

AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIST



2010

Publication of the
NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA
(Incorporating the Numismatic Society of Victoria, founded 1914,
and the Association of Australian Numismatists (Melb.), 1939)

NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

Founded 1946

Office Bearers for 2010

President: Frank ROBINSON

Vice Presidents:

Secretary:

Treasurer: David LIKAR

Councillors

Pat SHIELDS

Ross WILKINSON

Editor "*Australian Numismatist*": Frank ROBINSON

Editor Newsletter: Peter HAMILTON

Librarian: Pat SHIELDS

Website: www.navic.org.au

Recipients of the NAV 'Award of Merit'

1969	H J JENKIN
1971	E PHILPOTTS
1974	R T N JEWELL FRNS
1979	J SIMON BEM
1986	B TURVEY
1990	L T PEPPERELL
1992	H J PRANGE
1994	D WICKS
1996	Dr J CHAPMAN
1996	L HENDERSON
1998	P SHIELDS
2000	T MAY
2001	J HARWOOD
2001	J O'RILEY
2003	P HAMILTON
2005	F ROBINSON
2006	J HOPE

AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIST



2010

Publication of the
NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA
(Incorporating the Numismatic Society of Victoria, founded 1914,
and the Association of Australian Numismatists (Melb.), 1939)

AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIST 2010

NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA
P.O. Box 615D, G.P.O. Melbourne
navic@optusnet.com.au

AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIST 2010

Contents

<i>Turnbull, Jeff</i>	Southwark – That Other London Mint	5
<i>Darren Burgess</i>	Bridgnorth: A Numismatic Introduction	13
<i>Xynos, Bill</i>	Conquer the Continent	39
<i>Robinson, Frank</i>	Numismatic Travels in New South Wales	73

Cover: Mid 19th century English token issued by Callant's Grocery & Provision Warehouse in Bridgnorth, Celebrating the Great Exhibition in London of 1851

All articles printed herein remain the property of the authors.
Copyrights reserved. Permission to reprint through the NAV.

SOUTHWARK – THAT OTHER LONDON MINT

By Jeffrey Turnbull, NAV 1144

Most keen numismatists and English hammered collectors would be reasonably familiar with the famous Tower Mint in London and its products. Centred on the celebrated and somewhat notorious Norman Tower of London from about the thirteenth century, mint operations were established there, safely ensconced and squeezed between the inner and outer walls of the stronghold. A large percentage of the nation's coinage over many centuries was minted at Tower Mint after it was properly constituted as a royal mint. Yet, many collectors would most identify with this mint in terms of coins struck during the turbulent reign of Charles I (1625-49) and the subsequent Civil War as the mint 'changed hands', so to speak.

The odd occasion arises when I have the opportunity to add to my English hammered collection and recently I purchased an Aethelred II, Last Small Cross Type penny, (Spink 1154, North, 777). Nothing special really; it is a bit ragged around one edge and quite obviously a metal detector find, but it does have a nice, clear portrait. But what led me to add this coin to my collection was the mint: Southwark. (The moneyer is Eadwine.) Londoners of course would know the Southwark district well, but from my position here in the Antipodes, it caught my fascination as that 'other' mint operating in London.

What do we know about Southwark mint (or to be exact 'mints')? Not a substantial amount really, yet adequate when it is considered that some medieval English mint locations and operations remain complete mysteries to the numismatic world.

Southwark effectively experienced two distinct phases of mint operation, not by any means on the same site. So they should be considered as two distinctive Southwark mints and separated in time. As it turns out, these mints and the district itself have fascinating stories to tell.

HISTORY OF SOUTHWARK

The narrative begins back in Roman times; the days of Londinium when Britannia was a small outpost of the Roman Empire. Originally a swampy

region (in fact a series of islands) adjacent to the south bank of the River Thames, the area in the first century AD presented the best place to bridge the river and Southwark, at the southern endpoint of this first London Bridge could possibly be considered as “London’s first suburb”. Two major Roman roads, Watling Street and Stane Street meet at Southwark, yet by the time of the Roman withdrawal and abandonment in AD 410, the timber bridge was in decay and so was Southwark. (Yes, the nursery rhyme was right – London Bridge *was* falling down!)

