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# A CATALOGUE OF THE TRADE TOKENS OF VICTORIA 1848 to 1862

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## INTRODUCTION

### **What are Tokens?**

For the purposes of this catalogue tokens were the low denomination copper pieces issued into circulation by Victorian merchants in the middle of the nineteenth century.

Tokens look like coins in that they are made of metal, are round and have been manufactured by the impression of inscriptions and images. They differ from coins in that they were made and issued by private firms. They occupied the place which would have been taken by official coins had such coins been available in sufficient numbers and, in Australia, circulated like coins even to the point of being officially withdrawn and replaced by Imperial coinage in the case of New South Wales.

The merchants who issued tokens were normally highly respected members of the community and their tokens were welcomed as a useful medium of exchange. As such the merchants were happy to give their name, business and sufficient address for easy identification. They were not rogues trying to make fast money nor was there any law which forced issuers to identify themselves on their tokens.

One should not think of tokens as forming a tightly linked series. In most cases there were no links between issuers. Although some patterns of production can be detected these were as often the result of individual issuers finding the same solution to their problems as of planning.

For this reason, in this catalogue the tokens have been listed under Town and Issuer. This arrangement is thought to be better than the earlier alphabetic listings as it permits the geographical situation to be more easily understood and divides this large series up into meaningful groupings. These groupings form a series of collecting themes.

It should be recalled that when Dr. Arthur Andrews introduced the alphabetic catalogue he did so as he hoped his work would find international use and believed that the alphabetic approach would be found easier. It is easier but it confuses the subject by implying that all Australasian tokens should be looked at as a single entity.

The overall aim of this catalogue is to provide an understanding of the original token issues. It therefore returns to the traditional geographic structure. In addition late strikes, mint sports and concoctions for collectors are excluded, only tokens and patterns of the 1848-1862 period are included.

### **Why list different dies?**

Unlike normal coin catalogues, token catalogues invariably list minor die variations. These variations appear to the uninitiated to be descriptions of tiny, confusing and apparently insignificant differences in the alignment of letters in the legend. This form of listing is probably derived from advanced collecting practices of ancient and medieval coins. These share one characteristic with tokens, in almost every case no records have survived about how and how many pieces were struck. The catalogues form part of attempts to recreate the original issues from the surviving examples.

In the case of tokens the production records are almost totally lacking. It is only the tokens themselves which remain for us to study and try to recreate the original production.

### **Who manufactured the tokens?**

Australian token manufacturers fall into two groups, those in the colonies and those in Britain. The colonial techniques for producing dies were comparatively primitive, it

was impossible to make two dies which were exactly the same and so we can count exactly how many dies were needed to manufacture a token issue. The British work was better, but in most cases the legends were entered by hand and so vary slightly in position between dies. In some cases however, particularly for large strikings more advanced techniques were employed and the original dies can only be recognised when they crack or when they suffer corrosion damage.

Interpretation of the findings of this type of work is not straight forward. If every die lasted for the same number of strikings then issues needing two dies would be twice as large as those needing only one. However, die steel available in Australia was not the best, and some of the preparation of that steel must have been questionable since many dies seem to have broken almost as soon as they were put to work. Much work remains before this breaking of dies can be understood for each issuer so that a good approximation of actual token production might be formed. This will involve surveys of tokens for each die combination.

### **The order of Issuers production**

Within each issue an effort has been made to indicate the order in which the different tokens and die combinations were struck.

Again, each issuer should be considered individually. It is then possible in many cases to rediscover the exact order in which the tokens were struck. Usually the manufacturer had only one press (even the British firms which had more usually only needed one). Careful analysis of die cracks has made it possible to show which dies preceded which. In some cases this has led to suggestions of unrecorded die combinations still possibly remaining to be discovered.

In preparing this catalogue it was found that there were simply too many variations from issuer to issuer for any standard format to work perfectly for all. For instance in 1862 Stokes struck a large number of anonymous tokens which combined the stock dies in almost every pairing possible. These are not best listed in the same manner as a single token type for another issuer.

### **Die Axis is important**

The belief of some cataloguers and collectors that the die axis, the alignment relationship between the obverse and reverse dies, is accidental and of no importance is rejected. If die axis is studied across the entire series it offers little, but, again, as an aid to the fuller understanding individual issues, it can be of profound importance. The survey which has been undertaken for this catalogue has been quite extensive. One result has been the realisation that the dies were usually set quite firmly in the presses and rarely shifted more than a few degrees from their desired position.

Only on one occasion in the catalogue is it suggested that the position of the dies was not important. On that occasion the die setting had moved from 12 o'clock to 11 o'clock during the strike. On every other occasion where two or more settings were to be found the shift was from 12 o'clock to 6 o'clock or the equivalent 180 degree shift. Groups of tokens occurred at each setting but none were observed in between.

Where this shift occurs the conclusion must surely be that the dies had been reset in the press. It is possible that a second issue had taken place employing the same dies and therefore that the number struck is greater.

### **Token weights are important**

Weights too have been overlooked. As a general guide, tokens produced in the early 1850's tended to weigh around 16 g. later striking tended to be around the 14 g. mark while re-strikes were around the 13 g. figure. However, this generalisation is not universally applicable.

The weight standards of each issuer have yet to be established with precision but it is already clear that a simple view that earlier means heavier and lighter means later cannot be sustained for the entire series. The tokens struck by Stokes in 1862 on different thickness flans are an instructive case. The simple assumption that the weight was reduced as a cost saving scheme sounds logical but is flawed by an examination of the tokens. The thinnest flans caused the dies to break earlier and the dies were the greatest expense of the small production runs, thought to be rarely more

than 10,000 pieces. Thicker flans were introduced to stop the dies breaking and therefore come later in the year.

This view has recently been confirmed by the discovery of a comment made by Alfred Chitty. Thomas Stokes acquired a mill in 1862 which permitted him to roll his own copper to the thickness he desired rather than having to rely on the standard copper sheet available in the market place. Thick tokens were struck after he obtained this machine, indeed very thick flans were produced for a brief time just after the mill arrived but as experience was gained the flan thickness was decreased to medium thickness. This is discussed in detail in the catalogue.

### **Mintage Figures**

The best estimates of token production suggest that the total issue of all types in Australia did not much exceed 1,000,000 pieces. In New South Wales just over 330,000 tokens were officially withdrawn from circulation between 1868 and 1877. The number of tokens slightly exceeded the number of copper coins and the withdrawal removed almost every example of both. The number of tokens in circulation in New South Wales at the time was reported to be swollen by an influx from Victoria which had earlier been stopped circulating. The figure of 330,000 tokens therefore gives a fair indication of the maximum circulation in New South Wales.

There were eighty-eight token types issued in New South Wales giving an average of about 3,750 pieces per type. This calculation is in close agreement with the stated belief of many early collectors that issues were as low as ten or twenty pounds worth of tokens, that is 2,400 to 4,800 pieces.

Mintage figures which have been established happen to be larger. 15,400 penny pieces were struck by the Soho Mint for the firm Annand, Smith & Co. in 1848. The tokens of this issue are considered to be a fairly common. Another mintage figure is that for the Tasmanian issuer E.F.Dease: 10,000 pence and 10,000 halfpence. Heyde judged surviving examples from all three of these tokens in his R3 to R4 range, 'frequently seen' to 'less frequently seen'.

### **Stock Types**

Despite the argument that they were independent, many token issuers share common reverse designs. These shared die types are called 'stock' types as the companies which produced the tokens held them in stock for any issuer to employ. In the past these stock dies have only been detailed for Thomas Stokes, but they also occurred with British firms, especially Heaton & Sons and W.J.Taylor (including dies for the Kangaroo Office halfpenny tokens). With production runs as small as those suggested above, the full cost of a second die would in many cases have been prohibitive. The stock reverses were manufactured by the manufacturer and, in effect, hired out to issuers. A die cost about five pounds, so the saving to the issuer on a five or ten pound issue was quite important. This is why so many Australian tokens share reverse dies. This die sharing is also important to today's students for recognition of which mint struck which issues.

A word of warning might be useful, the fact that one minting firm produced the dies for an issue does not necessarily mean they also struck any or all of the tokens. The obvious example of the movement of dies is the Annand Smith issues where the Soho mint produced the dies but went out of business between the first and second order for tokens from the firm. Less obvious examples suggest that a London agent may have tendered for die production and token manufacture and awarded two separate orders. The dies belonged to the person or company which paid for their production and they could be moved.

### **Production Patterns**

Patterns of production begin to appear when the geographical and chronological approach to collecting are employed. In Victoria, the introduction of the halfpenny denomination can be tied to the Kangaroo Office press going into production in 1854. Further, these issues tended to be by firms located near where Scaife had set up or in similar lines of work to his real business, warehouseman for the Colonial goods brought out on the *Kangaroo*.

There are of course occasions when groups of merchants do seem to be working in unison and they are often neighbours. For instance there seems to have been a group of importers in the Queen's Arcade who all arranged for tokens to be made in England and sent to Melbourne, perhaps even as part of their next orders for 'Fancy Goods' from England. The social and personal stories behind such groups of issuers is still to be discovered.

### How to use the Catalogue.

An alphabetical listing by Issuers names at the beginning of the catalogue and a concordance with the numbers of Andrews' and Heyde's catalogues have been provided with each issue to assist collectors to get used to the new arrangement.

The alphabetic issuer index will give the colony and town of each issuer. Within the catalogue, Towns and Issuers are listed alphabetically. The catalogues of New South Wales, Tasmania, South Australia and Western Australia will appear in later Journals.

Each issue is set out according to the following formula:

#### Town

#### Issuers name

**General comments about the issue and quick identification guide to the dies.**

**Catalogue number      Denominations, dates  
obverse description  
reverse description**

#### Concordance with Andrews and Heyde numbers

The obverse and reverse description give sufficient details to confirm absolutely that the token is from a given die even if no die varieties are known. This is to assist in the discovery of new dies. Any legend on the token is given in **BOLD** form. Where many similar dies occur, a table of comparative measurements is provided. If the legend takes the form of a series of lines, a / is used to show where the line breaks occur. In most cases a photograph is provided.

#### Catalogue Numbers

Eventually, each entry begins with a letter for the colony of issue

Q = Queensland

N = New South Wales

S = South Australia

T = Tasmania

V = Victoria

W = Western Australia

At this stage only V for Victoria is used. Restrikes, late strikes, concoctions, mint sports etc. are excluded from the token listing and will be catalogued independently. They will be listed under the name of their manufacturer as this is the logical grouping form. The reproductions have nothing to do with the names on them, they were made for collectors.

For each type if the letter is followed by a number the token is a regular issue, eg. V.139. If there is a 'P' the token is a pattern, eg. VP.3. Important minor variation, such as chronologically significant weight or die axis variations, struck with the same obverse and reverse dies are differentiated by a lower case suffix, eg. V.114a. Proof strikings have the additional suffix p after the catalogue number, eg V.40p. The numbering system for patterns is separate from the regular issues. There are only three in the Victorian series VP.1 to VP.3.

#### Dies

Obverses dies are given a letter and reverse by a number to help define them. There has been an attempt through die linking etc., to place the dies in chronological sequence, so the A/1 should be the first token struck and so on. However, these sequences are not yet certain.

Dies can sometimes be quickly recognised by errors made by the engraver. Principle among these in this series is re-entering of letters in the legend. These are seen as a second image of the letter in a slightly different position. They can be differentiated from double strikes as only the re-entered letters in the legend will be doubled.

For simplicity no die letter or number is given if only one obverse or reverse is known for an issuer.

In most cases only fully authenticated die varieties have been included. Sometimes full measurements of die characteristics have not been possible. When dies have not been confirmed but seem likely to exist they have been included but the token has not been given a number.

## Equipment

The collector of Australian tokens must have a few pieces of basic equipment. A clear thin plastic rule with divisions to 0.1 mm. and a good magnifying glass are essential. A stereo-microscope can be a great assistance, but it is hardly essential unless you want to do some very detailed study.

It is unlikely that the commercial rule you acquire will exactly match the one with which the measurements in this catalogue were made. However, all measurements have been made with the one rule so any variation between your rule and the standard will be consistent.

## Thomas Stokes Stock dies

Stokes had one press, that purchased from the Kangaroo Office in 1857. Between 1857 and 1862 it seems to have been primarily used as a 'heavy' press for making dies for buttons or seals, not for manufacturing finished product like tokens. Stokes acquired some half-penny dies with the press, but there is no evidence that they made any use of them.

1862 may have been the first year that token manufacture by Thomas Stokes occurred. While the Kangaroo Office press was 'heavy' in terms small diameter button manufacture, it was by no means a powerful press. It had been old fashioned, even a curiosity when exhibited at the 1851 London Exhibition and had been intended mainly to work with small diameter dies when sent to the colonies. Without special effort, penny tokens were at the limit of its capability. Stokes quality of work could therefore never match that of Britain.

What becomes apparent from any attempt to study the Stokes issues of 1862 is that their approach to token manufacture was quite simple. Priority went to the next cash customer. If they were striking 'anonymous' tokens and an order came in from Hosie or Ridler, one of the stock dies in the machine was removed and the required obverse put in its place. As already stated, stock dies were those which were made by Stokes and shared between token issuers who did not wish to go to the expense of having their own unique reverse dies cut.

There are only four Stokes types that fall into this category. They bear the designs of the Vine, Arms, Emu and Wheat-sheaf types and are so named.

The stock types all bear the date 1862, the year of Stokes greatest output of tokens. It was also the year that Stokes acquired the machinery necessary to produce their own token blanks. The two events are of course linked.

In the early part of 1862, after deciding to enter the token manufacture market, Stokes was buying in blanks. These had an average weight of about 12.5 g. and were thin, too thin. The result was that many of the dies which Stokes were making were breaking before they struck enough tokens to cover the cost of their manufacture.

Exactly when the blanking machinery arrived is uncertain, but the first blanks to come from it were quite thick and often weighed 18 g. and more. After a little experimentation the system was worked out and blanks weighing about 15 g. became normal.

This gives three phases of token production in 1862; early, with thin light tokens, intermediate with very thick heavy tokens, and late where the tokens were of optimum, medium thickness.

There were nine vine dies but, for ease of identification these can be broken into two series: one with the legend T.Stokes Maker etc., and the other without any reference to Stokes. There are three with the makers name (Series 1), and six without (Series 2). This division into Series does not appear to have a chronological significance but is a valuable aid to die identification.

The Arms too can be divided into two Series. In its case on the basis of the legend under the Coat of Arms: ADVANCE VICTORIA or ADVANCE AUSTRALIA. There were seven dies of the Arms type but one of these was used only during the restrike phase this century, and then only twice. The remaining six fall half into the AUSTRALIA form and half into the VICTORIA form. Here there was a chronological sequence, those with AUSTRALIA were the earlier.

The four Emu dies too can be divided on the presence or absence of flowers on the base of the pictorial element of the type, two in each form. No chronology can be derived from this variation it is again simply an aid to die identification.

Finally, there were two wheat-sheaf dies which can be easily differentiated by the thickness of the sheaf.

**Vine type:**

At centre, normally within a line circle, a vine branch with large and small leaves and bunches of grapes; above, VICTORIA 1862, sometimes with a stop after Victoria; below on all but one die, IN VINO VERITAS; below vine in small letters, T.STOKES MAKER MEL.; border of dots.

If the makers name is present it is series 1 if not it is series 2

If Series 1

If no IN VINO VERITAS it is Vine 1

If there is a stop after VICTORIA it is Vine 3

If no stop but has IN VINO VERITAS it is Vine 2

If Series 2

If there is a stop after VICTORIA it is Vine 8

Count the number of large and small leaves on the vine, use the Vine Die Table and notes below to identify dies

**Notes on Vine dies:**

Vine 4, 5 and 9 can be identified without measurements as follows:

Vine 4 has a leaf point between TA and below 6 of the date

Vine 5 has a leaf point between TA and below 8 of the date

Vine 9 has a leaf point between IT and below 8 of the date

Vine 1 suffered rim chips from 11 to 1 o'clock and 4 to 5 o'clock during the striking of V.143.

Vine 2 was employed for restrikes in a corroded but uncracked state.

Vine 3 suffered a rim chip at 3 o'clock and cracking through the base of the letters RITAS during the striking of V.158, it was then used for V.146 and chipped above the date and above the stop at 1 o'clock.

Vine 4 suffered rim chip under TA at 4 o'clock and cracked on top of 86 of date with V.149, it has a double dot above the A of Victoria.

Vine 5 suffered die crack through top of letters ORI during striking of V.162, it was used for restrikes when this crack became a chip.

Vine 6 suffered die crack through the date during V.165; it then cracked below INO of VINO and was polished to the point where the inner circle became incomplete around 9 o'clock.

Vine 7 suffered two cracks during striking of V.156, the first through top of RI of VICTORIA and the second along the top of the date.

Vine 8 nothing seems to have gone wrong with this die!

Vine 9 suffered a severe die crack below date and across top of vine branch with V.164.

**Vine Die Table and Concordance**

A to 1	Large	Small	dots	Other	And.	Heyde
Series 1, with makers name						
1 : 2.0 mm.	11	4	120	no IN VINO	8	1
2 : 2.3 mm.	9	4	113		1	2
3 : 4.0 mm.	11	4	116	A. 1862	7	3
Series 2, without makers name						
4 : 2.5 mm.	9	5	112		2	7
5 : 1.8 mm.	9	5	111		4	4
6 : 1.5 mm.	10	4	111		5	6
7 : 2.0 mm.	11	5	111		9	8
8 : 2.2 mm.	11	3	111	A. 1862	6	9
9 : 2.0 mm.	9	5	115		3	5

**Vine Dies:**

**Series 1: with makers name**



**1: No 'IN VINO VERITAS'**



**2: 9 large leaves**



**3: 11 large leaves**

**Series 2: without makers name**



**4: A to 1 - 2.5 mm.**



**5: A to 1 - 1.8 mm.**



**6: 10 large leaves**



**7: 11 large & 5 small leaves**



**8 " " after VICTORIA**



**9: A to 1 - 2.0 mm.**



### Arms type:

At centre a shield of arms with supporters of a kangaroo to left and an emu to right. The shield is quartered by widely spaced double lines which contain stars at the extremities and at the intersection, these five stars represent the Southern Cross. The area enclosed is sometimes shaded. In the quarters are a ship, a fleece, an anchor and a wheat-sheaf. Below the shield is a scroll bearing the words ADVANCE AUSTRALIA or ADVANCE VICTORIA. Below the scroll is a floral arrangement containing a rose, thistle and shamrock. Above the shield is a rising sun with long and short rays. At top, VICTORIA. 1862, sometimes without the stop. Below the shield in small letters T.STOKES MAKER/100 COLLINS ST. EAST MELBOURNE. Border of dots.

### Identification:

Seven dies in two series; series 1 has ADVANCE AUSTRALIA on the scroll and series 2 has ADVANCE VICTORIA on the scroll. Establish the series. Then examine the position of the T of STOKES relative to the letters of COLLINS and compare with the Arms Die Table below. If this wording is not clear, measure the height of the letters of VICTORIA. If less than 2 mm. (unlikely) it is Arms 4. If letters greater than 2 mm. measure the space between the A of VICTORIA and the I of the date and compare with the Table

### Notes on Arms dies:

Arms 1 Cracked at top of RI and along rim from 12 to 1 o'clock during the striking of V.137.

Arms 2 Cracked from the rim running below V and running in an arc through the kangaroo to the R during V.138.

