



The Numismatic Society of South Australia Incorporated

NEWSLETTER 122 – September 2017.

Society meetings are held on the **3rd 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

NSSA web page -- 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 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 October 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 meeting, Thursdays – 19 October, 24 October RAM in Adelaide, AGM 16 November, COIN SHOW 18-19 November, Christmas show 21 December 7.45 pm.

Please write these dates down in your calendar and/or diary NOW.

Meeting No. 933, Royal Society Room, Adelaide, 20 July 2017

Present: 17 members, 8 apologies.

Correspondence: Usual newsletters and catalogues – most societies' newsletters on-sent to members by email, others tabled at the meeting are offered to visitors and members to take. Email to Melissa welcoming her to membership of NSSA.

NAA Report: NAA Conference to be held in Melbourne 20-22 October 2017. The Secretary advised that the Conference medallion would be produced by The Adelaide Mint.

General Business: *New Member:* On-line membership application received from Bob H, a visitor at the June meeting. His numismatic interests – NZ banknotes and NZ pre-decimal coins.

Venue Offer: An offer received from SA Philatelic Council to use their refurbished premises in 22 Gray Court, Adelaide for our monthly meetings. After discussion, it was decided that because of the NSSA's extremely long association with the SA Museum since inception of the NSSA in 1926, the central location of the Royal Society Room behind the State Library in Adelaide, the parking facilities available to us and cheaper rent, the offer from the SA Philatelic Council be declined, with thanks to the SA Philatelic Council.

A member showed four children's badges:



Badge: CSG, COMBAT SUPPORT GROUP, JUNIOR AUXILIARY, with two HONOUR bars. The badge gilt bronze, light blue and dark blue enamel, 25mm with small loop at bottom; reverse stamped SCHLANK & CO (Adelaide); the bars gilt bronze, dark blue enamel, 18mm long. The Combat Support Group provides a range of equipment and personnel support to the RAAF and the Australian Defence Force at the home base and for expeditionary operations. Headquarters of the Group is at the RAAF Base in Amberley, Queensland, with personnel located on every RAAF base around Australia.



Badge: A young girl in body suit in athletic pose; CHELTENHAM GIRLS CLUB, gilt bronze, enameled, acrylic front, 23 x 21mm; reverse, "PARXITE 77", A.J. PARKES, AUST. WIDE. Probably a Victorian or Queensland club focusing on athletics or calisthenics.



Badge: An engine, a girl's handbag and a hand gun; WAKEFIELD EXPRESS CHILDREN'S CORNER. Bronze, 22mm, by F & S B'HAM (Fattorini & Sons). Wakefield is a city in West Yorkshire, England.



Badge: A clock face showing seven minutes past nine; CROYDON TIMES BUNNY CLUB. Silvered bronze, blue enamel, 20mm square, by THOMAS FATTORINI LIMITED, BIRMINGHAM.

Croydon is a large town in south London, England.



Richard showed three **Roman coins**: a) crude cast copper 280BC with boar on both sides and quadron; b) Vespasian 79AD silver denarius with eagle on rev. c) Titus 79-81AD silver denarius with warrior on rev.



