



The Numismatic Society of South Australia Incorporated

NEWSLETTER 143 – December 2022.

Society meetings are held on the 3rd Thursday of the month, in the Royal Society Room behind the S. A. Museum off Kintore Avenue, Adelaide from 7.45 pm., supper afterwards, visitors welcome. Postal address **P.O. Box 312 Magill 5072.** For information, contact the Secretary, Richard Welling; secretary@sanumismatics.org.au

NSSA web page -- sanumismatics.org.au Webmaster: Mark.

Newsletter edited and illustrated by Mick Vort-Ronald, primarily from minutes of Society meetings recorded by the Secretary. Contact details for Mick are; phone (08) 8522 4490, mobile 0417 212 906, no text or SMS messages please, or P.O. Box 653 Willaston S.A. 5118. email vortronald@yp-connect.net

Annual membership **subscriptions now fall due in January** each year, \$30 for members in Australia and overseas. They can also be paid by EFT to BSB 015 590 A/c 4981 20308 (ANZ) stating surname and/or postcode. If paying by EFT please email Treasurer when doing so. Treasurer: Virginia, at treasurer@sanumismatics.org.au

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 preferably 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 are photographed by Mick at meetings, but members can also send text and images of their items direct to Mick.

Newsletters are sent via email to members who have the capacity to receive them. In this way you get your newsletter quicker and better than a printed version, **AND IN COLOUR**. Please advise the Secretary 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 receive their emailed newsletters and these are also being forwarded on to our financial members by email.

Meeting No 990, Royal Society Room, Adelaide, 20th October 2022.

Present: 21 members, 5 apologies, 3 visitors, F.S., R. R. and K.M.

General Business: A new member, F.S. joined the NSSA and was accepted and welcomed by the members. Our new member and visitors spoke about their interests in numismatics.

A brief summary was given about our recent Coin Expo, which overall was a big success.

A meeting of those involved with the Expo was held at 7 pm prior to the General meeting.

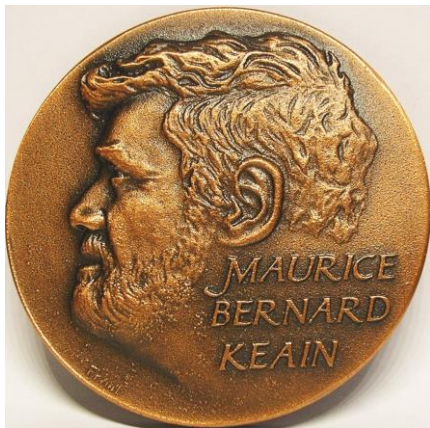
A very special thank was given to 20 people for all their help and effort to make the Expo an excellent event. Plus George, and the catering ladies, Dianne, Jenny & Deb who did an outstanding job.

We can all be proud of our Expo and the teamwork that went into it. We ran an excellent value for money event that got a big crowd and the 24 dealers who attended all seemed very happy. Our Expo PNC was also well received. So, thanks again to all for a very good job.

NAA Journal available on NAA website (Numismatic Association of Australia) Price \$35.

Door prizes were won by Paul.J. and S. H.

Numismatics:



Mick Spoke about **Maurice Keain** medals and showed images of some **banknotes** including a \$20 with a cracked plate and a \$10 with handwritten serial numbers, which were produced at the expo. These were shown in his article about the expo for CAB in their November issue – the very last issue.

A member showed a range of Philatelic/Numismatic covers featuring **animals**.

Paul S. spoke about a WW1 **Dog Tag No 7353 to E. Boyd** and presented a postcard showing the Japanese contingent at the funeral of King Edward VII.

Paul J. showed some examples of Ancient coins from Syracuse, including a silver Tetradrachm from the period 466-405 BC and a Hemidrachm from the period 344-317 BC. This famous city, situated in Sicily, was an important trading port in the Ancient world.