Arms 3 was not used for Stokes own issues. See V.117 and V.188 for examples of its use.

Arms 4 is known only for late striking with some corrosion and Stokes name and address polished off the die.

Arms 5 the E of EAST is re-entered, used for late striking.

Arms 6 was used for restrikes after developing an edge chip from 8 to 9 o'clock, the emu's neck shows an engraving error.

Arms 7 has edge chips at 12, 2, 4 and 9 o'clock.

A to 1		T Dots above And. Heyde		
Series 1 (ADVANCE AUSTRALIA)				
1 : 3.0 mm.	124	L	12	4
2 : 5.6 mm.	137	OL	11	3
3 : 3.2 mm.		LL	10	2
: ?	?	?	16	1
Series 2 (ADVANCE VICTORIA)				
5 : 2.0 mm.	114	L	14	6
6 : 4.2 mm.	114	LI	13	5
7 : 3.2 mm.	114	LL	15	7

### Arms Dies

#### Series 1: - ADVANCE AUSTRALIA



1: T above L



2: T above OL



3: T above LL

4: small letters  
(Late strikes only)



Series 2: - ADVANCE VICTORIA



5: T above L



6: T above LI



7: T above LL

#### Emu type:

At centre an emu with rising sun. The sun has either 13 or 15 long rays. A scroll below with ADVANCE VICTORIA. Sometimes a rose, thistle and shamrock below scroll. Above, VICTORIA 1862 ; below in small letters, T.STOKES. MAKER / 100 COLLINS ST. EAST MELBOURNE . Border of dots.

#### Identification:

Four dies.

If there is no stop after VICTORIA and no flowers it is Emu 3

If there is a dot and no flowers it is Emu 1

Count the number of long rays emerging from the sun

If there are fifteen and flowers it is Emu 2

If there are thirteen and flowers it is Emu 4

Confirm identification with the table below.

#### Emu notes:

Emu 1 developed die crack from rim between RI across to rim between 5 and 6 o'clock; used for restrikes.

Emu 2 developed edge chip during production of V.147

Emu 3 developed die crack during production of V.165; used for restrikes when in corroded around URNE (especially N).

Emu 4 was not employed for Stokes own issues, see V.126.

#### Emu Die Table

long rays	A. 1	Flowers	head	Dots	And.	Heyde
1 : 13	2.8 mm.	No	6th ray	122	17	1
2 : 15	4.5 mm.	Yes	7th ray	122	20	4
3 : 15	3.0 mm.	No	6 to 7th	110	18	2
4 : 13	4.5 mm.	Yes	6th ray	125	19	3



1: no flowers, 13 rays



2: flowers, 15 rays



3: no flowers, 15 rays



4: flowers, 13 rays

### Wheatsheaf type:

At centre a wheatsheaf tied with cord, above ADVANCE AUSTRALIA; below, 1862; border of dots.

### Identification:

Two dies, measure the length of the cord binding the sheaf and compare with the Table below

### Notes on Sheaf dies:

Sheaf 1 cracked above AD during production of V.161 or V.159, results of clashing visible on good condition examples of both types; the crack had become an edge chip and an additional chip had developed at 9 o'clock before the die was employed for restrikes.

Sheaf 2 developed a die crack during production of V.162.

### Sheaf Die Table

	Cord	E to A	Dots	And.	Heyde
Sheaf 1 :	4.7 mm.	2.5 mm.	114	21	1
Sheaf 2 :	5.7 mm.	3.0 mm.	113	22	2

### Sheaf Dies



1: thin coard



2: thick coard

# Alphabetical Listing of Australian Token Issuers

Abrahams, Lewis	Hobart	Tasmania
Adamson, Watts, McKechnie & Co.	Melbourne	Victoria
Allen, John	Kiama	New South Wales
Allen, William	Jamberoo	New South Wales
Andrew, John & Co.	Melbourne	Victoria
Annand, Smith & Co.	Melbourne	Victoria
Australian Steam Navigation Co.	Sydney	New South Wales
Barraclough	Richmond	Victoria
Bateman, William, Junr. & Co.	Warrnambool	Victoria
Battle and Weight	Sydney	New South Wales
Bell and Gardner	Rockhampton	Queensland
Booth, I.	Melbourne	Victoria
Brickhill, Joseph	Campbell Town	Tasmania
Brookes, W. & B.	Brisbane	Queensland
Butterworth, T. & Co.	Castlemaine	Victoria
Buxton, J.W.	Brisbane	Queensland
Campbell, James	Morpeth	New South Wales
Collins & Co.	Bathurst	New South Wales
Cook, W.C.	Sandridge	Victoria
Cope, Thomas H.	South Yarra	Victoria
Crocker and Hamilton	Adelaide	South Australia
Crombie, Clapperton & Findlay	Melbourne	Victoria
Crothers & Co.	Stawell	Victoria
Davey, James & Co.	Sale	Victoria
Davidson, A.	Melbourne	Victoria
Davies, Alfred	Fremantle	Western Australia
Davies, Alexander & Co.	Goulburn	New South Wales
Dease, E.F.	Launceston	Tasmania
De Carle, E. & Co.	Melbourne	Victoria*
Deeble, S.	Melbourne	Victoria
Dixon, James	Known only from late strikes	
Evans and Foster	Melbourne	Victoria
Fenwick Brothers	Melbourne	Victoria
Fisher	South Yarra	Victoria
Flavelle Bros. & Co.	Sydney	New South Wales
Fleming, J.H.	Hobart	Tasmania
Friedman, I.	Hobart	Tasmania
Froomes, W.	Castlemaine	Victoria
Gippsland Hardware Company	Sale	Victoria
Grieve, R.	Eaglehawk	Victoria
Grundy, J.R.	Ballarat	Victoria

Hanks and Comp.	Sydney	New South Wales
Hanks and Lloyd	Sydney	New South Wales
Harrold Brothers	Adelaide	South Australia
Hedberg, O.H.	Hobart	Tasmania
Henderson, John	Fremantle	Western Australia
Henry, R.	Hobart	Tasmania
Henry, Samuel	Deloraine	Tasmania
Hide & De Carle	Melbourne	Victoria
Hodgson, A.H.	Melbourne	Victoria
Hodgson Bros.	Bendigo	Victoria
Hogarth, Erichsen & Co.	Sydney	New South Wales
Howell, John	Adelaide	South Australia
Hutton, G.	Hobart	Tasmania
Hyde, Robert & Co.	Melbourne	Victoria
Iredale & Co.	Sydney	New South Wales
Jamieson, W.W. & Co.	Warrnambool	Victoria
Jarvey, William Andrew	Hobart	Tasmania
Jones, David	Ballarat	Victoria
Jones, T.H. & Co.	Ipswich	Queensland
Josephs, R.	Newtown	Tasmania
Larcombe & Co.	Brisbane	Queensland
Lazarus, S. & S.	Melbourne	Victoria
Leeson, J.D.	Sale	Victoria
Leigh, J.M.	Sydney	New South Wales
Levy Brothers	Melbourne	Victoria
Lipscombe, H.	Hobart	Tasmania
Lloyd, W.F. & D.L.	Wollongong	New South Wales
Love and Roberts	Wagga Wagga	New South Wales
Macgregor, J.	Sydney	New South Wales
Macintosh and DeGraves	Hobart	Tasmania
Marsh, H.J. & Brother	Hobart	Tasmania
Martin, John	Adelaide	South Australia
Martin and Sach	Adelaide	South Australia
Mason and Culley	Williamstown	Victoria
Mather, R. Andrew	Hobart	Tasmania
McFarlane, J.	Melbourne	Victoria
Merry and Bush	—	Queensland
Merry, T.F. & Co.	Toowoomba	Queensland
Metcalfe and Lloyd	Sydney	New South Wales
Miller Brothers	Melbourne	Victoria
Miller and Dismorr	Melbourne	Victoria
Moir, Joseph	Hobart	Tasmania
Morgan, William	Adelaide	South Australia
Moubray, Lush & Co.	Melbourne	Victoria
Mulligan, D.T.	Rockhampton	Queensland
Murray and Christie	Castlemaine	Victoria
Nicholas, Alfred	Hobart	Tasmania
Nichols, George	Melbourne	Victoria
Nokes, James	Melbourne	Victoria

Palmer, B.	Sydney	New South Wales
Parker	Geelong	Victoria
Peace and Plenty	Melbourne	Victoria
Peek and Campbell	Sydney	New South Wales
Peck, High	Melbourne	Victoria
Pettigrew, John & Co.	Ipswich	Queensland
Petty, George	Melbourne	Victoria
Ridler, R.B.	Richmond	Victoria
Robison Bros.	Melbourne	Victoria
Rocke, G. & W.H.	Melbourne	Victoria
Ryland, G.	Castlemaine	Victoria
Sawyer, J.	Brisbane	Queensland
Smith, Peate & Co.	Sydney	New South Wales
Southward and Sumpton	Ballarat	Victoria
Stead Brothers	Sandhurst	Victoria
Stewart and Hemmant	Brisbane	Queensland
Stokes, Thomas	Melbourne	Victoria
Taylor, Alfred	Adelaide	South Australia
Taylor, J.	Ballarat	Victoria
Taylor, W.J.	Melbourne	Victoria
Thomas, T.W. & Co.	Melbourne	Victoria
Thornthwaite, J.C.	Surry Hills	New South Wales
Thrale and Cross	Melbourne	Victoria
Toogood, A.	Sydney	New South Wales
Warburton, T.	Melbourne	Victoria
Warnock Brothers	Melbourne	Victoria
Waterhouse, R.S.	Hobart	Tasmania
Watson, W.R. & Co.	Ballarat	Victoria
Weight and Johnson	Sydney	New South Wales
White, Thomas	Westbury	Tasmania
Whitty and Brown	Sydney	New South Wales
Williams, J.W. & G.	Eaglehawk	Victoria
Wood, W.D.	Hobart	Tasmania

\* De Carle also issued in Dunedin, New Zealand

# CATALOGUE OF THE TRADE TOKENS OF VICTORIA

## BALLARAT

### GRUNDY, J. R.

J.R. Grundy issued two different token designs bearing the date 1861. This single date might suggest a single issue with the two designs simply reflecting a desire for variety, but a careful examination of the tokens shows that two quite separate issues of penny tokens were involved. Not only are there two totally different designs for the tokens, but significantly, the issues were struck to two different weight standards. Had Grundy ordered two designs at the one time, simply to have variety, then the two would have been struck at a single standard.

Both issues were manufactured by the Birmingham firm Heaton & Sons. This fact in turn gives a hint of the chronology of Grundy's orders since at least six months would elapse between sending the order and receiving the tokens. Since both issues bear the date 1861, it can be argued that the first was ordered in 1860 and was placed into circulation very early in 1861. It was so successful that the second order was sent with an expectation of it too being placed into circulation in the same year. Grundy took the opportunity to change his preferred spelling of Ballarat from the early form, Ballaarat.

Both issues ran into minor production problems in Birmingham when die failures occurred. In the case of the first issue, the reverse die, reverse 1 depicting a Coat of Arms, failed and had to be replaced with reverse 2 also depicting the Coat of Arms, but with minor variations in letter placement.

The second issue saw a failure of the obverse die B. The replacement die, obverse C, has not been found combined with reverse 3 as described by Andrews (And.158). Although that combination might occur, all specimens examined have been struck with a new reverse die, reverse 4. This die had the strange characteristic that it was made employing inverted V's to simulate A's. Unless tokens made with the die combination C/3 are discovered, it is assumed that the reverse 3 must have failed at the same time as obverse B.

Tokens from a total of four die combinations can be found for the two issues. The dies from the first issue were not used for the second.

#### Issue 1



Obv. A



Rev.1



Rev.2

#### Issue 1

##### V.1 Penny, 1861 (reverse: Coat of Arms)

Obv.A: Tobacco plant at centre with **TOBACCO** in small letters beneath; the word **TOBACCO** is 11.0 mm. long; around: **J.R.GRUNDY, MERCHANT, BALLAARAT . 1861 .**; border of 136 dots.

Rev.1: Australian Arms, **ADVANCE AUSTRALIA** on the ribbon; around, **INDUSTRIA ET FIDES OMNIA VINCENT**; below, **.VICTORIA.**; distance from the '.' to the 'V' of **VICTORIA** is 3.4 mm.; border of 138 dots.

## V.2 Penny, 1861 (reverse: Coat of Arms)

Obv.A: From same die as V.1.

Rev.2: From similar die to V.1 but ' . ' to 'V' 2.1 mm.; border of 134 dots. The ' . ' is struck over an 'I'.

### Issue 2



Obv. B

Obv. C



Rev.3



Rev.4

### Issue 2

#### V.3 Penny, 1861 (reverse: Standing Justice)

Obv.B: Tobacco plant branch at centre; around: **J.R.GRUNDY MERCHANT BALLARAT .1861.**; 1.5 mm. between leaf tips at lower left, buds on the right side of the stalk are at right angles; border of 136 dots.

Note: this die cracked through the A of MERCHANT, through the plant to the 8 of the date and along the base of the letters BALLARAT etc.

Rev.3: Justice standing l. on shore; on raised boarder, **INDUSTRIA ET FIDES OMNIA VINCET . VICTORIA** .; note VINCET, not VINCENT as on Issue 1; ' . ' to 'V' of VICTORIA 3.8 mm.; VICTORIA is 15.5 mm.; border of 113 dots.

V.# Obv.C / Rev.3 is possible but not confirmed.

#### V.4 Penny, 1861 (reverse: Standing Justice)

Obv.C: Similar to obverse B but 1.1 mm. between leaves and buds almost facing.

Rev.4: from a very similar die to reverse 3 but VICTORIA 16 mm.; and all A's in the legend are actually inverted V's, there are no cross bars.

#### Concordance:

No.	And.	Heyde
V.1	155	87/1
V.2	156	87/2
V.3	157	88/1
V.#	158	88/2
V.4	—	—

Rev. 4 detail,  
A is inverted V





## BALLARAT JONES, David

The quality of the die work and manufacture place the production of the David Jones tokens in Great Britain.



### V.6 Penny, 1862

Obv.: At centre; **DAVID JONES / IMPORTER / BALLAARAT / ESTAB: 1853**; around, \* **CRITERION DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT \* WHOLESALE & RETAIL**; BALLAARAT 22.5 mm.; there is a small space between the beads above the second R of CRITERION; border of dots.

Rev.: At centre a view of the shop; above, **CRITERION HOUSE / STURT ST**; below, **BALLAARAT/1862/DAVID JONES PROPRIETOR**; BALLAARAT 19.1 mm.; border of dots.

### Concordance

No.	And	Heyde
V.6	304	136

## BALLARAT SOUTHWARD AND SUMPTON

Southward and Sumpton's token issue, though undated can be confidently placed in 1862. The tokens were manufactured by Stokes and an analysis of their weights show them to belong to Stokes 1862 intermediate phase. That is, they were struck shortly after Stokes acquired their own blanking equipment in 1862.

Southward and Sumpton arranged for the production of both an obverse and a reverse die by Stokes.



### V.7 Penny, nd (1862)

Obv.: Within line inner circle, **SOUTHWARD / & / SUMPTON / BALLARAT**; Around, **WHOLESALE GROCERS \* WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS \***; the word SUMPTON is 20.0 mm. long; border of 119 dots.

Rev.: Australian Arms with **ADVANCE BALLARAT** on the scroll; above in half circle, **SOUTHWARD & SUMPTON**; below, **BALLARAT**; to left in small letters, **T. STOKES**; to right in small letters, **MAKER MEL.**; border of 122 dots.

### Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.7	501	228

## BALLARAT TAYLOR, J.

Taylor arranged with Thomas Stokes for the production of a die giving his name, address and business – a bread and biscuit baker. This was combined with three of Stokes stock reverses to strike three types of token. The issues covered the period when Stokes were adjusting their blanking process. During this work the average weight of blanks was lowered from over 15g. to under 14g. It places in the work between the intermediate and late periods. Using the weight standards it is possible to suggest the order in which the types were struck.



V.8a Penny 1862 (reverse: Sheaf 1, thick flan – about 15g.)

Obv.: Within line circle, **J.TAYLOR / RED HOUSE / CORNER OF / DANNA & RAGLAN / STREETS / BALLARAT**; around, **BREAD & BISCUIT BAKER FAMILY GROCER**; the first S of the word STREETS is between the letters BA of BALLARAT and the last S is above the last A; the O of TAYLOR is re-entered; border of 113 dots.

Rev.1: Stokes stock Sheaf 1.

V.8b Penny, 1862 (reverse: Sheaf 1, thin flan – about 14g.)

Obv. Struck from the same die as V.8a

Rev.1: Struck from the same die as V.8a.

V.9 Penny, 1862 (reverse: Arms 6)

Obv. Struck from the same die as V.8a

Rev.2: Stokes Stock Arms 6.

V.10 Penny 1862 (reverse Vine 2)

Obv. Struck from same die as V.8a

Rev.3: Stokes Stock Vine 2.

### Concordance

No.	And	Heyde
V.8a,b	569	243
V.9	568	242
V.10	570	244

## BALLARAT WATSON, W.R. & Co.

W.R.Watson arranged for the production of an obverse die giving his company's name, address and business – wine and spirit merchant, from Stokes. Due to an error Stokes first attempt at this die was rejected (the letter R was accidentally omitted from the firm's name). A new, correct die was prepared and tokens were produced from it combined with two Stock reverses.

No contemporary strikings from the rejected die are known but it was employed in the early twentieth century to make record specimens. By the time of that late striking the die was in a corroded state.



V.11 Penny 1862 (reverse: Vine 2, no . after VICTORIA)

Obv.: Across centre, **W.R.WATSON & CO.**; above in semi circle, **TOWN HALL HOTEL** / **WINE & SPIRIT**; below in semi-circle, **MERCHANTS** / **ARMSTRONG ST. BALLARAT** .; the name W.R.WATSON is 20.8 mm. long; the dot above the 'O' of HOTEL is doubled; border of 116 dots.

Rev.: Stokes Stock Vine 2 (T of T.Stokes in vine leaf).

V.12 Penny, 1862 (reverse: Vine 3, . after VICTORIA )

Obv. From the same die as V.11.

Rev.: Stokes Stock Vine 3 (T of T.Stokes well away from vine leaf).

#### Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.11	613	270/1
V.12	614	270/2

## BENDIGO

### HODGSON BROS.

Hodgson Brothers arranged with Stokes for the production of an obverse die giving the firm's name, address and business – wholesale and retail grocer. Unfortunately this die cracked from the rim through the letters CALEF during production of the tokens. A second obverse die was then manufactured and the order completed employing the new die. Late concoctions were manufactured in the twentieth century from both obverses. The varieties described by Andrews with Arms reverses (And.261 and And.262A) are apparently restrikes.



Obv.A



Obv.B

V.13 Penny, 1862

Obv.A: Within line circle, **HODGSON BROS.** / **SAILORS** / **GULLY** / & / **CALEFORNIA** / **GULLY** / **BENDIGO**; around, **WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS & PRODUCE MERCHANTS** ;; 'W' of WHOLESALE 5.2 mm. from 'S' of MERCHANTS; border of 111 dots.

Rev. Stokes Stock Emu 3

#### V.14 Penny, 1862

Obverse B : Similar to Obverse A but W to S is 9.5 mm.; border of 109 dots.

