



## The Numismatic Society of South Australia Incorporated

### NEWSLETTER 120 – March 2017.

**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)

**NSSA web page -- [sanumismatics.org.au](http://sanumismatics.org.au)**

**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, (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** fall due in November each year, \$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 Treasurer 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 by email.

### ***FORWARD DIARY***

**General meetings, Thursdays – 20 April, 18 May (History month p.12 ), 15 June, 7.45 pm.**  
Please write these dates down in your calendar and/or diary NOW.

## Monthly Meeting No. 927, Royal Society Room, Adelaide, 19 January 2017

**Present:** 17 members, 9 apologies

**Visitor:** [Maisy – 13 weeks old beige labrador guide-dog in training]

Secretary's letter to SA Museum and confirmation from the Museum that the NSSA was recognised as an affiliated body with the Museum and that the NSSA did not need a sponsor to rent the Royal Society Room. It was agreed that the Secretary's letter be attached to the minutes and included on our website.

The **AGM of the NAA** will be held in March and the NAA Biennial Conference would be hosted by the Numismatic Association of Victoria held in Melbourne on 20-22 October 2017.

*New member:* Peter P, of Stepney SA, was duly elected a member of the NSSA.



Mark showed a 1988 \$2 coin which was found by his daughter while noodling rolls of coins obtained from a bank. The obverse of the coin has an impressive planchet flaw across much of the surface. Some other commonly used names for this type of error are lamination flaw or **planchet peel**. Planchet flaws happen when coin metal is being rolled prior to blank manufacture. A gas inclusion, metal impurity, or some metal of low temperature is rolled into the metal leaving an area of inherent weakness where some of the coin metal is only weakly attached to the rest. As the metal is rolled the flaw lengthens and becomes linear in nature as does the associated piece of attached metal.

This coin shown was struck while all the coin metal was present, but at some point after that the planchet flaw has detached from the main part of the coin leaving an essentially linear flaw across the surface of the coin. The flaw on this coin is much larger than you'd typically see and is a good example of the type.



Kathryn showed a coin error known as a '**bottle cap**'. The technical term is a 'die cap' because of its impressive shape (not at all coin-like and doesn't fit neatly into a coin holder). The coin weighs correct for a 5 cent at 2.83g and the cap has a height of 8mm at its tallest. Inside the cap is a perfectly struck echidna and the milled edge has smooched down the cap as the bottle top shape was formed. The top of the cap was once the Queen's portrait but as this is the coin that struck a number of brockage error coins, over the course of striking those errors that design has completely disappeared.

The die cap began as a regular struck coin that failed to eject the coin press and adhered to the (top) hammer die. As the press continued many brockages were struck. With each coin struck the adhered coin extruded into a deeper and deeper cap-like shape until the press was stopped and a Mint worker prised the die cap from the die. She also showed a 1 cent die cap error.



Peter H. showed a) a full-sized replica of a **Victoria Cross** medal, marked “copy”; b) a full-sized authentic replica of a World War 1 or earlier **Prussian** staff officer’s **spiked helmet**.



Helen showed a set of UK 50 pence silver proof coins commemorating the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of **Beatrix Potter** (b.1866, d.1943) struck by the Royal Mint a) Beatrix Potter, b) Jemima Puddle Duck, c) Squirrel Nutkin, d) Mrs Tiggy-Winkle, e) Peter Rabbit.



Michael showed a silver 88BC **Roman denarius of Tateus**. obv. head of Tateus to right, rev. two Roman soldiers facing each other each carrying off a Sabine woman. It was struck during or soon after the ‘Social Wars’ period c90-88BC when Rome was battling an invasion by other Italian tribes which ended when the senators agreed to give them Roman citizenship. Tateus was a presumed king of the Sabines and the events depicted on this coin supposedly relate to the time of Romulus when Rome was mainly a city of males and a religious festival was arranged in which women of the Sabian tribe were invited, whereupon they were set upon by Roman men and carried off. The design was either a punic reference to the Sabines or a depiction of early Roman glories.



Ray showed a British **1889 silver double florin**, obv. Queen Victoria, rev shields of England, Scotland and Ireland. The double florin (4/-) was one of the shortest-lived British coin denominations ever, only being produced during four mint years, between 1887 and 1890. The silver coin weighed 22.6 grams and was 36 millimetres in diameter.