In Sicily nearly 2,500 years ago the art of the die-engraver had evolved to such a degree that the individual artists began signing their work on the dies. Developments were cut short by the catastrophic political events of the closing decade of the 5th century, when the Carthaginian invasion and the reestablishment of tyranny at Syracuse destroyed the environment in which these remarkable coins were minted.

After four wars against Carthage Hiero inaugurated a period of 50 years of peace in which Syracuse became one of the most renowned capitals of Antiquity. He issued the so-called Lex Hieronica (tax on agriculture). Under his rule lived the most famous Syracusan, the mathematician and natural philosopher Archimedes. Among his many inventions were various military engines including the claw of Archimedes, later used to resist the Roman siege of 214–212BC.

Archimedes studied mathematics and applied it to everyday life. He is responsible for discovering the most accurate approximation of pi in his time, for devising a method of measuring the volume of irregularly shaped objects, and for finding a way to take the measurement of a circle.



Silver Tetradrachm (23mm, 17.71 g) SICILY, Syracuse Second Democracy 466-405 BC. Struck circa 430-420 BC Charioteer driving walking quadriga right, holding kentron and reins; Nike (God of Victory and flight) flying above crowning horses / Head of Arethusa (patron figure of Syracuse) right, hair tied with ribbon overhead, surrounded by four dolphins swimming.



Syracuse SICILY Timoleon and the Third Democracy 344-317 BC Æ Hemidrachm. (22mm, 11.59 g). Struck circa 344-339/8 BC. Laureate head of Zeus Eleutherios (Freedom cult founded after the Persian War) right / Thunderbolt; to right, eagle standing right.



Syracuse SICILY Dionysios I 405-367 BC Æ Hemilitra (16mm, 2.55 g). Struck circa 405-367 BC. Female head left hair in ampyx (A woman's metal headband) and sphenone (A woman's head band)/ Dolphin right; shell below.



David showed a **Cadet Aviation** badge.

S. H. showed a 2015 \$2 **Remembrance** coin in a slab, grades PCGS MS 69.

P. J. spoke about examples of coinage of **Charles III** which are soon to be released.

Richard showed some examples of **1797 George III Cartwheel** two penny and One Penny coins, a type of coin that was used in 19th century Australia.

What's On around Adelaide:

The Gepps Cross Market is open every Sunday morning in November

The Brighton Market is on Sundays 13th and 27th November.

Meeting No 991, Royal Society Room, Adelaide, 17th November 2022.

Present: 19 members, 8 apologies, one visitor C. M.

General Business: New members, J. and L. D and C. M. joined the NSSA and were accepted and welcomed by the members. Our new members spoke about their interest in numismatics.

John Mulhall, long-time producer of the CAB Magazine has been ill and the NSSA sends their wishes for a speedy recovery.

NAA Journal available on NAA website (Numismatic Association of Australia) have now all been sold.

Numismatics:



Mick spoke about **trial ten shillings** note of 1912-1913 period, also 1913 ten shillings M000001 first issue, and also his book "Collins/Allen Survivors" about the early Collins/Allen banknotes.



Paul S. showed a book about Henry VIII and his Court, also **Henry VIII Irish harp Groat** and Elizabeth shilling and Irish issue Elizabeth shilling, hammered coins produced in the mid-1500s.

Paul J. showed some coins from the **Byzantine Empire**, including a Leo Gold Solidus minted in the period 457-474 AD and a gold solidus of Constantius II from the 7th century AD.

Honorius is generally noted as the last Roman Emperor but the fall of the Western Roman Empire began when new barbarian groups, the Avars, Slavs and Bulgars, began moving south putting increased pressure on Roman forces holding the Danube. Roman campaigning under Leo continued against these groups. The Vandals were also a serious problem and in 468 a major Roman offensive with 100,000 men and 1113 ships was launched against them but the Vandals won, this was the end of the Empire as campaign cost 65,000 pounds of gold and 750,000 pounds of silver. Leo had great influence in the west and was able to appoint the next six Emperors of Rome.

