



## The Numismatic Society of South Australia Incorporated

### NEWSLETTER 113 – June 2015.

**Society meetings** are held on the **3<sup>rd</sup> Thursday** of the month, in the Royal Society Room behind the State Library off Kintore Avenue, Adelaide from 7.45 pm. Supper afterwards, visitors welcome. **Postal address** P.O. Box 2183, Kent Town S.A. 5071. Secretary; Barrie Newman, phone (08) 8362 1167 or email [adelaidemint@bigpond.com](mailto:adelaidemint@bigpond.com)

**Newsletter compiled** by Mick Vort-Ronald, primarily from minutes of Society meetings recorded by the Secretary. Contact details for Mick are; phone (08) 8522 4490, P.O. Box 653 Willaston S.A. 5118, email [vortronald@yp-connect.net](mailto:vortronald@yp-connect.net) Mobile as below.

For daytime **information** phone or see Grant Morton at I.S. Wright coin shop, Shop 23 Adelaide Arcade (between Rundle Mall – Grenfell St.) Adelaide, Phone (08) 8223 7603. **After hours** enquiries, Mick Vort-Ronald, (as above) or on mobile at **0417 212 906** on meeting nights for messages etc. Please do not send text, SMS or leave messages on Mick's phones.

Annual membership **subscriptions** are now \$30 for members in Australia and overseas. They can also be paid by **EFT** to 015 590 4981 20308 (ANZ) stating surname and/or postcode.

Members attending meetings **speaking** on various topics are encouraged to provide the secretary with brief **details** of the subjects and examples produced in **writing** on the night or sent by email to the secretary to allow accurate recording in the Society minutes. This will make his task much easier and ensure that correct information is later used in this newsletter for the information of other members and clubs.

**Newsletters** are now being sent via **email** to members who have the capacity to receive them. In this way you get your newsletter quicker and better than the printed version, **AND IN COLOUR**. Please advise Barrie of your email address for future issues. This is more efficient and saves the society money. For those who do not have access to the Internet, or still want **hard copy** in black and white, some copies will still be produced and posted if requested. As a result of sending our emailed newsletters to other clubs in Australia and New Zealand, we are now receiving their emailed newsletters and these are also being forwarded on to our financial members.

**Next meetings 16 July, 20 August, 17 September, 15 October, 23-25 conference**

## **KING HENRY VIII, by Paul J. May 2015.**

Financially, the reign of Henry was a near-disaster. Although he inherited a prosperous economy and he further augmented his royal treasury by seizures of church lands, Henry's heavy spending and long periods of mismanagement damaged the economy.

Henry inherited a vast fortune from his father Henry VII who had, in contrast to his son, been frugal and careful with money. This fortune was estimated to be £1,250,000. Much of this wealth was spent by Henry VIII on maintaining his court and household, including many of the building works he undertook on royal palaces.

Tudor monarchs had to fund all the expenses of government out of their own income. This income came from the Crown lands that Henry owned as well as from customs duties like tonnage and poundage, granted by parliament to the king for life. During Henry's reign the revenues of the Crown remained constant (around £100,000), but were eroded by inflation and rising prices brought about by war. Indeed it was war and Henry's dynastic ambitions in Europe that meant that the surplus he had inherited from his father was exhausted by the mid-1520s. Whereas Henry VII had not involved Parliament in his affairs very much, Henry VIII had to turn to Parliament during his reign for money, in particular for grants of subsidies to fund his wars.

The Dissolution of the Monasteries provided a means to replenish the treasury and as a result the Crown took possession of monastic lands worth £120,000 a year.

The Crown had profited a small amount in 1526 when Wolsey had put England onto a gold, rather than silver, standard, and had debased the currency slightly.

Cromwell debased the currency more significantly, starting in Ireland in 1540. The English pound halved in value against the Flemish pound between 1540 and 1551 as a result. The nominal profit made was significant, helping to bring income and expenditure together, but it had a catastrophic effect on the overall economy of the country. In part, it helped to bring about a period of very high inflation from 1544 onwards.