The obverse side of the coin shows a portrait of Queen Victoria wearing a veil, with the inscription “VICTORIA – DEI GRATIA” (Victoria – by the grace of God), while the reverse side shows four cruciform-crowned shields bearing the emblems of England (x2), Scotland and Ireland, with sceptres between the shields, in the style of Charles II’s god coins designed by John Roettiers, the inscription on the reverse reads, “FID DEF BRITT REG date”. The coin acquired the nickname of “Barmaids Grief” due to its similarity to the slightly larger crown coin worth 5 shillings, as neither coin was marked with its denomination and both used an identical portrait of Queen Victoria on the obverse. Unlike the sixpence, Shilling and Florin, this coin was not called in after the decimalization took place in 1971 and remains with the legal tender of 20 pence.



Richard showed a) silver Roman **denarius of Titus** 79-81AD (19mm). Titus only ruled for 2 years; b) silver Roman **denarius of Hadrian** 117-138AD (12mm); c) 1849 Great Britain florin (silver 1/10<sup>th</sup> pound) known as the “Godless Florin” as it didn’t include the words ‘DEI GRATIA’ (by the Grace of God) on the surround and was withdrawn after a few years.



Paul J. showed a) Silver Tetradrachm **SELEUKID KINGS of SYRIA** Seleukos I Nikator. 312-281 BC. (25mm, 16.98 g) Seleukeia II mint Struck circa 296/5-281 BC. Laureate head of Zeus right / Athena in biga (A chariot drawn by more than one animal, usually horses, but sometimes shown on coins being pulled by other creatures such as elephants) of horned elephants right, brandishing spear and shield; monogram to right, Q in exergue (This means the lowest part of the coin on the reverse).

[The Seleukid Empire was one of the four states that came out of Alexander the Great’s empire, but the settlement did not endure and constant warfare amongst the Generals widened their areas of control. Seleukos I was passed over in the initial settlement in 323 BC but he

received the satrapy of Babylon in the second settlement in 320 BC. By the time of his death in 281 BC, Seleukos had expanded his realm to encompass most of Alexander's eastern possessions from Asia Minor to Baktria. The Seleukid Empire expelled the Ptolemies from Palestine and Phoenicia, which was a long-standing area of contention between the two dynasties. However, the most fatal rival of Seleucia was a rising power in the Mediterranean, the Roman Republic. The Seleukid Empire came into conflict with the Romans when they sought to expand into Asia Minor and Greece. After two defeats The Seleukid Empire agreed to the Peace of Apamea in 188 BC, withdrawing from Europe and western Asia Minor and disbanding their navy and elephant force. Finally the Roman general Pompey in 64 BC reduced Syria to a Roman province.] **b)** Silver Tetradrachm ATHENS 287-263 BC. 16.95 grams, 24mm. Typical elongated style of the period. Helmeted head of Athena right (Athena is the goddess of knowledge, purity, arts, crafts, learning, justice and wisdom) Owl standing right, head facing; olive sprig (Athena gave the olive tree to Athens which then became a large exporter of olive oil) and crescent behind. AOE (with most ancient Greek coins, the possessive case was used for the legend, so instead of "Athens" it means "Of the Athenians") [Athens became the leading city of Ancient Greece in the first millennium BC, and its cultural achievements during the 5th century BC laid the foundations of western civilization. About the time that this coin was minted Athens was under siege by King Demetrius I of Macedon. Athens revolted and raised a force among the Athenian citizens, and attacked the Macedonian garrison that had retreated to the fort at the Museum hill. The Macedonians then put Athens under siege. The Athenians sent the philosopher Crates to negotiate with Demetrius. Demetrius received some fortresses in Attica but Athens was freed from a Macedonian garrison. The Intermediate Style Owls are transitional Owls in that they combine design elements from different periods.]



**c)** Menander 160-145 BC Silver Drachm 18mm, 2.47 grams, Diademed and draped bust of king/Athena advancing left, brandishing thunderbolt and holding shield and **d)** Lysias, 145-135 BC. 18mm, 8.73 grams. Portrait of Bearded Herakles/Elephant.



