



The Numismatic Society of South Australia Incorporated

NEWSLETTER 149, June 2024.

Society meetings are currently held on the 3rd Thursday of the month, 7.30 pm. in Saphil House, Grey Court, Adelaide.

Postal address **P.O. Box 312 Magill 5072.**

For further 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 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 email 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.

NEXT MEETING at Saphil House Thursday 18 July 2024, 7.30 pm.

Meeting 1008, 18th April 2024.

Present: 19 members, Mick in the Chair, Apologies: 10.

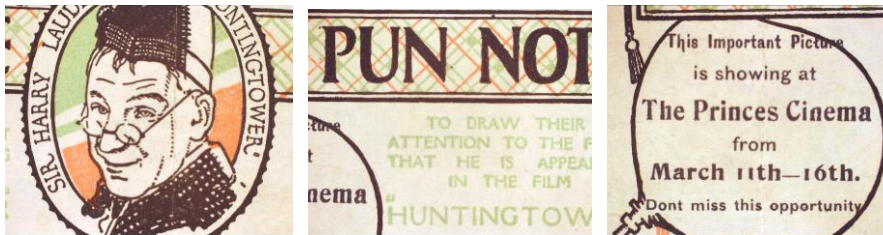
Coin Expo report:

We have decided to charge a voluntary entry fee this year (\$1 or \$2 coin) for the Expo and see how that works. The car parking fees for the Expo are nearly \$4000 alone and we need to try and cover some of that. Helen and JW are organizing the Expo raffle and I again thank these two tireless workers for their help. If anyone has anything interesting to coin/note collectors that they would like to donate as a raffle prize, it is appreciated. The raffle is our major source of fund raising for the year – Richard.

Door Prizes: Won by our visitor, B. G. (again, two in two months) and also P. F. and Helen.

General Business: Big thanks to Helen for providing a nice supper for the members.

Numismatics:



Paul S. spoke about and showed an interesting **1929 1 Pun note**, promoting a free ticket for a film by Harry Lauder, a famous personality of the time.

Paul J. spoke about and showed some unusual **English and Irish siege money** coinage from the period 1640s to 1700 including a Newark shilling, Irish Gun Money, Limerick halfpenny and 4d Ormonde money from Ireland.

English Civil War

Due to the increase in racial and religious discrimination against the Irish population an open rebellion started in 1641. Two Protestant Justices prevented the Irish parliament from passing a bill which would have alleviated Catholic grievances. The rebel forces failed in their attempt to seize Dublin Castle but they quickly found success at Ulster, from where the rebellion spread around the countryside. Following the outbreak of civil war between King Charles and the English parliament the next year in 1642, the rebel forces of Irish Catholics gave their support to the King, further placing them at odds with the English Protestants. An emergency coinage was first issued during this period under the Justices, with various denominations struck on cut pieces of flattened plate, commonly referred to as 'Inchiquin Money' after Lord Inchiquin, who was appointed to command the Protestant forces at Munster. The later issues of this coinage continued with more regular flans. Known as 'Ormonde Money,' they were named after the Earl of Ormonde, who was appointed Lieutenant of Ireland in 1643.



The Great Rebellion, Ormonde four pence, issued 1643-44, obverse shows crowned CR, reverse D IIII Ormonde four pence.

Irish Rebellion



The **1646 Siege of Newark**, which along with Oxford was a vital nexus of Royalist control in the east Midlands. These two towns represented dual salients into Parliamentary-controlled territory in eastern England, posing a threat to London. The nobility and gentry who favoured the Royalist cause were told to use their plate, as were the wardens and fellows of the different colleges in the universities, the mayors and corporations of cities and towns. This plate was clipped up, for the greatest part, into pieces of varying shapes – oblong, diamond [or lozenge], and round.

At the siege of Newark the Royalists had less than 2,000 men against the besieging Parliamentary army of 16,000 men; Lord Belasyse conducted a vigorous defence. The biggest hazard of the sieges of Newark was the prevalence of typhus deaths, especially amongst closely-packed defence forces that were often unwashed for some time, and dressed in unchanged clothes.

While the Scots and Parliamentarians made preparations to storm Newark, events elsewhere were moving to bring the civil war to an end. Newark held out against the Parliamentary armies until May 1646, when Charles surrendered himself at Southwell.