Southwark remained deserted for a number of centuries until it was re-occupied in the time of King Alfred, c.870. Sometime after 886, a ‘burh’ of Southwark was created. It was fortified (probably for the only time in its history) around 1016 as a defence by Aethelred II (‘the Unready’) against the Danish invaders, King Swen and his son Cnut. Cnut subsequently, and briefly, seized the throne of England from the Saxon kings and used the Southwark mint as did his Saxon predecessors. (It’s fascinating to me that my penny of Aethelred II was struck here at this time of turmoil.) Southwark was also an important stronghold during the Norman Conquest of 1066 and William the Conqueror effectively failed to occupy the bridge. Enraged by this disappointment, William burnt Southwark in revenge then had to march upstream, cross the Thames somewhere near Wallingford and occupy London from the west.

Throughout the Middle Ages the district, which today really only covers a few streets in South London, was one of the four Surrey towns which returned Members of Parliament for the first commons assembly in 1295. At the point where bridge traffic exited, a market grew up on High Street. In Tudor, Stuart and Georgian times the area was renowned for its inns; Chaucer’s pilgrims in *Canterbury Tales*, set off on their documented journey from “The Tabard”, Southwark. In 1599, Shakespeare’s Globe Theatre was built there but burned down in 1613. Southwark became the Tudor centre for entertainment such as bull- and bear-baiting. On 26 May 1676, ten years after the Great Fire of London, another huge fire broke out in Southwark, which continued for 17 hours before houses were blown up to create fire breaks.

From late in the reign of Henry VIII (1509-47), the district was known as “The Mint”; from the working mint that was established there by the king and soon, the area became known as the place where debtors could hide to avoid being thrown into a debtor’s prison. Yet it was no paradise; food and lodging were extremely substandard and in geographical terms, because the

SOUTHWARK – THAT OTHER LONDON MINT

area was below the river's level, it became a backwater and the breeding ground for waterborne diseases. In short, Southwark and The Mint became a ghetto as described so well by Daniel Defoe in his novel, *Moll Flanders*, whose heroine lived there. The Mint later also became the haunt of local poets:

“No place is sacred, not the church is free,
E'en Sunday shines no Sabbath-day to me;
Then from the Mint walks forth the man of rhyme.
Happy to catch me just at dinner-time.”¹

ANGLO-SAXON AND NORMAN MINT

Importantly for us as numismatists, Southwark was considered a coining centre from around 978 when a Saxon mint was established there and silver pennies of Aethelred II, Cnut, Harold I, Edward the Confessor and Harold II were struck. This could be considered the *first* Southwark Mint. It may have been established in response to the Viking invasions; perhaps if London was captured, then there would still be a mint operating south of the Thames.



Figure 1 – Edward the Confessor Southwark penny (18 mm)

The Saxon spelling of Southwark was *Suthgwere* and appears on Saxon coins abbreviated to ZV, ZVDL, ZVDEE and ZVDISEUJ. A number of moneyers are recorded on pennies of the Saxon Southwark mint. For Aethelred II, some twenty moneyers operated workshops there, striking all issues except for his First Hand and Benediction Hand types. For Cnut and Harold I, there were another twenty known moneyers and for Edward the Confessor, only ten moneyers struck all types except his Radiate-Small

¹ Timbs, 1865

Cross and Pyramids types, neither of which were struck at Southwark. The only recorded moneyer for Harold II was ‘Osmund’.² No silver pennies from this mint are known for Eadgar, Edward the Martyr or Cnut’s son Harthacnut. Whether the moneyers operated from a single site in the district or at smaller workshops within the town is not known.

Following the Norman invasion, the mint continued its output, this time under Norman control and coins of William I, William II, Henry I and Stephen were struck and distributed. The wording of *Sudwe* appears on the coins of the first two Norman kings when ten moneyers struck throughout their reigns. Henry I had five known moneyers operating, (*Sudwer* appears on these coins). By the end of Stephen’s reign, (probably around 1154), the power for smaller mints near London to coin money as granted by Tower Mint, was withdrawn. This included Stepney and, of course, Southwark. However, during his reign, the typical blundered and debased silver penny was still struck by four known minters. Provided their legends can be deciphered, Southwark appears as *Sut* on these coins.