Rev. Struck from same reverse die as V.13 (Emu 3)

#### Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.13	262	114/1
V.14	260	114/2

### BENDIGO (SANDHURST)

#### STEAD BROTHERS

Stead Brothers arranged for an obverse die from Stokes giving their firm's name, address and business – fruiterers, grocers and seedsmen. This die was employed in 1862 with two of Stokes Stock dies to produce two types. The token normally met has a Vine reverse. For some reason that with the Arms reverse is uncommon. Indeed it has been suggested that all examples of the Arms form are from late striking. However, the British Museum example was acquired in May 1870 and is therefore clearly not a product of late striking. Nor does the example in the Museum of Victoria show any die deterioration characteristic of late striking.

The obverse die was employed for re-strikes with Arms 5 in the twentieth century.



#### V.16 Penny 1862 (reverse: Vine)

Obv.: The legend in six lines, **STEAD BROTHERS / FRUITERERS / GROCERS / & SEEDSMEN / PALL MALL / SANDHURST**; the words PALL MALL 21.0 mm. long; there is a doubled border dot above the S of STEAD; border of 116 dots.

Rev.: Stokes stock Vine 2

#### V.17 Penny, 1862 (reverse: Arms)

Obv.: From the same obverse die as V.16

Rev.: Stokes Stock Arms 6

#### Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.16	504	229
V.17	503	R67

### CASTLEMAINE

#### BUTTERWORTH, T. & Co.

The Butterworth tokens could be interpreted as a single issue. Under this scenario a large production saw breakage and replacement resulting in the use of four dies. Analysis of token weights however show that production was more complex. There were two separate issues, the first has tokens of average weight around 16 g. while the second, has much lighter tokens, averaging 14.5 g.

Production of this issue is sometimes allocated to W.J. Taylor of London. However, the style of the seated Justice and die links suggest both issues were Heaton's work.

## Series 1



Obv.A



Obv.B



Rev.1

### V.18 Penny, nd (pre 1859) (reverse legend)

Obv.A : At centre in three lines, **1 / FOREST / STREET**; around above, **T. BUTTERWORTH & Co**; around below, **. CASTLEMAINE .**; the address numeral '1' is 4.1 mm. high; border of 135 dots.

Rev.1 : At centre, **WINE / & / SPIRIT / MERCHANT**; around, **WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS & DRAPERS \***; the word WINE is 11.8 mm. long; border of 134 dots.

### V.19 Penny, nd (pre 1859) (reverse legend)

Obv.B : Similar to Obverse A but numeral of address '1' is shorter at 3.4 mm. high; border of 128 dots.

Rev.1: From same reverse die as V.18.

## Series 2



Rev.2

### V.20 Penny, 1859 (reverse seated Justice)

Obv.B: From the same obverse die as V.19.

Rev.2: Justice seated l. on bale; the scale pans are 8 mm. above the sea; in exergue, 1859; border of 135 dots.

### Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.18	51	32/1
V.19	53	32/2
V.20	54	33

## CASTLEMAINE CALDER, R.

Calder arranged with Stokes for the production of an obverse die giving the firm's name, address and business – wine, spirit and general provisions merchant. Only one type was struck in 1862 but the obverse die was used later to produce a re-strike of the original type and a new concoction.



#### V.21 Penny, 1862

Obv.: At centre within line circle, **R.CALDER / BARKER ST. / CASTLEMAINE**; around, **WINE SPIRIT & GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANT**; below, **:1862:**; the words BARKER ST. are 24.0 mm. long; there is a double border dot above the right side of the M of MERCHANTS; border of 109 dots.

Rev.: Stokes Stock Arms 5.

#### Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.21	57	35

### CASTLEMAINE FROOMES, W.

Froomes arranged with Stokes for the production of an obverse die giving the firm's name, address and business – family draper, clothier and outfitter. This die was not involved in the re-strikes of the twentieth century.



#### V.22 Penny, 1862

Obv.: Within line circle, **W.FROOMES / MARKET SQR / CASTLEMAINE**; around, **FAMILY DRAPER CLOTHIER & OUTFITTER**; the words MARKET SQR are 23.3 mm. long; there are two doubled border dots above the U of OUTFITTER; border of 112 dots.

Rev.: Stokes stock Arms 6

#### Concordance

No.	And	Heyde
V.22	141	78

### CASTLEMAINE MURRAY & CHRISTIE

The firm of Murray and Christie had more die trouble having their tokens struck than usual. They arranged with Stokes for an obverse die giving their name and town of operation, and a reverse die detailing their business. The first reverse die failed during production and was replaced by a second die. Some time later, since the reverse die had begun to corrode, a further order for tokens was placed but the obverse die was not useable, or broke early in the work.

Rather than going to the expense of yet another die, the company decided to employ a Stock die. This created a token without an 'obverse'.



Obv.A



Rev.1



Rev.2

V.23 Penny, nd (1862)

Obv.A: Legend in four lines, the first and last curved, **MURRAY / AND / CHRISTIE / CASTLEMAINE**; scroll between third and fourth lines; border of 113 dots.

Rev.1: Legend in five lines, **GROCERS / IRONMONGERS / CHINA & GLASS / WARE / MERCHANTS**; the word GROCERS 20.5 mm.; the second R of GROCERS is above the space between GE of IRONMONGERS; border of 114 dots.

V.24 Penny, nd (1862)

Obv.A: From the same obverse die as V.23.

Rev.2: Similar to reverse 1 but GROCERS 19.4 mm and 'R' above 'G'; border of 114 dots.

V.25 Penny, 1862 (no issuers name)

Obv.: Stokes stock Arms 6

Rev.2: From the same reverse die as V.24.

Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.23	396	191/2
V.24	395	191/1
V.25	397	192/1

**CASTLEMAINE  
RYLAND, G.**

Ryland arranged with Stokes for the production of an obverse die giving the firm's name, address and business – draper and clothier.



V.26 Penny, 1862

Obv.: Legend in six lines, **G. RYLAND / DRAPER / AND / CLOTHIER / MARKET SQRE / CASTLEMAINE**; the word DRAPER is 16.5 mm.; border of 115 dots.

Rev.: Stokes Stock Arms 7.

Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.26	468	222

## EAGLEHAWK GRIEVE, R.

Grieve arranged with Stokes for the production of an obverse die giving the firm's name address and business – wholesale and retail grocer. The die was used in the twentieth century to produce a concoction with a Stokes stock die, And.154, and is also known muled to the Dixon, Wangaratta obverse.



V.27 Penny, 1862

Obv.: Within inner circle; **EAGLE / R.GRIEVE / HAWK**; around, **WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER** :: the name R.GRIEVE is 21.9 mm. long; border of 112 dots.

Rev.: Stokes Stock Arms 5.

Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.27	153	86

## EAGLEHAWK WILLIAMS, J.W. & Co.

Williams arranged for the production of tokens in England. The obverse die giving the firms name address and the start of it's business interests; ironmongers, grocers and drapers but required a reverse die to complete the list of business activities – gold office, wine and spirit merchant and colonial produce merchant. During production the reverse die cracked from the IC of OFFICE to the R of SPIRIT, but the work was completed without need for a new die.



V.28 Penny, nd

Obv.: The legend in six lines, **J.W. & G. WILLIAMS / GROCERS / IRONMONGERS / & / DRAPERS / EAGLE HAWK**; border of 133 dots.

Rev.: The legend in six lines, **GOLD OFFICE / WINE, SPIRIT / & / COLONIAL PRODUCE / MERCHANTS / EAGLE HAWK**; border of 133 dots

Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.28	638	276



## GEELONG

### PARKER, R.; Penny

Parker employed Heaton and Sons of Birmingham to produce his tokens. If we can judge by the survival rate, some of his orders were large enough to permit more than one press to be employed. A total of nine obverse and five reverse dies have been confirmed. Variations in diameter and exact form of punctuation on the dies argue for three separate occasions when tokens were struck, and hence three issues.

On account of the number of very similar dies the following initial steps to identification are offered:

#### Issue Identification:

At this stage the reverses can be ignored, there are no examples of an obverse or reverse die appearing in more than one issue.

#### 1. Measure the diameter of the token

- \* If 35 mm. it is Issue 1 (there will be a ‘.’ after the initial R and the die axis will be 06).
- \* If 34 mm. it is Issue 2 or 3.

#### 2. If it is 34 mm. and there is a ‘.’ after the initial R it is Issue 2 (the die axis will be 06).

#### 3. If it is 34 mm. and there is a ‘.’ after the initial R it is Issue 3 (the die axis will be 12)

**Issue 1:** (Only one reverse die has been confirmed)



Rev.1



Obv.A



Obv.B



Obv.C

Not  
available

Obv.D

V.29 Penny, nd (35 mm. diameter, R:)

Obv.A: At centre, **R:PARKER / IRONMONGER.**; curved above, **MOORABOOL STREET**; curved below, **GEELONG**. The word IRONMONGER. is 24 mm. long; R:PARKER is 21.5 mm.; M to R is 0.5 mm. and there are 126 beads around the rim.

Rev.1: Justice standing left holding scale pans; above **AUSTRALIA**; border of dots. 1st A to sea 9.7 mm; last A to sea 9.2 mm.; pans to sea 9.0 mm; border of 130 beads.

V.30 Penny, nd (35 mm. diameter, R:)

Obv.B: At centre, **R:PARKER / IRONMONGER.**; curved above, **MOORABOOL STREET**; curved below, **GEELONG**. The word IRONMONGER is 24 mm. long; R:PARKER is 20.5 mm.; M to R is 1 mm. and there are 131 beads around the rim.

Rev.1: From the same reverse die as V.29.

V.31 Penny, nd (35 mm. diameter, R:)

Obv.C: At centre, **R:PARKER / IRONMONGER.**; curved above, **MOORABOOL STREET**; curved below, **GEELONG**. The word IRONMONGER is 24.5 mm. long; R:PARKER is 21.2 mm.; M to R is 0.5 mm. and there are 128 beads around the rim.

Rev.1: From the same reverse die as V.29.

V.32 Penny, nd (35 mm. diameter, R:)

Obv.D: At centre, **R:PARKER / IRONMONGER.**; curved above, **MOORABOOL STREET**; curved below, **GEELONG**. The word IRONMONGER is about 24.5 mm. long; R:PARKER is about 21.2 mm.; M to R is about 0.5 mm.,

Rev.1: From the same reverse die as V.29.

(Note: V.32 was brought to my attention by George Dean while this work was being finalised - the measurements given here are from a rubbing of a token in his collection and as such are only approximate. My thanks to George for pointing this out.)

## Issue 2:

One reverse die is confirmed for this issue. It was a different die to the reverse used for issue 1.



Obv.E



Obv.F



Obv.G



Rev.2

V.33 Penny, nd (34 mm. diameter, R: and R ends in a curve)

Obv.E: At centre, **R:PARKER / IRONMONGER**; curved above, **MOORABOOL STREET**; curved below, **GEELONG**. The word IRONMONGER is 23.1 mm. long; R:PARKER is 21 mm.; M to R is 0.7 mm. and the R ends curved; border of 119 beads.

Rev.2: Justice standing left holding scale pans; above **AUSTRALIA**; border of dots. 1st A to sea 9 mm; last A to sea 8.5 mm.; pans to sea 8.0 mm; border of 131 beads.

V.34 Penny, nd (34 mm. diameter, R:)

Obv.F: At centre, **R:PARKER / IRONMONGER**; curved above, **MOORABOOL STREET**; curved below, **GEELONG**. The word IRONMONGER is 22.7 mm. long; R:PARKER is 20.1 mm.; M to R is 0.5 mm.; border of 132 beads.

Rev.2: From the same reverse die as V.33.

V.35 Penny, nd (34 mm. diameter, R:)

Obv.G: At centre, **R:PARKER / IRONMONGER**; curved above, **MOORABOOL STREET**; curved below, **GEELONG**. The word IRONMONGER is 23 mm. long; R:PARKER is 20 mm.; M to R is 0.5 mm.; border of 133 beads.

Rev.2: From the same reverse die as V.33.

### Issue 3:

This issue employed three obverse and three reverse dies. V.39 is not die linked to the other combinations and may have been struck on a second press. Die failures, one obverse and one reverse, were responsible for the three combinations V.36 (G/3), V.37 (G/4) and V.38 (H/4).



Obv.H



Obv.I



Obv.J



Rev.3



Rev.4



Rev.5

V.36 Penny, nd (34 mm. diameter, R.)

Obv.H: At centre, **R:PARKER / IRONMONGER**; curved above, **MOORABOOL STREET**; curved below, **GEELONG**. The word IRONMONGER is 22.3 mm. long; R:PARKER is 19.8 mm.; M to R is 1.0 mm., the O of GEELONG is in the form of a circle; border of 135 beads.

Rev.3: Justice standing left holding scale pans; above **AUSTRALIA**; 1st A to sea 8.2 mm; last A to sea 8.2 mm.; pans to sea 8 mm; border of 130 beads.

V.37 Obv.H: from the same obverse die as V.36

Rev.4: Justice standing left holding scale pans; above **AUSTRALIA**; border of dots. 1st A to sea 6.8 mm; last A to sea 6.5 mm.; pans to sea 8 mm; border of 130 beads.

V.38 Penny, nd (34 mm. diameter, R.)

Obv.I: At centre, **R.PARKER / IRONMONGER**; curved above, **MOORABOOL STREET**; curved below, **GEELONG**. The word IRONMONGER is 22.4 mm. long; R.PARKER is 19.8 mm.; M to R is 1.0 mm., the O of GEELONG is in the form of an oval; border of 134 beads.

Rev.4: From the same reverse die as V.37.

V.39 Penny, nd (34 mm. diameter, R.)

Obv.I: At centre, **R.PARKER / IRONMONGER**; curved above, **MOORABOOL STREET**; curved below, **GEELONG**. The word IRONMONGER is 21 mm. long; R.PARKER is 20.2 mm.; M to R is mm., the O of GEELONG is in the form of an oval; border of 133.

Rev.5: Justice standing left holding scale pans; above **AUSTRALIA**; border of dots. 1st A to sea 7.7 mm; last A to sea 8.9 mm.; pans to sea 8 mm; border of 130 beads.

#### Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde	No.	And.	Heyde
V.29	417	199/2	V.35	416	199/9
V.30	419	199/1	V.36	410	199/13
V.31	418	199/3	V.37	412	199/15
V.32	422	—	V.38	411	199/14
V.33	413	199/7	V.39	409	199/12
V.34	415	199/8			

#### MALDON SEE MELBOURNE & MALDON WARNOCK BROTHERS

#### MELBOURNE

#### ADAMSON, WATTS, McKECHNIE & Co.

The issue for Adamson, Watts and Mckechnie was struck by Reginald Scaiffe with the press brought to Melbourne for the ill fated Kangaroo Office in 1854. See the discussion of the Kangaroo Office p.64 for details of die steels believed brought to Melbourne. The type was restruck and the obverse die was muled in the twentieth century by Stokes with one of Scaiffe's stock seated Australia halfpenny reverses. Like most late strikings from Scaiffe's dies, this is always found on a thick flan. A late copper uniface of the obverse is also recorded.



V.41 Halfpenny, 1855 Struck by Scaiffe

Obverse A : At centre, **WHOLESALE / & RETAIL / WAREHOUSEMEN**; around, **ADAMSON, WATTS, McKECHNIE & CO. \***; the words '& RETAIL' are 15.8 mm. long; border of 129 dots

Reverse 1 : At centre, **MAY 1ST / 1855**; around, **11 COLLINS ST. EAST \* MELBOURNE** \* ; the word MAY is 8.0 mm. long; border of 123 dots.

V.41p A prooflike original strike of V.41 (2 known).

#### Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.41	3	3

## MELBOURNE

### ANDREW, John & Co.

The token issues of John Andrew cannot be understood without realising that he and his business neighbour A.G. Hodgson made all arrangements together.

Both Andrew and Hodgson arranged for matching tokens in 1860 with their design based on the earlier popular token design of the Melbourne firms Hide and De Carle and Roche. The obverse dies listed the names, addresses and business activities of each firm around a central figure of a lion.

These arrangements were apparently made through an agent in London called Coard. Heaton and Son have recorded the lion form of Hide and De Carle as their work. It is probable that Coard in London had Heaton prepare the dies and then had the tokens struck by Taylor. This type of arrangement is well attested at that time for Agricultural Society medals. Taylor certainly had the 1860 penny reverse in the 1880's when it was employed for collector concoctions.

Proof-like specimen strikings of the 'lion'obverse penny and halfpenny of 1860 were acquired by the British Museum in 1864. At the same time they acquired a specimen penny with the legend obverse. In 1870 they obtained similar specimens of the 1862 penny and halfpenny. The quality of the 1860 work is superior and suggests Heaton and Sons, they may have been die trials which accompanied the dies when shipped to Coard.

Andrew's penny obverse broke quite early in the production but, probably because they were expensive pictorial dies, it was kept going with extensive die cracking showing up on the tokens. Eventually the decision was made to replace this die with a less expensive form containing no pictorial element. New dies were made for all denominations and for both firms. In Australia, these second issues of 1860 in the name of Andrew turn up in circulated condition suggesting that the number made was more than would be considered characteristic of a trial or pattern striking. Interestingly Hodgson's type 2 of 1860 has different characteristics of circulation and degree of rarity indicating that the breaking of the Andrew dies was significant and therefore that the date of the work with the new dies was indeed 1860. They are not the result of later re-striking activities at W.J. Taylor's.

For the 1862 issues new reverse dies featuring the emu and Kangaroo were prepared.

#### Issue 1



Obv.A



Obv.B



Rev.1

#### V.42 Penny, 1860 (obverse with lion)

Obv.A: At centre within a line circle a lion supporting a shield with right forepaw; below in minute capitals, **COARD LONDON**; around within a circle of dots, **11 LONSDALE STREET WEST \* MELBOURNE \***; around above, **JOHN ANDREW & Co.**; below, **\* IMPORTERS & GENERAL DRAPERS \***; the letters M of IMPORTERS, and S and A of LONSDALE are re-entered; border of dots.

Rev.1: Justice seated left; above **MELBOURNE VICTORIA**; in exergue, 1860; M to sea 5.9 mm. A to sea 6.6 mm. and E to V 5.5 mm. (the same die used for the reverse of V.79)

#### V.42p Proof specimen striking of V.42

V.43 Penny, 1860 (obverse legend)

Obv.B: Across centre, **JNO. ANDREW & Co. / DRAPERS &c**; curved above, **MELBOURNE**; curved below, **11 LONSDALE ST. WEST**; the word **ANDREW** is 15.8 mm. long; border of dots.

Rev.1: from same reverse die as V.42

V.43p Proof specimen striking of V.43



Obv.C



Obv.D



Rev.2

V.44 Halfpenny, 1860 (obverse with lion)

Obv.C: Similar to Obverse A but for halfpenny; the O of **IMPORTERS** and the first L of **LONSDALE** are re-entered; border of dots.

Rev.2: Similar to Reverse 1 but for halfpenny; M to sea 5.6 mm. A to sea 5.4 mm. E to V 3.0 mm.; border of 136 dots.

V.44p Proof specimen striking of V.44

V.45 Halfpenny, 1860 (obverse legend only)

Obv.D: Across centre, **JNO. ANDREW & Co. / DRAPERS &c**; curved above, **MELBOURNE**; curved below, **11 LONSDALE ST. WEST**; the word **ANDREW** is 12.6 mm. long; border of dots.

Rev.2: From the same reverse die as V.44.

Note: No proof striking of this type recorded.

