



## The Numismatic Society of South Australia Incorporated

### NEWSLETTER 114 – September 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. **Web page** [sanumismatics.org.au](http://sanumismatics.org.au)  
Secretary; Barrie Newman, phone (08) 8362 1167 or email [adelaidemint@bigpond.com](mailto:adelaidemint@bigpond.com)

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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. If paying by EFT please advise Mick when doing so.

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.

### **FORWARD DIARY**

- 10-11 Oct. *SA Philatelic Council Stamp & Coin Show*: Torrens Parade Ground Drill Hall. NSSA table
- 15 Oct. General meeting Royal Society room.
- 21 Oct. Visit to Army Museum, Keswick 10.30 am – 12.30 pm.
- 23 Oct. Bourse at NAA Conf. venue 3-5pm. Naval, Military & Air Force Club 111 Hutt St. Adel.
- 24-25 Oct. NAA Conference Hosted by the NSSA, Adelaide at above, cnr. Hutt St. and Angas St.
- 19 Nov. Annual General Meeting, Royal Society room.
- 17 Dec. General meeting Royal Society room. Please bring a plate of food.

## Meeting No. 909, Royal Society Room, Adelaide, 16 July 2015

Meeting Commenced at 7.45pm. Present: 10 members, 8 apologies, 2 visitors.

The Secretary confirmed the 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. The Secretary to advise numbers attending one week prior to visit.

Following a meeting of a steering committee, which prepared a preliminary report and recommended that a website be established for the NSSA, it was moved and passed the **NSSA establish a website**, and register a Domain Name at a cost of \$10-pa plus Hosting Fees of \$14/\$18- per month paid annually. A Domain Name to be registered and that sponsors for fees of \$100/\$200 be sought after the website was established.

*SA Philatelic Council Stamp & Coin Show:* To be held at Torrens Parade Ground Drill Hall on 10-11 Oct 2015. The NSSA will have a table at this event.

Peter L. reported on correspondence he was having with a collector in Port Lincoln who purported to have a George III penny given out by **Matthew Flinders** on his circumnavigation of Aust. Shane, having returned from WA, was re-admitted as a member of the NSSA; and David M. was admitted as a member of the NSSA. Both Carried with acclamation.



Paul J. showed a **Silver Shilling**, ENGLAND. **Philip & Mary**, Philip was on the coin to try and improve his popularity (1554-1558). Evenly worn, toned, decent portrait. Ex Spink, originally purchased 1889, with old ticket. Obv. Busts of Philip and Mary face to face below a crown around, [PH]ILIP ET MARIA D G R ANG FR NEAP PR HISP. Rev. Crowned and garnished oval shield bearing the arms of Spain, England and France; the crown divides the mark of value (double struck), XII (12 pence); around, POSVIMVS DEVM ADIVTOREM NOSTRVM (translation: We have made God our helper). He commented: Lady Jane Grey was a first cousin once removed of Edward VI, and was initially proclaimed queen for 9 days. Mary assembled a force in East Anglia and successfully deposed Jane, who was ultimately beheaded. Mary is remembered for her restoration of Roman Catholicism after the short-lived Protestant reign of her half-brother. During her five-year reign, she had over 280 religious dissenters burned at the stake.

Mary reigned from 1553 to 1558. Philip did not spend much time in England but returned to persuade Mary to support Spain in a renewed war against France. Bad economic legacy from Edward VI's reign and a series of poor harvests due to flooding meant England lacked supplies and finances. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary\\_I\\_of\\_England\\_-\\_cite\\_note-132](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_I_of_England_-_cite_note-132) French forces took Calais, England's sole remaining possession on the European mainland; this was an ideological loss that damaged Mary's prestige.

Despite Mary's marriage to Philip, England did not benefit from Spain's enormously lucrative trade with the New World. Financially, Mary's regime tried to reconcile a modern form of government with correspondingly higher spending; with a medieval system of collecting taxation and dues.

*Reference Museum Victoria and Wikipedia*

A failure to apply new tariffs to new forms of imports meant that a key source of revenue was neglected. English coinage was debased under both Henry VIII and Edward VI. Under Mary's reign plans were drafted for currency reform but they were not implemented until after her death.