Paul J. showed a) Australia 1866 Sydney Mint sovereign, usual contacts & bag marks.
 b) **Roman Republic** (c.241-235 B.C.) - ANONYMOUS SERIES, AE lira. Rome mint, (3.54 grams), Obv. Helmeted head of beardless Mars (the god of war and also an agricultural guardian) to right, dotted border, rev. horse's head to right, ROMA below, sickle behind; c) Carthage Bronze Tanith 250BC, standing horse, head of Tanit who was the chief deity of Carthage (a heavenly goddess of war, a virginal (not married) mother goddess and nurse, as well as a symbol of fertility); d) Carthage Bronze half Tanith 250BC, standing horse, head of Tanit and gave the following exposition;
 During the First Punic war, which lasted 23 years, there were many naval battles notably those of Mylae, Sulci, Tyndaris, and Ecnomus and there were many land campaigns mainly centered on Sicily. The Romans invented the Corvus that allowed their marines to easily board the Carthaginian ships. In one storm off Sicily the Romans lost 90,000 men because the Corvus made their ships unseaworthy during high seas. The Romans eventually got rid of the Corvus when their seamanship improved. The losses during this conflict were staggering; Rome lost 700 ships (in part to bad weather) with an unknown number of crew deaths; Carthage lost 500 ships with an unknown number of crew deaths.[To put this into context, at the Battle of Jutland in the First World War there were 250 ships compared to the 680 at Ecnomus; and the current US Navy fleet has 275 ships].
 In the aftermath of the war, both states were financially exhausted. Corsica, Sardinia and Africa remained Carthaginian, but they had to pay a high war indemnity. Rome's victory was greatly influenced by its persistence. The real reason for Rome's victory was that they attracted private investments in the war effort to fund ships and crews in contrast to the Carthaginian nobility's apparent unwillingness to risk their fortunes for the common war effort. [Imagine our billionaires, today, buying a couple of Destroyers each!].
 The peace terms were: a)Evacuate Sicily; b)Return its prisoners of war without ransom, while paying a heavy ransom of their own; c) Transfer all of the islands between Italy and Carthage to Rome and d) Pay 2,200 talents (66 tons) of silver indemnity in ten annual instalments, plus an additional indemnity of 1,000 talents (30 tons) immediately.



Virginia showed a gold-plated medallion commemorating the 400th anniversary of the birth in 1595, of **Pocahontas**, the favourite daughter of the Chief of the Powhatan Indians of Virginia. As a young girl of about 12 years of age, she was purported to have saved the life of Englishman, Captain John Smith, when he was brought before her father as a prisoner. Some 6 years later she was captured by the English, taken to Jamestown, and while in captivity she was baptised into the Christian faith, took the name of Rebecca and, in 1614 married an Englishman, John Rolfe. This marriage initiated a period of peace between the English and the Powhatans for many years. A year later, she bore a son, Thomas, and in 1616 the Rolfe family traveled to England. Unfortunately, in 1617, as the family was preparing to return to Virginia, Pocahontas became ill and died unexpectedly at Gravesend, where she was buried at the age of 22. Obv. image of Pocahontas "1595-1995", Rev. image of Chief of Powhatans.



Helen showed a) 2017 Eng. Proof Set issued by the Royal Mint – 2 pound, one pound, 50p, 20p, 10p, 5p, 2p, 1p; b) 2017 Eng 5 pound unc. commemorating 1000th anniversary of **Viking conqueror King Canute**; c) London Mint commemorative Cnut (Bluetooth 1024-30) silver penny 1.05gms silver.



Mark showed three **ANZAC day** fund raising badges dating from World War 2. The first was a 38mm circular cardboard badge with pin hole, colour printed and depicting hats from the Royal Australian Navy, the Australian Army, and the Royal Australian Air Force around the edge with the words ANZAC DAY in the centre. The second badge was a round 31mm cardboard badge with pin hole, again colour printed. This badge shows a large red V at the centre on a white background, with portraits of Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin, and Chiang Kai-Shek and around - ANZAC DAY APPEAL above and below and a blue border. The final badge measured 36 x 39mm, was cardboard with a celluloid coating and depicted an Australian Hurricane fighter plane with ANZAC DAY 1943 printed on the fuselage. This badge still had the original pin attached.

These badges were issued by the Returned Sailors, Soldiers, and Airmen Imperial League of Australia (RSSAILA). The RSSAILA became the RSL in 1965.



Kathryn showed a Science Education Award medal in sterling silver encased in a resin block. The medal designed by **Andor Meszaros** in 1960 was made by Stokes and awarded in 1971. The recipient, Ken Mappin (1922-2010), was a schoolmaster and chemistry teacher with a love of Arts most notably at Geelong Grammar School and Scotch College Melbourne. He wrote a Year 11 chemistry textbook that students still use today. The medal's edge is inscribed with "K.J.MAPPIN B. SC., DIP. ED." and "VICTORIA, 1971".



