



The Numismatic Society of South Australia Incorporated

NEWSLETTER 126 – September 2018.

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 0407 792 220 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. If no personal answer please try again later.

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 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. Most items were photographed by Mick at meetings

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.

**Next meetings 18 October, AGM 15 November,
Coin Show 17-18 November, 20 December.**

Meeting No. 945 Royal Society Room, Adelaide 19 July 2018

Present: 15 members, 2 visitors, 15 apologies.

NSSA Coin & Banknote Expo17-18 Nov 2018: Chairman of the Sub-committee, Richard advised that, as the hire of the hall had increased considerably, press advertising may need to be reduced and asked all members who had spare white, single sheets to loan them for use as trading-table tablecloths, to assist in defraying costs. Promotional fliers, kindly prepared by our President, were handed to members for wide distribution. An Expo Dinner would be held at the Naval Military & Air Force Club on the Sat evening to cost \$60pp. The President asked that members consider utilising the Auction at the Expo to sell some of their own surplus-to-their-collection items and contact him.

Draft By-Laws submission: The Secretary tabled a draft set of By-Laws prepared by him and sent to all financial members for consideration. He advised that he had received favourable comments from Colin with some suggested amendments relating to the Election of Office Bearers, the Annual Coin Expo, the number of members required to object to alterations to the By-Laws and, following further suggested amendments from members present regarding mention of fees in the Coin Expo segment and re the auditor, if a member, not to hold Office, the Secretary advised that he would include all recommended amendments and send a fresh set of By-Laws to members for final approval on 16 Aug.

Airmail Society Congress & Stamp/Coin Show – Torrens Training Depot 6-7 Oct 2018: It was agreed that the NSSA would regrettably withdraw its support for this Show, following the high cost of having a Display table, following the new increase in fees to cover the higher hall hire costs.

NAA Report: The Secretary advised that the NAA Journal No 28 had been typeset and was awaiting placing on the NAA website. Printed copies @ \$20ea plus postage will be made available to those wishing to purchase a complete Journal in colour. Quantities to be determined following receipt of orders from sponsoring societies – As approved at our meeting on 19 April 18, the NSSA to pay the NAA a contribution of \$500 for production of the Journal & in return to receive 10 printed copies free for sale to members.

Door Prize: The July edition of the Australasian Coin & Banknote Magazine was won by Richard and donated to a visitor.



Mick gave a photo presentation of some of the illustrations in his new book, the third edition of the **Bank of Adelaide** branches, due in a couple of weeks. The book has been updated with over 30 new branch pictures from the State Library of SA added and larger and clearer pictures of the other branches after digitising the book. He has also added in other items of interest such as signs, moneyboxes, carpets and passbooks and believes it is the best of the eight volumes he has produced about S.A. bank branches. He gave out copies of his new card featuring the Lower Antelope slot canyon from Utah and showed similar images of deep long canyons in colourful sandstone.



Paul S. titled his talk “**Holes, dents and dings**” and showed 3 medallions a) “Holes” – a unique bronze medallion with two carefully drilled holes (vertically upper and lower) possibly allowing sewing on to a gentleman’s vest, rev. “In commemoration of laying the first stone of the new **Royal Exchange by HRH Prince Albert**, Consort of HM Queen Victoria 17 January 1842 in the Fifth Year of Her Reign”, obv. image of young Queen Victoria (mintage 2 gold, 24 silver, 132 bronze); b) “Dents” – a silver medallion with a number of dents on it, produced as tokens for the 28th June **1838 Coronation** of Queen Victoria and thrown into the crowd in Westminster Abbey, obv. an image of the seated, young Queen receiving the crown from 3 adoring young persons; c) “Dings” – a silver medallion with many dings and marks, featuring the portrait of “Isis” (obv.) awarded in 1833 by the **Society of Arts & Commerce** to a Mr **W. Pybus** and brought to South Australia by the Pybus family in 1841 (possibly the earliest medallion to arrive in the Colony of South Australia)



A member showed a) **Rural Youth SA** badge – triangular badge, gilt bronze, enamelled in white, olive green and black, 25 x 23mm. Inscription: **RURAL/ YOUTH/ SOUTH/ AUSTRALIA**. By Amor, Sydney. Brooch clasp. He commented on The Rural Youth Movement of South Australia as follows:

“A Rural Youth Council was appointed in early 1951, with the following objectives: Learn some of the problems of agriculture, achieve something and aim at leadership, live a full life, and, inspire interest in community organisations especially the Agricultural Bureau of South Australia. “The first **Junior Rural Clubs** (11–15 years) and the first Senior Rural Youth Clubs (16–21 years) were formed in 1952. Their aims were basically to interest members in rural affairs. In 1963 there were 33 Junior Clubs with 1,130 members and 81 Senior Clubs with 3,560 members. The Movement reached its peak of 4,700 members in the mid 1960’s but by the end of the decade membership had declined.

“The last remaining Junior Club closed in 1977 and the number of Senior branches had fallen to 63 with a total State membership of 2,000. From 1977 to 1983 the membership declined to 1,000. The Rural Youth Council stopped operating in 1993. The SA Rural Youth Movement went into recess a few years after 1995, and in 2008 was officially wound up”; b) Young Farmers Club triangular badge, gilt bronze, enamelled in white and dark blue, 27 x 23mm.

Inscription: YFC/ SENIOR/ SECTION/ CULTURE/ SOCIAL/ AGRICULTURE. By K.G. Luke, Melbourne. Member's number impressed, 444. Brooch clasp; c) **Young Farmers Club** round badge, gilt bronze, enamelled in dark blue, 17mm diameter. Inscription: YFC. By Bock. 52mm stick pin.



Terry showed a 1905 Savings Bank of South Australia **metal money box** No. 2046 with its key. Illustration above is from Micks moneybox book ex Banking and Currency Museum.



Claire showed a roll of 20 Australian \$1 coins – 2010 Centenary of **Girl Guides** of Australia.



Virginia advised that she had visited the **Sydney Mint museum** building on 3 June 2018 and received an elongated gold-plated token (struck from a rolled one cent copper coin) with “SYDNEY MINT AUSTRALIA ONE SOVEREIGN” and wreath, embossed on it. She advised that the Sydney Mint building was originally the old ‘Rum Hospital’ and the Mint, which was the first branch of the Royal Mint outside London, was established there in 1854 and closed in 1926.



Helen commented: “On the 5th September 1959 there was something extra special that was officially launched in Adelaide but the 1st March 1975 was a date most Australians would remember as it was I believe a more significant date. “The coin I show tonight is a symbol of these dates. It has an unusual shape, it being a **squircle**, which is an intermediate between a square and a circle, similar to that of a secure digital or SD card as we all know them. It was produced by the Perth Mint in 2006 for the 50th anniversary. It is 99.9% silver with a \$1 denomination and has the Ian Rank-Broadley effigy of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

“This little lenticular coin, when held, stirs up happy childhood memories for me, as it will for many of you. When you pick it up immediately there is a smile on your face, not only due to its moving images but also the clever packaging with its attached spiral booklet giving an explanation of the six images. *Image previous page.*

“I am of course talking about **television**, 50 years of Australian television from 1956 – 2006. First introduced to Adelaide in 1959 and coloured television throughout Australia in 1975. Tilt this coin and see images of Countdown, Skippy, Playschool, The Movie Show, Graham Kennedy and my old time favourite ‘Hey Hey it’s Saturday’ with Daryl Somers and Ossie Ostrich and who remembers the chook lotto? Frozen chickens in a very large barrel, and out they come rolling all over the studio floor, frozen chickens numbered to their size, 9 etc. just hilarious!

“Television entertained us as children, teenagers and into our adult lives. We laugh watching comedies, cry through soapies, stretch our imagination through Si-fi, educate ourselves through documentaries & quiz shows and see history being made before our very eyes watching the news. Many coins have been produced due to long term television programmes. Some that come to mind are Disneyland, Star Trek & Dr Who. I am sure there are many more. Now with Lifestyle and Reality topping the list it will be interesting to see what the next genre will be and the coins that will follow.”