Figure 2 – Henry I Pax Southwark penny (17 mm)

As mentioned, the exact site of the original Southwark mint is unknown (if in fact only a single site was used) but according to antiquarian writer, John Timbs in his book, *The Romance of London*, it was most probably:

“...within the ancient town of Southwark, (now Guildable Manor), which extended only from St. Mary Overie’s Dock, by St Saviour’s Church, to Hays-lane, and southward to the back of the present Town Hall.”³

² North, 1963

³ Timbs, 1865

SOUTHWARK – THAT OTHER LONDON MINT

It is possible, he conjectures, that the Saxon mint was actually attached to the town hall. Equally, he considers it could well have been under the control of the early bishops of Winchester who may have had moneyers operating at Southwark as well as at the mint at Winchester. He quotes, in his story, a silver penny, of Henry of Blois, Bishop of Winchester, the illegitimate brother of King Stephen (North 934) believed to be unique. This coin, recorded as being in the collection of the British Museum, was struck during the anarchy – perhaps at Winchester or Southwark, when barons and bishops both placed their names on crudely-struck silver coins.

TUDOR MINT

After a gap of nearly four centuries, Southwark was again producing coinage, this time during the celebrated Tudor period. Southwark mint (Mark II), commenced at Suffolk Place, ‘a large and most sumptuous building’⁴ on Borough High Street. Originally built by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk (Henry VIII’s brother-in-law) the substantial mansion remained in the Brandon family for some time until acquired by Henry in 1536 in a ‘swap’ deal for another London property owned by the king. Suffolk House became the royal residence of the queen, Jane (Seymour). Eventually, Henry would go on to obtain the overlordship of the whole of Southwark. The mint itself was established at Suffolk House in one wing of the building about the year 1545, making this towards the end of Henry’s reign. This was to be effectively a branch of the Tower Mint.



Figure 3 – Edward VI Southwark halfcrown (36 mm)

It is not known what grand plan Henry had for this mint or for the mansion, but for a few short years, the output in gold and silver coins was quite

⁴ www.british-history.ac.uk

prolific. Gold sovereigns, half sovereigns, gold crowns and half crowns were minted there carrying Henry's name, as were silver denominations such as testoons, groats, half groats and pennies bearing the legend "CIVITAS LONDON". These are from his Third Coinage period (1544-47) and can be distinguished by the mintmarks 'E' or 'S'. It was during this period in Southwark's history that the immediate district around Suffolk House began to be known as 'The Mint'.

Following the death of Henry and early in the reign of Edward VI, the young king struck coins which still bore the effigy and name of his father, (1547-51). However, Edward had commissioned 'new moneys' to be struck there – the sovereign, angel and half angel. JJ North notes that these issues in Edward's name were, in fact struck before the posthumous Henry VIII issues.⁵