Obverse; Large central crown, initials CR either side of the crown and denomination (12 pence or shilling) in Roman numerals below. The reference to Charles the First shows that the city was held by royalists in the English civil war.

Reverse; NEWARK in middle, with OBS above, and date below. NOTE: OBS is short for obsessum or 'besieged' in Latin. Newark is short for Newark-on-Trent

In 1688, the Glorious Revolution replaced the Catholic King James II with his Protestant daughter Mary II and her husband William, who ruled as joint monarchs of England, Ireland and Scotland. This conflict was fought in Ireland between supporters of James II and his successor, William III, which resulted in a Williamite victory.

Notable battles and sieges during this conflict were the Battle of the Boyne and siege of Limerick. This conflict reduced the local population to utter misery; one French chronicler recorded his horror at seeing people "eating grass like horses", or their corpses littering the roads. It took over fifty years for this area to recover from this devastation.



Gun Money Crown was issued under James II in 1690, 31mm diameter. Reverse shows King on Horseback. Usual crude condition, old colour. These coins were struck in Ireland and used to pay the common soldiers of James II's army, who were helping him to regain the English throne from William and Mary. Most historians believe that the foreign officers - mostly French, Spanish and Portuguese - refused to be paid in anything other than gold or silver.

William III and James II



James II. 1691 Limerick Besieged. Halfpenny, 25mm, struck over a large gunmoney shilling. This was struck during the siege of Limerick (1690-91) from gun money shillings. Features of the original coin can be clearly seen, especially in the portrait. This base metal coinage was intended to be temporary, and replaced once he succeeded in his bid, which of course, did not happen. These coins were issued after James II landed in Ireland in a failed bid to recapture his throne. James II fled to France deserting his Irish army and became known as "Séamus an Chaca".



Limerick castle which was sacked and largely destroyed in 1691.

Dr John Locke drafted a paper in support of the Glorious Revolution and had argued that people were born free, equal, and independent. They also possessed rights called the natural rights of life, liberty and property that no government could take away. The people agreed to obey the government as long as it protected their rights.

The main achievements of the Glorious Revolution were that parliament established its right to limit the English monarch's power and to control succession to the throne turning England into a constitutional monarchy. This medalet celebrated 100 years anniversary.



OmniCoin.com World Coin Community

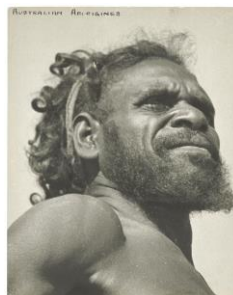
Reference;

By Wenceslaus Hollar - https://britishmuseum.org/collection/object/P_1854-1113-100, Public Domain,
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Helen spoke about and showed an Australian paper \$20 banknote, quite a dramatic example of a **wet ink transfer** printing error.



The 8 1/2-pence Aborigine stamp was issued in 1950.



The 2-shilling, 6-pence Aborigine stamp was issued in 1957.

Mick spoke about **One Pound Jimmy** who appears on the Australian 1988 \$2 coin and who also appeared on some Australian postage stamps from the 1950s. He became famous after the first release of the stamps and was sought as a guide by the emerging numbers of outback tourists. A travel book of those times stated that 2/- was the standard price for boomerangs, woomeras and pitchies at Jay Creek where Jimmy sold his handicrafts.

Richard showed and spoke about **Irish Gun Money** and also showed the 1914 Collins Allen ten-shilling pound and five pound notes, Australia's first Commonwealth note issues.

A member spoke about his recent trip overseas and commented on the various coins he had brought back with him in loose change. The euro is accepted as common currency across Europe and each euro zone member country is allowed to identify its own coins with national symbols, portrait and wording on the obverse; thus, the coins of **many different euro zone countries** can be found in circulation within each euro zone country, carried there by visitors and tourists. In the small change lot that he brought back with him there were 30 euro zone coins from Europe and 11 UK currency coins from London.

What's On.

SA Farmers Market, 7am-noon, cost \$1.50 Held every Sunday.

Brighton Market, 8am – noon, free entry, every 2nd and 4th Sunday.

Kapunda swap meet – Sunday 26th May 7.30am start, \$5 entry

Naracoorte Swap meet – Sat 7am-5pm/Sun 7am – noon 4th-5th May, \$5 entry

Pt Pirie Swap meet – Sunday 5th May, 8am start, free entry. The meeting was closed at 9pm.