Paul J. showed two coins from the **Roman Civil Wars** (Imperial series) a) **Scipio 47-46 B.C.** Silver Denarius (18mm, 3.8g). Laureate head of Jupiter right (the god of the sky and thunder and king of the gods)/African Elephant (traditional symbol of power); b) Scipio and Eppius. 47- Spring 46 BC. Silver Denarius (17mm, 3.59g, 12h). Military mint traveling with Scipio in Africa. Small head of Africa facing right, wearing elephant's skin headdress; stalk of grain before, plow below / Hercules standing facing, hand on hip, leaning on club draped with lion's skin and set on rock.

He commented, “Scipio was an opponent of Caesar, based in North Africa. Scipio and the Pompeian’s were overwhelmed by Caesar's forces at Thapsus on 6th Feb 46 BC even though his forces were nearly double that of Caesar’s. The Battle of Thapsus is generally regarded as marking the last large scale use of war elephants in the west. Much of his coinage was produced to finance operations against Caesar in the period 47-46 BC.

“Scipio has been described by Cato, Verres, Plutarch, Valerius Maximus and Seneca in the following terms: ‘From all that can be learned he was as personally despicable and as politically reactionary as they come, a debauchee of singular repulsiveness, an incompetent and bull-headed commander, an undisciplined tyrant in the possession of authority, an extortioner of the provinces, a proscription-thirsty bankrupt and a most unworthy father of the gentle. Cornelia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/QuintusCaecilius_Metellus_Pius_ScipioNasica - cite_note-32”



He also showed: c) a pocket token made of solid pewter from the **Inuit peoples** of the Arctic region of Canada and North America. Tokens are embossed with an Inukshuk symbol (human-made stone landmark or cairn used by the Inuit, Iñupiat, Kalaallit, Yupik, and other peoples of the Arctic region) on one side, and the words ‘Safe Journeys’ on the other; d) a gilt medallion commemorating the establishment of the **Kuranda Scenic Railway** (north of Cairns in Qld) in 1891.



Richard showed a copy of a silver ‘**Ides of March**’ denarius struck in 42BC. He stated that this is the only Roman coin to openly celebrate an act of murder, the only Roman coin to mention a specific date and one of the very few ancient coins to enter the popular imagination. In commenting further he advised, “The event celebrated on the coin is the assassination of Julius Caesar on the ‘Ides of March,’ 15 March 44BC. This coin depicts the head of Marcus Junius Brutus, one of the ringleaders of the assassination plot on its obverse and the reverse depicts a dome-shaped liberty cap, flanked by two drawn daggers and the Latin inscription ‘EID MAR’.

“In the 21 centuries since the ‘Ides of March’, **Brutus** has been hailed as both a champion of liberty and damned as a traitor. Born about 85BC, Brutus was from a long line of Romans famous for resisting tyranny and defending Republican liberty. He was a close friend of **Julius Caesar**, but when Caesar seized power as Dictator in 49BC, Brutus joined the Republican forces opposed to him. After the defeat of the Republicans the following year, Caesar pardoned Brutus and gave him every preferment. As Caesar became more megalomaniacal, however, Brutus joined the conspiracy against him and is said to have delivered the fatal dagger thrust, prompting Caesar’s final words (spoken in Greek), ‘You

too, my child?’ The line was made famous and entered popular culture forever when Shakespeare changed it slightly in his masterpiece ‘Julius Caesar’, creating the immortal line ‘Et tu, Brute?’

“After the murder, the conspirators fled Rome in a rush, barely ahead of a lynch mob. Brutus assembled a pro-Republican power base in Greece where he could wage war against Caesar’s successors, Mark Antony and Octavian. Looting gold and silver from the local population, he began to strike coins to pay his growing army. His early coinage follows traditional themes, but his final type, the ‘EID MAR’ issue of mid-42BC, breaks the old Republican taboo by placing his own portrait on the obverse, coupled with the pileus or ‘cap of liberty’ (traditionally given to freed slaves) between the daggers that executed Caesar. The choice of types could be seen as an act of defiance as the armies closed for an ultimate clash in northern Greece.

“In a final twist of fate, Brutus used the same dagger he had plunged into Caesar to take his own life following his final defeat at the second battle of Philippi on 23 October 42BC. The great rarity of ‘EID MAR’ denarii today is doubtless because the type was deliberately recalled and melted down by the victors, Mark Antony and Octavian”

Meeting No. 946 Royal Society Room, Adelaide 16 August 2018

Present: 16 members, 14 apologies.