Paul S. showed a) white metal medallion commemorating **Carisbrooke Castle** (36mm, T R Pinches), obv. view of Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight, rev. “Originally Built by the Ancient Britons/Rebuilt by Henry 1st 1125/Enlarged by Qn Elizabeth 1st 1598”; b) silver school prize medal (48mm, A Kirkwood & Son), obv. “Schools under the Board of the **Parish of Scoonie**”, “Awarded to Alexander Wilson 1915 Dux”, rev. Female figure seated with books on her lap.



Peter H. showed a) **United States Army** corporal’s uniform with ribbons – Purple Heart, Vietnam and US Forces Europe series’ etc; b) Australian set of 6 miniature medals including Vietnam and Australian Service medals.



Mick gave an illustrated talk about **moneyboxes**, starting with the old cast iron types depicting buildings and mechanical “banks” such as a dentist pulling out a tooth when a coin is inserted or the blackboy moneyboxes which “ate” the money. [He had one of these as a child, but it was often in pieces because of frequent reclaiming of the coins.]

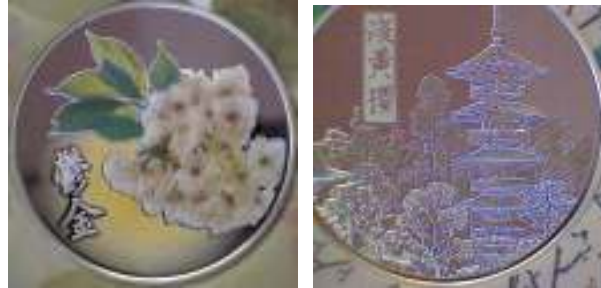
The early bank-issued heavy metal moneyboxes were very solid and could only be opened by the bank. In these and later tin versions a special trap (slot) was included to prevent removal of the coins [though Mick learned from his parents how to get coins out of the tin ones by inserting a knife when they needed cash.]

In later years light-weight plastic moneyboxes evolved and over a period of time there were quite a few varieties. Different football teams were promoted by the State Bank of NSW and the Savings Bank of SA. Moneyboxes from credit unions and building societies were often cheap and simple, but can be much rarer because of their fragile nature and frequent amalgamations. Large novelty moneyboxes were created by Allens Sweets and others and there have been many varieties issued including a whole series of cylinder banknote tins.

Mick showed a selection of different moneyboxes, including some from 80 countries, which had been part of his collection of 2,000 in the Banking and Currency Museum that he closed in 2008. Eleven years ago he published a 300 page book on moneyboxes from banks, credit unions and building societies. The book, which originally sold for \$59 is now reduced to \$30.

Neil showed the latest **RAM 2017 issues**: a) Stuart Devlin Revisiting a Vision – 2 cents commemorative coin in honour of Stuart Devlin, featuring a Kangaroo with Joey, based on one of his original 1966 concepts; b) 75th Anniversary of Sinking of SS Vyner Brooke – 20 cents unc coin commemorating the sinking of SS Vyner Brooke by Japanese on 14 Feb 1942 while evacuating nurses and wounded soldiers from Singapore; c) Sir Jack Brabham – 50 cents coloured unc coin celebrating the career of Sir Jack; d) Lest We Forget - \$2 coloured unc coin with C mintmark and included with a \$1 postage stamp on a PNC featuring a photo of the Third Battle of Ypres. The coins, without the mintmark, have been released into circulation; e) Bananas in Pyjamas 25th Anniversary – 2 coin set of 5 and 20 cents coloured unc coins; f) A War Close to Home – set of 4 \$1- unc coins featuring conflicts close to Australia in 1942 (75 years ago in WWII): Battle of Coral Sea 4-8 May, Sydney Harbour 31 May-1 Jun, Kokoda Track Campaign 22 Jul-13 Nov, Milne Bay 26 Aug-7 Sep; g) Western Front 1917

Battle of Passchendaele – 50cents unc coin commemorating Australian troops participation in the British Offensive known as the 3rd Battle of Ypres in which Australia suffered more than 38,000 casualties; h) Western Front 1917 Battle of Bullecourt – 50 cents unc coin commemorating Australian troops attack on Germany’s Hindenburg Line near village of Bullecourt resulting in capture of Bullecourt.