## Issue 2



Rev.3



Rev.4

V.46 Penny, 1862

Obv.B: From the same obverse die as V.43

Rev.3: Emu and Kangaroo facing, the emu on the left; below in minute letters **COARD LONDON**; above, **VICTORIA**; in exergue, **1862**; the numeral 1 of the date is re-entered; the word **VICTORIA** is 20.2 mm. long.

V.46p Proof specimen striking of V.46

V.47 Halfpenny, 1862

Obv.D: From the same obverse die as V.45.

Rev.4: Emu and Kangaroo facing, the emu on the left; below in minute letters **COARD LONDON**; above, **VICTORIA**; in exergue, **1862**; the word **VICTORIA** is 17.1 mm. long.

# Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde	No.	And.	Heyde
V.42	11	10	V.45	16	R.3
V.43	12	11	V.46	13	12
V.44	15	R.2	V.47	14	13

## MELBOURNE

### ANNAND, SMITH & Co.

ISSUE 1 : (1849) Mintage 15,400, Soho Mint, Birmingham

ISSUE 2 : (1851) Heaton & Sons, Birmingham

The Annand, Smith & Co. token V.48 was the first Australian token to circulate (there is no evidence that the 1823 dated Macintosh and Degraeves shillings were ever placed into circulation). It was struck by the Soho Mint shortly before that mint was sold at auction. The second Annand, Smith issue was not made until 1851. Heaton purchased the dies and equipment at the sale of the Soho mint in 1849.

The second Annand, Smith & Co. token, V.49, was probably the first product of the new Heaton and Sons mint. The concoction V.48a was presumably made there. It was sold by Spink & Sons at the November 1979 auction, lot 160 where it was described as 'from the same dies but struck in white metal (probably a nickel alloy). A very shallow striking.'

The mintage figure for issue 1 is derived from the Soho Mint archives held by the Birmingham Library. Soho Mint shipped 5 cwt. at 27.5 pieces per pound.

Issue 1 of Annand Smith technically belongs among the New South Wales issues. Melbourne was in the Port Phillip District of New South Wales in 1849. Issue 2 was made in 1851 after separation. For simplicity, the issue is listed here under Victoria.



Obv.A



Rev.1



Rev.2

### Issue 1

V.48 Penny, nd (1849); mintage 15,400.

Obv: **ANNAND SMITH & CO / FAMILY / GROCERS / MELBOURNE.**; the word family is 15.1 mm long; border of 132 dots.

Rev.1: Britannia seated left on rock on which rests a shield, right hand extended holding an olive branch of 11 leaves; above, **BRITANNIA**; border of 121 dots.

V.48a Penny, nd (later strike?) in white metal (nickel?)

Obv. From the same obverse die as V.48

Rev. From the same reverse die as V.48

### Issue 2

V.49 Penny, nd (1851)

Obv. From the same obverse die as V.48

Rev.2: Similar to Reverse 1 but olive branch of 14 leaves and **H&S** on rock to right of shield and **K** to left of shield; the S of H&S is re-entered.

# Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde	No.	And.	Heyde
V.48	17	14/1	V.49	18	14/2

## MELBOURNE BOOTH, I & Co.

The Booth issue was struck in England by Pope & Co. The reverse die is the same die as that used for De Carle's first issue, V.58.



V.50 Penny, nd (1850-52)

Obv.: \* **I. BOOTH** \* / **DRAPER** / **OUTFITTER &c.** / **MELBOURNE** / **VICTORIA**; the word **DRAPER** is 14.0 mm. long; border of 113 dots.

Rev.: Britannia seated left on rock against which lies a shield; left hand extended holding an olive branch of 12 leaves; above, **BRITANNIA**; border 114 of dots.

Catalogue

No.	And.	Heyde
V.50	44	26

## MELBOURNE CROMBIE, CLAPPERTON & FINDLAY

The production of the halfpenny tokens struck for Crombie, Clapperton and Findlay can be placed in late 1854 or 1855. This date is derived from the facts that the partnership had failed by 1856 and that the press used to strike the tokens was not in Melbourne until late 1854. The work was undertaken by Reginald Scaife on the press brought to Melbourne for the Kangaroo Office. The obverse dies were cut in Melbourne but the reverses had been brought from London.

The type V.54 may be a specimen strike. The obverse die used for the Museum of Victoria example had been polished and the piece is very well struck. The lettering has not spread and gives the impression of being a different die although it is not. The weight standard is consistent with the original striking, not with later re-striking by Stokes.

The type V.55 may be a pattern. All examples examined are well struck, in top condition and the dies show no indication of deterioration. No circulated examples have been seen.



Obv.A

Rev.1

Rev.2

V.53 Halfpenny, nd (1854-55) die axis 06

Obv.A: At centre, **41** / **WEST** / **LONSDALE** / **STREET**; around, **CROMBIE CLAPPERTON & FINDLAY**; a rose on a short bar at bottom; The word **WEST** 8.5 mm. and **STREET** 12 mm.; border of 157 dots.

Rev.1: Scaiffe's stock Kangaroo reverse with rusting between letters **LB** of **MELBOURNE**. This rusting of the die occurred on the journey to Melbourne.



V.54 Halfpenny, nd (1854-55) die axis 12

Obv.A: From the same obverse die as V.53

Rev.1: Scaiffe's stock Kangaroo reverse with rusting behind the kangaroo's neck.

V.55 Halfpenny, nd (1854-55) die axis 06

Obv.A: From the same obverse die as V.53 (the die was in near perfect condition with the flower full)

Rev.2: Scaiffe's stock Australia; 1st A to sea 10.8 mm., last A to sea 10.8 mm.; border of 133 dots.

Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.53	84	50/1
V.54	85	50/2
V.55	—	R.18

## MELBOURNE

### DAVIDSON, A.

During the production of this issue by Stokes the stock die Vine 2 cracked between NO of VINO and was replaced by Vine 3. Judging by survival rates of the two types, the break occurred after about two-thirds of the order had been filled.

The obverse die was employed in the twentieth century to make a concoction with Stokes Arms 5 die.



V.56 Penny, 1862

Obv.: Within line inner circle, **A.DAVIDSON / 112 / COLLINS ST. EAST / CORNER / OF / RUSSELL ST./MELBOURNE**; around, **GROCER WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT** :: the word EAST is 7.0 mm. long; border of 111 dots.

Rev.1: Stokes stock Vine 3

V.57 Penny, 1862

Obv. From the same obverse die V.56

Rev.2: Stokes stock Vine 2

Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.56	92	54/1
V.57	93	54/2

## MELBOURNE

### DE CARLE, EDWARD & Co.

Two Issues of tokens were arranged in Britain, the first with Pope & Co. probably in 1853 and the second with Heaton and Son in 1855. All dies are easy to identify; Issue 1 with Britannia reverse has no die varieties. Issue 2 dated 1855, used two obverse and two reverse dies to strike two types. There is a pattern with an obverse which depicted Lord Raglan in Issue 2.



Obv.A



Rev.1

### Issue 1, Struck by Pope & Co.

V.58 Penny, nd. (c.1853)

Obv.A: At centre, **GROCERS / & SPIRIT / MERCHANTS**; curved above, **.E.DE.CARLE & CO.**; curved below, **MELBOURNE & PLENTY VICTORIA**; the word GROCERS is 27.8 mm. long; border of 135 dots.

Rev.1: Britannia seated left with olive branch of twelve leaves and trident; above **BRITANNIA**; border of dots. (Note: this is the same reverse die used for I.Booth, V.50)

### Issue 2, Struck by Heaton & Son



Obv.B



Obv.C

Not Available

Obv.D



Rev.2



Rev.3

V.59 Penny, 1855

Obv.B: At centre within line circle, a lion right supporting shield; around within circle of dots, **QUEEN'S ROYAL ARCADE OFFICE** +; above, **.E. DE CARLE & Co.**; curved below, **AUCTIONEERS & LAND AGENTS**; the word ARCADE is 11.0 mm. long; border of 100 dots.

Rev.2: Justice seated left on bale; above, **MELBOURNE VICTORIA**; in exergue, **1855**; M to sea 5.7 mm, A to sea 5.5 mm.; border of 135 dots.

V.60 Penny, 1855

Obv.C: At centre with ornaments above and below the legend, **AUCTIONEERS / &c.**; around, **EDWD. DE'CARLE & Co. MELBOURNE**; the word AUCTIONEERS is 21.0 mm. long; border of 146 dots.

Rev.3: Justice seated left; above, **TASMANIA**; below, +**ANNO.1855**+; border of 150 dots.

VP.1 Obv.D: Head of Lord Raglan left; below head in small letters **RAGLAN**; above, **EDWD. DE'CARLE & CO.**; below, **AUCTIONEERS &c MELBOURNE**; border of dots.

Rev.3: From the same reverse die as V.54 (Note: There are two examples known of the pattern VP.1.

Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.58	104	62
V.59	103	63
V.60	105	61
VP.1	D	R.20

## MELBOURNE DEEBLE, S.

Study of the Deeble issue gives an interesting insight into the striking of tokens by Stokes during their 1862 adoption of the blanking equipment. Although the press was fully hand operated, including the movement of the fly-wheel which caused the dies to move, obverse and reverse dies used for Deeble's and other tokens show clear signs of clashing on two occasions during this work. Clashing occurs when the dies come together without a blank between them. On each die involved, the clashing has caused damage in the form of a partial impression of the other die. Those impressions were then transferred to the tokens where they can be seen today.

An examination of the tokens suggests that V.61, with the Arms 1 reverse, was the first token type struck. On examples of V.61 there is no sign of clashing and the flans are thin. It would then appear that Stokes struck their own token, V.130, which has a Stokes legend obverse and the Sheaf 1 reverse, during that work the dies clashed. Then the Deeble obverse was re-loaded into the press, with the Sheaf 1 die left in place. This produced V.62 which had thin blanks and evidence of the recent die clash with the Stokes obverse on well preserved examples.

The next issue appears to have been V.63. During the production of these tokens with the Arms 5 reverse, the dies also clashed and Deeble's own die was slightly damaged (the numbers 86 from the reverse dies date being transferred). This clashing is visible on tokens from the final striking V.64.

The forms V.63 and V.64 are both recorded with thin and thick flans and with two opposite settings of the die axis suggesting two settings of these die forms in the press at different times.

Finally, the Deeble obverse die may have been employed in the Twentieth century to produce a concoction with Emu 2. The Andrews manuscript includes a rubbing from this die combination but it has not been confirmed.



### V.61 Penny, 1862

Obv.A: At centre within line circle, **S.DEEBLE / DRAPER**; around above, **LONDON HOUSE BOURKE ST.**; around below, **: MELBOURNE :**; the word **DRAPER** is 18.0 mm. long; the border dot above the top right of the K of **BOURKE** is doubled on later striking (probably caused by repair to the die after clashing); border of 121 dots.

Rev.I: Stokes stock Arms 3 (**ADVANCE AUSTRALIA**)

V.62 Penny, 1862

Obv.A: From the same obverse die as V.61

Rev.2: Stokes Stock Sheaf 1

V.63 Penny, 1862

Obv.A: From the same obverse die as V.61

Rev.3: Stokes stock Arms 6 (ADVANCE VICTORIA)

V.64 Penny, 1862

Obv.A: From the same obverse die as V.61

Rev.4: Stokes Stock Emu 2

Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.61	106	64/1
V.62	108	65
V.63	107	64/2
V.64	109	66/1

**MELBOURNE**

**EVANS & FOSTER**

During the striking of V.65, reverse Emu 1, the obverse die cracked. The late attempt to restrike, with the reverse die Emu 2, caused the die to break where the crack had formed at the top of BOOK, and enlarged the crack at the end of SELLERS.

The sample size so far examined is small, but the weight variations from 14.5 to 19 g, suggests the work belongs in the intermediate and late phases of Stokes 1862 work.

Late strikes occurs with at least two die settings, 12 and 9 o'clock suggesting two occasions.



V.65a Penny, 1862 (heavy flan)

Obv.: At centre, **EVANS / & / FOSTER / 78 / BOURKE ST. / EAST**; around above, **BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS**; around below, **: MELBOURNE :**; the word FOSTER is 20.0 mm. long; border of 118 dots.

Rev.: Stokes stock Emu 1

V.65b Penny 1862 (medium flan)

Obv. and Rev. dies as V.65a

Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.65a, b	119	67

**MELBOURNE**

**FENWICK BROS.**

Based on the quality of the die work and accuracy of weight control for the individual tokens, the Fenwick tokens were struck outside Australia. At this time it is not possible to suggest where they were struck, but it does appear, on the basis of weight analysis, that two different issues were involved. That is, that the replacement of the reverse die, depicting Queen Victoria, marks a new issue, not just a broken die.



Obv.A



Rev.1



Rev.2

V.66 Penny, nd (Queen's head in a circle)

Obv.: At centre, a flagstaff and signal station; below in small letters, **FLAG STAFF**; around above, **FENWICK BROTHERS IMPORTERS & CLOTHIERS** around below, **. 225 KING ST .**; the words **FLAG STAFF** are 14.0 mm. long; border of 137 dots.

Rev.1: Head of Queen Victoria left within 23 mm diameter line circle; around above, **225 KING STREET MELBOURNE**; around below, **.VICTORIA.**; border of 135 dots.

V.67 Penny, nd

Obv.: From the same obverse die as V.60

Rev.2: Similar to Reverse 1 but no inner circle and Queen's head larger; border of 135 dots.

Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.66	120	68
V.67	121	69

**MELBOURNE  
HIDE & DE CARLE**

Hide and De Carle had two issues of tokens, each containing both penny and halfpenny denominations, struck in Birmingham by Heaton and Sons. The first issue bore the date 1857 and the second 1858.

**Issue 1, 1857**

Penny: The first issue of pence, dated 1857 involved the use of three obverse and two reverse dies. Die linking and axis studies suggest that the die combination A/1 was the first struck. It alone has the dies set at 12. Obverse B when it replace obverse A, was deliberately set in the press with the axis 06 and this setting was continued through the remaining work. Die C was carried forward into the 1858 issue and is therefore the last of issue 1.

Halfpenny: The first of the halfpenny denomination tokens struck had their die axis set at 12, like the penny. However, the axis was changed during the work to 06 without changing the dies. The order of the work can be easily established through die linking – D/3, D/4, E/4 – but it is interesting to note that reverse 4 cracked during the D/4 work but was used to complete the order by reducing the pressure employed to strike the tokens. This has resulted in two different levels of quality in the 1857 halfpenny.

**Issue 2, 1858**

Penny: Die linking in this issue shows that there was a break in the production. The combinations G/5, G/6, F/5 and F/6 can only occur if the dies were removed from the press, or presses, and then replaced in different combinations. The dies of this issue were particularly well made and are difficult to tell apart, with minor variations in letter alignment the most telling feature. However, obverse G does have little 'flowers' across the grass and into the exergue below the lion.

Halfpenny: Only one pair of dies was employed and one of those was carried forward from issue 1.

There is no short cut to die identification. in this large issue of well made tokens. In addition to the listing, tables for quick comparison are therefore provided.

**Issue 1: Penny and halfpenny, 1857**



Obv.A



Obv.B



Obv.C



Rev.1



Rev.2



Obv.D



Obv.E



Rev.3



Rev.4

**V.68 Penny, 1857 (axis 12, wt. c.16g.)**

Obv.A: At centre within line circle a lion left supporting shield with right forepaw; around within circle of dots **ELIZABETH STREET . MELBOURNE .**; around, **HIDE & DE CARLE . GROCERS & WINE MERCHANTS .**; the last T of STREET point between NT; border of dots.

Rev.1: Justice seated on bale left; above, **MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.**; in exergue 1857; the spaces E,V 3.7 mm, M to sea 5.0 mm. and A to sea 5.0 mm.

**V.69 Penny, 1857 (axis 06, wt. c. 16g.)**

Obv.B: At centre within line circle a lion left supporting shield with right forepaw; around within circle of dots **ELIZABETH STREET . MELBOURNE .**; around, **HIDE & DE CARLE . GROCERS & WINE MERCHANTS .**; the last T of STREET point between TS; border of dots.

Rev.1: From the same reverse die as V.68.

- V.70 Penny, 1857 (axis 06, wt. c. 15g.)  
Obv.B: From the same obverse die as V.69.  
Rev.2: Justice seated on bale left; above, **MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.**; in exergue 1857; the spaces E,V 4.3 mm, M to sea 5.0 mm. and A to sea 5.0 mm.
- V.71 Penny, 1857 (axis 06, wt. c. 15g.)  
Obv.C: At centre within line circle a lion left supporting shield with right forepaw; around within circle of dots **ELIZABETH STREET . MELBOURNE .**; around, **HIDE & DE CARLE . GROCERS & WINE MERCHANTS .**; the last T of STREET point to N; border of dots.  
Rev.1: From the same reverse die as V.68.
- V.72 Penny, 1857 (axis 06, wt. c. 15g.)  
Obv.C: From the same obverse die as V.71.  
Rev.2: From the same reverse die as V.69.
- V.73 Halfpenny 1857 (axis 12 and 06, wt. c. 7.5g.)  
Obv.D: At centre within line circle a lion left supporting shield with right forepaw; around within circle of dots **ELIZABETH STREET . MELBOURNE .**; around, **HIDE & DE CARLE . GROCERS & WINE MERCHANTS .**; the spaces E to . 0.8 mm, . to E 2.5 mm.; the last T of STREET point to middle of T; R of STREET below L; border of dots.  
Rev.3: Justice seated on bale left; above, **MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.**; in exergue, 1857; the spaces E,V 3.2 mm, M to sea 3.0 mm..
- V.74 Halfpenny, 1857 (axis 06, wt. c. 7.5g.)  
Obv.D: From same obverse die as V.73.  
Rev.4: Justice seated on bale left; above, **MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.**; in exergue, 1857; the spaces E,V 2.5 mm, M to sea 4.5 mm.
- V.75 Halfpenny, 1857 (axis 06, wt. c. 7.5g.)  
Obv.E: At centre within line circle a lion left supporting shield with right forepaw; around within circle of dots **ELIZABETH STREET . MELBOURNE .**; around, **HIDE & DE CARLE . GROCERS & WINE MERCHANTS .**; the spaces E to . 0.5 mm, . to E 2.2 mm.; the last T of STREET point to top of T; R of STREET between RL; border of dots.  
Rev.4: From the same reverse die as V.74.

Table summary of die characteristics

Issue 1 Penny, 1857			
	M.E	E.T	last T of STREET
Obverse A :	3.5 mm	3.7 mm	between NT between TS to N
Obverse B :	6.0 mm	5.8 mm	
Obverse C :	3.0 mm	3.0 mm	
E,V			
Reverse 1 :	3.7 mm		
Reverse 2 :	4.3 mm		
Issue 1 Halfpenny, 1857			
	T to	R to	
Obverse D	mid T	L	
Obverse E	top T	RL	
E,V		M to sea	
Reverse 3	3.2	3.0	
Reverse 4	2.5	4.5	

Issue 2: Penny and halfpenny, 1858



Obv.F



Obv.G



Rev.5



Rev.6



Rev.7



Rev.8



Rev.9

V.76 Penny, 1858

Obv.C: From the same obverse die as V.65 (last T of STREET points to N)

Rev.5: Justice seated on bale left; above, **MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.**; in exergue, 1858; the spaces E,V 4.0 mm, M to sea 5.5 mm. and A to sea 4.2 mm.

