by W J Amor, was for the teams Rifle Match between the National Rifle Association of New South Wales and the USA Navy

The final Australian port was Albany in Western Australia. (Wikipedia – Great White Fleet in Albany).

**Carlisle 1908/4**

**Obverse:** (Coat-of-Arms of the City of Sydney) W. J. AMOR

**Reverse:** NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES / TEAMS / RIFLE MATCH / N.R.A. COUNCIL / U.S.A. NAVY / SYDNEY / AUG.26/08

**Edge:** WO – J COOPER

**Size:** 39mm. **Metals:** Bronze – Silver. **Mintage:** 40.

**Mint:** W J Amor. This medallion is in bronze.

*On 20 August 1908, Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Poore, Commander of the Australian Naval Squadron, welcomed to Australia an American Fleet of sixteen warships commanded by Rear-Admiral Sperry. During the week-long stay in Sydney, the Fleet was entertained with displays and competed in many sporting events. An international rifle match was held on 26 August 1908 at the Randwick Rifle Range and a medal given to each competitor from the United States and New South Wales teams, twenty each side. The United States team won the event by 1,884 points to 1,755. Leslie J Carlisle, *Australian Historical Medals, 1788-1988*, Ligare Book Printing, 2008, p. 181.*



**The Great White Fleet's 1908 visit to Australia**

<https://seapower.navy.gov.au>



The edge inscription on this medal refers to Warrant Officer J Cooper. Tracking down details of Cooper proved difficult with J Cooper such a common name, and there were even other Warrant Officers by the name of J Cooper. It came down to trawling through TROVE and the NSW Births, Deaths and Marriage websites, each resplendent with its fair share of mistakes.

The next references gave the author the first clear information about how Cooper fitted into the story.

*Illawarra Mercury*, Wollongong, New South Wales. 12<sup>th</sup> August 1938, p. 13.  
<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article132554358>

Mr. V. Cooper is at present visiting the district for the purpose of carrying out inspection of small arms in connection with the 34th Battalion. For three and a half years he was examining artificer at the Small Arms Factory, Lithgow. Mr. Cooper is a son of the late Warrant-Officer J. Cooper, who was at one time Superintendent of Rifle Ranges in N.S.W. and who was born at Wollongong in 1860.

*The Daily Telegraph*, Sydney, New South Wales. 19<sup>th</sup> October 1901, p. 14.  
<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article237367186>

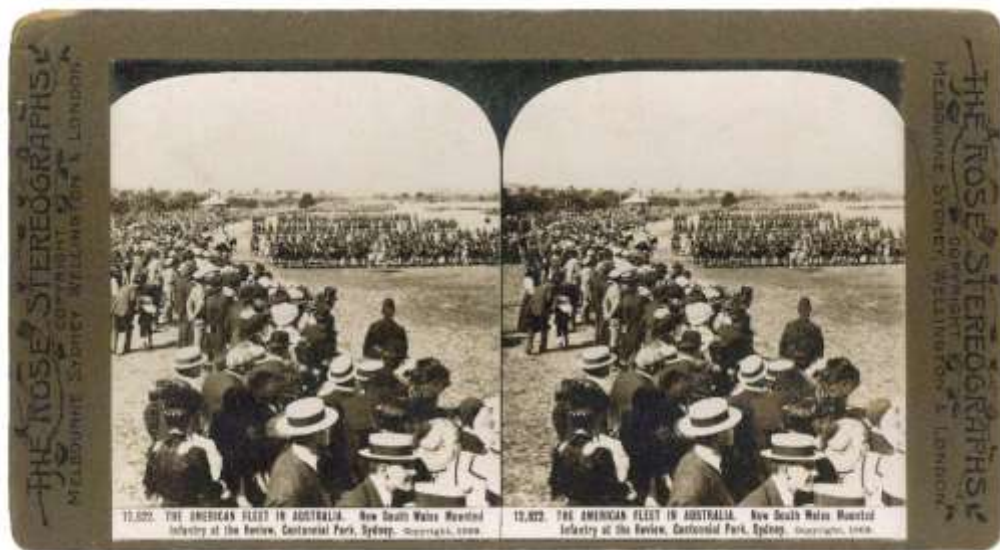
**SILVER MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE**  
Warrant Officer James Cooper, New South  
Wales Military Forces.

*The Sydney Morning Herald*, New South Wales. 19<sup>th</sup> July 1905, p. 8.  
<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article14696253>

gold medal and sovereign for his services. Warrant-officer James Cooper, the superintendent of the rifle range, was asked to accept for Mrs. Cooper a silver teapot as a mark of the esteem in which he is held, and for many courtesies extended to the members. A musical concert was contributed to by Messrs. S. Ship-

The rifle range referred to here is at Randwick.