Barrie showed encased 2017 **Japanese** “Cherry Blossom Viewing” Proof Coin set comprising 500 Yen nickel-brass, 100 Yen cu-ni, 50 Yen cu-ni, 10 Yen bronze, 5 Yen brass and 1 Yen aluminium coins plus a 35mm .925 silver coloured medallion as a centrepiece: obv. ukon cherry tree blossom in full colour, rev. image of ukiyo-e, Tennoji.

Meeting No. 934, Royal Society Room, Adelaide, 17 August 2017

Present: 14 members, 13 apologies.

Melissa was welcomed to her first meeting of the Society and Gerhard welcomed back after travels. *Planning for 2017 Coin Show at Torrens Training Depot 18-19 Nov:* Sub-committee met prior this meeting; 48 tables booked so far; free ad in CAB; need display cabinets; Secretary has finalised dinner venue at the Naval Military & Air Force Club and caterers from Stampex 17, during Show.

Correspondence. Usual newsletters and catalogues – most societies’ newsletters on-sent to members by email, others tabled at the meeting are offered to visitors and members to take.

Get well card to be sent to Janis in hospital.

NAA Report: NAA Conference to be held in Melbourne 20-22 October 2017. The Secretary advised that the Conference medallion would be produced by The Adelaide Mint and that the Reception and Dinner venues had been arranged through the good offices of the Secretary of the NSSA.

Door Prize: August edition of CAB Magazine was won by Richard who donated it to our new member Melissa. *What’s on around Adelaide:* The President advised that he would email members a list of the various collectables and antique shows coming up around Adelaide in the next few months, which may be of interest to members.



Mick showed an individually packaged set of **16 AFL** “Official 2004 AFL Captains medallion series”. Each 35 mm diameter uniface carded medallion with a plastic coloured photo in the centre slips into an elongated album giving the history of the captain. Individual medallions were purchased from the *Advertiser* or *Sunday Mail* to make up the set, which is currently advertised on the internet for between \$45 and \$60 posted. Mick would sell it for \$30. In 2004 Mark Ricciuto was captain of the Crows and Matthew Primus captain of the Magpies.

Mick also showed an image of “Chinese \$100 training notes”, some of which had been fraudulently passed in SA a couple of weeks ago. Similar notes were also passed a year or so beforehand in Darwin. They are available in packs of 50 for under \$10 from a Chinese company in Sydney, which also produces “training notes” in other currencies. While obviously Chinese in good light, they are still capable of deceiving if folded or in poor lighting conditions.



Kathryn showed a 1979 20c that was struck on a **Nepal Rupee planchet**. With a weight of 7.5g it is severely underweight to the 11.3grams a 20 cent should weigh showing strike weakness and fishtailing because the planchet was too small for the coin collar. In 1979 the Royal Australian Mint in Canberra struck 30 million Nepalese rupees and were still manufacturing their own planchets. A wrong planchet was used to strike the Australian 20c shown.



Helen showed a US Kennedy Half Dollar that had been overprinted with a hologram of Donald **Trump**, whose effigy was visible when slightly turning the coin.

Neil showed the latest RAM 2017 coin set issued for Mem Fox’s book “**Possum Magic**” available from Woolworth’s stores.



A member showed a) Lefevre **Kennel Club** membership badge, gilt bronze with purple and lavender enamel, 21 x 21mm, by Olson, Adelaide. The club still exists and is a dog obedience club and a member of “dogs sa”; b) **Gilberton Amateur Swimming Club** membership badge, Season 1922–23, “tinny” with red and blue design on off-white background, 32mm, by Atkinson, Adelaide. *This club used “Gilby”, the Gilberton Swimming Pool, as their club “rooms” from 1915 to 1970. The pool was a section of the River Torrens lined with timber beams on one side, with lawn and changing sheds, near Severn Street, Gilberton. The pool was closed to the public in the 1960s and swimming banned due to the discovery of toxic bacteria in the Torrens.*



Paul S. showed four medallions a) copper/bronze 1937 issued by the **Ice Cream** Association of Great Britain & Ireland “Awarded to Bournemouth Ice Cream Company”, b) silver-plated 1913 issued by Amateur Menagerie Club featuring Nth American Buffalo (or Bison) won by H F Dennis, c) and d) both bronze 1913 and both won by H F Dennis.