Business Arising from Minutes:

NSSA Coin & Banknote Expo17-18 Nov 2018: Paul J. donated material and had produced trading-table tablecloths – thanks accorded. It was decided to reinstate a table at the forthcoming Airmail Socy Congress to promote our own show and hand out our promotional leaflets. Additional fliers, kindly prepared by our President, were handed to members for wide distribution, including at the RAM’s mobile stand in Rundle Mall on Sat 18 Aug. An Expo Dinner would be held at the Naval Military & Air Force Club on the Sat evening to cost \$60pp. The President reiterated that members consider utilising the Auction at the Expo to sell some of their own surplus-to-their-collection items and contact him. The next meeting of the sub-committee to be held at 7pm on 20 Sep.

By-Laws: The Secretary tabled the amended By-Laws for approval and moved that they be adopted, seconded by R Welling. Carried unanimously. The Secretary advised that copies of the By-Laws would be available for all members at the next meeting. He was thanked for his efforts with acclamation.

Airmail Society Congress & Stamp/Coin Show – Torrens Training Depot 6-7 Oct 2018: It was agreed that the NSSA would now take up a table at the Congress to promote our Coin & Banknote Expo and volunteers would be asked to support this activity.

Correspondence: Letter from History Trust of SA thanking the NSSA for taking part in this year’s History Festival; Certificate of Currency from CGU re Public Liability.

NAA Report: The Secretary advised that the NAA Journal No 28 had now been placed on the NAA website. Printed copies @ \$20ea plus postage will be made available to those wishing to purchase a complete Journal in colour. Quantities to be determined following receipt of orders from sponsoring societies –The Secretary advised that he had been elected a member of the Council of the NAA for the next 2 years.

General Business: *Possible Coin Robbery:* The Secretary advised that he had been advised by a detective from SA Police that they were investigating a purported theft of coins and banknotes and asked if any of our members could have been affected by any loss. Noted.



Helen O. showed a) a WW1 Royal **Army Veterinary Corps** cap badge; b) a tin badge “ARMISTICE SIGNED NOV 11, 1918” with 8 coloured flags of allied countries, including Great Britain, Australia, France, USA, Japan, but not New Zealand nor Canada; c) 1953 Elizabeth II English coronation crown; d) 1994 Cook Is. unc \$10 coin featuring Capt James Cook on rev.



Richard read a poem “Hold me now, oh hold me now” re Transportation of a Convict to Van Dieman’s Land and showed a) a **love token “Mary Boyd”** professionally engraved on a copper English half-penny; b) an unused Transportation **Ticket of Leave** issued between 1803 to 1880s; c) white metal medallion, rev “CESSATION OF TRANSPORTATION, TASMANIA FOUNDED 1853”, obv. Queen Vic (58mm).



Paul S. showed an elongated bronze medal hanging from a red, white and blue ribbon with clip attachment at top (featuring a fireman’s helmet) for the coronation of King George V, obv. image of king and queen with words “CORONATION 1911 JUNE 22 & 23” on surround, and rev. “CONSTITUTION HILL – PRESENT” which were given to members of the **Boys’ Brigade** who were present at the coronation parade.



Kathryn showed a mint error **2 cent piece** that has been **incorrectly stamped** with the machinery feeder finger in the way of the strike. It bears the Arnold Machin portrait of the Queen which dates it somewhere between 1966 and 1984. It is struck (multiple times) without collar and the flan has spread accordingly. The coin has been attributed and graded by PCGS as AU55. This is a very rare error probably found in change and this member stated she had never seen such an error on an Australian coin. To more easily understand the error she showed pictures of the coin press and a photo of a feeder finger with a 5c design struck on it that was on an error coin display at the Royal Australian Mint on a previous visit.