Mark showed a **1928 Aust. shilling forgery**. The type was imported in large numbers by three Chinese merchants into Sydney in the early 1930's. It was die struck and minted from good silver that was at least or sometimes better than Sterling. The coins were imported by ship and then exchanged with low denomination notes for larger denomination notes at various banks around NSW. They were only discovered because the tally of silver shillings in banks exceeded the amount that should have been present given coin mintages at the time. The counterfeiters were discovered through some excellent detective work carried out in Sydney that involved **Frank Fahy**, Australia's first official undercover policeman and subject of the book "**The Shadow**" by **Vince Kelly**. The three Chinese were deported in short order. The actual location where the coins were minted was never discovered but it is suspected that they came from Swatow in Kwangtung Province in China. This same city was well known at the time for producing excellent forgeries of other silver coins such as US quarters, Dutch ½ guilders and French francs. [Note: the forgers could have only made a profit of 1d per coin]

The coins can be identified by the spur on the back leg of the emu and the poor representation of the grass at the base of the coat of arms. The coins may also be upset by about 10 degrees but it's hard to say as Mark has only ever seen two.



Kathryn showed an item recently purchased with no idea what it was. After discussion with Mick she contacted Martin Walker who wrote a publication "**The Shilling Violet**" Impressed Duty Stamps of South Australia. It is in fact depicted in his publication and is a **1 1/2d stamp duty die** used from 1938. It is similar (if not the same) as that held in the SA State Records office. It was used to blind emboss cheques on which the stamp duty had been paid. Illustrated is a cheque donated by Mick.





David M. showed two milled silver **Spanish 2 reales** of Carlos III 1701-1714 – possibly produced when Carlos wanted English support to take over Spain.



Peter F. showed an Aust **1938 one shilling** ‘encased’ in a copper collar given to him by the President of the Australian Numismatic Society on his visit to the monthly meeting of the ANS on 13 Jul 2015. The inscription on the copper collar: obv. The Australian Numismatic Society; rev. Established 20<sup>th</sup> February 1913.



Peter L. showed two twentieth century South Australian exhibition medals. One was acquired about five years ago and the other this week. They are both **South Australian Chamber of Manufactures** medals; one struck silver and the other bronze. While the recipients are not the same nor are they related there is a link between the two. One of the recipients of the silver medal was a judge for the bronze medal. The silver example is a regular issue and awarded in 1920 to two men of which one led a very senior role with Holdens and the South Australian Chamber of Manufactures, the other man sadly died a few years after the medal was awarded.

The bronze medal (31mm x 3mm thick) was awarded to a young school girl. Her medal was not awarded at a Chamber exhibition but at a fete in 1934. The reverse is inscribed **Margaret Herd**, Largest Collection S.A. Labels (girls) **Unley School Fete 1934**. The local newspapers recorded the details of the fete, held in March but the reporter called it a ‘Gala Day at Unley Central School’. Exhibits by the pupils included doll’s tea party, dressed dolls, dolls in wool (Margaret Herd was a winner in this section), cakes, bowls, pets, decorated bicycles, and fancy costumes. When it came to ‘Posters and Labels’ exhibits it records that these were jointly judged by the president of the Chamber of Manufactures Mr. Binder and secretary Mr. Winterbottom, (the recipient of the silver medal). The bronze medal must have been engraved shortly after the event as her name appears on the medal.

The year before the fete, Margaret Herd of Parkside became a 'New Friend' of The Mail's Sunshine Club (a children's club to promote readership of the paper and they could submit stories, riddles and poems etc. for publication). A few years later the Herds moved to Port Augusta. In 1940 Margaret completed her education there and was awarded an Education department's Domestic Arts Certificate. In 1951 she married **Ron Lyons** at Port Augusta. What happened to her after marriage is not known.

The 1920 silver medal (50mm x 4mm thick) was awarded for '**original design of a steam engine**'. The recipients were Hugh Montgomery **Longbottom** and Carl Norboy **Tilemann**. When the medal was awarded steam engines were in decline, being replaced by internal combustion engines and electric motors. What had prompted them to focus on old technology is somewhat puzzling and we will probably never know as their papers seemed to have been lost over the years.

Longbottom lived a full life and Tilemann died four years after he won the prize. Longbottom was born in Adelaide in 1892 into an old established Adelaide family; his great-grandfather Reverend William Longbottom, a Wesleyan missionary, arrived in the colony in 1838. H.M. Longbottom started his engineering course in 1916 at the School of Mines and was a first class student. When he completed his course he spent his entire career in the car building industry.