Gerhard showed a) **Canada** 2017 set of 12 coins within Maple-Leaf covered binder, b) Tristan Da Cunha 2017 1oz silver proof commemorative coin (Bradford Exchange).



Melissa showed a) 1958 **Mexican** silver 1 peso (edge engraved “Liberty”), b) 1945 US half dollar.



Paul J. showed a) Australia 1870 Sydney Mint sovereign, usual contacts & bag marks, better than average, b) Australia 1919 P George V Sovereign, usual contacts & bag marks, lustre, c) **Roman** Republic after 211 BC Anonymous. Triens, (22mm, 7.51 g). Helmeted head of Minerva (wisdom and strategic warfare) right four pellets below (indicating four unciae, the definition of unciae is the numerical value in Pythagorean Numerology of 8) above prow of galley right, with a Corvus and ROMA above, d) BRUTTIUM, the Brettii. Circa 216-214 BC. AR Drachm (19mm, 4.60 g, 3h). Second Punic War issue. Diademed and draped bust of Nike (goddess who personified victory) right, wearing single-pendant earring and necklace; cornucopia (horn of plenty was a symbol of abundance and nourishment) to left / River god Aisaros standing facing, crowning himself with wreath and holding sceptre; monogram to right.

Second Punic War (218–202 BC)

The Second Punic War was fought between Carthage and the Roman Republic from 218-202 BC (16 years). Hannibal with a relatively small army invaded Italy by crossing the Pyrenees and the Alps in

winter to surprise the Roman army in the north of Italy. Along the way, Hannibal recruited reinforcements from the Celtic tribes who hated Rome. Hannibal lost over half of his men and most of his elephants due to the cold climate. He reached Italy with just 20,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, and a few elephants.

Carthage failed to supply Hannibal with needed reinforcements and Rome sent an army to attack Carthage forcing Hannibal to return and defend it. With a stronger and more experienced army, the Roman commander Scipio was able to defeat Hannibal and conquer Carthage.

Some of the battles in the second Punic war: Trebia, Lake Trasimene, Cannae, Crotona and Zama. The largest battle between the armies was at Cannae where the Romans decided to crush Hannibal with sheer numbers. The Roman army was twice as large as the Carthaginian army and they attacked him head-on. The Carthaginian army lead the Roman army into one of the most famous encirclements in history which lead to the massacre of the Roman army. In the end, over 60,000 Romans, compared to only 6,000 Carthaginians, lay dead. This battle is considered the high point in Hannibal's career.

The Bruttians were located in Southern Italy and were a loose collection of Greek colonies made up of Greek, freed slaves and other people. After the battle of Cannae the Bruttians from southern Italy chose to become allies of Carthage. When the second Punic war ended the Romans punished the Bruttians by not allowing them to hold any position of power even banning them from their army this reduced them to servitude. From this time on the Bruttians as a people disappear from history.

After returning to Africa Hannibal raised a new army of about 45,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry; he then marched inland to Zama away from Carthage to draw Scipio away from the capital. Scipio pursued with about 34,000 infantry and 9,000 cavalry. Hannibal now had a considerably weaker cavalry unit upon which he had depended heavily in his major victories in Italy. This resulted in Hannibal's inability to execute his favourite tactics. In this battle the Roman cavalry quickly routed the Carthaginian cavalry and then attacked the rear of their infantry, similar to Hannibal's strategy in the Battle of Cannae. The result was the slaughter of Hannibal's army. Although Hannibal escaped, 20,000 Carthaginians died and 15,000 became prisoners. The Romans suffered minimal losses numbering around 1,500. Carthage was forced to sue for peace and to accept Scipio's terms. Carthage handed over all warships and elephants, agreed not to make war without permission of Rome, and agreed to pay Rome 10,000 talents over the next 50 years. Carthage was never again a major threat to Rome.