David showed a 50mm bronze medallion issued by the Amateur Sports Club of SA as a 1939-45 War Memorial commemoration trophy, rev. "SA Baseball League Inc – Steven James 1967". *Images on bottom of previous page, right side.*



Paul J. showed **Gaius Cassius Longinus**. 42 BC. Silver Denarius (18mm, 3.27 g) Military mint, probably at Smyrna (in Turkey situated on the eastern Mediterranean). P. Lentulus Spinther, legate, who turned on Caesar and supported Pompey (history records him as being a good governor but a bad soldier). Diademed and draped bust of Libertas (god of the people, and was depicted on the obverse of most coinage in the U.S. into the twentieth century). right / Capis (jug) and lituus (The *lituus* was a crooked wand similar in shape to the top part of some Western European crosiers used as a cult instrument in ancient Roman religion by augurs to mark out a ritual space in the sky). He commented:

“Gaius Cassius Longinus held a high command in the army of Crassus, which was defeated by the Parthians in 53 BC. Cassius, extricating himself from this perilous situation, then rallied the remnants of the Roman forces and successfully organized the defence of Syria.

“In the civil war of 49-48 BC he supported Pompey against Caesar, but after Pompey was defeated at the battle of Pharsalus (48BC) Cassius was pardoned by Caesar. He repaid that generosity by playing a leading role in the assassination of Caesar on the Ides (15th) March, 44 BC. In the confused period following this event, Cassius fled Rome, where he made his way to his old province of Syria, which he soon gained absolute control. In 43 BC the Senate first gave Brutus & Cassius control of the Eastern provinces, then following coercion from Octavian, revoked it, declaring them public enemies. After various campaigns of plunder in Asia-Minor to strengthen their position, Brutus & Cassius confronted Antony & Octavian at the **battle of Philippi** in central Greece in 42 BC. In the first of two engagements Cassius' camp was captured and he, believing the day was lost, committed suicide.

“In Dante's Inferno, Cassius is one of three people deemed sinful enough to be chewed in one of the three mouths of Satan, in the very center of Hell, for all eternity, as a punishment for killing Julius Caesar. The other two are Brutus and Judas Iscariot. In Shakespeare's play, Julius Caesar, the famous lines appear "Yon Cassius has a lean and hungry look; He thinks too much: such men are dangerous."



Helen showed three “What I think to be remarkable coins, as when I first opened one of the boxes I thought I could be looking at a piece of jewellery, not a silver coin. All three coins have a face value of \$5.00, Minted by the **Mayer Mint**, have a metal weight of .7436 t oz, measure 38.6 mm in diameter and most importantly form part of the **Marine Life Protection** series of the small Pacific Island of **Palau**. All coins are a mintage of only 2,500

“The 2014 coin has a reverse design of a queen conch shell, home of a sea snail. The shell is coloured a magnificent shade of pink with a real iridescent pink pearl set in the centre. The obverse shows the Rainbows End shield under an outrigger canoe with Neptune and a mermaid next to treasure under the sea.

“The reverse of the 2015 coin shows a beautiful shell which is home to the green ormer sea snail. The shell has an iridescent rainbow colour. A real freshwater white pearl is embedded in the centre with lovely layers of colour showing the sea floor and a wave pattern in the background. The obverse shows Neptune, god of the sea, opening a treasure chest next to a rainbow.

“Thirdly I show the 2016 coin, which has another real pearl set in a Triton trumpet. The Triton trumpets are giant conches up to 60cm in length, the biggest molluscs in the coral reefs in the Indo-Pacific region. They feed on starfish which they paralyse with an acidic saliva. The Triton trumpet on this coin rises above the background giving this magnificent turquoise coloured pearl, central stage.

“The **German Mayer Mint** struck these coins for Palau and there have been two other world mints that have applied similar techniques to their silver coins, namely the Perth Mint and the Mint of Poland.”



Virginia showed a badly worn copper Indo-Bactrian coin of Apollodotus 135-120BC (a king of North-West India), rev. a tripod (photo above left),

Gerhard showed a) USA silver dollar 1882 (37mm – slab); b) **Canadian proof** 1 oz .9999 silver coin obv. “CANADA” with maple leaf, photos above right..

Mick spoke about and presented images of **unpresented written cheques**, not presented (mostly through a bank) for payment. There can be many reasons for this, cheques used as a record, cheques made out, but not sent, cheques received, but not presented, refund cheques



Tax Dept. 51 cent cheque considered trivial and kept as souvenirs, payment for claims or services and quite commonly, dividend cheques not presented, sometimes due to the death of the recipient.