He first worked for Holden's Motor Body Builders Ltd., which had only been established in 1919 and that business in 1931 became known as General Motors Holden. During the Second World War he was in charge of Air Raid Precautions (ARP) at Holden's Woodville plant where some 5,000 were employed in those days. The year after the war he gave an address to the Australian Institute of Industrial Management on aspects of layout and factory design, which indicates he was heavily involved in designing Holden's production line. By the time the first Holden car, the FX model, rolled off the production line in 1948 he held a senior managerial position with the car maker in South Australia. Longbottom worked for Holdens all his working life and died in 1972.

Tilemann was born in 1896 into an Adelaide family of German descent, who had arrived in the colony in 1850. Upon completing his Bachelor of Engineering degree he worked for BHP in Newcastle for a year. He then became an instructor at Latrobe Street Technical College in Melbourne and sadly he died two years later.



Paul S. showed a) a brass "Scratch Tray" item engraved on one side "**Hush 80 Holyrood Rd. Edingurgh**" and on other side "Teddy" (28mm). [Note: Hush is a family-name living at that address]; It is likely to have been a dog tag.

b) 9 carat fob medal, obv. "For highest score off the rifle over 4 stages won by O.H. **Castine 1907**, rev. "Presented to **Watervale** Rifle Club by JG Williams JP"; c) 1897 silver medallion (30mm) obv. early coat-of-arms featuring a kangaroo & emu with "South Australia's Diamond Jubilee Celebrations" on surround, rev. "Presented to OH Castine of G Comp 2<sup>nd</sup> Battallion Adelaide Rifles by Major Castine MP for highest score in company firing 1897".



Mick showed four metal signs: small blue and white **enamel sign** for the Savings Bank of S.A. (in unused condition), which became BankSA (38 x 23 cm); small brass signs for the **Union Bank** of Australia (incorporated in Great Britain) and the **Commercial Bank** of Australia (incorporated in Victoria) (25 x 8 cm); and an as-new brass coat-of-arms for **A. Simpson & Son** (safe) makers, Adelaide (10 x 11 cm).

He also brought an assortment of **night safe wallets** mostly for Bank NSW, CBA and State Bank of Victoria, which were given to those present, and two large cardboard **Bank of Adelaide** interest rate boards which were given to the two ex-Bank of Adelaide members present.

Barrie showed a) 5 vitreous enamel **gold-plated lapel pins** representing miniature colour patches of **World War I AIF** units, produced by The Adelaide Mint; b) gold-plated cuff-links featuring personal coat-of-arms (lion rampant in red) with motto “Sans Varier”, produced by The Adelaide Mint; c) photo of himself manning NSSA stand at the 2015 Adelaide Fringe “Currency” event. See page 12.



Richard showed 5 **Tasmanian Numismatic Society** medallions for Hobart Cup (pewter and bronze), Port Arthur 1977, Cricket and Sydney-Hobart Yacht Race.



## Meeting No. 910, Royal Society Room, Adelaide, 20 August 2015

**Present:** 15 members, 5 apologies.

*Old NSSA records:* Peter L. advised that he would pass on old records to the State Library and that he had 2 filing cabinets which may be purchased by members.

*Development of a website for the NSSA:* Report from Mark. A vote of thanks was passed to him his fine efforts in getting the website up and running.



Mick spoke about **Promissory Notes** of the 1900s and passed around a 1906 note with “do not present” and an ornate 1935 note from D & J Fowler, each with a different impressed 6d stamp; a decimal 1969 note with 10 cent impressed duty; a 1906 letter from a bank about sending back withdrawn notes to the payee and a 1907 letter from a bank advising a dishonoured note.

Promissory Notes were a means of delayed payments for goods or services due on a set date, often three months ahead. They differ from an IOU in that an IOU simply acknowledges a debt without a specific promise to pay, or a cheque which promises to pay on demand. (A new 88-page book on the subject for the 1900s was sent to the printer on 26 August with a RRP of \$28 posted. A previous book on promissory notes in the 1800s is out of print). Mick also showed a plastic **Chatham Islands** \$3 note commemorating the year 2000 with the statement “First to see the sun”, meaning it was one of the first places to welcome the new millennium.