Debasement meant the reduction of the quality of precious metal in coins. Since the value of Tudor coins was determined by the weight of silver or gold they contained, the "buying power" of the English people was reduced and inflation took hold. Henry became increasingly unpopular. It is thought Henry VIII's nickname "Old Coppernose" derived from the fact that the silver started to rub off parts of the debased coins to reveal the less valuable metal beneath

A merchant would earn wages of £100 per annum

A nobleman would earn wages between £1500 to £3000 per annum

A parson would earn wages of £20 per annum

A carpenter would earn wages of £13 per annum

A labourer would earn wages of £5 - £10 per annum



*King Henry VIII*



*Silver Half groat Henry VIII 1509-1547, first coinage. Struck at the Canterbury mint 1509-1526; Crowned bust right / Coat-of-arms over long cross fourchée. Value back then was 2 Pennies.*



*Silver Groat Henry VIII ENGLAND 1509-1547. First coinage struck at the Tower mint. Struck between 1509-1526 with a crowned bust of Henry VII right, coat-of-arms over long cross fourchée. Value back then was 4 Pennies.*



*Silver Testoon 1509-1547 ENGLAND Henry VIII (32mm, 7.05g). Third coinage Southwark mint: struck 1544-1547. Crowned facing bust / Crowned rose; crowned h R flanking.*

The name testoon derives from the Italian teste, meaning "head" and with reference to the head of the monarch on the coin. Value then was 12 Pennies.

The English testoon was initially valued at one shilling. It is thought that the first of these coins were made from around 1502-1504, during the reign of Henry VII. Three different dies were made and it is thus thought that the coin was actually put into circulation, rather than being a mere pattern. People were in general more concerned with the weight of precious metal in their coins than with the face value.

After the initial testoon of Henry VII, the next testoons were those of the third and "posthumous" coinages of Henry VIII. As I have already stated Henry VIII had debased the coinage - meaning that these coins had a low silver content - and such coins were not popular with the public, who wished for real silver. At some point in the early part of the reign of Edward VI's reign of 1547-1553, the testoon as it was became known as the shilling.



*ENGLAND. TUDOR. Henry VIII 1509-1547. Gold Angel First coinage 1509 (circa 1513) struck in the London mint. Archangel Michael slaying the Dragon / Ship bearing shield and cross, h and rose flanking cross.*

The value fluctuated over time:

- In 1526 during the reign of Henry VIII, it increased to seven shillings and six pence (7s/6d) or 90 pence.
- In 1544, it increased again to eight shillings (8s) or 96 pence.
- In 1550 during the reign of Edward VI it increased to ten shillings (10s) or 120 pence.
- In 1612 during the reign of James I it increased to eleven shillings (11s) or 132 pence.
- In 1619 it decreased to ten shillings (10s) and at that point in time it weighed 70 grains (4.5 grams).

Eventually in 1663 during the reign of Charles II, coinage was replaced with entirely new designs and struck by machine (milled). The standard gold coin became the Guinea.

*Reference; Wikipedia*

[www.coinandbullionpages.com/english-silver-coins/testoon](http://www.coinandbullionpages.com/english-silver-coins/testoon)



**KING EDWARD VII** by Paul J. June 2015.  
Born 12/10/1537, Reign 28/01/1547 to 6/07/1553

As Edward was not of age the country was ruled by the Duke of Somerset. By autumn 1549, his costly wars had lost momentum, the crown faced financial ruin, and riots and rebellions had broken out around the country.

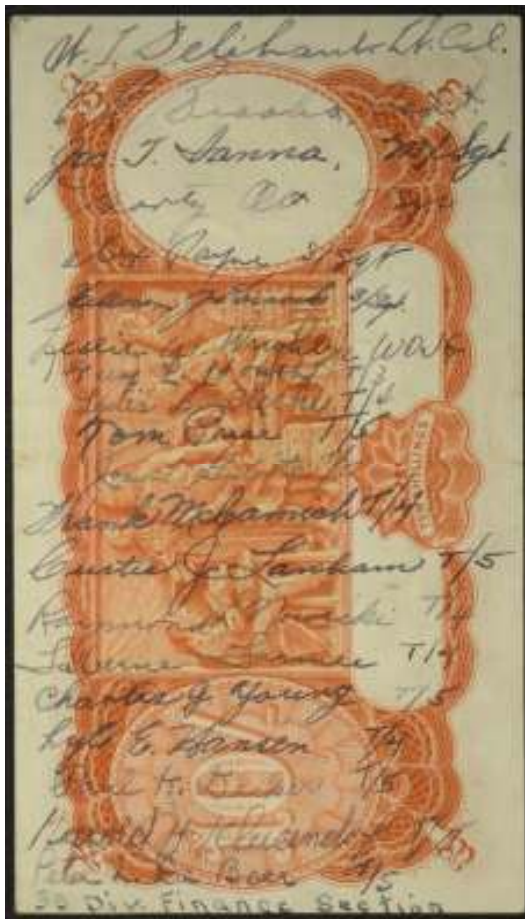
In January 1552 after scheming to overthrow John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, who later became the 1st Duke of Northumberland, the duke of Somerset had his head cut off.