Meeting No. 947 Royal Society Room, Adelaide 20 September 2018



There was a greedy pig in the queue! Thanks for the photo Helen.

Present: 14 members, visitor Peter W, 16 apologies.

NSSA Coin & Banknote Expo 17-18 Nov 2018: **RAM's mobile stand** in Rundle Mall on Sat 18 Aug – attended by Neil, Barrie and Helen who liaised with RAM staff. It was decided to reinstate a table at the forthcoming **Airmail Society** Congress to promote our own show and hand out our promotional leaflets.

By-Laws: The Secretary presented each member attending with a printed copy of the By-Laws and advised that he had also personally handed a copy to member Peter P. as a way of introducing himself to that member, and to Ray at his home and advised members that Ray was progressing well from his nasty fall.

Airmail Society Congress & Stamp/Coin Show – Torrens Training Depot 6-7 Oct 2018: It was agreed that the NSSA would now take up a table at the Congress to promote our Coin & Banknote Expo with volunteers, six members prepared to assist.

Correspondence: Email from Peter L. advising that he was unable to continue as the NSSA representative on the NAA Committee and recommended that members be given early notice so that a suitable representative could be appointed at our AGM in November.

NAA Report: The Secretary advised that printed copies of the NAA Journal No 28 are now available for purchase at \$20 each. He also advised that the AGM of the NAA and the 2019 Biennial Conference would be held concurrently at Macquarie University in Sydney 5-7 April 2019.

Resignation of member: The President advised that Peter H. had indicated to him that he would not be renewing his membership of the Society due to family and other commitments. *RAM looking for media participants:* Helen advised that RAM is looking for coin collectors who would be happy to be contacted by media to talk about their interest in

coin collecting and had asked whether anyone would be interested in participating in **media interviews**. She said, "The mint is also creating three short films to be used on social media for a duration of eight months. These films will promote what is great about coin collecting. They are after an adult between the ages of 25-45, a child over the age of 8 years old and an adult over the age of 60+." After discussion it was agreed that she could put forward 3 nominations to be considered: Kathryn, Neil and a young supporter of our Coin Shows, Hugh. *Nominations for Office Bearers*: The Secretary advised that nominations were required to be finalised by next meeting, forms available from him.



Terry showed an old **Japanese National Railways** silver Train Merit Badge (1940s-1950s) hallmarked "JUNGIN" in a lacquered wooden case.



Richard showed a series of goldrush era **tradesmen's tokens** and advised that some 200 merchants in Australia had issued approx. 800 different tokens during that period: a) 1849 Annand Smith & Co, family grocers, penny token; b) 1861 Grundy Tobacco merchants, Vic, penny token featuring a tobacco plant; c) 1861 Robert Hyde halfpenny token (28mm); d) 1858 Peace & Plenty, Vic, penny token; e) Whitty & Brown penny token featuring ram's head (35mm); f) Renniks Book on Australian and New Zealand tokens showing tokens and their values averaging approx \$40 - \$60 each.



Paul J. showed a) **Roman Imperial**; the Pompeiians - *Gnaeus Pompey Jr.* Summer 46-Spring 45 BC. Silver Denarius (18mm, 3.83g) Corduba mint. Marcus Poblucius, *legatus pro praetore*. Helmeted head of Roma right within bead and reel border - Hispania standing

facing right, shield on her back, holding two spears over shoulder and presenting palm frond to Pompeian soldier standing left on prow, armed with sword. He commented, “Gnaeus and his brother Sextus joined the resistance against Caesar in Africa. Together with other senators, they opposed Caesar and were defeated at the Battle of Thapsus in 46 BC. Gnaeus escaped, to Spain to form another army. The armies met in the Battle of Munda. The battle was closely fought, but eventually a cavalry charge by Caesar turned the tide. In the panic that followed an estimated 30,000 men of the Pompeian side died. Gnaeus and Sextus managed to escape in time. Gnaeus Pompeius was cornered and killed by Lucius Lento.”