For the rest of his reign, Zeno, how was Leo's son-in-law, was the dominant figure in the disintegrating Empire.



Gold Solidus Leo I AD 457-474. (19mm, 4.4g) Constantinople mint, Diademed, helmeted, and cuirassed (breastplate) bust facing slightly right, holding spear over shoulder and shield / Victory standing left holding long cross.

The obverse Latin legend reads "Dominus Noster, Leo, Pepetuus Augustus", translating to "Our Lord, Leo, perpetual Augustus". The reverse Latin legend reads "Victoria Augustorum" followed by the 10th officina letter "I", translating to "Victory of the Augusti".

Zeno was unpopular with the people and Senate because of his barbarian origins; his right to the throne was limited to his marriage with Ariadne who was Leo's daughter. Therefore, he chose to draw support from the army. However, his Mother-in-law, her brother and her lover decided to overthrow Zeno and replace him with her lover. Zeno fled but the conspirators started to fight each other allowing Zeno take back Constantinople. The conspirators surrendered under the promise that they were not to be harmed and were sent to the fortress of Cappadocia where they were enclosed in a dry cistern, to die from exposure.



ROME - Zeno AD 474-491. Gold Solidus (20mm, 4.4g) Constantinople mint, Diademed, helmeted, and cuirassed bust facing slightly right, holding spear over shoulder and shield, horseman facing right /Victory standing left holding long cross.

Constans (as his name was popularly abbreviated) was born in 630 A.D. and was made co-emperor in 641. During Constans reign he was constantly at war and he lost the richest Province in Egypt which was lost to the Arabs. This permanent loss was a great blow to the empire because it was one of Byzantium's richest Provinces. Revolts in North Africa & Italy were put down and Constans proclaimed his son Constantine, co-emperor in 654. Four years later he achieved considerable success against the Slavs. Constans eventually removed his permanent residence to, Syracuse, but his tyrannical behaviour led to his ultimate assassination in 668, to be succeeded by his son.



Constans II, with Constantine IV 641-668 Gold Solidus 19mm 4.47 g. Constantinople mint, 3rd officina. Struck 654-659 ∂ N CONSTANTI INVS C CONSTANTI, crowned busts of Constans and Constantine facing, each wearing chlamys (a type of short cloak); cross above / VICTORIA AVS, cross potent (crossbars at the four ends) set on three steps; Γ /CONOB (The reverse lettering CONOB means that this coin was struck at Constantinople, modern-day Istanbul, from refined gold, "obryzum". The letters OB may also represent the Greek number 72, as there were 72 solidi to the Roman pound.)

Helen showed **2023 UNC set** with Elizabeth II portrait, also commemorative coin issue 100 years of **Vegemite**. *Image above right.*



Mark showed a **1808 Bolivia 8 Reales** Charles IV Bust silver dollar, a famous type of widely used trade coinage, some of which were made into the Holey Dollar & Dump, Australia's first coins.



P. J. showed some examples of the first mintings of **Charles III** coins, various denominations from England including 50p and Five Pound coins.

Richard showed some examples of Convict period items, including Van Diemens Land stamps and 1853 GB **Cessation of Transportation** medal. *Images above right.*

What's On around Adelaide:

The Gepps Cross Market is open 11th & 18th December.

The Brighton Market is on Sunday 11th December

Meeting No 992, Royal Society Room, Adelaide, 15th December 2022.

Present: 19 members, 7 apologies.

General Business: Scott Waterman has assumed control of Australasian Coin & Banknote magazine, following the illness of John Mulhall. It will re-commence in March 2023 as the Australian Coin Review.

Door Prize winner: Helen.

Numismatics:



Mick gave an illustrated talk on **plate identification letters** from the first ten-shilling note M000001 to the Bicentenary \$10. Several members purchased his new second edition book on star replacement notes delivered that day. *Australian Banknote Sales 2022* will be available at the next meeting.