Paul S. showed a) 1912 copper medallion obv. “**Territorial Force Athletic Sports Championships Edinburgh 1912**”, rev. three figures running under a laurel wreath held by Britannia with coat-of-arms above a sitting lion; b) a brass elliptical medallion obv. “**Let Glasgow Flourish**” on a shield with biblical emblems and wording “By the preaching of the Word”, rev. figure of seated Britannia.



David F. showed a) **silver wartime boxing medal** obv. Figure of boxer, below in scroll “Amateur Boxing Association”, rev. words “Wartime Medal” and hallmarks; b) copper medallion with ring at top obv, Australian soldier in slouch hat and words “**Honour to the AIF**”, rev. “EVD Gallipoli France Palestine – ANZAC DAY 1918”.



David M. showed 1819 **Japanese ryo 1 koku** (55% gold, 45% silver) ingot-form used for payment to Samauri.



Peter F. showed a) hand engraved member's badge on Australian or English George VI halfpenny (25mm) obv. “**Ancient Order of Bird Keepers** – engraved bird with backward crest and curved beak “Live and let live” rev. “Brother John **Drummond** Members Badge” bearded head engraved on king's head;



b) 1881 **Adelaide Exhibition** medalet obv. Frontal view of Adelaide Town Hall, rev. Unofficial coat-of-arms (struck and sold by Stokes & Martin at the exhibition – 19mm, holed); c) 1887 Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition souvenir medalet obv. AJIE monogram, rev. Queen Vic veiled coronet head left (23mm holed); d) 1939 **Strathalbyn Centenary** rosette – multicoloured fibre with 4 ribbons and safety pin attached; e) **Scotch College** Athletics award obv. school building on shield in centre, rev. “WON BY” on blank centre surrounded by wreath and words “Athletic Sports”



Peter H. showed an Australian **Warrant Officer's** walking-out **dress uniform** era Vietnam War with ribbons (including the Victoria Cross – note 4 VCs were won in the Vietnam War). Uniform included green lanyard and green parachute wings (Commando) and the two citations awarded by the South Vietnam Govt. and the US Govt.

Terry showed a) 1939 brass two shillings **British West Africa** obv. King George VI, rev. palm tree; b) 1875-1908 **Ching Dynasty** brass coin with square hole.



Neil showed two RAM PNCs – one featuring **Netball** World Cup and the other **Cricket** World Cup 2015 featuring the medallion made from the wood from one of the cricket stumps.



Richard showed a) silver **Oliver Cromwell** medal c1700 (Dassier 38mm); b) silver **Queen Anne** coronation medal 1702 (35mm); c) silver **1604 James I** “Peace” medal with brooch pin (42mm); d) silver **James II** coronation medal 1685 (35mm); e) bronze 1684 Death of **Charles II** (40mm).



**Barrie** showed: Numismatic Association of Victoria **Centenary of Gallipoli** medallion produced by The Adelaide Mint featuring a miniature **Victoria Cross** in dark bronze and purple vitreous enamel ribbon superimposed over a map of Gallipoli. Produced in .999 silver (20) and brown antique bronze (80).

**Meeting No. 911, Royal Society Room, Adelaide, 17 September 2015.**

**Present:** 13 members and visitor Vivien and 7 apologies.

Moved and passed that selected text and illustrations be used in website.

*SA Philatelic Council Stamp & Coin Show:* To be held at Torrens Parade Ground Drill Hall on 10-11 Oct 2015. The NSSA will have a table at this event. *New Member:* Darren admitted to Society.

**Correspondence:** Letter from State Library thanking NSSA for donation of old records.

**NAA Report:** 50 people have so far registered for NAA Conference & Dinner.



**Ray H.** showed 2 American Kennedy half-dollars – 1973 with eagle on obv. & 1976 featuring Independence Hall – 200 Years of Freedom 1776-1976.



**Peter F.** showed a copy of the obverse of an 1887 Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition prize medal – an electroplated shell of the obv. featuring Queen Victoria. The back (rev.) filled with lead with a brass screw embedded for attaching to a display board. Presumably a business had won a “First Order of Merit” medal at the exhibition and fabricated this for attaching to a display of other medals.(75mm).



**Mark** showed a silver plated copper uniface item (25mm diameter, weight 7.3g) It is a facsimile of a 1993 1/2oz platinum Koala coin manufactured by the Perth Mint for their “Portfolio Boards”. This was confirmed by the Perth Mint recently when images of the item were forwarded to their marketing department.