b) GB. George III. 1807. Abolition of Slavery, 36mm. In bronze (36mm) obverse, two men standing facing each other and shaking hands and in background are tents and five men dancing around a tree, in exergue, '**Slave Trade Abolished/By Great Britain/1807**', reverse, Arabic inscription (sale of slaves prohibited in 1807). He commented, “By 1807 the abolitionist groups had a large faction in the British Parliament. At their height they controlled 35–40 seats. Known as the ‘Saints’, the alliance was led by the well-known anti-slave trade campaigner, William Wilberforce. On Sunday, 28 October 1787, Wilberforce wrote in his diary: ‘God Almighty has set before me two great objects, the suppression of the slave trade and the reformation of manners’. The Bill received Royal Assent on 25 March 1807. The Act created fines for sea captains who continued with the trade. These fines could be up to £100 per enslaved person found on a ship and in those days that was a lot of money. Captains would sometimes dump captives overboard when they saw Navy ships coming in order to avoid these fines. The Royal Navy, which then controlled the world's seas, established the West Africa Squadron in 1808 to patrol the coast of West Africa, and between 1808 and 1860 they seized approximately 1,600 slave ships and freed 150,000 Africans who were aboard. The Royal Navy declared that ships transporting slaves were the same as pirates. The English Parliament took action against African leaders who refused to agree to British treaties to outlaw the trade, such as ‘the usurping King of Lagos’ who was deposed in 1851. Anti-slavery treaties were signed with over 50 African rulers.

“In the 1860s, David Livingstone's reports of atrocities within the Arab slave trade in Africa stirred up the interest of the British public, reviving the abolitionist movement. During the 1870s the Royal Navy attempted to suppress this trade based in Zanzibar. In 1890 Britain handed control of the strategically important island of Heligoland in the North Sea to Germany, who had turned a blind eye to the trade, in return for control of Zanzibar, to help enforce the ban on slave trading. There are now about **40 million slaves** worldwide and about **4,300 modern slaves in Australia**. In some part of your life you will have used slaves mainly in supply trains that you will not know about. Twiggy Forrest is championing new legislation in the Australian Parliament to ban slavery in supply trains.”



Helen showed a coin from Great Britain, a VF **1806 George III farthing**. She commented, “For those who don’t know of a farthing, it was equal to half a halfpenny, or 4 farthings to a penny. Back in 1799 the reverse on these coins was inscribed 1 FARTHING and it was the first time an English or British coin had the denomination inscribed on it and furthermore it was the first British coin to have the date on the same side as the monarch’s head.

“In 1806 the denomination was removed from these coins and due to the rising cost of copper the coin’s size was reduced from 23-24 mm to 21-22mm in diameter. The weight reflected this size, with the coin previously being 5.8-6.6 grams and dropping to 4.7-4.8 grams.

“The obverse shows a portrait of George III with the date 1806 and the reverse shows a left facing seated Britannia holding a spray and spear.

“What makes this 1806 farthing a little different to others is that it is **split in two**, the two halves fit snugly together therefore enabling it to have a hiding spot inside, therefore giving its name as a **smugglers coin**.”

Robert showed a memento album of **Vietnamese coins** that he purchased during a recent visit to Vietnam. The album comprised 34 coins of various denominations ranging from 1802 to recent times: 8 in brass (Chinese-like), 1 in silver (1908), 8 copper-bronze, 10 cupro-nickel, 4 zinc and 3 aluminium, denominations of the coins relating to the period – piastres, dong, cents.



Virginia showed a **two shillings WW2 internment camp** bronze token (22.8mm) minted by Arendsen & Sons Pty. Ltd. of Victoria, probably about 1943. She stated, “For security reasons tokens were used in Australian and New Zealand World War II Internment Camps in place of normal currency. Only 180,000 were produced and 169,767 were destroyed (1 obverse and 2 reverse dies were used and the whereabouts of these dies are unknown). At the War’s end, tokens were withdrawn and remelted by the authorities as it was against the Commonwealth Coinage Act to keep them in circulation. “Somewhere in Adelaide, unknown to me, is a concrete garage floor reinforced with hundreds of internment tokens which came from Fanny Bay in Darwin. Some were also used as washers”.