**e)** BAKTRIA, Kingdom of Eucratides I Silver Tetradrachm (170-145 BC) 16.982 grams. Obv: Pith style helmeted head of Eucratides to right ornamented within bull's horn & ear, dotted border. Rev: The Dioskouroi (In Greek and Roman mythology, Castor and Pollux were

twin brothers, together known as the Dioskouroi. When Castor was killed, Pollux asked Zeus to let him share his own immortality with his twin to keep them together, and they were transformed into the constellation Gemini) on horseback prancing to right, each holding spear & palm, to right a monogram **\*\*DFI\*\*** in exergue **\*\*Eukratidou\*\*** around above **\*\*Basilews Megalou** ('Great King). [Diodotus, founded the Greco-Bactrian Kingdom when he seceded from the Seleucid Empire around 250 BC and became King Diodotus I of Bactria. Bactria had contact with the Han Empire, the Indian Subcontinent and formed the beginning of the Silk Road. Eucratides the Great seized the throne by force, and ruled for about 25 years before being murdered by his own son. It appears that Baktria reached a peak of prosperity and grandeur under his rule. Eucratides issued the largest surviving gold coin struck in antiquity. When the Afghan central bank was established in 1939, it adopted this reverse design of the Tetradrachm as its seal, and it still appears on current Afghan banknotes despite the well-known Islamic aversion to pagan imagery. Having become master of Bactria, Eucratides also conquered the western parts of the Indo-Greek kingdom. Numismatic evidence suggests that Eucratides I was a contemporary of the Indo-Greek kings Apollodotus I, Antimachus II and Menander I. In any case, Eucratides' advances into India are proved by his abundant bilingual coinage. In the west the Parthian king Mithradates I attacked Eucratides; the city of Herat fell in 167 BC.]



**David M.** showed a Sydney Mint 1871 gold sovereign (EF) from the wreck of the “Douro”, an English mail ship which sank off the coast of Portugal in the Bay of Biscay on 2 Apr 1882.



**Peter L.** showed a 1945 Morotai bracelet with 1944 ‘S’ San Francisco Mint Australian sixpences and three-pences. The centre piece, made of aluminium, depicts palm trees and an Indonesian house.[The Battle of Morotai Island in the Netherlands East Indies began on 15 September 1944 and continued until the end of the war in August 1945. It was a joint American and Australian invasion and while the Japanese were still fighting until the war ended two major airfields were being used within three months of Allied landing on the island. These and other base facilities played an important role in the Liberation of the

Philippines. The island's base facilities were further expanded in 1945 to support the Australian led Borneo Campaign. When Japan surrendered there were about 660 Japanese on Morotai. Private Teruo Nakamura, the last confirmed Japanese held out on Morotai or elsewhere, was captured by Indonesian Air Force personnel on 18 December 1974.]



**Mick** gave an illustrated talk about the 18 Cornish Festival medallions issued by the NYP Coin Club/YP Collectables Club from 1975 to 2009 and showed the book that he had written about them. Medallions from 1991 to 2009 featured his designs while he was president of the club/s.

**Barrie** showed old Australian army items – rifle pull through, ammunition clip, belt buckles, “AUSTRALIA” epaulette insignia.

**Neil** showed a 1983 Cornish Festival medallion issued in gilding metal by NYP Coin Club.

### **Monthly Meeting No. 928, Royal Society Room, Adelaide, 16 February 2017**

**Present:** 13 members, 13 apologies, visitor G.N.

**SA History Month May 2017:** The Secretary advised that he had registered our May 2017 meeting, with Peter L. as our Guest Speaker, with the organizers of SA History Week activities. He advised that our application enables us to be a recognised activity and published in the main History Week programme and he did not recommend any additional advertising costs be incurred. It was agreed that an article be sent to CAB to promote the activity. The meeting recommended that this meeting should be conducted as a normal meeting format, so that visitors could see how the NSSA was run, with a “show and tell”, however, Peter would be the principal speaker talking on the early history of the Art Gallery of South Australia for approx 10 minutes.