Paul S. showed a medal of Charles as Prince of Wales to commemorate his assumption to this role in 1969 and noted a similarity to the possible present **King Charles** effigy.

Paul J. showed some coins from the ancient times including **Celtic gold** ring money, also known as proto currency and a Celtic quarter stater from circa 10BC.

Long before the introduction of struck coinage into ancient Celtic Europe, copper and gold rings were used as currency by Celtic tribes and were often worn on clothing or tied together by ropes. These particular rings, often referred to as proto-currency, (This is an asset designed to function as a medium of exchange between currency holders), were created in ancient Moesia (now Bulgaria) as long ago as the 7th century BC. The sizes range from 10mm-40mm.



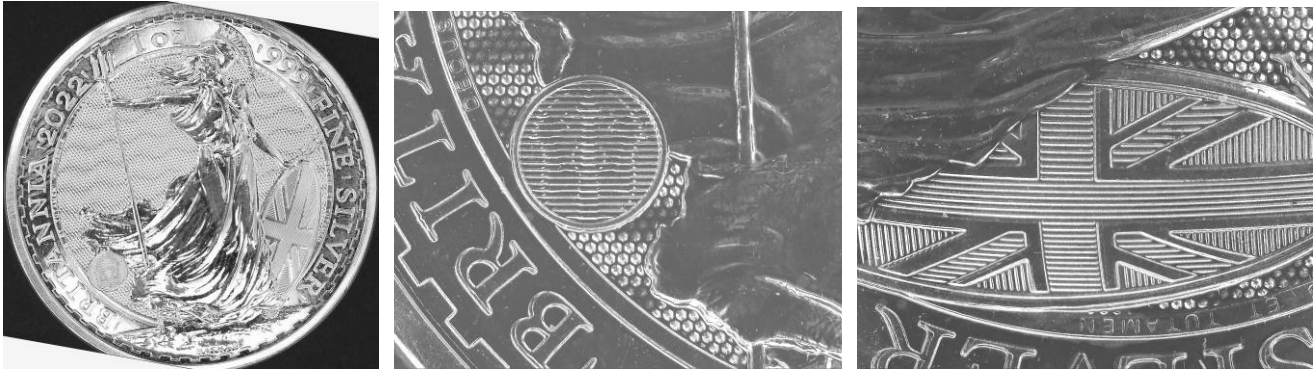
Celtic Gold Ring Money c100 BC-100 AD period 27mm, 4.2 grams Gold outer, with a charcoal inner.

Ancient Southern Britain, inscribed issue, Atrebates and Regni, Tincomarus Tinc Horse type, (10-8 B.C.) Gold quarter stater, (10mm, 1.18 g), obv., COMF in tablet on plain field, (the F for filius indicates that Tincomarus is claiming to be a son of Commios). rev. horse leaping to right, head turned, TIN above, reversed C (crescents and arcs are common decorations on Celtic coins. It is thought that they may have represented torcs and/or the moon, so will commonly be described as such).



Helen showed a 2022 mob of roos **\$1 coin with privy mark** above “A” of dollar, one of 5,000 produced.

Mark showed an example of how **Military ID Discs** were made by soldiers in WW1 out of coins. The example was a 1916 penny, engraved to J. R. Abbott, who was killed in action and is buried at the cemetery in Ypres, France.



P. J. showed a two-pound coin from England featuring **Britannia** and pointed out the various security features and holograms that are associated with this coin.



Steve showed a 2012 \$2 **red poppy coin** graded MS66, the first colored \$2 coin, and spoke about its issue, which was mostly on RSL cards.



David showed 1913 SA **Prince Alfred College medal** 50mm, 88 grams, to I. G. Thomson and spoke about the inter-school rivalries of the time.



Terry showed an example of **Model penny** money, a bi-metallic Queen Victoria issue intended to be a replacement for the copper penny. Made by J. Moore, Birmingham (1817-1892).