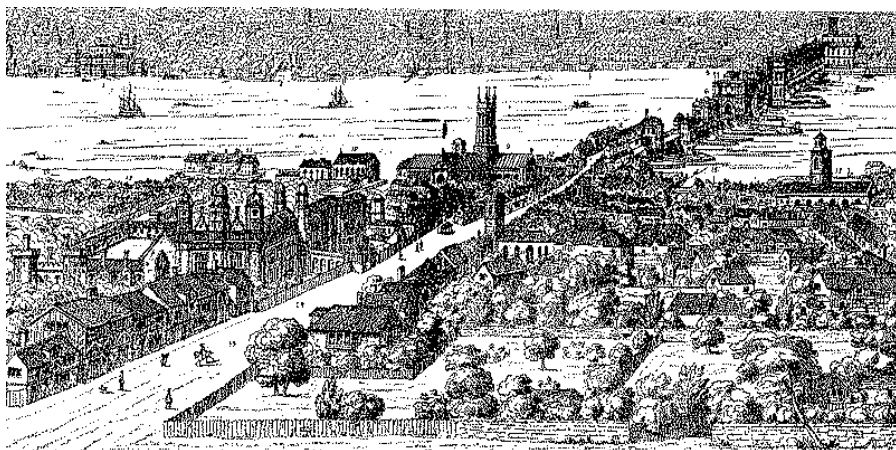


Figure 4 – London Bridge Southwark High St late 1600s

However, on the greater Tudor landscape, coining at Southwark was not to last and the mint was closed in 1551 because of the apparent discovery of fraud within the management, amounting to some £4000 – a tidy sum in Tudor times. This second Southwark mint operated for a mere six years and minted for only two monarchs. Edward's coins carry the mintmark, 'Y' or 'EY' (1549) and 'Y' or Lis and 'Y' (1551). The 'Y' mintmark was for Sir John Yorke, who had been made under-treasurer of the Tower Mint in 1550, becoming treasurer the following year. From 1551, Suffolk House reverted to being a royal mansion but the building survived only into the

⁵ North, 1963, p96

SOUTHWARK – THAT OTHER LONDON MINT

early years of Elizabeth I when it was demolished (possibly in 1558-9), leaving as reminders only Mint Street, Suffolk Place and Great Suffolk Street.



Figure 5 – London Bridge 1616

Over time, the district of Southwark played host to a mint in two distinct and unconnected periods of British history and in two places in this tiny district of London.



Figure 6 – Mint Street Southwark

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Coins of England and the United Kingdom, 42nd edn, Spinks, London, 2006

London's First Suburb: Museum of London Archaeologist Bruce Watson on Anglo-Saxon and Saxo-Norman Southwark in www.heritage-key.com/britain/london

North, JJ, *English Hammered Coinage*, Vol I, Spink & Sons, London, 1963

Timbs, J, *Curiosities of London*, first published 1855

Timbs, J, *The Romance of London*, first published 1865

www.economicexpert.com/a/The:Mint

www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southwark

www.royalmint.com/Corporate/History/TheRoyalMint/toweroflondon



BRIDGNORTH: A NUMISMATIC INTRODUCTION

By Darren Burgess, NAV 1146¹

INTRODUCTIONS

As a relatively recent immigrant to Australia, when I first meet someone one of the first questions I'm asked is "where are you from?" When joining a numismatic society, as I have recently done with the NAV, you're more likely to be asked "what do you collect?" This article was initially intended to provide insight into what I collect - a sort of numismatic autobiography. However, as I started to answer where I was from I found myself immersed in the history of my home town, its relationship to key events in Britain's history and even its coinage.

I was born in the picturesque market town of Bridgnorth in the county of Shropshire, England. King Charles I, one of many royal visitors over the centuries, once proclaimed that the views from the castle walk in Bridgnorth were among "the finest in all my kingdom". When guiding visitors around the town I would always remark on this quote when we arrived at the appropriate spot. In my research for this article I came across a guide book from 1863 that states "Charles I arrived here (Bridgnorth) from Shrewsbury, October 1642, when he remained three days, and gave expression to the eulogium, which townsmen quote for the benefit of strangers, respecting the beauty of the castle walk".² Clearly I'm not the first native to expound the visual delights of my home town.

Further research reveals that Charles arrived in Bridgnorth on 12th October from Shrewsbury, the county town of Shropshire, and departed on 15th – just a week before the Battle of Edge Hill. We will explore the huge impact that this monarch not only had on the country and its coinage but also on Bridgnorth. The town is located along the banks of the river Severn, which divides the town in two between Low Town and High Town. Bridgnorth today has a population of over 12 000, but I wish to start a little further back and look at the beginnings of this small market town.

¹ Darren presented this paper at NAV meeting No 971 on 20 August 2010 after joining the NAV on 18 June 2010.