It was proposed that this year's **Coin Show** be held at the Torrens Parade Ground Drill Hall on 4-5 November 2017 subject to availability. David F. advised that he would check with the Drill Hall. A Sub-Committee comprising 7 members was nominated.

**New member:** Gerhard N. of Kidman Park SA, was duly elected a member of the NSSA.

**Election of Fellow:** It was moved David R., who had been a Past President and also Editor of the NSSA Journal for many years as well as being a valued and long serving member of the NSSA be appointed a Fellow of the NSSA. Carried with acclamation.



**Peter H.** showed a) 2017 Aust 1oz .999silver proof Kangaroo series; b) a replica of US Congressional Medal of Honour.



**Kathryn** showed a crude World War 1 identity disk made from a skimmed Queen Victoria Penny. Holed and engraved on the reverse “2973 E.J. STANLEY 7<sup>TH</sup>. 57<sup>TH</sup>. A.I.F. R.C.”. Made out to Edmund John (or Joe) Stanley, born circa 1890 and born in either Victoria or NSW. He enlisted in 1916 and shipped to France where he was taken on strength of the 57th Battalion. During his time in France he went AWL several times and was subject to courts martial at least twice because of it. He received a 9 month prison sentence that was commuted after just four months. At the end of the war he went AWL again for two months before being found and imprisoned again and finally shipped back to Australia in 1919. When the ship made landfall in Adelaide he went AWL again and was not pursued and was discharged from service.

Stanley's medals were not issued due to the poor nature of his service. His record includes letters from him to the authorities asking for his medals on 5 separate occasions and being denied each time. He also asks for his certificate of discharge several times as he either has lost his copy or, on two occasions, lost it in a fire. In his letters his middle name sometimes is Joe and others times John and his date of birth varies from 1885 to 1894. Searching newspapers of the period indicates he was most likely an abusive alcoholic with reports of his crimes of theft, being publicly drunk, and beating his wife in public. All of these reports are in and around the NSW Riverina and around Echuca in Victoria.

One can only imagine that his middle name, place of birth, and age were not certain to him perhaps due to his alcoholism or other illness or due to a poor up-bringing. The last record found for Edmund is a note of his gravesite in Echuca where he was buried in 1962. There is no record of any children and it appears that his wife pre-deceased him by some years. This ID disk is a sad memento of what was clearly a troubled man. **Vicki** showed a decorative jewel box.



**David F.** showed various Kangaroo Island commemorative medallions a) Cape du Couedic Lighthouse, b) National Parks & Wildlife, c) Emu Ridge Euclyptus, d) Emu Ridge Distillery.





**Helen** showed a) a set of four Aust \$1- proof coins commemorating the Centenary of the Trans-Australia Railway with mintmarks “B”, “C”, “M”, and “S” together with a \$1- silver proof and a \$10 gold proof; b) Aust 50 cents coin featuring Richie Benaud 1930-2015.



**A member** showed a League of Youth of Australia badge: A lyre bird standing on a map of Australia, crossed wattle and gum sprigs below; around rim: LEAGUE OF YOUTH OF AUSTRALIA. Rev: STOKES/ MELB, PRESENTED BY/ S.B. MYER (graffiti: A G). Stamped on a crescent shaped buttonhole lug: STOKES & SONS/ MELB. Gilt bronze, white and dark blue enamel, 24.5 x 26.5mm.

The League of Youth of Australia was founded for the protection and preservation of the flora and fauna of Australia, and for the development of ideals of citizenship in the minds of young Australians. It was founded in 1933 by Ambrose Pratt, who was president of the Royal Zoological and Acclimatization Society from 1921 to 1936, then became vice-chairman of the Zoological Board of Victoria. The League’s philosophy and aims and its constitution and by-laws were published in a sixty-four page publication in Melbourne, August 1935. The document gives a long report on denuded forests in Australia and around the world and theories of why forests are important to the ecology and hence to our wellbeing, and finally lists legally protected fauna and flora (probably relating to Victoria).

President of the League’s council was the director of Education of Victoria, while Deputy President and General Secretary were also members of the Education Department. Indeed, the League’s intended program of education was to be implemented largely through activities in school classrooms and from there carried through into adult life by senior students.