This Stereoscopic slide shows the New South Wales Mounted Infantry at the joint New South Wales-American Fleet Review in Centennial Park (Randwick) in August 1908, probably Monday 24<sup>th</sup> August.



There were enough clues to locate Warrant Officer James Cooper in *MyHeritage*, which provided much information, including the following:

*James Cooper, 1859-1934*

*Birth: Aug 10 1859 Wollongong, New South Wales, Australia*

*Residence: Rainbow St, Randwick, New South Wales, Australia 1905*

*Occupation: AIF Warrant Officer/Victoria Barracks then lived & worked at Randwick Rifle Range in Sydney for 30yrs, 1890s to 1922*

*Death: June 5 1934, 12 Chatham Street Randwick*

It isn't clear if Warrant Officer James Cooper was a member of the NRA (NSW) team or if he was given an extra medallion in his organisational role. However, there is a listing of the team members in:

*The Sydney Morning Herald*, New South Wales. 24<sup>th</sup> August 1908, p. 8.  
<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article15018566>

which shows just 19 members not including Warrant Officer James Cooper. This suggests that his medallion was the 20<sup>th</sup>.



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## SOME SOCIAL WELFARE IN ANCIENT ROME

John McDonald

When we think of ancient Rome, what usually springs to mind are things like crowds baying for blood as gladiators fight it out in the arena, the cruel treatment of slaves or the loud tramp of the legions as they brutally crushed all resistance in the course of conquering the Mediterranean world and beyond.

However, I recently came across a coin that reminded me that there was a different aspect of Roman society.

Most of us probably think of social welfare as a modern development in our more ‘advanced’ societies, but even in the ancient world some effort was often made to help the most disadvantaged.

The coin concerned was a silver denarius issued by the emperor Trajan in AD 112-113.



*Denarius, Trajan, AD 112-113. 19mm, 3.38 gm*

**Obverse:** IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TRP COS VI PP  
Laureate bust with light drapery on left shoulder.

**Reverse:** S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI ALIM ITAL in exergue.  
Annona standing facing, head left, holding ears of grain and a cornucopia, a child standing at her feet to left.

ALIM ITAL in small letters below the figures on the reverse refers to the *Alimenta Italia*, a support scheme for children living in Italy. It provided cash subsidies to feed and educate poor children, one of whom is shown next to Annona, waiting to receive her help.

The scheme was probably introduced by Trajan (it might have been introduced by his predecessor Nerva a few years earlier, but Trajan usually gets the credit).

Annona was the divine personification of the grain supply that was vital to feeding the large and growing population of the city of Rome. On this coin of Trajan, Annona is identified by ears of grain held in her right hand and a cornucopia in her left arm, a symbol of abundance.

On other coins she is often shown with a *modius* (grain measure) at her feet, and because the grain supply came mainly by sea from north Africa, Egypt and Sicily, she sometimes holds a ship's rudder and/or has the prow of a ship behind her, as on the reverse of the example below, a copper As of the emperor Hadrian.



*As, Hadrian, AD 134-138, 24mm, 8.97 gm.*

The social welfare personified by Annona extended beyond the *Alimenta Italia* to the distribution of grain, either free or at heavily subsidised prices, to very large numbers of the mostly poorer citizens of the city of Rome. These urban dwellers could not grow their own food and many could not afford to pay high prices for imported produce. This distribution was known as the *Cura Annonae* (the care of Annona) and operated for centuries. It is more commonly referred to as the 'grain dole'.

So, while our version of a dole and other social welfare benefits might be more generous and more universally available, the poorest members of society were not totally neglected in ancient Rome.



## NOT AN AUSTRALIAN \$50 NOTE

**John Mellville-Jones**

A few months ago, I borrowed a book from my local library. When I started to read it, I found what I thought was an Australian \$50 note tucked away inside it.

For a moment I thought that a previous reader must have left it there, and was about to contact the library, where there would have been some evidence on their computer of who this person had been, so that it could be returned. But then I realised that it was paper, not polymer, and on each side there was a small area which showed a representation of some kind of Chinese person.



I started trying to find out what it could be, and came to the conclusion that it must be a piece of what the Chinese call 'Joss Paper Money'. It is also sometimes called (not by the Chinese) 'Hell Money' (*mingchao*).

The Chinese burn (you might perhaps say 'cremate') it on several occasions during the year, so that it can go to join the spirits of deceased members of their families in the afterlife.