² Randall, p 21



Figure 1: Postcard – Lower Town, Bridgnorth; from Castle Walk (1920)

ANGLES & SAXONS

The earliest mention of the Bridgnorth area in historical records was in 895 when Viking invaders set up a camp at ‘Cwatbridge’, and in 910 a bridge crossing the Severn at ‘Cwatbridge’ was mentioned in the records of the Danish Wars. Two years later there is this reference from the Anglo Saxon Chronicle for 912:

“This year died Æthered, alderman of Mercia; and King Edward took to London, and to Oxford, and to all the lands that thereunto belonged. This year also came Æthelfleda, lady of the Mercians, on the holy eve called the invention of the holy cross, to Shergate, and built the fortress there, and the same year that at Bridgenorth.”³

This means that the settlement of Bridgnorth (over time the “e” of Bridge has been lost) was one of several defensive burhs⁴, set up to secure the kingdom of Mercia from the Vikings. The woman who was responsible for the establishment of this burh and a number of others in the area (including

³ Swanton, p 96

⁴ burh is an Anglo-Saxon term meaning a fortified town or other defended site, such as a hill fort.

BRIDGNORTH: A NUMISMATIC INTRODUCTION

Tamworth, Stafford and Warwick) was Æthelfleda, eldest daughter of Alfred the Great, also known as Lady of the Mercians. She ruled Mercia for approximately eight years and died suddenly at Tamworth on 12th June 918. She was followed as monarch of the Mercians by her daughter Ælfwynn, who after a short reign was “deprived of all control in Mercia, and was led into Wessex three weeks before Christmas”.

Ælfwynn was succeeded by her cousin Æthelstan, who annexed Northumbria, forced the kings of Wales to submit and, at the battle of Brunanburh in 937, defeated an alliance of the Scots, Danes and Vikings to become King of All England, as attested by coinage issued under his reign.

In the 19th century, the Swedish numismatist Bror Emil Hildebrand, in his work *Anglosachsiska Mynt*, attributed coins of Æthelred II (978-1013, 1014-1016), also known as Æthelred the Unready, and Cnut (1016-1035) marked variously as BRY, BRYD, BRYDIA, BRYDIGA, BRYGIN, BRYIDGE and BYRDG to Bridgnorth⁵, an indication of the towns growing importance during their reigns. Later numismatic works reattributed almost all of these coins to other locations throughout the country, with the exception of BRYGIN, which R H M Dolley convincingly argued should remain attributed to Bridgnorth in an article in the 1955 edition of the *British Numismatic Journal*. It’s worth noting that for the most part, these “BRYGIN” coins largely remain unattributed to this day.

NORMANS & PENNIES

After the Norman Conquest of 1066, William the Conqueror granted the manor of Bridgnorth to Roger de Montgomerie. In 1101 Roger’s eldest son, Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, rebelled against the accession of Henry I (1100–1135). In preparation for the impending battle, he removed the castle, church and borough from the original site at what is now Quatford to a more easily defensible site upstream in the present location of the town of Bridgnorth. These defences weren’t enough to stop Henry, who laid siege to the castle for three weeks with, what Florence of Worcester⁶ described as, “the army of nearly all England”.

⁵ Hildebrand, pp 37, 155

⁶ Florence of Worcester (died 1118), was a monk and a contributor to the late Anglo-Saxon chronicle *Chronicon ex chronicis*.

As well as securing his realm Henry I also reformed the finances of the English government by establishing the Exchequer to keep proper records of money paid and received. The king's interest in finance also showed itself in a concern for the state of the country's coinage. In around 1108 he ordered that all new coins should be cut or 'snicked' on the edge to show that they were solid silver and not silver-plated forgeries, as people had been bending and breaking coins to prove they were official issues. At about the same time round halfpennies were issued, to put an end to the practice of cutting pennies in half to make halfpennies.

During Henry's reign the penny remained the chief denomination, with 15 major types of penny being produced, at perhaps as many as 54 mints. The quality of the coins in the early part of Henry's reign was poor, as the moneyers made a large profit by producing underweight coins or coins of debased fineness.



Figure 2: Henry I

In 1124 Henry gathered all 150 moneyers to Winchester, and called them to account for their activities. Ninety-four of them were convicted of issuing sub-standard coins and were mutilated, their right hands and one testicle being cut off. As a result, unsurprisingly, the quality of coins improved for the remainder of his reign.