Richard showed a) **League of Health** badge issued to Edna Strickland, Member No 876 (Amor 1930); b) Manly Ferry – Neutral Bay pass No 145 (1930s); c) 1949 medallion – 100 yrs of Australian Tokens featuring one penny token “Don’t take a step back” (Amor) [ANS Qld]; d) 1897 Queen Victoria medallion – Diamond Jubilee; e) 1977 medallion commemorating centenary of “Dump”; f) 1880 copper medallion featuring aboriginal “Ricketty Dick” (NSW)

Meeting No. 935, Royal Society Room, Adelaide, 21 September 2017

Present: 14 members, 12 apologies.

Planning for 2017 Coin Show at Torrens Training Depot 18-19 Nov: Sub-committee met prior to this meeting; 48 tables booked so far; free ad in CAB; need display cabinets; Secretary has finalised dinner venue at the Naval Military & Air Force Club and caterers from Stampex 17, during Show; unavoidable that Christmas Pageant held on same Saturday; volunteers needed for manning boom gate on the Saturday and for manning front desk both days.

The Secretary advised that it had just been announced that our Treasurer, **Mick Vort-Ronald**, had been appointed to the International Bank Note Society’s **Hall of Fame** in the USA. (Received by members with acclamation).

NAA Conference to be held in Melbourne 20-22 October 2017. The Secretary advised that three of our members would be attending, with two presenting papers.

*Speaker for next year’s May **History Month** meeting:* It was agreed that Mick would be the Guest Speaker for this event - topic “Evolution of a **Money Museum**”; Address for 1 hour’s duration with perhaps only one or two other numismatic presentations that could complement Mick’s Address.

Publication of book on Art Gallery of SA’s numismatic collection: Peter L. advised that the book that he had been compiling on AGSA’s numismatic collection titled “The Coin Cabinet – a cultural history of the numismatic collection of the **Art Gallery of South Australia**” was about to be published and that the suggested pledge of \$1000- offered by the NSSA to support this project (see Minutes of 17 Jan 2013) would not be required. Edited by Walter Bloom, the book, which comprises 220 x A4 pages with some 200 images and priced at \$50, will be initially launched at the NAA Conference in Melbourne and subsequently have its SA launch in South Australia in November.



Numismatics: Richard showed 8 tin badges issued for fund-raising purposes during World War I – “For King & Country”, “Nelsons Day”, “Australian Red Cross Appeal”, “Australia Day”, “SA Public Service” etc.



Helen showed a **Bank of England £5 Polymer Note** and gave the following description:

The £5 note, known as a fiver, is a banknote of the pound sterling. It was launched on the 2nd June 2016 and issued on 13th September 2016 by the Bank of England. It is the smallest denomination of the banknotes, 15% smaller, being 125mm in width and 65mm in height. This note replaces the old paper note, issued in 2002, now phased out and ceased to be legal tender after 5th May 2017. These old paper notes are shredded and turned into compost, according to the Bank of England.

The new notes bring updated security, ie see-through window, finely detailed metallic image, coloured border, which changes from purple to green when the note is tilted, silver foil patch, micro-lettering and textured print.

The obverse shows Queen Elizabeth and the reverse **Winston Churchill**, the Prime Minister who not only won the Nobel Prize for literature but one of the greatest statesman of all time.

The first £5 notes were introduced by the Bank of England in 1793, following the £10 note which was introduced in 1759 as a consequence of gold shortage caused by the Seven Year War. The £5 note was introduced, again due to gold shortages, this time caused by the French Revolutionary War and the Napoleonic Wars and was the lowest denomination of notes issued until 1797.