The Earl or Warwick then took charge and the coinage was again debased but this was reversed and new tax reforms improved the economy, but these efforts were not felt until Elizabeth I.

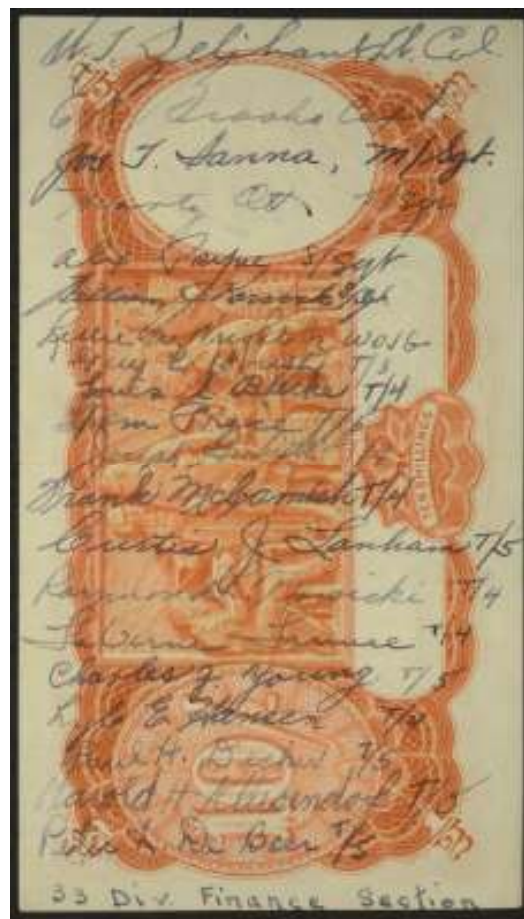


*Silver Shilling Edward VI ENGLAND; 1551 to 1553.*

Obverse: Facing bust rose left & value XII right.  
Reverse: Shield on cross.



R.13 F28 828991.



F28 828657

*A “consecutive pair” of “short snorters” from a talk by Kathryn, May 2015.*

Kathryn showed a) three 1942 Aust 10/- notes with overwriting in ink, each note by same handwriting, recording members of 33 Div Finance Section; b) 1 peso Philippines note with “VICTORY” printed on rev. with date 14.10.45.

## Meeting No. 906, Royal Society Room, Adelaide 16 April 2015

*NAA Conference Adelaide 23-25 October 2015:* arrangements ongoing. Members to provide extracts of papers to Walter Bloom ASAP. *Future Field Visits:* Suggested date for the visit to the Army Museum, Keswick: now Tue 20 or Wed 21 Oct just prior to NAA Conference. The Secretary to check details with Museum.

*Old NSSA records:* Peter L. advised that he would pass on old records to Secretary. [Noted that the State Library could be interested in receiving some of our records].

*Australian Post Card Society Exhibition 2/3 May at Torrens Drill Hall:* members assisting manning NSSA Table.

**NAA Report:** Peter L. reported on the NAA AGM held in Sydney on 27 March: future Journals to be produced as electronic version for members, with a hard copy on demand; Numismatic Association of Victoria will hold next NAA Conference in 2017.

*Australian Postcard Society:* Australian Postcard Society was holding its next exhibition at the Torrens Drill Hall on 2/3 May next. NSSA to have a table.