BRIDGNORTH: A NUMISMATIC INTRODUCTION

After Henry's siege of Bridgnorth castle it became one of the Royal Castles of England and an occasional residence of the king. After Henry's death in 1135 the castle was held for Stephen by Hugh de Mortimer who refused to surrender it to Henry II on the death of Stephen in 1154. Again the castle was besieged and captured by Henry II in 1155. After this the castle continued to serve as a fortress, gaol and royal residence until the 17th century.

In 1157 the town's rights were confirmed by a royal charter and it became a self-governing borough with a weekly market (still held on Saturdays to this day) and a fair on St Mary Magdalene's day. In the 13th century town defences were established, a merchant guild was founded and two MPs representing the borough were sent to Parliament.

EXURGATS & TOKENS

By the 14th century, Bridgnorth was economically the second most important town in Shropshire and was significant enough to appear on Matthew Paris's map of Great Britain. However, two centuries later, in the 1540s, the historian Leland visited Bridgnorth and noted that "the town depends on the cloth industry, but this has declined there, and the town has very badly declined with it".⁷

In September 1642, before the first major battle of the English Civil War, King Charles I raised his standard in the market square of Wellington, at the time a small market town in Shropshire, and addressed his troops at nearby Orleton Hall. He declared that he would uphold the Protestant religion, the laws of England, and the liberty of Parliament.

The Wellington Declaration was so important to the royalist cause that in 1642 the Shrewsbury and Oxford Mints used the Latin translation of it, "*RELIGIO PROTESTANTIUM, LEGES ANGLIAE, LIBERTAS PARLIAMENTI*", on the reverse of what is referred to as "Exurgat money".

The term Exurgat money refers to the surround on the reverse of these issues, which is taken from Verse 1 of Psalm 28, "Exurgat Deus dissipetur inimici", which translates to "Let God arise, let his enemies be scattered". This declaration was also used on coins issued by royalist mints in Bristol, Chester and Exeter.

⁷ Chandler



Figure 3: Late Declaration Sixpence

Coins similar to the Charles I sixpence illustrated are referred to as Late Declaration issues and were minted during 1645/6. They have been variously attributed but may have been made at a travelling mint. There are two types, each bearing a single letter mint mark. Most coins of 1645 have an “A” mint mark and those of 1646 a “B”. At one time these “B” coins were thought to have been struck on Lundy Island in the Bristol Channel, where engraver Thomas Bushell retired to after the fall of Bristol in 1645.

In the 1980s this theory and others, including Beaumeris and Barnstaple in the West of England, were discarded in favour of Bridgnorth, Shropshire.⁸ The main origin of this theory is based on reviews of Royalist troop movements after the fall of Bristol. These reviews show that forces initially retreated to Oxford and then moved north to support Lord Loughborough at Ashby de la Zouch in Leicestershire in September of 1645. This makes Ashby the likely source of the unattributed coins with an “A” mint mark.

After the surrender of Ashby in February 1646, some of Lord Loughborough’s forces marched to support Bridgnorth. If this mint was located in Bridgnorth it only had a short time to issue the Half Crowns, Shillings, Sixpences and Groats that show this mark.

During 1646 Bridgnorth was one of the remaining royalist strongholds of the Civil War, but on 31st March, Parliamentary forces broke through the palisade and entered St Leonard’s Close. Some of the guards were killed, and Colonel Billingsley, the Royalists’ leader, was mortally wounded and died. On 26th April 1646 the Castle surrendered.