V.77 Penny, 1858

Obv.F: At centre within line circle a lion left supporting shield with right forepaw; around within circle of dots **ELIZABETH STREET . MELBOURNE .**; around, **HIDE & DE CARLE . GROCERS & WINE MERCHANTS .**; the spaces M,E 4.0 mm, E,T 4.8 mm.; the last T of STREET point to lower T; border of dots.

Rev.5: From the same reverse die as V.76 (cracked from barrel to rim at 04).

V.78 Penny, 1858

Obv.F: From the same obverse die as V.77.

Rev.6: Justice seated on bale left; above, **MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.**; in exergue, 1858; the spaces E,V 4.0 mm, M to sea 5.0 mm. and A to sea 4.0 mm.

V.79 Penny, 1858

Obv.F: From the same obverse die as V.77.

Rev.7: Justice seated on bale left; above, **MELBOURNE. VICTORIA.**; in exergue, 1858; the spaces E,V 5.3 mm, M to sea 5.5 mm. and A to sea 4.5 mm., straight M.



# V.80 Penny, 1858

Obv.F: From the same obverse die as V.77.

Rev.8: Justice seated on bale left; above, **MELBOURNE. VICTORIA**; in exergue, 1858; the spaces E,V 5.3 mm, M to sea 5.5 mm. and A to sea 4.5 mm., curved M.

# V.81 Penny, 1858

Obv.G: At centre within line circle a lion left supporting shield with right forepaw; around within circle of dots **ELIZABETH STREET . MELBOURNE .**; around, **HIDE & DE CARLE . GROCERS & WINE MERCHANTS .**; the spaces M.E 4.0 mm, E.T 5.0 mm.; the last T of STREET point to T; border of dots.

Rev.5: From the same reverse die as V.76.

# V.82 Penny, 1858

Obv.G: From the same obverse die as V.76.

Rev.6: From the same reverse die as V.81.

# V.83 Halfpenny, 1858

Obv.E: From the same obverse die as V.74.

Rev.9: Justice seated on bale left; above, **MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.**; in exergue, 1858; the spaces E,V 3.0 mm, M to sea 4.0 mm..

Table summary issue 2 dies

Issue 2 Penny, 1858				
	M.E	E.T	T to	
Obverse F	4.0 mm	4.8 mm	lower T	
Obverse G	4.0 mm	5.0 mm	T	
	E, V	M to sea	A to sea	
Reverse 5	4.0 mm	5.5 mm	4.2 mm	
Reverse 6	4.0 mm	5.0 mm	4.0 mm	
	E.V	M to sea	A to sea	Shape M
Reverse 7	5.3 mm	5.5 mm	4.5 mm	Straight
Reverse 8	5.3 mm	5.5 mm	4.5 mm	Curved
Issue 2 Halfpenny, 1858				
	E,V	M to sea		
Reverse 9	3.0 mm	4.0 mm.		

## Concordance (Andrews very difficult to identify)

No.	And.	Heyde	No.	And.	Heyde
Penny, 1857			Penny, 1858		
V.68	229	106/4	V.76	236	106/7
V.69	230?	106/2	V.77	237	106/8
V.70	231?	106/1	V.78	238	106/9
V.71	227	106/6	V.79	243	106/14
V.72	228	106/5	V.80	244	106/15
Halfpenny, 1857			V.81	240	106/11
V.73	233?	107/2	V.82	241	106/12
V.74	234	107/3	Halfpenny 1858		
V.75	232?	107/4	V.83	246	107/5

## MELBOURNE HODGSON, A.G.

The token issues of A.G Hodgson cannot fully be understood without realising that he and his business neighbour, John Andrew (V.42 - V.47), made their arrangements together.

Both Andrew and Hodgson arranged for matching tokens in 1860 with their design based on the 1857-58 tokens of the Melbourne firm Hide and De Carle. The obverse dies listed the names, addresses and business activities of each firm around a central figure of a lion. The obverse for Hodgson's was at first incorrectly cut, leaving the word WEST off the address. The penny was struck with this incorrect form but when the error was discovered it was corrected on the same dies by filling and re-cutting the address. The halfpenny is only known on tokens with the corrections, but the original error can be seen if the address is carefully examined.

These arrangements were made through an agent in London called Coard. Heaton and Son have recorded the 'lion' form of Hide and De Carle as their work. It is possible that Coard in London had Heaton prepare the dies and then had the tokens struck by Taylor. This type of arrangement is well attested at that time for Agricultural Society medals. Taylor certainly had the 1860 penny reverse in the 1880's when it was employed for collector concoctions.

Proof-like specimen strikings of the 'lion' obverse penny and halfpenny of 1860 were acquired by the British Museum in 1864. At the same time they acquired a specimen penny with the legend obverse. In 1870 they obtained similar specimens of the 1862 penny and halfpenny. The quality of the earlier work suggests Heaton and Sons, they may have been die trials which accompanied the dies when shipped to Coard. No specimen of the 1860 halfpenny with 'legend' obverse was acquired and all examples seen have been in circulation.

### Issue 1 (Lion obverse)



Obv.A



Obv.B



Rev.1



Rev.2

### V.85 Penny, 1860

Obv.A: At centre within a line circle a lion left supporting shield with right forepaw; below in small letters, **COARD LONDON**; around above within circle of dots, **13 LONSDALE STREET**; around below, \* **MELBOURNE** \*; around above, **A.G.HODGSON**; around below, \* **OUTFITTER AND TAILOR** \*; the numeral 1 of the address is 1.5 mm. from the ornate stop; border of denticles.

Rev.1: Justice seated left on bale; above **MELBOURNE VICTORIA**; in exergue, 1860; E to V 5.4 mm., M to sea 5.9 mm., A to sea 6.5 mm.; The structure of the barrel is indicated by raised lines with the end made up of single lines with the vertical breaking the horizontal.

V.85p Penny, 1860 (proof-like) specimen

Obv.A: Struck from the same obverse die as V.85.

Rev.1: Struck from the same reverse die as V.85

V.86 Penny, 1860

Obv.B: Obverse A but address changed to read **13 LONSDALE STREET WEST**; the numeral 1 is only 0.3 mm from the stop; border of denticles. The S of WEST is over the second E of STREET in the original die form.

Rev.2: Very similar to the reverse die of V.85 but E to V is 5.5 mm.; A to sea 6.6 mm.; and the design on the barrel is shown by incuse lines with the barrel end made of double lines.



Obv.C



Obv.D



Rev.3



Rev.3a

V.87 Halfpenny, 1860

Obv.C: Similar to Obverse B but for halfpenny. The entire address has been reDentered; the letters are higher and the floral stops have been replaced with lozenge stops; the S of WEST is over the earlier T of STREET. (The original form of the address is not known on a token.

Rev.3: Similar to Reverse 2 but for halfpenny; E to V 3 mm.; end of barrel double incuse lines. This die cracked from the rim to the base of the I of VICTORIA. It is the same die used for V.40 which has the same die crack.

V87a Halfpenny, 1860\*

Obv.C: From the same die as V.87.

Rev.3a This seems to be the same die as that used for the reverse of V.87 but the ends of the barrel are single raised lines (not double incuse). The die seems to have been cleaned up, this may be the earlier form as no example seen has the die crack.

V.88 Halfpenny, 1860

Obv.D: At centre, **A.G.HODGSON / OUTFITTER / &c**; curved above, **MELBOURNE**; curved below, **13 LONSDALE ST. WEST**; the name A.G.HODGSON is 22.5 mm. long.

Rev.3: From the same reverse die as V.87 (with the die crack)

## Issue 2 (Emu and Kangaroo reverse)

V.89 Penny, 1862

Obv.E: At centre, **A.G.HODGSON / OUTFITTER / &c**; curved above, **MELBOURNE**; curved below, **13 LONSDALE ST. WEST**; the name A.G.HODGSON is 27.2 mm. long; border of denticles.

Rev.4: Emu and Kangaroo facing each other; below in small letters, **COARD LONDON**; above, **VICTORIA**; in exergue, 1862; the word VICTORIA is 20.2 mm., the numeral '1' of the date is re-entered.



Obv.E



Rev.4



Rev.5

V.90 Halfpenny, 1862

Obv.D: From the same obverse die as V.88.

Rev.5: Similar to Reverse 4 but for halfpenny, VICTORIA is 17 mm.

### Patterns

VP.2 Penny, 1860

Obv.E: At centre, **A.G.HODGSON / OUTFITTER / &c**; curved above, **MELBOURNE**; curved below, **13 LONSDALE ST. WEST**; the name A.G.HODGSON is 27.2 mm. long; border of denticles.

Rev.1: From the same reverse die as V.85.

### Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.85	255	110/1
V.86	254	110/2
V.87	256	111
V.87a	—	—
V.88	259	R.42

No.	And.	Heyde
V.89	257	112
V.90	258	113
Patterns		
VP.2	—	R.41

### MELBOURNE HOSIE, J.

Stokes experienced many problems with dies breaking while striking Hosie's tokens. Not only were three obverse dies needed to fill the order as two of them broke, but it was also a job that saw the destruction of a number of the Stock reverses.

The first series seems to be that employing the Arms reverses. The main work was done with three stock Arms reverses on thin, light blanks. Two of those stock dies cracked before the obverse die itself broke. By the time a new obverse had been made Stokes were beginning to experiment with their blank production. The new obverse was linked with Emu 1 but despite the use of thick blanks, many weigh more than 18 g., the obverse cracked badly and had to be replaced. Luck still did not favour Hosie and his third obverse, which was modified by the addition of bars around the date probably to assist metal flow during striking, caused the Vine die it was linked with to crack, it was then put with Emu 2 to complete the order.

There is no die linking between the obverses, indicating that a period of time passed between one die failing and the next being brought into use. This makes identification of the obverse dies rather simpler.

Hosie's stamped value series are classed as checks and are therefore not included in this listing.



Obv.A



Obv.B



Obv.C

#### V.91 Penny, 1862

Obv.A: At centre within line circle a thistle flower with two leaves; above **J.HOSIE**; below, **10 & 12 / BOURKE ST. / EAST**; around above, **THE SCOTCH PIE SHOP**; around below, **: MELBOURNE :**; leaf points to J; the address '10 & 12' is 14.0 mm. long; border of 122 dots.

Rev.: Stokes Stock Arms 2

#### V.92 Penny, 1862

Obv.A: From the same obverse die as V.91.

Rev.: Stokes Stock Arms 3

#### V.93 Penny, 1862

Obv.A: From the same obverse die as V.91.

Rev.: Stokes Stock Arms 1

#### V.94 Penny, 1862

Obv.B: Similar to Obverse A but leaf below J; the numerals are 15.0 mm. long; border of 120 dots.

Rev.: Stokes Stock Emu 1

#### V.95 Penny, 1862

Obv.C: Similar to Obverse A but bars before and after address numerals which are 15.0 mm. long; border of 117 dots.

Rev.: Stokes Stock Emu 2

#### V.96 Penny, 1862

Obverse C : From the same obverse die as V.95.

Rev.: Stokes Stock Vine 3

#### Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde	No.	And.	Heyde
V.91	270	123/2	V.94	267	121/2
V.92	269	123/1	V.95	265	121/1
V.93	268	123/3	V.96	266	122

Note: And.271 = Heyde 123/4 Penny, 1862\*

Obv.: From the same obverse die as V.91

Rev.: Stokes Stock Arms 6

does not fit the Hosie reverse die pattern. Those seen all have the **ADVANCE AUSTRALIA** legend. The authority for the piece was Yelland whose copy of Andrew's is annotated 'have'. However his collection was purchased by the Museum of Victoria after his death and did not

contain it. Further his catalogue of Australasian Tokens does not list it as a type. It might have been a late strike as this reverse die was extensively used for that purpose. However, the Hosie dies are not otherwise known as restrikes and the obverse die did crack in 1862. It seems best to reject the type at this stage.

## MELBOURNE

### HYDE, Robert

The production of Hyde's token issues was once allocated to W.J.Taylor in London. This does not seem likely as the extensive Melbourne / Peace and Plenty series of anonymous tokens which share the reverse form are the work of Heaton & Sons. This is supported by the discovery of cardboard advertisements from the Peace and Plenty dies found in Birmingham in the Heaton archives.

Hyde arranged two large issues:

Issue 1 : Penny and Halfpenny, 1857

Issue 2 : Penny and Halfpenny, 1861

There were only two obverse and two reverse dies for the penny which were used to strike three types over the two issues. The halfpenny issues were a little more costly in terms of dies, needing five, but had only the two reverses. A Table of principle differences between the halfpenny dies is provided to assist with identification. The safest method of die identification is through use of the measurements provided.

Table of Halfpenny dies

	Dia. inner circle	RAGS GLASS
Obverse B :	19.5 mm.	14.1 mm.
Obverse C :	18.5 mm.	13.8 mm.
Obverse E :	19.0 mm.	13.5 mm.
Obverse F :	18.7 mm.	12.6 mm.
Obverse G :	19.7 mm.	13.0 mm.

### Issue 1, 1857



Obv.A



Rev.1



Obv.B



Rev.2



Obv.C

V.97 Penny, 1857

Obv.A: At centre within line circle, **GENERAL / MARINE / STORE / SHIPPERS OF / RAGS GLASS / METALS / &c.** with a bar between the third and fourth lines; above, **ROBERT HYDE & CO**; below, **MELBOURNE**. The word **GENERAL** is 13.8 mm long, there is a bar under to O of Co, the tiny dot used to mark the centre of the die protrudes from the top of the E of SHIPPERS and the & is below the T of METALS.

Rev.1: Australian Arms; above, **PEACE AND PLENTY**; below, **1857**; the space E to P is 6.9 mm.

V.98 Halfpenny, 1857

Obv.B: At centre within line circle of diameter 19.5 mm., **GENERAL / MARINE / STORE / SHIPPERS OF / RAGS GLASS / METALS / &c.** with a bar between the third and fourth lines; above, **ROBERT HYDE & CO**; below, **MELBOURNE**. The words **RAGS GLASS** are 14.0 mm. long

Rev.2: Australian Arms; above, **PEACE AND PLENTY**; below, **1857**; the space E to P is 5.0 mm.

V.99 Halfpenny, 1857

Obv.C: Similar to the obverse used in V.91 but the inner circle is 18.5 mm and **RAGS GLASS** is 13.8 mm. and legend ends '&c' not '&C'.

Rev.2: From the same reverse die as V.98.

Issue 2, 1861



Obv.D



Rev.3

V.100 Penny, 1861

Obv.A: From the same obverse die as V.97.

Rev.3 Similar to the reverse die for V.97 but the date 1861; the space between E to P is 6.0 mm.

V.101 Penny, 1861

Obv.D: Very similar to the obverse die used for V.97 but **GENERAL** is 15.0 mm and there is no bar in Co of **ROBERT HYDE & Co**, & between ET.

Rev.3: From the same reverse die as V.100.



Obv.E



Obv.F



Obv.G



Rev.4

V.102 Halfpenny, 1861

Obv.C: From the same obverse die as V.99

Rev.4: Similar to Rev.2 but the date is 1861; E to P space is 4.8 mm.

V.103 Halfpenny, 1861

Obv.E: Similar to obverse die C but the inner circle is 19.0 mm. and RAGS GLASS is 13.5 mm.

Rev.4: From the same reverse die as V.102

V.104 Halfpenny, 1861

Obv.F: Similar to obverse die C but the inner circle is 18.7 mm. and RAGS GLASS is 12.6 mm., the S of METALS is re-entered.

Rev.4: From the same reverse die as V.102.

V.105 Halfpenny, 1861

Obv.G: Similar to obverse die C but the inner circle is 19.9 mm. and RAGS GLASS is 13.0 mm.

Rev.4: From the same reverse die as V.102.

Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde	No.	And.	Heyde
V.97	280	129/1	V.102	285	130/3
V.98	282	130/2	V.103	286	130/4
V.99	281	130/1	V.104	287	130/5
V.100	283	129/2	V.105	288	130/6
V.101	284	129/3			

MELBOURNE

LAZARUS, S. & S.

The issues for the Lazarus Brothers were struck by W.J. Taylor in London. Three obverse and three reverse dies used to strike three types. The dies were well made and are very similar so that identification is best made by measurement. To simplify the process tables are provided. The die axis was set at 12 o'clock and average weight of all types was 15.2 g. This suggests a single issue. It is possible that the issue was struck quickly employing three presses. This is suggested by the lack of die links. Normally new dies were produced only to replace dies which had broken and, as dies rarely broke in pairs, die links occurred.

V.106 Penny, nd

Obv.A: Legend in eight lines, **S & S. LAZARUS / WHOLESALE / AND RETAIL / FANCY REPOSITORY / 29,30,31,69,70 & 71 / QUEEN'S / ARCADE / MELBOURNE**; QUEEN'S 11.5 mm.; ARCADE 12.0 mm.; E of ARCADE to left side of S of QUEEN'S; last E of WHOLESALE to I of RETAIL; border of dots.

Rev.1: Legend in seven lines, **IMPORTERS / OF / BIRMINGHAM / AND / SHEFFIELD / WARE / STATIONERY &c.**; WARE 10.5mm., S to S 0.4 mm.; border of 135 dots.





Obv.A



Obv.B



Obv.C



Rev.1



Rev.2



Rev.3

#### V.107 Penny, nd

Obv.B: Legend in eight lines, **S & S. LAZARUS / WHOLESALE / AND RETAIL / FANCY REPOSITORY / 29,30,31,69,70 & 71 / QUEEN'S / ARCADE / MELBOURNE**; QUEEN'S 13.9 mm.; ARCADE 12.8 mm.; last E of WHOLESALE to L of RETAIL; border of dots.

Rev.2: Legend in seven lines, **IMPORTERS / OF / BIRMINGHAM / AND / SHEFFIELD / WARE / STATIONERY &c.**; WARE 10.1 mm., S to S 0.8 mm.; border of dots.

#### V.108 Penny, nd

Obv.C: Legend in eight lines, **S & S. LAZARUS / WHOLESALE / AND RETAIL / FANCY REPOSITORY / 29,30,31,69,70 & 71 / QUEEN'S / ARCADE / MELBOURNE**; QUEEN'S 11.9 mm.; ARCADE 13.0 mm.; last E of WHOLESALE to I of RETAIL; E of ARCADE to right side of S of QUEEN'S; border of dots.

Rev.3: Legend in seven lines, **IMPORTERS / OF / BIRMINGHAM / AND / SHEFFIELD / WARE / STATIONERY &c.**; WARE 9.8 mm., S to S 0.7 mm.; border of dots.

Obverse Die Table

	QUEEN'S	ARCADE
Obverse A :	11.5 mm.	12.0 mm.
Obverse B :	13.9 mm.	12.6 mm.
Obverse C :	11.9 mm.	13.0 mm.

#### Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.106	315	144/2
V.107	316	144/3
V.108	317	144/1

## MELBOURNE LEVY BROTHERS

There were three Levy brothers: Goodman, Nathaniel and Lewis. They were in 'fancy goods' importation and issued a token in 1855. Records show that in 1862 they were still importing fancy goods but had moved to 24 Bourke Street East.

Andrews' suggestion that the Levy Brothers tokens were struck by W.J. Taylor can be disputed. Seated Justice reverse types similar to that of the Levy token, for Friedman of Hobart, Hide and De Carle of Melbourne and the anonymous Peace and Plenty, can all be traced to Heaton and Sons. More work needs to be done on the British mints which struck Australian tokens, but for now the production of the Levy Brothers issue should be allocated to Heaton's.