**Mick** spoke about paper **training banknotes** and showed examples of “notes” used by the Adelaide Casino and Jupiters Casino for the training of staff. He also spoke about the training notes printed by the Reserve Bank of Australia on the silk fibred paper originally intended for five shilling notes in 1946 when the price of silver rose. A large quantity of 5/- notes was printed, but they were never issued. Samples of the \$10 and \$50 denomination training notes were given to those present. These had been supplied to a bank for the purpose of testing their Automatic Teller Machines.

Mick showed examples of the same notes overprinted for the **Royal Australian Army** Pay Corps. These were given to him by the late Mr. Brian **Condon** of the Reserve Bank who was the high ranking Army officer who organised the overprinting. They are very scarce with the overprint, but the scarcest of these notes are those overprinted for students of the Hassel Street School in Victoria, none of which appear to have survived.

At the previous meeting Mick had given to members, **garnets** that had been collected by his great grandfather, Caleb Hoskins in the late 1880s in the McDonnell Ranges (N.T.) during the “**ruby rushes**”. Some more were given to other members and copies of fully paid (£1) and partly paid (15/-) share certificates for the **Hale River Ruby Company** were shown.



Mick also showed a large copper **medallion** for the **Commonwealth Bank** issued for their 80<sup>th</sup> anniversary, featuring the bank logo sometimes referred to as “a Sao biscuit dipped in vegemite.” In his opinion it was one of the least appealing medallions he had ever seen.

**Paul J.** showed a) Australia 2015 silver \$1 coin to commemorate the centenary of landing, **ANZAC Cove**. The 99.9% silver proof coin is limited to 12,500; b) 1899 medallion commemorating the opening of the **Queen Victoria Convalescent Home** in Bristol. Opened by Queen Victoria on November 15th 1899 - with 90 beds for patients from Bristol hospitals, obv. “Victoria Queen & Empress”; c) gold **Henry VII 1485-1509 Angel** (6sh 8d), obv. St. Michael standing both feet on fallen dragon which he is spearing in the mouth, around (mm pheon) HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FR, rev. a ship with a crucifix as a mast from which hangs a shield quartered with the arms of England and France, the cross divides an H and a rose, around, (mm pheon) PER CRVCE TVA SALVA NOS XPE RED (translation: By Thy cross save us Christ our Redeemer); d) Silver Groat 1485 - 1509 Henry VII. (18mm, 2.78 grams) mm inverted anchor. Groat (4d) obv. (mm. halved lis and rose) HENRIC:DI:GRA:REX:ANGL:Z:FRANC' "Henry by the grace of God King of England and France", Facing bust in an ornate polylobe, open crown without arches, rev. (mm. halved lis and rose) POSVI· - DEVM·A - DIVTOR - E·MEVM Posui Deum Adiutorem Meum = "I have made God my helper", inner circle CIVI - TAS: - :LON - DON: (City of London, name of the mint), long cross with three pellets in each angle.

**Paul S.** showed a) copper medallion featuring a crown and Arabic letters – possibly commem visit to England by **Shah of Persia**; b) copper medallion **Punjab Volunteer Rifle Assoc**, obv. “Presented by the Government of India” with soldier and his rifle in field, rev. “Best Shot of the Volunteers Sergt D McDonald 1<sup>st</sup> Punjab Rifles 1900/1904”

**Ray H.** showed a copper set of 5 coins featuring 5 **British monarchs** – Victoria 1837-1901, Edward VII 1901-1910, George V 1910-1936, George VI 1936-1952, Elizabeth 1952-.

**Neil** showed a folder “Presented with compliments of Peapes Pty Ltd 1866-1966 Souvenir Coin Wallet” which included Australian coins – 1/2d to 2/- & 1-50 cents.

Shane showed 1866 silver Bavarian coin – obv. “Baden Scheide-Munz” with coat-of-arms, rev. “3 Kreuzer 1866”.

**Peter L.** showed a) bronze “Resolution” and “Adventure” medallion featuring both ships and wording “Sailed from England March 1772” on the rev. and head of George III on obv. with wording on surround “George III King of Gr. Britain France and Ireland Etc”; b) framed cloth-painted *souvenir/love token* “British War 1899-1902 Trooper C Worrall on Active Service South Africa”; c) 1899-1900 South Africa War Medal with 5 bars on ribbon: “Belfast”, “Diamond Hill”, “Johannesburg”, Orange Free State”, “Cape Colony”, edge engraved “18 Pte G Aiston South Australian MR”.