Two types of badges were issued: 1) the badge of membership, and 2) the badge of authority (unfortunately we have only the image of the one badge and no descriptions, and so are unable to say which type is ours). The badge of authority entitled the wearer to be called a League ranger, and conferred on them the “continual duty to encourage and stimulate general interest in nature and in the literature and art arising from the study of nature.” They were also under the obligation to admonish and warn offenders against natural resources and if necessary, officially report them.

Before his death in 1934, Sidney B. Myer, Russian born merchant and philanthropist, supported the League’s cause by presenting the first 10,000 badges (advertising his gift with the inscription on the badge reverse: “Presented by S.B. Myer”).

Adelaide Office  
Mem. 31/6/4  
 Sd. £ 03519. 06070.  
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**Mick** talked about Private banks banknotes - From 1817 to 1910 private banks in Australia issued their own banknotes, which were interchangeable between banks. Country branches in South Australia in the mid-1880s that had received notes of other banks sent them each Friday to their Head Office in Adelaide for exchanging with the relevant banks. Before doing so, they listed the serial numbers of the individual notes in a ledger. £1 and £5 notes were the most common, but occasionally there were £10, £20 and rarely £50 notes.

In S.A. most of the notes received by the E S & A Chartered Bank were from the Bank of South Australia, but there were also notes from the Bank of Australasia, The Bank of Adelaide, Bank of NSW, Union Bank, Commercial Bank of Australia and the occasional one from the Town and Country Bank, which later failed (in 1886).

One 1883 entry showed 4 x £5, 4 x £10 and 6 x £20 notes from the Bank of South Australia. One each for the CBA and Union, two for ES&A and three for The Bank of Adelaide. Mick donated actual 1880s ledger pages with lists of note numbers to members present.



He also showed examples of possible “Secret Codes” which had been alleged to be on some Hay Internment Camp notes. Some members thought they could see some numbers or figures on some of the illustrations. A new edition of his book on *Hay Internment Camp Notes and War Savings Certificates* will be published in March with this suggestion and there will be an article in CAB in due course.



Mick also showed a Bank of NSW bank cheque made out for 2 guineas in 1961 and gave free BNSW cheques and CBA fixed term deposit receipts to each member present. See next page.



**Gerhard** showed a set of US States' quarters which were introduced into US currency between 1999 and 2008.



**Paul S.** showed a) 1862 London Exhibition silver medallion (50mm), b) 1824 Scottish Agricultural Show medallion featuring a plough.



**Neil** showed the latest Royal Australian Mint issues in 2017: a) The six coin uncirculated set titled "Effigy Of An Era". The set contains the 5, 10, 20 and 50 cent and 1 and 2 dollar coins in uncirculated condition. The reverse of all coins have the normal designs of the Echidna, Lyrebird, Platypus, the Coat of Arms, Mob of Kangaroos and the Aboriginal Elder respectively. The obverse of each coin features the Ian Rank-Broadley design of Queen Elizabeth II. This particular set contains an error – a scratch on the obverse of the 20 cent coin from the rim above EL through the back of the Queen's hair to the rim above II.

The scratch occurred after the coin was minted and before the coin was sealed in the set. b) The six coin proof set titled "Effigy Of An Era". The set contains the same coins as the uncirculated set, but in proof quality.



A \$5 note was shown with the face of The Queen rubbed out as evident by the shine on the right side picture in reflected light.

## Meeting No. 929, Royal Society Room, Adelaide, 16 March 2017

**Present:** 14 members, 12 apologies

**Business Arising from Minutes:** *SA History Month May 2017:* It was moved that the timing of Peter's address at the May meeting for SA History Month be changed from 10 minutes to 30 minutes and that his address be highlighted as the main address for the meeting. The President advised that the complete programme of events for SA History Month would be featured in The Advertiser on Sat 8 April.

*Planning for 2017 Coin Show:* Richard advised that the only date available and suitable for this year's Coin Show to be held at the Torrens Parade Ground Drill Hall was **17-19 November 2017** and recommended that this date be agreed upon. He had invited Jim Noble to attend as a Guest speaker. A meeting of the Sub-Committee was planned to be held at 7pm on 20 April, 45 minutes prior to our normal April meeting.