The tokens are struck with the die axis set at 11 o'clock with an average weight of about 15.3 g.



### V.109 Penny, 1855

Obv.: At centre within 22.2 mm. diameter circle of 92 dots, **IMPORTERS / OF / FANCY / GOODS**; around above, **LEVY BROTHERS**; around below, **.ARCADE , MELBOURNE.**; border of dots.

Rev.: Justice seated left on bale; above, **AUSTRALIA**; in exergue, **1855**; border of dots. First A to sea 10.9 mm.; second A to sea 10.5 mm.

Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.109	320	147

## MELBOURNE McFARLANE, J.

Records indicate that McFarlane was in business at the address given on the tokens in 1850-51. He was probably the second Melbourne merchant to issue tokens (the first being Annand, Smith & Co.), also grocers. Like Annand, Smith & Co's first issue, this issue may belong in New South Wales, Port Phillip District.

The McFarlane tokens are struck with a weight of around 18.5 g. making them among the heaviest regularly issued pieces. The dies were set at 12 o'clock but moved slightly towards 1 o'clock during the striking process. This is not significant for the understanding of the issue.



V.110 Penny, nd. (c.1850-51)

Obv.: At centre, **J. McFARLANE / WHOLESALE & RETAIL / GROCER**; around, **CORNER OF ELIZABETH & LONSDALE-STs**, below, **MELBOURNE**.; the name J.MCFARLANE is 22.0 mm. long; border of 116 dots.

Rev.: Female standing, facing; holds olive branch in right hand, left hand rests on lamb; to right, a lion; above, **PEACE AND PLENTY** (the word AND in smaller letters); PEACE is 12 mm., border of 115 dots.

#### Concordance

No. And. Heyde

V.110 360 165/1

Note: And. 361 = Heyde 165/2, list an obverse without the stop after the word MELBOURNE. This is the result of filling of the hole representing the stop in the die. It is a minor curiosity, not the result of a separate die. It has no implications for the size of the issue.

### MELBOURNE MILLER BROTHERS

Careful study of the tokens and an understanding of Stokes technical development in 1862 has made it possible to suggest the order of production of the Miller Brothers issues. The combination with the reverse Arms 6 was the last type struck, as during that work the obverse die cracked from R to N of MELBOURNE and then chipped above the letters OTHER of BROTHERS. This flaw does not occur on any of the other die combinations.

Since the tokens were struck by Thomas Stokes an examination of the stock dies employed and the weights of the tokens is of value in understanding the chronology of the work. The first two types struck were the two vine types. These both occur with intermediate and late weights. The Vine 2 issue was probably first as it occurs in a fresh state on most tokens but develops a small die crack along the base of the letters TAS. It was removed, perhaps to try to strengthen it, and Vine 3 was introduced. Vine 2 was next used for one of the Stokes issues (V.149) where the die crack spread to the letters RITAS. If there was an attempt to re-enforce the die, it failed.

The Emu 1 reverse was then brought into use, apparently to give variety to the token types as no damage occurred to the Vine 3 die. Finally the Arms 6 was employed, again for variation as the Emu 1 die is known to be undamaged until used for Ridler of Richmond later in the year.



V.111 Penny, 1862

Obv.A: At centre a buggy (a spoke in the back wheel extends beyond the rim towards the S of BROTHERS); above, **COACH**; below, **BUILDERS**; around, **MILLER BROTHERS MELBOURNE**; the word BUILDERS is 18.0 mm. long; border of 120 dots.

Rev.1: Stokes stock Vine 2 (no stop after VICTORIA)

V.112 Penny, 1862

Obv. A: From the same obverse die as V.111.

Rev.2: Stokes stock Vine 3 (stop after VICTORIA)

V.113 Penny, 1862

Obv. A: From the same obverse die as V.111.

Rev.3: Stokes stock Emu 1 (no flowers)

V.114 Penny, 1862

Obv. A: From the same obverse die as V.111, examples from late in the production have a die crack from R to N of MELBOURNE and later an edge chip above ROTHER of BROTHERS. This is significant in indicating that this was the last type struck for Miller Bros.

Rev.4: Stokes stock Arms 6

Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.111	371	173/1
V.112	372	173/2
V.113	374	175
V.114	373	174

**MELBOURNE**

**MILLER & DISMORR**

This is the only issue associated with the Birmingham firm Smith and Kemp. The die axis was set at 6 o'clock and the average weight of the tokens is about 16 g.



V.115 Penny, nd

Obv.: At centre, **DRAPERS / HABERDASHERS &c / COLLINS.ST**; curved above, **MILLER & DISMORR**; curved below, **MELBOURNE**; the words **COLLINS.ST** are 22.5 mm. long; border of dots.

Rev.: At centre, **ONE / PENNY / TOKEN**; curved below in small letters, **SMITH & KEMP.BIRMM.**; the word **PENNY** is 22.0 mm. long; border of dots.

Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.115	375	176

**MELBOURNE**

**MOUBRAY, LUSH & Co.**

The Moubray, Lush & Co. issue is well struck by Heaton and Sons with the dies set at 12 o'clock and an average weight about 14.5 g. The issue probably occurred in about 1855.

V.116 Penny, nd (c.1855)

Obv.: Legend in four lines the first and last being curved, **MOUBRAY LUSH / & Co / DRAPERS / MELBOURNE**; the first and last lines being curved; **DRAPERS** 22.8 mm.; border of dots.

Rev.: Justice standing left; above **AUSTRALIA** ; first A to sea 8.2 mm., last A to sea 8.2 mm. border of dots. This is the same die as that used to strike Parker's rev.3 (V.36).



#### Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.116	391	188

### MELBOURNE

#### NICHOLS, George

Both strikings undertaken for George Nichols by Stokes belong in the early phase of 1862, that is, they are found only on thin, light weight flans. The tokens weigh between about 11 and 13 g. It is probable that the Arms 3 type was first, as a small die crack appeared along the top of the letters IA during the work. The die may have then been replaced by Arms 2 although that had chipped during an earlier job for Hosie. There may have been a plan to strengthen the Arms 3 die to stop the small crack extending. If so it failed as the cracking developed during later work with the die and became quite extensive.

The die axis of V.117 is always 12 while V.118 is always at 6 o'clock. The average token weight of both types is the same, generally between 11g. and 13g.



#### V.117 Penny, 1862

Obv.: At centre within line circle, **:GEORGE NICHOLS: / OPPOSITE / CORNER / TO / POST / OFFICE**; around above, **BOOKSELLER & STATIONER**; below, **.MELBOURNE.**; the word POST is 10.3 mm. long; E of OPPOSITE touches H of NICHOLS; border of dots.

Rev.1: Stokes stock Arms 3.

#### V.118 Penny, 1862

Obv.: From the same obverse die as V.117.

Rev.2: Stokes stock Arms 2.

#### Concordance

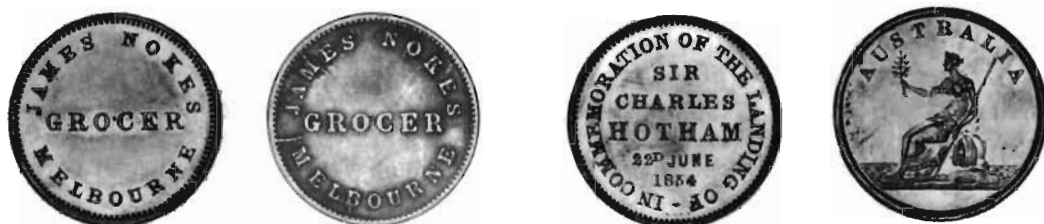
No.	And.	Heyde
V.117	405	195/1
V.118	404	195/2

## MELBOURNE

### NOKES, James

This issue was struck by Scaiffe on the Kangaroo Office press. V.120 is normally found struck with a badly broken obverse die. It is clearly the second issue. Reverse 1 was later employed by T.W.Thomas who purchased the business from Nokes in 1854.

The proof or trial strike V.119p was struck with the dies in perfect condition and with the die axis set at 12 o'clock. The working strike lacks the prooflike finish and has the axis set at 6 o'clock. V.120 has the dies set at 6 o'clock.



Obv. A normally found with die cracks

V.119 Halfpenny, 1854 Struck by Scaiffe (axis 06)

Obv.: **JAMES NOKES / GROCER / MELBOURNE**; the first and last lines being curved; the letters R and N of MELBOURNE are 1.5 mm. apart; border of 112 dots.

Rev.1: At centre, **SIR / CHARLES / HOTHAM / 22D JUNE / 1854**; around, **IN COMMEMORATION OF THE LANDING OF \***; border of 112 denticles.

V.119p Halfpenny, 1854 prooflike specimen striking (axis 12)

Obv.: From the same obverse die as V.119.

Rev.1: From the same reverse die as V.119.

V.120 Halfpenny, nd. (1854) struck by Scaiffe (axis 06)

Obv.: From the same obverse die as V.119.

Rev.2 : Scaiffe's stock Australia; **AUSTRALIA** 19.5 mm., some die corrosion apparent on figures left wrist on well preserved examples. This corrosion occurred during the voyage to Australia on the Kangaroo, it does not imply a late striking.

V.120p Halfpenny, nd (1854) specimen striking (axis 12)

Obv.: From the same obverse die as V.119.

Rev.2: From the same reverse die as V.120.

#### Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde	No.	And.	Heyde
V.119	406	196	V.120	407	197
V.119p	prooflike strike		V.120p	specimen strike	

The quality of the production of V.119p and V.120p seems to differ slightly. Both are better struck than the standard work but V.119p is closer in finish to the modern proof quality. V.120p seems to have been struck with the same care and pressure as V.119p but without fully polished blanks.

## MELBOURNE

### PECK, Hugh

It is possible that there were two orders for tokens by Peck as his V.121 issue has the die axis set at both 12 and 6 o'clock. The latter form may have been the last as V.122 also has the 6 o'clock setting. As no token has been observed with a reverse die crack, it is possible that the dedicated reverse die broke somewhere other than on the working surface during the second production. The order was completed with a stock die.



V.121a Penny, nd (1862) (die axis 06)

Obv.A: Legend in ten lines, **67 LITTLE COLLINS STREET EAST / ESTATE AGENT / & MONEY / LENDER / HUGH PECK / HOTEL BROKER / & VALUATOR / ESTABLISHED / 1853 / MELBOURNE**; PECK 11.0 mm., H of HOTEL re-entered 1 mm. above the original position, K of PECK out of alignment; border of dots.

Rev.1: Legend in nine lines, **67 LITTLE COLLINS STREET EAST / RENTS & DEBTS / COLLECTED / HUGH PECK / PROCESS SERVED / LEVIES FOR RENT / ESTABLISHED / 1853 / MELBOURNE**; MELBOURNE 20.1 mm., LL of COLLECTED slightly low; border of dots.

V.121b Penny nd (1862) (die axis 12)

From the same dies as V.121a.

V.122 Penny, 1862

Obv.: From the same obverse die as V.121a.

Rev.2: Stokes stock Arms 6.

Concordance

No	And.	Heyde
V.121a,b	433	203
V.122	434	204

## MELBOURNE

### PETTY, George

George Petty was a butcher who operated from a number of shops in Elizabeth Street, Melbourne. The company name Smithfield & Co., which occurs on the tokens, he used only in 1855-56.

There are two indications which suggest that the issue of the tokens was in late 1855 or early 1856. The first is that Petty arranged for them to be struck by W.J.Taylor in London. Such an arrangement took a great deal of time. Secondly, the publication of business directories for Melbourne was based on names and addresses gathered towards the end of the year preceding the date on the directory. As such, the occurrence of Smithfield & Co. in the 1856 Directory shows that the firm was in existence in late 1855. The name does not occur in the 1855 Directory and so did not exist in late 1854, nor does it occur in the 1857 Directory indicating that it had failed by late 1856.

Taylor's workmanship in the production of the Petty tokens was of high quality. Uncirculated examples of the original tokens are sometimes mistakenly thought to be prooflike specimen strikings. Additional confusion may be the result of Taylor prooflike re-striking the type like the example of V.124 collected by the British Museum in 1870. This piece has a die crack along the base of the letters BOUR of MELBOURNE suggesting that it is a late strike. The date of acquisition gives the earliest date for the commencement of the Taylor re-strikes and concoctions of Australian token types.

Types V.123 and V.124 have the dies set at 6 o'clock and have an average weight of 17.0 g. The later concoctions tend to weigh just under 15 g.



Obv.A



Rev.1



Rev.2

V.123 Penny, nd (1855-56)

Obv.A: Within border of dots, **SMITHFIELD CO / GEO. PETTY / 157 / ELIZABETH ST / MELBOURNE**; the first and last lines being curved; The words **ELIZABETH ST** are 24.4 mm. long; border of denticles.

Rev.1 : Justice standing facing, above, **VICTORIA**; in small letters on the ground line above the exergue, **W.J.TAYLOR LONDON**; head below O of **VICTORIA**; central support of scale pans to front of pan; border of dots.

V.124 Penny, nd (1855-56)

Obv.A: Struck with the same obverse die as V.123 (the rim chipped 03-04 during this work)

Rev.2: Similar to Reverse 1 but head a little to left of O; central support of scale pans to back of pan.

Notes: At a later date, probably from 1870 the Petty token dies were involved in the manufacture of a number of concoctions by the firm W.J.Taylor. These were produced for collectors and had no role in the token issue. Three types are recorded: the Petty obverse with a seated Justice reverse dated 1860, the same obverse with Golden Fleece reverse, and the Petty reverse with a Crimean war medal obverse also by Taylor. A milled edge production of the V.123 type is a late strike.

The variety described by Andrews 442 is in the Dixon Collection. It is a damaged token, not the product of a different die.

Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.123	441	410/2
V.124	440	410/1

**MELBOURNE**

**ROBISON BROTHERS**

The Robison tokens were struck by Thomas Stokes. Three obverse dies were needed to complete the order. They were linked with Stokes stock reverse dies. The reason for the number of obverse dies was simply that they kept breaking.

Most of the six Robison die combinations were struck in the early 1862 phase of Stokes work on thin flans. V.129 and V.130 are the only combinations struck on thick flans. The change to thicker flans reflects Stokes acquiring a rolling press permitting them to prepare their own copper sheets and not rely on the standard sheets available in the market place. The die life was apparently increased by the change to thicker blanks. The Robison work seems to have been curtailed during the introduction of this machinery as no intermediate tokens, characterised by being struck on very thick flans and weighing around 18 g., from that phase of work are known for this issuer.

Quick steps for obverse die identification:

\* If there is a period under the T of ST., it is obverse A.

\* If there is no period measure the distance from the last N of ROBISON to the C of CO; if 1.7 mm. it is obverse B, if 3.0 mm. it is obverse C.





Obv.A



Obv.B



Obv.C

V.125 Penny, 1862

Obv.A: At centre within line circle, **ROBISON BROS / & CO. / 31 / FLINDERS ST. / WEST**; around above, **VICTORIA COPPER WORKS**; around below, **MELBOURNE**; there is a dot under the T of ST, N to C is 1.9 mm., border of 123 dots. This die cracked along the top of CTORIA COPPER WO but was used with the crack to strike V.126 before a replacement was ready.

Rev.1: Stokes stock Arms 1.

V.126 Penny, 1862

Obv.A: Struck with the same obverse die as V.125.

Rev.2: Stokes Stock Emu 4

V.127 Penny, 1862

Obv.B: similar top obverse A but there is no dot under the T of ST, the line FLINDERS ST is above V and S in the outer circle, N to C is 1.7 mm., border of 120 dots. This die cracked through RI at 10 o'clock and chipped above the beads from 11 to 12 o'clock.

Rev.3 Stokes stock Emu 1.

V.128 Penny, 1862

Obv.C: similar to obverse A but there is no dot under the T of ST, the line FLINDERS ST is nearly below V and S in the outer circle, N to C is 3.0 mm., border of 121 dots.

Rev.4: Stokes stock Emu 1

V.129 Penny, 1862

Obv.C: Struck from the same obverse die as V.128. This die chipped above the letter V and above PPER while working with this reverse.

Rev.3: Stokes stock Emu 2

V.130 Penny, 1862

Obv.C: Struck from the same obverse die as V. 128.

Rev.4: Stokes Stock Vine 1 (no IN VINO VERITAS). This die chipped along the beads above AST MELBOU and was replaced.

Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde	No.	And.	Heyde
V.125	459	220	V.128	461	218/2
V.126	460	218/3	V.129	462	218/1
V.127	458	218/4	V.130	463	219

**MELBOURNE  
ROCKE, G.& W.H.**

George and William Rocke owned a firm which imported English furniture. It is possible that they used their contacts in England to arrange for the striking of their tokens although their choice of Heaton and Sons might as easily have been prompted by discussion with other Melbourne based firms. Heaton's had struck the massive token issue for Hide and De Carle

a few years earlier and were to strike for A.G.Hodgson and John Andrew the next year. All firms issued tokens with similar types.

The die varieties are easily understood as they simply reflect the replacement of broken obverse and reverse dies. The haste in preparing the dies is perhaps reflected in an error and correction in the address of obverse A, the 8 is punched over a 9.

Quick obverse die identification:

\* If there are periods after the G and the & of the issuers name, it is obverse A. (Obverse also A has a die flaw on the C of ROCKE and the 8 of the address is over a 9.)

\* If there are no periods after the G or & it is obverse B.

Quick reverse die identification:

Measure the distance from the M of MELBOURNE to the sea use the Reverse Die Table below for identification. Andrews suggested using the relative position of the scale pan and the letter E. This simply reflects the variation in the positioning of the word MELBOURNE.

Reverse Die Table

	M to sea	E to V	A to sea
Reverse 1 :	6.0 mm.	5.7 mm.	5.3 mm.
Reverse 2 :	5.2 mm.	4.4 mm.	5.3 mm.
Reverse 3 :	4.3 mm.	5.0 mm.	4.3 mm.



Obv.A



Obv.B



Rev.1



Rev.2



Rev.3

#### V.131 Penny, 1859

Obv.A: At centre within line circle, a crowned lion; around within circle of dots, **18 LONSDALE STREET EAST . MELBOURNE .**; around above, **G. & W.H. ROCKE**; around below, **. ENGLISH FURNITURE IMPORTERS .**; the word MELBOURNE is 16.5 mm., there are stops after G and &, border of dots.

Rev.1: Justice seated on bale left; above, **MELBOURNE VICTORIA**; in exergue, **1859**; M to sea is 6.0 mm. border of dots.

#### V.132 Penny 1859

Obv.B: At centre within line circle, a crowned lion; around within circle of dots, **1 LONSDALE STREET EAST . MELBOURNE .**; around, **G & W.H. ROCKE . ENGLISH**

FURNITURE IMPORTERS .; the word MELBOURNE is 15.9 mm., there are no stops after both G or &; border of dots.

Rev.1: Struck from the same reverse die as V.131.

V.133 Penny, 1859

Obv.B: Struck from the same obverse die as V.132.

Rev.2: Justice seated on bale left; above, **MELBOURNE VICTORIA**; in exergue, **1859**; M to the sea horizon 5.2 mm., border of dots.

V.134 Penny, 1859

Obv.B: Struck from the same obverse die as V.132.

Rev.3: Justice seated on bale left; above, **MELBOURNE VICTORIA**; in exergue, **1859**; M to the sea horizon 4.3 mm., border of dots.

#### Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.131	467	221/1
V.132	464	221/2
V.133	465	221/3
V.134	466	221/4

### MELBOURNE

#### STOKES, Thomas

It is suspected that Thomas Stokes was not a token issuer. Unlike the other businesses whose names appear on tokens, Stokes was not involved in day to day retail trade and so can have had no use for small denomination token coinage.

What Stokes did do was manufacture tokens for retail traders. Thomas Stokes recognised that there were degrees of interest in having tokens manufactured.

There were the bigger merchants who for years past had arranged with British medallists for the manufacture of tokens. These tokens bore the names, addresses and businesses interests of the issuing firms and often had a significant pictorial element. This was a class of work which he could look to gain market share.

Then there was a less wealthy group who would like to have their own tokens but could not quite afford them. This was a new market which Stokes broached by virtue of shared, or stock reverses. The merchants only had to pay for one new die to carry their name and Stokes offered those to a simple formula, name and address within a circle and business around but with no pictorial element. Being a local manufacturer, Stokes had an additional attraction for this market. Had they needed to employ a British firm the capital involved in having tokens produced would be tied up for almost a full year. Stokes offered a quick and cheap token manufacture without loss of access to capital.

Finally there was a group of merchants which were to be seen everyday simply accepting any tokens with any issuers name on them just to have small change. Stokes offered this group mass produced 'anonymous' tokens. These were either without any issuers name, or advertising Stokes as manufacturer, not issuer. These tokens were mass produced and sold to anybody who needed them. It is uncertain if these 'anonymous' tokens were struck to order or if numbers were prepared in advance and held as stock. Either way, whenever more were required stock dies were taken from store and combined without reference to future collectors desires to have simple die combinations. One suspects that, other than wanting different designs on obverse and reverse, the selection of dies was based on matters like taking the first available from the bin and checking that it was not too badly damaged to produce a basic saleable token.

The production of stock dies was not new, a number of British firms employed the technique. But Stokes took the concept a step further with the 'anonymous' Stokes issues. They are anonymous because the name of the person placing them into circulation does not occur on them, only, and then not always, the name of the manufacturer.

## MELBOURNE

### STOKES, Thomas

Identification : Stokes issues are divided into four series. Some series are quite large so the detailed identification procedures are offered at the start of each. To identify the series :

- If the centre of the obverse contains the legend T.STOKES / 100 / COLLINS ST. / EAST it is series 1.
- If the obverse has around the centre the legend THOMAS STOKES \* MAKER MELBOURNE \* it is series 2.
- If the obverse is a stock Vine it is issue 3
- If the obverse is a legend in nine lines beginning T.STOKES / DIE / SINKER it is series 4.

#### Series 1:

Obverse legend around centre a form of THOMAS STOKES MAKER MELBOURNE

Identification : There are three obverse dies combined with five reverses (four of which were stock types) to strike six types. A late strike with Arms 3, which was not originally used occurs.

If the central legend reads 100 / COLLINS ST. / EAST measure the length of East, if 11.0 mm. it obverse C, if 9.8 mm. it is obverse B

If the central legend reads ONE PENNY / TOKEN it is obverse A.



Obv.A



Obv.B



Obv.C



Rev.R1

#### V.135 Penny, 1862

Obv.A: At centre, **ONE PENNY / TOKEN**; around, **T.STOKES MAKER MELBOURNE**; border of many very small dots which look like a line if worn.

Rev.R1: At centre, **LETTER / CUTTER / BUTTON CHECK / & TOKEN / MAKER**; around, **DIE SINKER SEAL ENGRAVER \***; star at bottom; the word LETTER 18.0 mm.; border of many small dots similar to obverse A.

#### V.136 Penny, nd.

Obv.B: At centre, **100 / COLLINS ST. / EAST**; around above, **THOMAS STOKES MAKER**; below, **\* MELBOURNE \***; the word EAST 9.8 mm. and border of 144 dots.

Rev.R1: Struck from the same reverse die as V.135.

#### V.137a Penny, 1862 (wt. c.12g. - early phase)

Obv.C: At centre, **100 / COLLINS ST. / EAST**; around above, **THOMAS STOKES MAKER**; below, **\* MELBOURNE \***; the word EAST 11.0 mm.; border of 135 dots.

Rev. Stokes stock Arms 1

#### V.137b Penny, 1862 (wt. c.17g. - intermediate phase)

Obv. C: Struck from the same obverse die as V.137a.

Rev. Struck from the same reverse die as V.137a.

#### V.138a Penny, 1862 (die axis 12)

Obv.C: Struck from the same obverse die as V.137a.

Rev: Stokes stock Arms 2

V.138b Penny, 1862 (die axis 06)

Obv. C: Struck from the same obverse die as V.137a

Rev. Struck from the same reverse die as V.138a

V.139 Penny, 1862

Obv.C: Struck from the same obverse die as V.137a.

Rev: Stokes stock Emu 1

V.140 Penny, 1862

Obv.C: Struck from the same obverse die as V.137a.

Rev: Stokes stock Emu 2

#### Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde	No.	And.	Heyde
V.135	518	R.68	V.138a,b	509	232/6
V.136	515	R.69	V.139	510	232/2
V.137a,b	508	232/7	V.140	511	232/4

Notes : The three obverse dies A, B and C form a series; A and B sharing the reverse die R1, and B and C carrying the same legends. The example of V.135 (A/R1) in the Museum of Victoria has had the reverse deliberately defaced, apparently soon after striking, yet it has circulated.

Notes on the dies:

Obv.C cracked along the tops of THOM of THOMAS.

#### Series 2:

Legend **T.STOKES / 100 / COLLINS ST. / EAST** in centre with various surrounding legends.

Identification : Eight obverse dies were used with six stock reverses to strike ten types. Identification is therefore initially by obverse die legend variations. However, some care needs to be taken as late striking occurred and two forms of die are known only from late striking. These are included here without reverse reference.

- If it is an original strike and there is no inner circle it is obverse D.
- If there is no stop after the ST on line three, it is obverse F.
- Otherwise compare the legend around the central four lines with the detailed descriptions below. Take care with the position of all stops, colons and dashes.



Obv.D



Obv.F



Obv.G



Obv.H



Obv.I



Obv.J



Obv.L

V.141 Penny, 1862

Obv.D: At centre, **T.STOKES / 100 / COLLINS ST. / EAST**; around, **BUTTON CHECK & TOKEN MAKER : MELBOURNE**; the word EAST has a stop after it and is 12.0 mm. long; there is no inner circle; border of 121 dots.

Rev.2: Stokes stock Emu 1.

V## Penny (not recorded as original strike)

Obv.E: At centre, **T.STOKES / 100 / COLLINS ST. EAST**; curved above, **CHECK & TOKEN MAKER**; curved below, **MELBOURNE**; the word EAST is 14.0 mm. long; there is no inner circle.

Rev.: Not recorded as original strike

V.143 Penny, 1862

Obv.F: At centre within inner line circle of diameter 24.0 mm., **T.STOKES / 100 / COLLINS ST / EAST**; around, **LETTER CUTTER BUTTON CHECK & TOKEN MAKER**; colon at 6 o'clock; no stop after ST; EAST 11.0 mm.; border of 118 dots.

Rev.: Stokes stock Vine 1.

V.144 Penny, 1862

Obv.F: Struck with the same obverse die as V.143

Rev.: Stokes stock Emu 1.

V.145 Penny, 1862

Obv.G: Similar to obverse F but with '-' between CUTTER and BUTTON; making **LETTER CUTTER - BUTTON CHECK & TOKEN MAKER**; inner circle diameter 25.5 mm.; stop after ST; EAST 10.5 mm. and border of 120 dots.

Rev.: Stokes stock Emu 1.

V.146 Penny, 1862

Obv.H: Similar to obverse F around, **LETTER CUTTER SEAL ENGRAVER TOKEN MAKER**; stop after ST; a stop at 6 o'clock not a colon as on obv.F; inner circle diameter 24.3 mm.; a stop after ST; EAST is 10.8 mm. long; border of 113 dots.

Rev.: Stokes stock Vine 3.

V.147 Penny, 1862

Obv.H: Struck with the same obverse die as V.146.

Rev.: Stokes stock Emu 4.

V.148 Penny, 1862

Obv.I: Similar to obverse J but around, **LETTER CUTTER. SEAL ENGRAVER. TOKEN MAKER**; a ':' at 6 o'clock not a '.' as on obv. J; inner circle diameter 25.0 mm.; EAST 10.8 mm.; border of 112 dots.

Rev.: Stokes stock Vine 2.

V.149 Penny, 1862

Obv.J: Similar to H but around, **LETTER CUTTER,SEAL ENGRAVER,TOKEN MAKER.**; stop after ST.; inner circle diameter 24.1 mm. EAST 11.3 mm.; border of 116 dots.

Rev.: Stokes stock Vine 3.

V## Obv.K: Similar to obverse F but no stop after ST.; EAST 10.0 mm.

Not known for an original strike

V.151 Penny, 1862

Obv.L: Similar to obverse F but around, **MILITARY ORNAMENT BUTTON & TOKEN MAKER.**; inner circle diameter 24.0 mm.; EAST 10.0 mm.; stop after ST.; border of 114 dots.

Rev.: Stokes stock Vine 2.

V.152 Penny, 1862

Obv.L: Struck with the same obverse die as V.141

Rev.2: Stokes stock Sheaf 1.

#### Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde	No.	And.	Heyde
V.141	519	233/1	V.147	527	234/11
V.143	521	234/1	V.148	531	234/6
V.144	522	234/8	V.149	535	234/4
V.145	523	234/9	V.151	540	234/7
V.146	526	234/3	V.152	541	234/21

#### Notes:

Obv.D chipped above the word CHECK during the production of V.141. It is not used for late strikes.

Obv.E is known only from late strikes with a severe die crack which immediately chipped and almost completely removed the word CHECK.

Obv.F has double bead above '&' at 2 o'clock. This die is not recorded for late strikings.

Obv.G was employed for late strikings, the combinations with Arms 6 and Vine 2 occur only as late strikings and all examples seen have a die chip above the word CUTTER.

Obv.H cracked above ETTE of LETTER during the striking of V.147, the piece above the crack later cracked away completely. It would appear that there were a number of occasions when the combination of V.147 were struck. Further work is needed to establish the exact sequence.

Obv.I cracked in curve from edge at 06 through the : O of MELBOURNE, S of EAST,T of ST, O of TOKEN to edge above 03 on V.148. This die is recorder for late strikings during which the crack developed.

Obv.J cracked during the original striking along the top of the letters UTTER of CUTTER. The crack developed into a chip during the late strikings.

Obv.K seems to be used only for late strikings, normally with a rim chip from 8 to 12 o'clock.

#### Series 3 Stokes 'anonymous' stock issues

Stock Vine obverse/stock reverse:

Identification:

All have a stock vine obverse and a stock reverse.

Five stock vine obverse dies used with six stock reverses to strike thirteen types. Two late strikes are known.

# Stock Penny, 1862 die combinations:

	Obv.	Rev.
V.153	Vine 4	Arms 7
V.154	Vine 5	Arms 5
V.155	Vine 6	Arms 5
V.156	Vine 7	Arms 6
V.157	Vine 6	Arms 6
V.158	Vine 4	Arms 6
V.159	Vine 8	Sheaf 1
V.160	Vine 4	Sheaf 1
V.161	Vine 7	Sheaf 1
V.162	Vine 5	Sheaf 2
V.163	Vine 7	Sheaf 2
V.164	Vine 9	Emu 3
V.165	Vine 6	Emu 3

## Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.153	542	237/7
V.154	543	237/4
V.155	544	237/6
V.156	546	237/3
V.157	547	237/2
V.158	548	237/1
V.159	549	239/4
V.160	552	239/1
V.161	553	239/5
V.162	554	239/6
V.163	555	239/7
V.164	556	238/1
V.165	557	238/2

Notes: Vine 5/Sheaf 1 exists only as a late striking from corroded dies. Heyde's 238/3 (And.558) has not been confirmed. The uniface type -/Arms 4 is a late striking from a polished corroded die.

## Series 4 : Obverse legend in eight lines

### Identification:

A penny and a halfpenny (was it a halfpenny?) struck with one pair of dies each. There is some uncertainty about the denomination of the piece normally designated as the halfpenny. See notes below.



Obv.M



Obv.N



Rev.R2

### V.167 Halfpenny, nd.

Obv.M: For halfpenny; at centre, **T.STOKES / DIE / SINKER / SEAL ENGRAVER / LETTER CUTTER / CHECK & TOKEN / MAKER / MELBOURNE**; the words SINKER 16.9 mm. and MAKER 11.4 mm.; border of 99 dots.

Rev.R2 : For halfpenny; at centre, **ELECTRO / PLATING / AND / GILDING**; around in small letters, **T.STOKES : 100 COLLINS ST. EAST MELBOURNE** ;; around in larger letters, **MILITARY ORNAMENT & BUTTON MAKER** ;; the word PLATING 14.6 mm.; border of 97 dots.

### V.168 Penny, nd.

Obv.N: For penny; similar to obverse M but for standard diameter penny die; the word MAKER is 14.5 mm. long; border of 120 dots.

Rev. Stokes stock Emu 1.

### Concordance

No	And.	Heyde
V.167	517	307
V.168	516	235



Notes: All examples seen of V.167 have rim chips to the beading on the obverse from approximately 1 to 2 and 4 to 6 o'clock. The weights of this piece vary dramatically from 8.2 g. to 12.2 g. Stokes penny tokens are often lighter than this maximum. Was this really a halfpenny token or is it an advertising piece?

Obv.M cracked down the left side through the first letters of the words SEAL, LETTER and CHECK during the production of V.167.

### Stokes and Martin penny:

Although struck in Melbourne, this 'penny' is not a Victorian token. The partnership of Stokes and Martin was not formed until 1872. According to Chitty, it was manufactured for circulation in New Zealand. Others have seen it as an advertising check. In either case it does not belong in this catalogue.

## MELBOURNE

### TAYLOR, W.J.

W.J. Taylor was a London medallist who is well known around the world for re-strikes from old dies for collectors. This re-striking appears to have begun in the 1860's and continued until almost the turn of the century. In addition to his London base, Taylor was also responsible for establishing a private mint in Melbourne, Australia. This mint, often called the 'Kangaroo Office' struck halfpenny tokens of stock types and for named local merchants. It was managed by Reginald Scaiffe.

The press and many of the dies brought to, and manufactured in Melbourne were sold to Thomas Stokes in 1857. Stokes too is known for re-striking from old dies for collectors.

This penchant for collector oriented re-striking, access to historically important dies at three mints in London and Melbourne and no surviving written records, is a cataloguers nightmare. What were serious patterns or what were concoctions for collectors? Even the 'original' strikings of the Kangaroo Office gold pieces dated 1853 were struck in late 1854 for sale as mementos at the Melbourne Exhibition. There is no idea of how many dies Taylor prepared for the 'Kangaroo Office' gold pieces and tokens. At least three obverses are known for the one ounce piece in Melbourne today and there is no doubt that Taylor retained at least one set in London – which may or may not have been destroyed. Specimens of the Two Ounce, dated 1853 and 1854, were being struck in London as late as 1898.

When all of the late strikes and concoctions are removed the actual number of token types that went into circulation in Australia is the amazingly small number of three; a penny struck in London and two halfpennies struck in Melbourne. The remainder of the series are late strikes, re-strikes and concoctions. These will be listed as a separate catalogue later.

a. Tokens struck in London



V.169 Penny, nd.

Obv.A: At centre a kangaroo and emu facing each other; in small letters on left and right side of the exergue, **W.J.TAYLOR LONDON**; border of dots.

Rev.1: At centre within a line circle, **ONE / PENNY**; above, **ADVANCE AUSTRALIA**; below three crosses; border of dots.

b. Tokens struck Melbourne at the 'Kangaroo Office'



Obv.A



Obv.B



Rev.I

V.170 Halfpenny nd. (1854-57)

Obv.A: At centre a Kangaroo facing right; above, **MELBOURNE.**; in exergue in small letters, **W.J.TAYLOR MEDALLIST / TO THE GREAT / EXHIBITION / LONDON / 1851**; border of dots. A number of identical dies with this design were brought to Melbourne. They can be differentiated only by different points of corrosion suffered on the journey out. More work is needed, the most common points of corrosion are: V.170a in the field near 03; V.170b between the letters LB of MELBOURNE.

Rev.I: At centre the figure Australia seated left holding an olive branch and a wand; above, **AUSTRALIA**; border of dots. At least six identical dies of this type were brought to Melbourne. They can be differentiated only by different points of corrosion suffered on the journey out.

V.171 Halfpenny, nd (1854-55)

Obv.B: Legend in ten lines, **PIECES OF 1/4, 1/2, 1 & 2 OZ / PURE / AUSTRALIAN / GOLD / ISSUED AT THE / KANGAROO OFFICE / PORT PHILLIP / NATIVE / GOLD / EXCHANGED / ON THE BEST TERMS**; the centring dot of the die lies below the line **ISSUED AT THE**; border of dots

Rev.I: Struck from the same reverse die as V.170

Note: The V.171 type was restruck by Stokes in about 1918. A second obverse die also occurs in late striking. The original strikes are on thin flans and weigh about 7.6 g. The re-strikes weigh about 12 g.

Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.169	571	245/1
V.170	573	246
V.171	782	R.63

**MELBOURNE**

**THOMAS, T.W. & Co.**

This token is one of the few struck by Reginald Scaife at the Kangaroo Office.

The variety with ornamental letters described by Andrews (And.577 = Heyde 249/1) does not exist. It is based upon a miss-strike now in the Museum of Victoria. Such of the striking as has occurred is weak and the bases of the letters have not filled properly giving the impression of ornamental lettering. Late striking in copper and squeezes in lead are also known.



The average weight of the tokens is about 8.5 g. The reverse die cracked from the rim through the A to the C of CHARLES.

V.172 Halfpenny, nd. (1854)

Obv.A: At centre, **T.W.THOMAS & CO / GROCER / \* MELBOURNE \***; the first and last lines are curved; the word GROCER 17.5 mm.; border of dots.

Rev.: At centre, **SIR / CHARLES / HOTHAM / 22D JUNE / 1854**; around, **IN COMMEMORATION OF THE LANDING \***; the words CHARLES 15.9 mm and HOTHAM 17.8 mm; border of 112 dots.

Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.172	576	249/2

## MELBOURNE THRALE & CROSS

This is one of the few tokens struck by Reginald Scaife at the Kangaroo Office. It was struck between 1854 and 1857 with the obverse being combined with the two stock reverses Scaife brought from London. Thrale and Cross' store may have been close to Scaife's home which was in North Melbourne.



Obv.A



Rev.1



Rev.2

V.173 Halfpenny, nd (1854-57)

Obv. A : At centre, **FAMILY / GROCERY / & / EGG POWDER / STORE**; curved above, **.THRALE & CROSS.**; curved below, **HOWARD ST NORTH MELBOURNE**; the words EGG POWDER 18.8 mm. and STORE 10.1 mm.; border of 160 mm.

Rev. 1 : Scaife's stock Kangaroo, manufactured by W.J.Taylor in London. At centre a Kangaroo; above, **MELBOURNE**; in exergue, **W.J.TAYLOR MEDALLIST / TO THE GREAT / EXHIBITION / 1851.**

V.174 Halfpenny, nd (1854-57)

Obv.A: Struck from the same obverse die as V.173.