**Peter F.** showed a) a book on “The **War Memorials of the Adelaide Hills Council 2015**”; b) 3 Children’s **badges** i) a winged seated fairy with castle behind “**CASTLEBANK CHILDREN’S CIRCLE**” bronze and enameled in 6 colours: cream, yellow, pink, mottled red, green and lavender, with brooch pin, probably for girls (28x25mm); ii) a knight in armour on horseback with castle behind “**CASTLEBANK CHILDREN’S CIRCLE**” bronze and enameled in 5 colours: black, yellow, pink, red and green, with crescent buttonhole stud, probably for boys (28x22mm); iii) a standing **Mickey Mouse** in shorts and boots with gloved hands on hips, bronze voided between arms, legs and curled tail, black enamel, brooch pin (20x30mm)



**Barrie** showed aluminium “**dog-tags**” produced by The Adelaide Mint for selling to children attending **Camp Gallipoli** re-enactment campsites where original AIF soldiers trained before going to Egypt for WWI and thence to Gallipoli, as part of the ANZAC commemorative centenary celebrations for 2015.



**Richard** showed a) a **Baltic Medal**, with a ribbon of yellow with green edges obv. young Queen Victoria f.left, “**VICTORIA REGINA**” and rev. “**BALTIC 1854-1855**” with seated Britannia, edge engraved “**W.WEBB GM HMS DRAGON**”. (The Baltic Medal was issued for service in Baltic Sea operations against Russia in the Baltic theatre of the Crimean War 1853-1856); b) a World War I “**Victory**” medal; c) an ANZAC medalet; d) 1930 fake silvered penny; e) an Australia World War I “**Rising Sun**” hat/collar badge.

## Meeting No. 907, Royal Society Room, Adelaide 21 May 2015

*NAA Conference Adelaide 23-25 October 2015:* arrangements ongoing. Members to provide extracts of papers to Walter Bloom ASAP. *Future Field Visits:* The Secretary confirmed date for the visit to the Army Museum, Keswick Wed 21 Oct, just 2 days prior to NAA Conference: 10.30am – 12.30 pm. Cost \$5- per head. If 20 or more attend, then Museum can put on a BBQ lunch , cost \$25- includes visit fee.

*Old NSSA records:* P Lane advised that he would pass on old records to the Secretary.

### Numismatics:

**Neil** showed **RAM unc issues** for 2015: a) Lunar Series, Year of the Goat – \$1 al/bronze coin on a card and 50cent cuni tetra-decagon coin in a cardboard box (both rev. feature goat designs), neither coin will be released into circulation; b) 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Royal Australian Mint – 50cent colour-printed cuni coin on a card (special release for World Money Fair, **Berlin** 2015) and 50cent gold-plated cuni coin on a card, neither coin will be released into circulation; c) **ANZACs Remembered** – set of 14 cuni 20cents commemorative coins on individual cards, placed in a folder, rev. designs feature: World War I, Mateship, Light Horsemen, Home Front, RAN, Remembrance Day, Nurses, Wartime Animals, The Last Post, War Correspondents, Aust Flying Corps, AIF, The Unknown Soldier, Gallipoli Landing, the coins were only available through newspaper promotions around Australia and will not be released into circulation; d) \$2 colour-printed coin featuring a Remembrance design on rev. with the words “Lest We Forget”, 1.5 million coins are being released into circulation.

**Denis** showed 2015 RAM **Baby Proof set** – 5c, 10c, 20c, 50c, \$1, \$2 in box.

**Peter L.** showed an old **cast metal coffin decoration**, featuring Aust flag on pole and wreath of wattle, manufactured by “Webb”, a former Brisbane-based metal casting company (105mm diam, in base-metal), purchased from 2<sup>nd</sup> hand-dealer in Burra.

Shane showed 3 small **French Revolution notes** 1792 and 1793 in v.good condition – 10sol (80mmx80mm), 15sol (80mmx80mm), 50sol (80mmx90mm).