Meeting 1009, 16th May 2024.

A numismatic bourse was held before the meeting at 6.30 pm and was well attended.

Next numismatic bourse to be held before August meeting.

Present: 28 members, 5 apologies, 3 visitors PV, BW, JR.

Monthly Treasurer's Report:

It was proposed by the Treasurer that the signature changes be made to our main working account to current office bearers, carried.

Coin Expo report:

Helen and JW are organizing the Expo raffle and I again thank these two tireless workers for their help. If anyone has anything interesting to coin/note collectors that they would like to donate as a raffle prize, it is appreciated. The raffle is our major source of fund raising for the year.

Philatelic/Numismatic PNC: for this year we will be using a Charles III coin and featuring Government House and the Torrens Military depot. If anyone has any other ideas for using a Charles III coin in relation to SA, please send suggestions to the secretary.

We need coin cabinets for dealers for this October Expo. If anyone has glass fronted cabinets, approx 3 feet by 1.5 feet width and about 4 to 6 inches deep, we hire them for \$35 to dealers, which will be passed on to the owner.

Door Prizes: Won by J.W., Pietro and Barrie.

General Business:

J. R. welcomed NSSA to SAPHIL House on behalf of SA Philately.

Welcome to new members B.W. with an interest in ancients and B.G. with an interest in banknotes. Big thanks to Helen for providing another great supper for the members. What a diamond you are.

Numismatics:

Paul S. spoke about and showed a **Harry Lauder postcard** (see April meeting), a 1688 William III landing at Torquay medal and a GB 1818 School medal awarded to Robert Wheeler.

Paul J. spoke about and showed some coinage of the Commonwealth of England period (1649-1660) period including a 1652 half crown and 1653 shilling.

Commonwealth of England

The Commonwealth of England was a republican government which ruled first England and then Ireland and Scotland from 1649 to 1660. After the execution of Charles I in 1649, the Commonwealth was declared by the Rump Parliament. The parliament was purged by Cromwell's army, who then declared himself The Protector. This in effect made Cromwell Dictator for life. After his death, his son Richard, was made Lord Protector.

Cromwell hated Irish Catholics. Cromwell's tried to 'tame' the Irish through military force and terror. English soldiers conducted a series of brutal massacres and in the 1650's 100,000 Irish children were sent as slave labourers to the Americas.

Cromwell was buried along with the kings and queens at Westminster Abbey. However, when Charles II came to the throne he ordered Cromwell's body be dug up and he was put on trial as a traitor. He was found guilty and symbolically hanged from a gallows at Tyburn. What happened to his body after that has remained a mystery.



Oliver Cromwell - Death Mask.

Parliament authorized a standing Army of 22,000 soldiers. The standard daily pay was 8 pence for infantry and 2 shillings for cavalry, but they had to supply their own horses.

Silver English Commonwealth Half Crown 1652 The half crown was first issued in 1549 with a value of two shillings and sixpence or one-eighth of a pound 15 grams, 35mm. Mintmark: sun, Interesting flan, antique tone.



OBVERSE; - Shield bearing the cross of St. George and wreath, the inscriptions are written in English rather than Latin which was considered to be too close a connection to the Pope. Also English was the language of the ordinary people. For the first time there was now no monarch to place on the coins and the St. George's cross and Irish harp took the place of the royal arms.

Lettering: THE COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND

REVERSE; - Shields bearing the cross of St. George and the harp of Ireland within a beaded circle, date and legend around but not in Latin.

Lettering: 1652 GOD WITH US with the denomination in shillings II·VI·



Silver shilling English Commonwealth 1653 English shield within laurel and palm branches, initial mark sun, legends in English surrounding, outer beaded circle both sides "GOD WITH US, rev. shields of England and Ireland, with value above, all within beaded circle, date and legend The Commonwealth of England. Slightly weak central strike as usual, generous flan, attractive old colour.

Reference;

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Model_Army#:~:text=The%20standard%20daily%20pay%20was%208%20pence%20for%20provision%20of%20adequate%20food%2C%20clothing%20and%20other%20supplies.Wikipedia

Coins of The English Commonwealth 1649-1660 (the-ans.com)

Life in England under Oliver Cromwell (historylearning.com)



Mick spoke about N. Yorke Peninsula Coin Club Medals for the **Cornish Festival** made in 9 carat gold, silver and copper and showed illustrations including a lead strike of the first medal made by the club.