Rev.2: Scaife's stock Australia, manufactured by W.J.Taylor in London. At centre a seated female figure holding olive branch and wand; above, **AUSTRALIA.**

Note: There appear to be a number of reverse dies involved in this production. However, these stock dies were mass produced in London and the only way to tell them apart seems to be variation in the position of corrosion pitting on their working surfaces. This corrosion seems to have occurred on the journey to Australia. The original tokens have an average weight of about 8.0 g.

Concordance

No	And.	Heyde
V.173	584	253
V.174	585	254

## MELBOURNE WARBURTON, T.

Warburton, who advertised in the 1862 Melbourne Directory as a galvanised iron spout maker, employed Stokes to strike his tokens. Three obverse dies were needed to compete the issue. The first cracked badly on the working surface despite being employed with Stokes' new thick flans (introduced to extend die life). This appears to have occurred very soon after striking began as tokens from this die are much less common than the other two. All Warburton's tokens were struck with Stokes stock reverses. Seven original types occur, an additional two varieties listed by Andrews and repeated by Heyde with the rider NS (A.599 = Heyde 260/2 and A.601 = Heyde 263/3) were incorrectly reported and do not occur.

Quick identification of the obverse dies can be made:

- If there is no stop after ST it is obverse C
- If there is a stop after ST. then measure WEST, if 11.0 mm it is Obverse B, if 11.8 mm it is obverse A which is sometimes cracked down the left side through C, N, W, T, B, I.



Obv.A



Obv.B



Obv.C

V.175a Penny, 1862 (heavy flan, c. 18g.)

Obv. A : At centre within line circle, **T.WARBURTON / 11 / LITTLE BOURKE ST. / WEST**; around, **IRON & ZINC SPOUTING WORKS : MELBOURNE** ; stop after ST; U of **WARBURTON** to U of **SPOUTING**; the words **LITTLE** 14.9 mm. and **WEST** 11.8 mm.; the right stroke of the W of **WEST** ends in a curve not a serif; border of 119 dots.

Rev.1: Stokes stock Emu 1.

V.175b Penny, 1862 (medium flan, c. 13.5 g.)

Obv. A: Struck with the same obv. die as V.175a.

Rev. 1: Struck with the same rev. die as V.175a.

V.176 Penny, 1862 (die axis 06)

Obv.B: Similar to obverse A with the stop after ST. but the U slightly to right of the U; **LITTLE** 15.0 mm. **WEST** 11.0 mm.; the letter W of **WEST** has serifs; border of 122 dots.

Rev.2: Stokes stock Sheaf 1.

V.177 Penny, 1862 (die axis 12)

Obv.B: Struck with the same obverse die as V.176.

Rev.3: Stokes stock Arms 6.

V.178 Penny, 1862 (die axis 06)

Obv.C: Similar to obverse A but no stop after ST; U of **WARBURTON** to T of **SPOUTING**; the words **LITTLE** 14.9 mm. and **WEST** 11.7 mm.; border of 118 dots.

Rev.1: Stokes stock Emu 1.

V.179 Penny, 1862 (die axis 06)

Obv.C: struck with the same obverse die as V.178.

Rev.4: Stokes stock Vine 1.

V.180 Penny, 1862

Obv.C: struck with the same obverse die as V.178.

Rev.5: Stokes stock Vine 2.

V.181 Penny, 1862

Obv.C: struck with the same obverse die as V.178.

Rev.2: Stokes stock Sheaf 1.

Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde	No.	And.	Heyde
V.175a/b	602	260/3	V.169	595	261/1
V.176	600	263/2	V.180	596	261/2
V.177	598	262	V.181	597	263/1
V.178	594	260/1			

## MELBOURNE

### WARNOCK BROS.

In the past, the Warnock Brothers tokens were thought to have been struck in London by W.J.Taylor. However the reverse die form is now associated with Heaton and Sons, Birmingham. It is possible that Heaton's made the dies and the tokens were struck by Taylor, but more work is needed to establish exactly where these tokens were manufactured.

On the halfpenny obverse the A of MALDON is over an E incorrectly entered by the engraver. This die cracked between AL of MALDON. The 1863 penny dies clashed so that, on well preserved examples of the token, the date 1863 in mirror image can be seen around the letters MAL. The M of Melbourne is re-entered.

Heyde 265/2 proposes a second obverse die for the 1863 penny with 2 mm. + between the stop and M. This is the gap on the 1861 penny. Heyde's rarity R2 when the type cannot be confirmed, which is also the rarity for the 1861 penny, further suggests this entry was an error.



Obv.A



Obv.B



Obv.C



Rev.1



Rev.2



Rev.3

V.172 Penny, 1861 (34 mm. dia.)

Obv.A: Justice seated left on a bale; curved above, **WARNOCK BROS. MELBOURNE** &; in exergue, **MALDON**; stop below S to M of MELBOURNE 2.2 mm.; W to sea 2.0 mm., & to sea 2 mm.; border of 134 dots.

Rev.1: At centre Australian Arms supported by Emu and Kangaroo; above, **PEACE & PLENTY**; with 9.1 mm. between E and P; below, 1861; border of 135 dots.

V.183 Halfpenny, 1861 (28 mm. dia.)

Obv.B: Similar to obverse A but stop to M 2.0 mm.; W to sea 4.0 mm.; & to sea 4.0 mm.; border of 129 dots.

Rev.2: Similar to reverse 1 but E to P 4.8 mm.; border of 133 dots.

V.184 Penny, 1863 (31 mm. dia.)

Obv.C: Similar to obverse A but stop to M 0.9 mm.; W to sea 5.0 mm.; E to sea 5.5 mm.; there is no '&' after MELBOURNE; border of 150 denticles.

Rev.3: Similar to reverse 1 but below 1863; E to P 4.4 mm.; border of 142 dots.

#### Concordance

No	And.	Heyde
V.182	603	264
V.183	604	266
V.184	605	265/1

#### MELBOURNE

##### ANONYMOUS – PEACE & PLENTY

These tokens were struck by Heaton & Sons in Birmingham. The obverse dies were manufactured by the technique of hubbing and so are almost identical. Those that can be singled out can only be recognised after they cracked – by the different positions of the die cracks. The reverse dies apparently had their legends added after the pictorial element was hubbed onto the dies. Minor variation therefore exists in the exact position of the letters. More work is required before the die structure of this very large series can be fully understood. As such the cataloguing technique employed here differs from the standard format.

Obverse type : At centre, Australian Arms with **ADVANCE AUSTRALIA** on the scroll below; curved above, **PEACE & PLENTY**; border of dots.

Reverse type : At centre Justice seated left on bale; above, **MELBOURNE VICTORIA**; in exergue the date; border of dots.

Table of obverse die variations

	E to P	Dots	Other
Obverse A :	6.8 mm.	135	—
Obverse B :	6.8 mm.	135	die crack to &
Obverse C :	6.8 mm.	135	die crack P of PLENTY to emu
Obverse D :	6.8 mm.	136	P to Emu 0.2 mm.
Obverse E :	6.5 mm.	135	P to emu 0.8 mm.

Table of reverse die variations

	Date	E to V	M to sea	A to sea	Dots
Reverse 1 :	1858	5.4 mm.	4.0 mm	3.0 mm.	134
Reverse 2 :	1858	5.1 mm.	4.0 mm.	3.5 mm.	135
Reverse 3 :	1858	4.8 mm.	4.5 mm.	3.5 mm.	135
Reverse 4 :	1858	4.2 mm.	5.1 mm.	5.5 mm.	135
Reverse 5 :	1858	?	4.5 mm.	4.0 mm.	?
Reverse 6 :	1859	—	—	—	136



#### Catalogue and concordance

No. Dies And. Heyde  
Dated 1858

V.185a	A/1	650	200/1
V.185b	A/2	651	200/2
V.185c	A/3	652	200/3
V.185d	B/2	651	200/2
V.185e	C/4	654	200/4
V.185f	C/5	653	—

No. Dies And. Heyde

Dated 1859

V.186a	D/6	655	201/2
V.186b	E/6	656	201/1

Notes : Reverse 1 cracked through the N during the striking of V.185a.

**PORT ALBERT** see Sale and Port Albert

**PORT MELBOURNE** see Sandridge

### **RICHMOND**

#### **BARROWCLOUGH**

This issue was struck by Stokes and employed stock reverse dies. One obverse die was needed and was combined with two Stokes Arms reverses. Both types were also struck on flans weighing about 13.5 g. placing the issue in the 'late' Stokes 1862 basket.

The die axis setting may help quick identification: Arms 3 was set at 6 o'clock and Arms 2 at 12 o'clock on all examples examined in preparing the catalogue.



V.187 Penny, 1862

Obv.: At centre within line circle, **BARROWCLOUGH / 100 / BRIDGE / ROAD**, the name being curved; around above, **BOOKSELLER & STATIONER**; below, \* **RICHMOND** \*; the word **BRIDGE** is 18.0 mm. long; the N and D of **RICHMOND** almost touch; border of 121 dots.

Rev.1: Stokes stock Arms 2.

V.188 Penny, 1862

Obv.: Struck with the same obverse die as V.187.

Rev. Stokes stock Arms 2.

Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.187	29	20/2
V.188	28	20/1

## **RICHMOND RIDLER, R.B.**

This issue was struck by Stokes. It involved a single obverse die combined with three Stokes stock reverses to strike three types. Late striking with two additional stock reverses also occurred. The dies were corroded when the late striking occurred.



V.189 Penny, 1862

Obv.: At centre within line circle, **R.B.RIDLER / 187 / BRIDGE / ROAD / RICHMOND**; around, **WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTCHER**; the word BRIDGE is 18.1 mm. long; the O of RICHMOND is re-entered; border of 118 dots.

Rev. Stokes stock Arms 6.

V.190 Penny, 1862

Obv.: Struck with the same obverse die as V.189.

Rev.: Stokes stock Emu 1.

V.191 Penny 1862

Obv.: Struck with the same obverse die as V.189.

Rev.: Stokes stock Emu 2.

Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.189	453	215
V.190	454	216
V.191	456	217

## **SALE**

### **DAVEY, JAS & CO.**

This issue was struck by Stokes on medium weight flans and as such belongs with their 'late' 1862 issues. Davey's obverse was not involved in later striking.

V.192 Penny, 1862

Obv.: At centre within line circle, **JAS. / DAVEY / & CO / GIPPSLAND / STORE / FOSTER ST. / SALE**; around, **WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRAPERS GROCERS & IMPORTERS**; the word GIPPSLAND 24.0 mm. with a gap of 1.3 mm. between the letters S & L; the letter - touches the line circle; border of 111 dots.

Rev.: Stokes Stock Arms 5.





Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.192	90	53

## SALE

### GIPPSLAND HARDWARE COMPANY

This issue was struck by Stokes and employed two obverse dies combined with one dedicated reverse die and Stokes stock Arms 6. Quick identification of the obverse die is possible:

- If GIPPS LAND is two words it is obverse A
- If GIPPSLAND is one word it is obverse B

Obverse A cracked during the striking of V.193 at the top of the letters IPPS of GIPPS, through the A of LAND and at the base of the letters HA and RE of HARDWARE.

Obverse B sank from the 'r' to HAR of HARDWARE during the original striking, this flaw extended during the later striking. The only original striking examined had the dies set at 12 o'clock. Late striking occur with dies set at both 12 and 6 o'clock.



Obv.A



Obv.B



Rev.1

V.193 Penny, nd (1862)

Obv.A: At centre within line circle diameter 22.0 mm., **PORT / ALBERT / & / SALE**; around, **GIPPS LAND : HARDWARE COMPANY** ;; A space of 2.0 mm between GIPPS and LAND; the word SALE 13.2 mm. long; border of 112 dots.

Rev.1: At centre a plough; above **TRADE & AGRICULTURE**; below in small letters, **T.STOKES.MAKER / 100 COLLINS ST.EAST MELBOURNE**; the words TRADE 12.2 mm and AGRICULTURE 22.8 mm.; border of 113 dots

V.194 Penny, 1862

Obv.A: Struck with the same obverse die as V.193.

Rev: Struck with Stokes stock Arms 6.

V.195 Penny, 1862

Obv.B: Similar to obverse A but line circle 2.5 mm.; space between GIPPS and LAND is only 0.4 mm.; SALE 11.1 mm.

Rev.: Stokes stock Arms 6.

Note: The combination Obv.B/Rev.1 is a late concoction.

# Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.193	146	82
V.194	145	81
V.195	147	R.27 (but original strikes occur)

## SALE

### LEESON, J.D.

Struck by Stokes with the dies set at 6 o'clock. This issue was not involved in the later striking.



#### V.196 Penny, 1862

Obv.A : At centre within line circle, **FANCY / MUSEUM / SALE**; around, **J.D.LEESON : WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER** ;; the word MUSEUM is 21.3 mm.; a small dot in the field between & and J at 6 o'clock; border of 110 dots.

Rev.:Stokes stock Arms 6.

# Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.196	318	145

## SANDHURST: see BENDIGO

### SANDRIDGE (PORT MELBOURNE)

#### COOK, W.C.

This issue was struck by Stokes with the dies set at 12 o'clock and flans weighing about 15 g. It was later restruck with the dies at 6 o'clock on 13 g. flans.



#### V.197 Penny, 1862

Obv.: At centre, **ODD FELLOWS STORE / W.C.COOK / BAY. ST. / SANDRIDGE**; the first and last lines curved; below in small letters, **ORDERS PUNCTUALLY / ATTENDED TO**; a partial line circle extends from the O of ORDERS to the Y of PUNCTUALLY; around above, **SUGAR COMPANIES TREACLE DELIVERED**; the issuers name W.C.COOK 22.2 mm; inner partial circle diameter 24.0 mm.; border of 113 dots.

Rev.: Stokes stock Arms 6.

Concordance		
No.	And.	Heyde
V.197	75	45

## **SOUTH YARRA COPE, THOMAS H.**

This issue was struck by Stokes in 1862 on both heavy and medium weight flans placing the work in the 'intermediate' and 'late' phase of that year's production. The reverse Arms 7 was badly chipped during the striking of V.198 in a number of places: above 1A, above 62, below BOURN and below 10 of 100. This seems to have been the last use made of this die by Stokes. It was replaced with Arms 6 to complete the issue.



### **V.198 Penny, 1862**

Obv.: At centre within line circle, **THOS H.COPE / GENERAL / DRAPER**; around, **GARDNERS CREEK ROAD:SOUTH YARRA**: the line circle diameter 23.0 mm.; the word DRAPER 17.8 mm.; border of 114 dots.

Rev.: Stokes stock Arms 7.

### **V.199a Penny, 1862 (wt. c. 18g.)**

Obv.: Struck with the same obverse die as V.198.

Rev.: Stokes stock Arms 6.

### **V.199b Penny, 1862 (wt. c.15 g.)**

Obv.: Struck with the same obverse die as V.199a.

Rev. Struck with the same reverse die as V.199a

Concordance		
No.	And.	Heyde
V.198	80	47/1
V.199a,b	81	47/2

## **SOUTH YARRA FISHER**

The production of the Fisher tokens is attributed to W.J.Taylor in London on account of the similarity of the reverse to Taylor's stock penny. In 1857 Stokes acquired the Kangaroo Office press from Reginald Scaife. One assumes that this order for halfpence was passed back to London by Scaife in 1856 at which time he was no longer involved in token manufacture. The average weight of tokens is about 7.6 g. The die axis was set at 12 o'clock.



V.200 Halfpenny, 1857

Obv.: Legend in five lines, **FISHER / DRAPER / MARLBOROUGH / HOUSE / GARDINERS CREEK ROAD**; the word DRAPER is 13.0 mm. long; border of 127 dots.

Rev.: At centre a kangaroo and emu; above, **AUSTRALIA**; below, 1857; the word AUSTRALIA is 19.5 mm. long; border of 133 dots.

Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.200	122	70

**STAWELL**

**CROTHERS & CO**

This issue, struck by Stokes, saw the failure of one penny obverse die which chipped below the letters TOREKEE of STOREKEEPERS. This die was replaced. For the penny there were therefore two obverse and one reverse dies used to strike the two types. For the halfpenny no die varieties occur but there is a late uniface strike of obverse C.

Quick identification of the obverse penny dies requires the measurement of the space between the & and C in the company name:

- if it is 1.4 mm. it is obverse A,
- if it is 0.6 mm. it is obverse B.

The halfpenny obverse cracked above the T of TEA on the original strike this becomes an edge chip on the late striking.



Obv.A



Obv.B



Obv.C



Rev.1



Rev.2

V.201 Penny, nd

Obv.A: At centre, **CROTHERS / & CO.**; curved above, **TEA MERCHANTS**; curved below, **& GENERAL STOREKEEPERS**; the space between ' & C ' 1.4 mm.; the G of GENERAL is re-entered; border of 144 dots.

Rev.: At centre, **THE / ORIGINAL / CASH STORE / MAIN ST / STAWELL**; the words THE 87.5 mm. and MAIN ST 13.4 mm.; border of 142 dots.

V.202 Penny, nd

Obv.B: Similar to obverse A but the space ' & C ' 0.6 mm.

Rev.: Struck with the same reverse die as V.201.

V.203 Halfpenny, nd

Obv.C: Similar to obverse A but smaller, the space ' & C ' 1.1 mm.; border of 122 dots.

Rev.2: Similar to reverse 1 but smaller, the word THE is 6.8 mm. and MAIN ST is 7.3 mm.; border of 123 dots.

# Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.201	86	51/1
V.202	87	51/2
V.203	89	52

## WANGARATTA

### DIXON, James

No original strikings are known.



## WARRNAMBOOL

### BATEMAN, WILLIAM JNR., & CO.

This issue was struck by Heaton & Sons in Birmingham.



### V.204 Penny, 1855

Obv.: At centre within a line circle, **VICTORIA**; around within the circle, **WILLIAM BATEMAN JUNR. & CO. . WARRNAMBOOL.**; around inner circle, **IMPORTERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS . 1855 .**; the word **VICTORIA** is 16.2 mm. long; border of dots.

Rev.: Justice standing left; above, **AUSTRALIA**; first A to sea 9.0 mm. last A to sea 8.6 mm.; border of dots.

# Concordance

No	And.	Heyde
V.204	30	21

## WARRNAMBOOL

### JAMIESON, W. W. & Co.

This issue was struck by Heaton & Sons in Birmingham.



V.205 Penny, 1862

Obv.A : At centre in three lines, **W.W.JAMIESON / & CO / STOREKEEPERS**; curved above, **LIEBEG STREET**; curved below, **WARRNAMBOOL**; the word **STOREKEEPERS** is 27.5 mm. long; border of dots.

Rev.1 : Justice standing left; above, **AUSTRALIA**; in exergue, 1862; first A to sea 9.0 mm. last A to sea 8.5 mm.; border of dots.

Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
V.205	299	133

**WILLIAMSTOWN  
MASON & CULLEY**

This token type is a pattern for an issue which was never placed into circulation. Mason and Culley are also reported to have manufactured wooden tokens which were confiscated by the police. Stories relating to the failure of the tokens to circulate suggest they were lost in a shipwreck or thrown into a well being filled in at Williamstown.



VP.3 Penny, nd.

Obv.A: At centre within line circle, **MASON / & / CULLEY**; around, **GENERAL STORE WILLIAMSTOWN**; the word **MASON** is 14.5mm. long; border of dots.

Rev.1 : Victoria seated right holding trident and scales; above, **VICTORIA**; border of dots.

Concordance

No.	And.	Heyde
VP.3	353	R.53

## NOTES