**Paul J.** See article on **Henry VIII**.



**Kathryn** showed a) three “short snorters” See article. Also, Four hard, coloured designed, plastic coins issued in 2014 by **Transdnistria**, a break-away Russian enclave bordering Ukraine and Moldova –10 rouble (28mm 6 sided), 5 rouble (28mm 5 sided), 3 rouble (25mm 4 sided square), 1 rouble (26mm round). These hard plastic coins replaced banknotes of the same denominations. [Note 10 roubles = approx \$A1-]

**Paul S.** showed a large silver medallion (63mm diam, edge 5mm thick, Pinches London) obv. “Presented by the **Turners Company of London** ‘BY FAITH I OBTAIN’” with coat-of-arms topped by a head of armour, rev. “To R.C. **Apton** of the City of London School for Boys as the prize for mechanical drawing” together with names of School Board, with scroll and wreath surround. He then spoke about the grading scales for coins and the various scales applied to coins.



**Barrie** showed a small lapel pin given to him by the widow of a WW2 RAN seaman. It features a heart and anchor in front of a cross, with emblems of the zodiac on the outer surround. He thought it could be a naval representation of a “mother’s pin”.



**Richard** showed two **Greek** silver coins issued by/for generals of Alexander the Great: a) Lysimachos – circa 300BC tetradrachm (30mm, 16.98g, Amphipolis Mint) obv. diademed head of the deified Alexander right, with horn of Ammon, rev. Athena Nikephoros seated left, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear in background; b) Ptolemy I – circa 300BC tetradrachm (14.06g, Alexandra Mint) obv. diademed head of Ptolemy I to right with aegis, rev. eagle to left with closed wings standing on thunderbolt

**Mick** showed his large collection of **Cornish Festival medallions**, as below.



*First medallion in 1975, last in 2009.*

### **CORNISH FESTIVAL MEDALLIONS by Mick, May 2015.**

The 21<sup>st</sup> bi-ennial Cornish Festival is at present underway in the Yorke Peninsula towns of Kadina, Moonta and Wallaroo. Medallions were produced for every Cornish Festival from 1975 to 2009. None were produced for the first festival in 1973, and the series was discontinued after 2009 due to the increased cost of production. The last medallion sold out before the end of the 2009 festival.

When Mick moved to Kadina on 1 October 1988 the design for the 1989 medallion had already been chosen by the coin club members. Mick designed the next 10 medallions from 1991 to 2009 except the back of the 1997 issue. Medallions were produced by firstly the Northern Yorke Peninsula Coin Club and later the Yorke Peninsula Collectables Club (after the amalgamation of the coin club with the Moonta Philatelic Society) in bronze, sterling silver and 9 ct gold. The bronze medallions were for sale to the public and silver and gold for financial members of the club/s who attended a specified minimum total of monthly meetings.

Gold medallions were only produced from 1975 to 1985 with issue totals of 6 reducing to 1 before the practice was discontinued on the grounds of costs. Later, gold plated copper medallions were produced for members. The medallions from 1989 to 2009 were produced by Allan J. Olsen, Adelaide. Mick purchased the first 6 gold medallions from the estate of the first president Leo Baars at an auction in Moonta. The only full set of 10 gold medallions was owned by the late Cyril Norman. In 1998 a gold plated “mule” medallion was produced for coin club members with the smelter scene of the 1997 medal paired with the Bank of South Australia (Banking and Currency Museum building) side of the 1999 medallion. Mick sold his building and moved from Kadina to Willaston (Gawler) in November 2009.

Further reading, *Cornish Festival and Encounter 2002 Medallions* book by Mick 2009. 120pp RRP \$25 post \$4.

#### **Meeting No. 908, Royal Society Room, Adelaide, 18 June 2015**

**Visitor:** David M. **Business Arising from Minutes:** *NAA Conference Adelaide 23-25 October 2015:* Members to register ASAP. *Future Field Visits:* The Secretary confirmed date for the visit to the **Army Museum**, Keswick Wed 21 Oct, just 2 days prior to NAA Conference: 10.30am – 12.30 pm. Cost \$5- per head. If 20 or more attend, then Museum can put on a BBQ lunch , cost \$25- includes visit fee.

A steering committee was formed to consider developing a **website** for the NSSA.