**Correspondence:** Letter from Len H. in Victoria, enclosing payment of subs. for 3 years plus a small donation and Secretary's reply of thanks and best wishes to Len were tabled.

**NAA Report:** The Secretary advised that the **NAA Journal No 27** had been completed and ready for digital copy to be placed on the NAA website. He would notify all members when it is on the web. Due to the support of one of our own members in guaranteeing to purchase 25 printed copies, the NAA had decided that 60 copies would be printed and made available to members at \$30 each. All 60 copies have been subscribed for and expected to be made available before the NAA AGM in Sydney on 27 March. The Secretary to forward the NSSA's Report for the AGM, to be tabled at our next meeting.



Barrie showed a) The **Copernicus Lodge No 246 SA&NT** past master's jewel produced by The Adelaide Mint in Sterling silver, vitreous enameled and gold-plated, featuring the miniature jewels (also produced by The Adelaide Mint in Sterling silver and gold-plated) for each of Freemasonry's three Orders – Craft, Mark and Chapter, affixed to the ribbon. Copernicus Lodge is the only lodge in South Australia which has incorporated the three Orders within its lodge structure; b) bronze medallion produced by The Adelaide Mint for the forthcoming **Melbourne 2017 Stamp & Coin Show** to be held at the Caulfield Racecourse on 30 Mar-2 Apr.



Mick showed an English **1893 half sovereign** mounted on a brass pin as a jewelry item, displaying the veiled head of Queen Victoria, and a proof **English 1981 sovereign and 1980 half sovereign**.



He also showed samples of alluvial **gold** and gold nuggets, and chalcopyrite (copper sulphide) that some people might mistake for natural gold. Two other items shown were a necklace, made of malachite and pearl-shell, that he had made for his wife 50 years ago, and a necklace, made from a meteorite that fell in Argentina in 1576. He also showed a large cut slab of **iron-nickel meteorite** from Namibia showing its internal structure. Also shown was the proof copy of a book of poems by his wife that he had just published as a 136 pp book called “Lyndelle’s Poems” with a RRP of \$25.



A member showed “So-called **trench art**” – a kangaroo, the letter V (victory) and AUSTRALIA fretted from an Australian George VI penny. Silvered bronze, 28 x 28mm, with brooch clasp. The previous owner claimed that he had obtained this badge 25 years ago from the family of a Victorian WWII digger who had fought on the Kokoda Trail in the signals corps; he had made

this badge and given it to his sweetheart at the end of the war.



Paul S. showed a bronze medallion issued to commemorate the Marriage of **Princess Louise** and the **Marquis of Lorne** (63mm, J.S.Wyon). Princess Louise (1848-1939) was the 6<sup>th</sup> child of Queen Victoria and Albert. She married John Sutherland Campbell, Marquis of Lorne, on 21 March 1871 at Windsor Castle.



Helen showed a set of three notes from **Disneyland** each for One Disney Dollar, with consecutive numbers A00522572A, A00522573A, A00522574A.

Michael showed his recent acquisition of *The Oxford Handbook of Greek & Roman Coinage* edited by William E Metcalf (688 pages).



Paul J. showed a) Silver Tetradrachm **PAMPHYLIA**, Side, c200BC 16.236 grams. Obv: Athena (Athena is the goddess of knowledge, purity, arts, crafts, learning, justice and wisdom. She represents intelligence, humility, consciousness, cosmic knowledge, creativity, education, enlightenment, the arts, eloquence and power. She stands for Truth, Justice, and Moral values.) Facing right wearing Corinthian helmet. Rev: Nike (Nike is the goddess of strength, speed, and victory) Advancing to left with wreath **\*\*KLE UC\*\*** (flying Horse) across the field, to left a pomegranate (The pomegranate is a symbolic fruit, signifying beauty, love, marriage, fertility, birth, rebirth, hope and prosperity. Even today, young brides in certain Greek villages, throw pomegranates through the door of their new house, with such a force, that the pomegranate bursts open, scattering the seeds. This ritual is said to ensure a happy marriage and the birth of many children.) **PAMPHYLIA** is located in modern southern Turkey. The first empire to claim this land was the Hittite. Greek migrants then moved into the fertile plain and as a result it then changed hands a few times between Greece and Persia. In recent times the area was controlled by the Ottoman Empire then Turkey.