⁸ North, p xlii

BRIDGNORTH: A NUMISMATIC INTRODUCTION



Figure 4: Postcard – Tower Field & St Mary's Church, Bridgnorth

The civil war made a lasting impression on Bridgnorth which shows to this day in the ruins of the castle and through the local council's shield which states in Latin "The faithfulness of the town is the safety of the King"



Figure 5: Bridgnorth Town Hall

After the destruction of the Civil War the town was rebuilt. The Town hall, illustrated in figure 5, was not completed until 1652. This extract from the Common Hall Order Book gives some insight into the rebuilding process of this unique structure which still stands today:

“The New Hall set up in the Market Place of the High Street of Bridgnorth was begun, and the stone arches thereof were made when Mr. Francis Preen and Mr. Symon Beauchamp were Bayliffs in summer 1650. And the Timber work, and building upon the same stone arches, was set up when Mr. Thomas Burne and Mr. Roger Taylor were Bayliffs of the said Town of Bridgnorth, in July and August, 1652.”⁹

The late 17th Century also saw the release of the first wave of trade tokens in England and as usual with the release of tokens of this nature this was due to the dearth of officially issued lower denomination coins. Most tokens issued in Shropshire were halfpennies and farthings, with Bridgnorth issuing tokens in a corporate capacity, which was rare for the county.



*Figure 6: Bridgnorth Halfpenny Copper Trade Token, 1665
Image courtesy of Shrewsbury Museum Services*

There are records of five issuers of tokens in Bridgnorth.¹⁰ Illustrated above is one of two tokens issued on behalf of the Chamberlains¹¹ of Bridgnorth. This is a half penny and there was also a farthing issued of a similar but undated design.

⁹ Bellett, pp 191-2

¹⁰ Conder, also Withers

¹¹ Many corporations and some towns appointed chamberlains; the most important in England is the chamberlain of the corporation of the city of London, who is treasurer of the corporation, admits persons entitled to the freedom of the city, and resolved disputes between masters and apprentices.

BRIDGNORTH: A NUMISMATIC INTRODUCTION

The other tokens issued reflect the range of businesses in the town at the time including a draper, grocer and mercer.

Obv. SYMON.BEAVCHAMP¹² = The Drapers' Arms

Rev. IN BRIDG.NORTH = S.B Conjoined

Obv. IOHN.HIGGINS.OF = The Grocers' Arms

Rev. BRIDGNORTH= I.C.H

Obv. THO.WHEELER¹³.OF = The Mercers' Arms

Rev. BRIDGE.NORTH=T.M.W.

Obv. RICHARD SING AT THE = R.S Conjoined

Rev. CAVE = Castle

It is also worth noting that around this time on 29th January 1657 one of Bridgnorth's most famous sons, Francis Moore, was born. He was a physician who served in the court of Charles II. His most famous work was the writing and publishing of Old Moore's Almanack in 1697.

The book originally featured weather forecasts and astrological predictions and continues to be published annually to this day; giving predictions of world and sporting events, as well as more conventional data such as tide tables.

IRON MADNESS

Moving forward in time and slightly upstream on the river Severn, the only way to cross the Severn Gorge in the early eighteenth century was by ferry. However, the industries that were growing in the area of Coalbrookdale and Broseley – just north of Bridgnorth – needed a more reliable crossing.

In 1773, Thomas Farnolls Pritchard wrote to a local ironmaster, John Wilkinson of Broseley, to suggest building a bridge out of cast iron. By 1775, Pritchard had finalised the plans, and Abraham Darby III, an ironmaster working at Coalbrookdale in the gorge, was commissioned to cast and build the bridge.

John "Iron-Mad" Wilkinson (1728–1808), one of the world's first industrialists, was keen to suggest the use of cast iron for almost anything. In 1757 with partners, he erected a blast furnace at the village of Willey in

¹² It is likely that this is the same Mr Symon Beauchamp listed as one of the Bayliffs instrumental in approving the building of the town hall.

¹³ A Thomas Wheeler is listed in the Stottesdon Hundred Lay Subsidy of 1661.

Shropshire. His invention in 1774 of a device for precision boring¹⁴, proved to be invaluable in the creation of cylinders. Because his cylinders were so accurately bored, he became the main supplier to industrial pioneers Matthew Boulton and James Watt.

As previously mentioned, in 1775 Wilkinson was an original subscriber in the Iron Bridge, encouraging the other twelve sponsors to make the bridge entirely from iron, though he sold his shares to Abraham Darby III in 1777, leaving the latter to steer the project to its successful conclusion in 1779.