A member showed a) Three **AIF Victory Boots**, approx. 55 x 72 mm. These miniature army boots are in the form of a vesta match case made of brown or black leather with a leather lace; on the sole are raised rounded metal studs and a strip for striking matches. The open top was filled with matches. Attached to the lace was a round or oval card tag printed with: A.I.F./ VICTORY/ BOOT/ COPYRIGHT/ 19811. Handwritten in ink on one of the tags: TO DAD/ MAY/ 1941/ FROM MAX. These boots appear to have been sold for between 1/9d and 2/- (one shilling and nine pence, and two shillings) as a patriotic novelty souvenir in at least four Australian states in 1940. The maker or issuer is as yet unknown.

b) **Kangaroo Club badge** with four MERIT bars. Below an image of a modelled kangaroo is: 5AD – 5PI (radio station for Adelaide and relay station for Port Pirie). Gilt bronze, red enamel, 42 x 18 mm, by Schlank, Adelaide. A safety pin attached. 5AD was an Advertiser newspaper broadcasting network. c) Scrapbook page with newspaper clippings of Kangaroo Club members numbers 1 to 3.

The Kangaroo Club was a club for young people (“Kangas”) that helped to raise money to support charitable organisations. It held concert tours in Adelaide and country districts and the money raised was given to institutions in the locality. Juvenile entertainers would perform at these concerts and in 5AD’s “Kangaroo Hour”, 4:45 to 5:45 pm daily except Sundays and in “Kangaroos on Parade” on Saturday nights.



Paul S. commented that over the years and, particularly in 3rd World countries, some medallions/medals had been made of tin, bakelite, plastic, cardboard and even soap and showed a **Solomon Is. medal** made of a brown plastic-type material with ribbon attached, commemorating the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in 1953.



Mick spoke about **The Dauer Banknote Collection**: “The largest current collection of Australian pre-decimal banknotes owned by Doctors Edward and Joanne Dauer went to auction in the USA on 6 September. Many key notes did not sell at auction while most notes in uncirculated condition did, which brings me to the conclusion that investors outnumbered collectors. “For the sake of brevity he only commented on the oldest and scarcest pre-decimal notes. The standout non-sale was the ten shilling note number 86 with its letter to the original recipient, which is now offered for sale at A\$116,760, while another without a letter number 89 is offered for \$41,700. Most of the scarce early ten shilling varieties sold at reasonable prices. The first variety of one pound with red serials sold for \$6,672, but the first non-mosaic five pound did not sell and was later offered for \$10,000. The rarest note was a Miller-Collins one pound with large letter prefix and no Harrison imprint, which sold for over \$29,000, while its companion, a note with imprint in the same condition, sold for \$6,000. There were two rainbow pounds, one selling for \$21,684 and the other not sold and offered for \$20,850. The other emergency issue, the ES&A overprint, did not sell and was offered for \$50,000.

“The scarce Note Issue Department Riddle-Heathershaw five pound sold for \$16,680. Three of the four first ten pound notes did not sell and were offered for between \$14,600 to \$22,500. There were three promise-to-pay-in-gold ten pound Harrison issues offered. The oldest sold for \$6,505 in VF condition, while the most common of the series, Riddle-Heathershaw sold for \$46,704 because it was listed as uncirculated. The much scarcer Riddle-Sheehan variety in VF did not sell and was later offered for \$16,680.

Two Cerutti-Collins twenty pound notes sold for \$58,380 and \$25,020 respectively while the Collins-Allen variety was absent. The rarest variety of Cerutti-Collins fifty pounds did not sell and was later offered for \$50,040 while two others sold for \$21,684 and \$26,688. The two varieties of Cerutti-Collins one hundred pounds sold for \$60,048 and \$53,376 respectively, the latter note having been originally purchased by me at auction for \$2,800 and auctioned in 1988 for around \$13,000.

“A German New Guinea 5 marks sold for \$30,000. Notes that did not sell in the auction are now being offered via the website of Heritage Auctions in the USA.”



Neil showed a copper medallion commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the epic flight by **Sir Ross and Sir Keith Smith** from England to Australia in 1919. It featured a side image of the plane on one side with the letters RAC, referring to the Royal Aero Club, and on the other side, the letters RFACA, referring to the issuing organisation, the Royal Federation of Aero Clubs of Australia.