Whilst on the subject of Winston Churchill, she showed a large crown issued in 1965, the year of his death at the age of 90. The coin is 38.61mm in diameter, struck by the Royal Mint from cupro-nickel in his honour and memory. Sir Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill served as Prime Minister from 1940-1945 and again from 1950-1955. He was also a military officer, a writer, an artist and historian. This coin is the first official British commemorative coin to bear the portrait of a commoner and the portrait of the monarch. His portrait, in a WW2-era siren suit, was created by Churchill's favourite sculptor, Oscar Nemon.



Paul J. showed two coins from the third Punic War: a) **Roman Republic**. C. Antestius, (146 B.C.) Silver Denarius, 18mm, 3.71 grams. Roma, puppy behind head of Roma/Dioscuri on horses galloping. b) Roman Republic. 148 BC. M Atilius Saranus, Silver Denarius, 18mm, 4.08 grams. Roma/Dioscuri on horses galloping. He then gave a short talk on the Third Punic War as a follow-on from his previous talks on the Punic Wars.



Virginia showed 2003 **Cook Island \$2-** triangular coin – 7.55gms, 26mm, cu-ni, featuring a topical island image (stool with flask – possibly for kava) on rev. (designer's initials HH – Horst Hahne), with Queen Elizabeth II effigy on obv.



David showed two medallions featuring **Blenheim Palace**, the birthplace and ancestral home of Sir Winston **Churchill**: a) gilt medallion with old image of Blenheim Palace within wreath border, obv. and Winston Churchill (front facing) rev., b) new design medallion featuring image of Palace in centre with words “Blenheim Palace” around edge within blue enamel border and date 1705, obv. and on rev. “The Column of Victory” and wreath on surround with image of Column in centre.

Peter L. showed an embossing machine with die for producing an embossed “**Seal of Criminal Court Northern District**” c 1870.



Barrie showed a) the medallion struck by The Adelaide Mint for **Stampex 17** featuring the Waler Horse and rider, rev. and Stampex logo, obv. cu-ni, 38.35mm (mintmark AM on both sides); b) a leaflet he collected from the Bank of Japan Currency Museum, during his recent visit to Tokyo. Of particular interest are details of 16C-19C Japanese oval gold coins. (He hopes to give this leaflet to a member who has collected these coins).



Paul S. showed four medallions featuring the **British Reform Bill and Royal Assent** of 1832 and talked about the transition from absolute monarchy and Signing of the Magna Carta in 1215 and the Bill of Rights in 1689 to the Royal Assent in 1832.



Mick talked about the 888PL (**poker league**) which organises with other groups poker tournaments around Australia and gave those present a couple of the poker chips each, used by its members, which he recently purchased at a garage sale for \$1 the lot. Over 1,000 entrants took place in a Million Dollar tournament recently held, with a \$265,000 First Prize. For more information Google 888PL. He also showed images of various casino tokens he had displayed in his museum, including colourful obsolete **Wrest Point** Casino chips converted to keyrings, Shell **tiger in your tank** tokens and imitation spade guineas, a well-worn 22/21 **overdate threepence** that will appear in the next Noble auction, and a crude 1923 halfpenny made by filing off part of the figure eight.



He also confirmed that he had just been notified of his admission into the **Hall of Fame** of the International Bank Note Society in the U.S.A. The IBNS has three Chapters in Australia, Sydney, Melbourne and Perth and Mick is a member of the Sydney chapter and Honorary Member of the Melbourne chapter. He said that receiving the honour reminded him of the scene in the 2001 film “A Beautiful Mind” when Russell Crowe, playing the role of John Nash, was presented with the fountain pens of his contemporaries!

Neil showed 9 tokens featuring **Sydney Harbour Mono Rail** issued by RAM in 1988 in a collector card format – each diam 26.96mm, weight 8.15gms, thickness 1.905mm.

What’s on around Adelaide: The President advised the latest collectables and antique shows coming up around Adelaide in the next few months and mentioned that RAM will be holding a special “Traveling Show” activity in Rundle Mall on 24 October 2017 where the public can personally strike dollar coins with an Adelaide privy mark.

Members are asked to remember to **bring material** for the NSSA coin show in November to the October meeting to allow more time to organize and prepare it for the show.