David showed and spoke about a NZ Medal of the **Franz Joseph Glacier**, a retreating glacier located on the west coast of the south island of NZ.

Neil spoke about and showed a 1966 coin set made up into a cased display.

Gerry spoke about and showed a **1865 gold half sovereign** metal detector find and also showed a very attractive Hamburg Zoo Inspector 1874 silver medal.

What's On.

SA Farmers Market, 7am-noon, cost \$1.50 Held every Sunday.

Brighton Market, 8am – noon, free entry, every 2nd and 4th Sunday.

Arms Collectables Fair, 25th-26th May at Greyhound Park, 9am, \$15 entry

Kapunda swapmeet 26th May, from 7.30 am, \$5 entry

Mega Toy Fair, Goyder Pavillion, 1-2 June, 10am, 8 entry.

Adelaide Model Railway Show – Greyhound Park, 8-10 June, 9.30am, \$20 entry

SA Collectors Fair, Pt Adelaide Rec Centre, 8-9 June 10am, \$8 entry.

Meeting 1010, 20th June 2024.

Present: 20 members, 8 apologies, 4 visitors GF, TU, LU, LD.

Coin Expo report:

It was decided to ask for a gold coin donation for the Expo, with money raised to assist the volunteers who help make this event work.

Door Prize: Won by Joe.

General Business:

Big thanks to Helen for providing another great supper for the members. What a diamond you are.

What's On.

SA Farmers Market, 7am-noon, cost \$1.50 Held every Sunday.

Brighton Market, 8am – noon, free entry, every 2nd and 4th Sunday.

Numismatics

Jerry reported that this day was the 25th anniversary of the opening of his shop At The Toss of a Coin and showed the English penny above given to him by a member on 18.6.1999.

Paul J. gave an illustrated talk about the coinage of King Charles II.



Charles II

After the death of Cromwell and the resignation of his son, Parliament invited Charles II back to England. Libertines such as John Wilmot, 2nd Earl of Rochester, Wilmot supposedly said of Charles II, "We have a pretty, witty king, Whose word no man relies on, He never said a foolish thing, And never did a wise one"

Charles's marriage to Catherine of Braganza produced no surviving children, but the King acknowledged at least 12 illegitimate children by various mistresses. He was succeeded by his brother James. Two of the most famous incidences that happened during his reign; 1665 the outbreak of the Bubonic Plague which wiped out 15 percent of the population and in 1666 the Great Fire devastated London.



Gold Guinea 1679 ENGLAND Charles II a little weakly struck in the centre, as is usual with this early period of machine made coinage. The Guinea is a coin minted in England between 1663 and 1814; it contains 7.5 Grams of 22 carat gold. Its name comes from the Guinea region in West Africa, from where much of the gold used to make the coins was sourced. It is the first English machine-struck gold coin, originally representing a value of 20 shillings in sterling specie, equal to one pound, but rises in the price of gold relative to silver caused the value of the guinea to increase, at times to as high as thirty shillings. From 1717 to 1816, its value was officially fixed at twenty-one shillings.

The designs of the coins, as was typical of the period, are generally exactly the same as those of other denominations and, given that their values are not inscribed on the coins, the inscriptions are the same too. Thus, coins issued at the same time look virtually the same and the different denominations can only be distinguished by their composition and size. The composition of the guinea is "crown gold": a 22 karat (kt) gold alloy. Both sides of the coins of King Charles II were designed by John Roettiers.

The 1679 Guinea Reverse shows crowned cruciform coats-of-arms with sceptres in the quarters and a design of four interlocked monograms in the centre. There are variants that have a small elephant below the King's bust which indicates that the gold came from the Africa Company. These are priced only slightly above the ones without the elephant logo.



Silver Shilling, 1672 CHARLES II second bust.

Silver milled coinage, Tower (London) mint. Diameter 39mm and weight 29.43g. The Reverse shows a crowned cruciform coat of arms with Garter star in centre and Royal cipher in quarters.



Silver two penny 1660-85 ENGLAND Charles II. 15mm diameter.

The Christian Church observes Maundy as a commemoration of the Last Supper the Thursday before Easter.