The Portfolio Boards were given to Perth Mint distributors to display the Perth Mint’s range of precious metal bullion coins, gold Kangaroos, platinum Koalas, and silver Kookaburras. The boards included full sized uniface facsimiles of the entire bullion coin range and brochure holders. The facsimile gold Kangaroos were gold plated copper, platinum Koalas silver plated copper, and silver Kangaroos silver plated aluminium. These uniface facsimiles are often for sale from time to time on eBay and in auction houses mis-identified as “uniface trial strikes” or “uniface off metal trial strikes” where in actual fact, they are advertising pieces.



**Paul J.** showed a) Elizabeth I silver Shilling, b) Elizabeth I silver sixpence 1592, c) Elizabeth silver threepence 1581 and d) Elizabeth I silver half Groat 1558. Elizabeth I inherited one of the most debased coinages in history, which damaged trade relations. Elizabeth along with her trusted advisers William Cecil, Thomas Gresham, Elizabeth planned to strengthen the currency. Gresham was put in charge of the program and acted swiftly. Within a year (1560–61) the debased money had been withdrawn, melted down and replaced with newly minted Elizabethan coins of precious metal. The crown even made a healthy profit from the exercise, estimated at £50,000. The restoration of the value of the coinage improved the dealings of English merchants abroad and secured the trust and respect of the City for Elizabeth and her government. The success of this initiative and the maintenance of the integrity of the coinage throughout her reign led to small economic recovery. The confidence that it bred allowed for the expansion in trade and industry that followed. England's long term financial situation was threatened by the lack of any important financial reforms. Elizabeth did not support the idea of raising taxes, as she feared that this would alienate those who she wanted to support her. The rich assessed their own tax contribution; obviously the money remitted did not reflect their true income. The pound in the Elizabethan period would be roughly equivalent to about 400 US dollars at present. There were a small number of milled coins but most were hammered and the strike was generally fine. As a result of general usage most coins from Elizabeth's reign are not of a very high grade.



**Peter L.** showed positive and mirror image of Companhia De Mocambique seals and talked about their usage on postage stamps and share certificates.



**Peter H.** showed 4 French coins: a) 1812 silver 5 francs, b) 1812 gold 20 francs, c) 1812 gold 40 francs, d) 1817 gold 20 francs and 2 English coins: a) 1806 gold 1/3<sup>rd</sup> Guinea, b) 1804 gold 1/2 Guinea  
**Neil** showed a 1945 Adelaide Oval membership Cricket Pass





**Mick** displayed Philippine Japanese Invasion notes endorsed with a JAPWANCAP stamp indicating an attempt to recover value after WW2. They were from a trunk full of such notes in bundles of 100 that were on display in the window of I. S. Wright's shop in Adelaide about 10-15 years ago. All notes show considerable wear indicating a long period of circulation. A bundle of these notes was given to Mick by Grant for display in his museum. An over stamped note was given to each member present at the meeting. On 10 December 1941 Japanese troops landed on [Luzon](#) and overran [Manila](#) on 2 January 1942. The Japanese issued several series of [fiat currency](#). The first issue in 1942 consisted of denominations of 1, 5, 10 and 50 centavos and 1, 5, and 10 Pesos. The next year brought "replacement notes" of the 1, 5 and 10 Pesos while 1944 ushered in a 100 Peso note and soon after an inflationary 500 Pesos note. U.S. troops entered the city on 3 February 1945. After World War II, an organization called "The Japanese War Notes Claimants Association of the Philippines, Inc." (JAPWANCAP) was founded on 8 January 1953. Its purpose was to pressure the Philippine and U.S. governments to redeem or to pay a fraction of the value of the Japanese military issues of currency for the Philippines. The Association held the notes, issued membership certificates, official ID cards and deposit pass books. These certificates were issued for a fee. The Filipino legislature was not interested in pursuing the matter and nothing came of it. In 1967, JAPWANCAP unsuccessfully sued the United States government for reciprocity and lost.

*Source, Wikipedia.*



**Richard** showed a) 449-404BC Athens silver tetradrachm, b) 460BC Gelas silver tetradrachm, c) 460BC Sicily silver tetradrachm.



*Barrie at the Fringe, (p.6)*