b) SPAIN. Philip III, 1598-1624. Gold two Escudos struck circa 1610-1620. Seville mint, D assayer. 20mm, 6.73 grams.



c) Heraclius with **Heraclius Constantine**. 610-641. Gold Solidus. (21 mm, 4.44 g). Constantinople mint, 4th officinal. Struck 629-631. Crowned, draped, and cuirassed facing busts of Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine; cross above / Cross potent on three steps. One of the greatest of all Byzantine leaders and the founder of a remarkable dynasty, Heraclius came to power when the Empire seemed on the point of disintegration. The Persians occupied Asia Minor and when they captured Jerusalem, this was a heavy blow to the Christians. The Slavs & Avars continued to ravage the Balkans and even penetrated to the Greek islands. After much re-organization of Byzantine military culture, the great counter-offensive began in 622 and after six years of bitter fighting, with the Emperor often leading his troops in person, a great change had occurred.

The Avars were driven back from Constantinople and their fleet and army annihilated, the Persians were utterly defeated and the Sassanian Empire, the great rival of the Byzantines, lay in ruins. Amidst great rejoicing the Christian cross was restored to Jerusalem. Heraclius, however, lived to see much of his work undone, as the closing years of his reign witnessed the first dynamic expression of Muslim power. Despite some disasters in the later years of his reign, Heraclius marked a turning point in Byzantine history and his work laid the foundation of future greatness.



d) **ROME, Honorius.** AD 393-423. Gold Solidus. (21mm, 4.04 g). Constantinople mint. Struck AD 420-422. Pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing slightly right, holding spear over shoulder and shield / Victory standing left, holding long jewelled cross. Last Western Roman Emperor before the fall of Rome. A weak and ineffectual ruler, spending most of his time at Ravenna, the real power was in the hands of his gifted general Stilicho. When Stilicho was executed in 408 due to a palace intrigue, Rome was helpless before the power of Alaric and the Visigoths and was finally sacked in 410. The ensuing years were a period of recovery for the Western Empire, thanks to the leadership of Constantius III who was raised to the rank of Augustus by Honorius in 421 AD.



e) **1915S Australian HALF sovereign.** These were minted in much smaller numbers than sovereigns and, being smaller coins, are often found in more worn condition, this one isn't.



David F. showed the boxed medallion he was awarded at the **Spring Stampex** 15-18 Feb 2017 of the Association of **British Philatelic Societies** Ltd (ABPS). He was awarded a “gold” in the Postcard Class for his “Strike a Light” display. The medallion features: obv. young Queen Victoria head, rev. silver mail coach. Box is embossed “Universal Philatelic Auctions since 1958 – Unique-Philately Understood”.



Richard showed a) **Anglo-Saxon Mercian type sceatta** (or penny) c700AD (6mm); b) **Constans II 641-668AD Byzantine gold solidus**; c) **Anglo-Saxon styca Eanbald II (Eathelweard) 796-835AD**;



d) **Aethelred II 978-1016AD silver penny** – draped bust left, pallet behind neck, voided long cross with pellet in centre and triple crescent.

Mark showed a **2006 \$2** through circulating bulk obverse rim at about 11 the rim to a point just rolled in ‘cold used in metal casting to not bonded correctly to such as temperature impurities. The ‘cold during the hot rolling of the forming of coin of cold shut to actually fall out after the coin is struck or during the time it was in circulation. In the case of this coin the metal is still well and truly attached. This type of error is more commonly called a rim burr or rim spur. Sometimes it might be called a ‘struck in rim spur (or burr)’. It’s an interesting type of error that is seen relatively often on Australian aluminium bronze coins with the rim spur in place or detached.



**coin** that was found when noodling coins. Close examination of the o’clock shows a spur running from above the Queen’s crown. This is a **shut**. Cold shut is a term that is describe part of the casting that has the surrounding metal due to reasons differences, gas inclusions, or alloy shut’ here was most likely formed the aluminium bronze strip prior to blanks. It’s not unusual for this sort

**Meeting Closed** at 9.11 pm followed by supper.