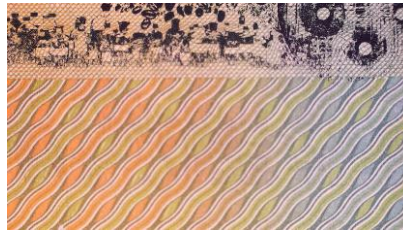
Charles II 1677 Maundy Money set of four coins, silver Groat, Threepence, Twopence, and Penny, all with crowned long-haired bust facing right, value in field behind, legend commences lower left with toothed border surrounding. The abbreviated Latin legends translate as "Charles the Second, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland" on the obverse and "I reign under the auspice of Christ," on the reverse.

Reference; Wikipedia and commons.wikimedia.org

commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?search=bubonic+plague+1665&title=Special:MediaSearch&go=Go&type=image

commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?search=tower+mint&title=Special:MediaSearch&go=Go&type=image

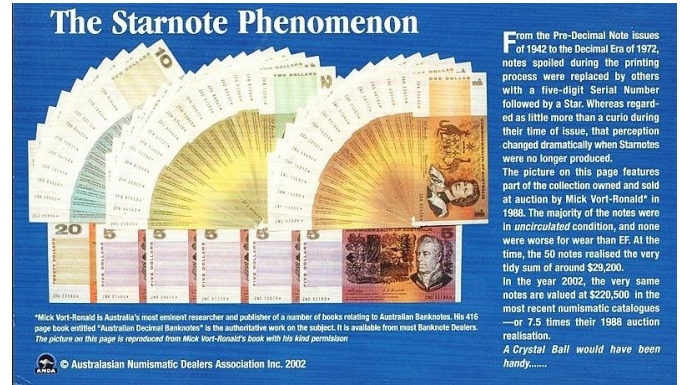
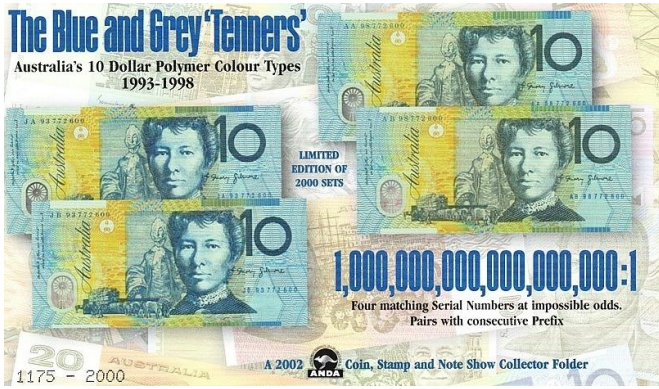
Michael showed and spoke about a book on Ancient Roman Coins.



Helen showed and spoke about a \$50 note with no signatures, explained by Mick as a lack of ink on the intaglio printing plate rollers at the bottom of the note, which would have occurred on all five bottom notes in the sheet.



Mick spoke about a charity \$5 note he purchased the previous evening from the IAG auction. It had been advertised by Legendary Numismatics in January this year as part of an uncut pair AK/AL 07 000000 for \$3,500 the pair, reduced to \$2,800 in April. The pair was then separated and this note sold by auction in June for a hammer price of \$900. Charity notes are notes separated by dealers from a sheet donated each year by the Reserve Bank of Australia to auction for children's charities.



In the same auction he purchased a set of six Federation \$5 State ANDA folders and a folder of ANDA “blue and grey tenners” containing two pairs of \$10 notes, blue and grey Dobell. On the folder is pictured Mick’s former complete set of decimal star notes by all 50 different serial number prefixes, which sold at auction in 1988.



Mark and Kathryn spoke about the London Coin Expo that they had just returned home from and brought Australian 2024 sets of the new King Charles coins, mint, proof and rolls sets for sale to members. At \$40 each the mint sets were soon snapped up by those present.



David spoke about and showed two Adelaide Exhibition medals from 1920 and 1925 and a member showed a souvenir issue from the Perth Mint with koala, kangaroo and kookaburra.

S.A. MUSEUM INVITATION: Premier's Review Panel - Natural Sciences and Humanities Forum.

Peter L was nominated by the society at the meeting to be its representative at the forum.

He received the following reply when advising the forum of his wish to attend.

“Thank you for your email and interest in this forum. Please note this is not an open public forum, rather its targeted to the organisations below which does not include the Numismatic Society of SA.

While the Review Panel is not seeking expressions of interest to provide input into the review, you are more than welcome to provide a written submission if you wish.”