*SA Philatelic Council Stamp Show:* Torrens Parade Ground Drill Hall on 17-18 Oct 2015 . Agreed that the NSSA take a table at this event to cost \$35.



**Peter H.** showed 4 **RAOB** (Ancient Order of Buffalos) lodge jewels: a) Railway Lodge Port Adelaide and William Shakespeare Lodge. Other image is Barrie wearing a lodge sash brought and shown by Paul S.

**Terry** showed 2 **ferry tokens** a) silver plated obv. “Manly Ferry Turnstiles” .  
**Paul J** showed a **Silver Shilling Edward VI ENGLAND**; 1551 to 1553. See article.



**Mark** showed two **1893 World’s Columbian Exposition Chicago** entry tickets.



**David F.** showed a silver plated medallion presented at Philacanakkale 2015, an International Philatelic Exhibition held in Canakkale, **Turkey** 18-24 March 2015.  
**Peter L.** showed two old **printing plates** used for printing company cheque forms.



**Paul S.** showed a) a German silver medallion commemorating the **Battle of Waterloo** 18 Jun 1815 (200 years ago today) featuring rev. British coat-of-arms centred with “Wellington” above and “Waterloo Die 18 jun 1815” below, obv. George III with “Georgius W P Vicem Regis Britanniarum Gerens” surrounding; b) an embroidered orange cloth lodge regalia collar “Loyal Orange Institution” with attachments – bible, star, ladder, Irish harp, cloth tag, tassel, arch above a bible – and embellished with metal warrior on horseback within circle of silver thread embroidery on blue cloth background (manufactured by George Kenning, Glasgow).

**Peter F.** showed a **leather Post Card** (127mm x 88mm) produced by John Reid, Tanners and Leather & Bark Merchants, Adelaide, 1905, obv. “Printed Matter Only” a square for postage stamp, top right, 3 lines for writing below, rev. (at top) “NOT HINGEL I KEL EAT HER” and “We are the largest users and exporters of wattle bark and shall be pleased to receive your season’s stripping at highest market rates, John Reid & Sons Limited, Gresham Street, Adelaide Sept 1905” and, (on the left, blind stamped) “What’ll Bark” and image of dog facing right. [The line at the top in rearranged letters is John Reid’s motto – “Nothings Like Leather”].

**Mick** produced a 508 page book in 2005 **AUSTRALIAN BANKNOTE PEDIGREES** which recorded auction sales and advertising for Australian banknotes from 1972 to 2004 by source, serial number, condition and price. Each year thereafter he issued an annual supplement “**Australian Banknote Sales**”.

In June 2015, following a request, he produced a second edition of the Pedigrees book in two volumes, 410 pages for pre-decimal and 188 pages for decimal notes, collating notes from over 1,000 pages in the ten annual updates. The pre-decimal book also presented the full history from 1972-2014 for the 30 rarest banknotes.

While an annual edition shows current material, it is not until they are combined in a single volume that the whole picture emerges. The new decimal Pedigrees shows that there are many instances of notes appearing unsold in auctions for up to four consecutive years. In those instances it would be reasonable to presume that those notes were either overgraded or overpriced, or both.

It is also interesting to see how the grades of many notes improve over the years and how often the vendors choose different auctions for the same material. Mick gave each member present a free copy of his first annual update book, “**Australian Banknote Serial Number Studies**” for sales in 2005, with 124 pages.

He also showed a new book in colour “**Australian Pre-decimal Federation Banknotes**” by Dr. **David Briggs**, who has produced 16 numismatic books on notes, coins and tokens since August 2013. [briggs1951@bigpond.com](mailto:briggs1951@bigpond.com)



**Richard** showed 4 **silver denarius** coins (all 15mm-18mm): a) Marc Antony 31BC obv. image of Antony, rev. a standard; b) Trajan 98-117BC obv. image of Trajan, rev. image of Roman goddess; c) Julia Domna 193-211AD – the wife of a Roman emperor (dealer’s ticket attached); d) obv. image Antoninus Pius 138-161AD – struck after his death by Marcus Aurelius (minted in Petra, Asia Minor).

**David M.** showed a) 1877 gold sovereign (22mm); b) 1957 sovereign Elizabeth II unc (S4124, KM908).