The reason that some people call it 'Hell Money' is that it can be assumed that if the deceased persons have gone to Heaven, they will be well looked after, and will not need it. But if they are in Hell, and in danger of being punished for something, then having some money with which they can bribe someone to avoid this punishment could be useful.

In this respect, what happens in Hell is very like what happens on earth.

My thanks go to the anonymous reviewer who helped me to improve this short note.



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## CALENDAR OF PNS MEETINGS

PNS meetings are held at 7.30pm on the last Wednesday of each month, except December, at John McGrath Hall, 97 Hensman St, South Perth.

Meeting dates for 2024 are as follows:

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 31 January      | Speaker: Robert Russell, <i>Provincial UK banknotes and the Australia connection</i> . Tender Sale.                                  |
| 28 February     | Topic: Coin Grading. Tender Sale.  |
| 27 March        | Topic: Singapore Numismatics. Tender Sale.   |
| <b>25 April</b> | Speaker: Walter Bloom, <i>Some Makers Plates from WA</i> . Tender Sale.<br><b>Please note that this is a Thursday and Anzac Day.</b> |
| 29 May          | Topic: Banknote Grading. Tender Sale.  |
| 26 June         | Topic: Numismatic items made from unusual materials. Tender Sale.  |
| <b>31 July</b>  | <b>Annual General Meeting.</b><br>Topic: Famous People on Numismatic items. Tender Sale.   |
| 28 August       | Topic: Numismatic errors and forgeries. Tender Sale.   |
| 25 September    | Topic: Fiji numismatics. Tender Sale.  |
| 30 October      | Topic: New Zealand numismatics. Donation Sale.   |
| 27 November     | Topic: Papua New Guinea numismatics. Tender Sale.  |

Refer to the Perth Numismatic Society Inc. website for updates:  
(<https://www.pns.org.au/meetings/>)



**ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP FEES**

Adult	\$ 25
Pensioner	\$ 20
WA Country	\$ 20
Associate	\$ 10
Junior / Student	\$ 10
Nomination Fee	\$ 10
Fully Paid Life Membership	\$ 400

**HONORARY  
LIFE MEMBERS**

John Wheatley	2004
Prof Walter Bloom	2013
Joe Brizzi	2022
Rowley Butters	2022
Sandra Vowles	2022

**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
Prof Walter Bloom	1988-1991
Jiri Just †	1991-1994
Colin Meikle	1994-1997
Haydn Powell †	1997-2005
Prof Walter Bloom	2005-2024
Sandy Shailes	2024-

## CALENDAR OF FAIRS

Perth Numismatic Society Coin, Banknote & Stamp Fairs (South Perth Community Centre):

- Saturday 16<sup>th</sup> November 2024
- Saturday 28<sup>th</sup> December 2024
- Saturday 8<sup>th</sup> February 2025
- Saturday 10<sup>th</sup> May 2025
- Saturday 9<sup>th</sup> August 2025
- Saturday 25<sup>th</sup> October 2025
- Saturday 27<sup>th</sup> December 2025

Perth Money Expo (South Perth Community Centre):

- 2025 dates to be advised

JB Military Antiques auctions:

- Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> – Sunday 15<sup>th</sup> September 2024
- Sunday 1<sup>st</sup> September 2024

Mandurah Antique & Collectors Fair (City of Mandurah Seniors Centre):

- Saturday 12<sup>th</sup> – Sunday 13<sup>th</sup> October 2024
- Saturday 7<sup>th</sup> – Sunday 8<sup>th</sup> December 2024  
(Pinjarra Civic Centre)

Antique & Collectible Fair (South Perth Community Centre):

- Saturday 9<sup>th</sup> – Sunday 10<sup>th</sup> November 2024

Peel Region Stamp, Coin & Banknote Fair (Bortolo Pavilion):

- Sunday 10<sup>th</sup> November 2024

Refer to the Perth Numismatic Society Inc. website for updates:

(<https://www.pns.org.au/events/>)

# RAINBOW RARITIES

**Buying & Selling: Coins,  
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**Contact D. POT**

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website: [www.rainbowrarities.com](http://www.rainbowrarities.com)**



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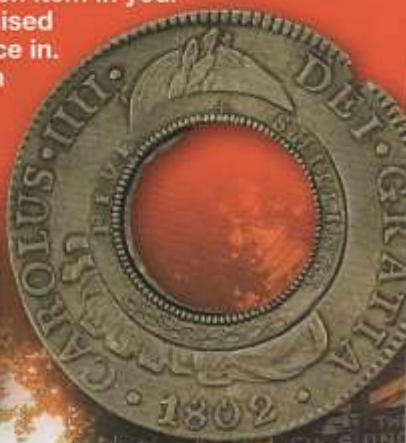


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