Figure 7: John "Iron-Mad" Wilkinson, Wikicommons

In 1783 Wilkinson became the first iron master to use a Boulton & Watt steam engine in his foundries. Three years later in 1786 Boulton successfully applied the steam engine to the stamping of coins for the East India Company at his Soho Mint in Birmingham. This development revolutionized the production of coinage throughout the world. After the demise of the Soho Mint, these machines – complete with Wilkinson cylinders – were bought at auction by the new Birmingham Mint of Ralph Heaton II, going on to produce coinage throughout the British Empire, including, of course, early Australian coinage.

¹⁴ This device was originally meant for the production of cannons to be used by the British in the American war of independence.

BRIDGNORTH: A NUMISMATIC INTRODUCTION

In 1787 Wilkinson completed the first iron barge, *The Trial*, constructed in Brosley and launched on the river Severn at Willey on 6th July. At the age of 68, he was producing about one eighth of Britain's cast iron. His eccentricity, or “iron madness”, reached a peak in the 1790s, when he had almost everything around him made of iron, including several coffins and a 40 foot high obelisk, weighing 22 tons, which today marks his grave at St Paul’s in the village of Lindale in Lancashire.

WILLEYS & BRIDGES

In the second wave of trade tokens issued in Great Britain some of the first were Wilkinson tokens, commonly known as “Willeys”. The first examples appeared in 1787 and were initially intended as payment for wages of his own workers and certainly not meant for general circulation. Their edges bore the names of locations near Wilkinson foundries and all of the issues, from 1787 through to 1795, feature an obverse with Wilkinson's portrait facing right along with his name and self-proclaimed title of “Iron Master”.

Comment was made at the time of the likeness of this portrait to George III and a publication of the day¹⁵ even made comment in verse:

“In Greece and Rome your men of parts,
Renowned in arms, or, formed in arts,
On splendid coins and medals shone
To make their deeds and persons known.
So Wilkinson, from this example
Gives of himself a matchless sample!
And bids the Iron monarch pass
Like his own metal wrapt in Brass!
Which shows his modesty and sense,
And how, and where, he made his pence.
As iron when 'tis brought in taction,
Collects the copper by attraction,
So, thus, in him 'twas very proper,
To stamp his brazen face on Copper.”

¹⁵ London Magazine 1787



Figure 8: John Wilkinson Token Obverse, Half Penny Token 1791. Designed by John Gregory Hancock, Inscription: IOHN WILKINSON IRON MASTER, Portrait facing right.

There were a number of different reverses throughout the series including the interior of a forge, with a large drop hammer and a workman holding a piece of iron on an anvil beneath it.

This design was modified in 1788 to feature a ship. These are sometimes referred to as “the barge type”, as it was initially thought they were released to celebrate the successful launch of *The Trial*. It’s more likely that, as the design displays a two masted brig, it represents Wilkinson’s expansion in overseas trade.



Figure 9: John Wilkinson Token Revers, Inscription - HALF PENNY, Vulcan seated right on an anvil, hammering a piece of iron. In the background on the right can be seen the masts of a ship. Exergue: 1791

The Vulcan¹⁶ Reverse illustrated was introduced in 1790. This particular token, dated 1791, has the edge inscription of four of Wilkinson’s foundries, WILLEY SNEDSHILL BERSHAM BRADLEY.¹⁷

¹⁶ Roman god of the forge

¹⁷ Willey and Snedshill (now part of Telford) are in Shropshire, Bersham in North Wales, and Bradley in Staffordshire.

BRIDGNORTH: A NUMISMATIC INTRODUCTION

There was also a silver token issued with the value of three shillings and sixpence in 1788. It is thought that only 100 of these were struck before production was halted by order of the Royal Mint, who took a dim view of the private issuing of silver coinage.

All in all some 120 varieties of Wilkinson issued tokens exist, although potential collectors should be aware that all of the designs were counterfeited extensively in the mid 1790s, almost doubling the number of varieties.

Another example of local token coinage issued around the same time is a half penny token that was issued in 1792 by Messrs Reynolds and Co, trading as the Coalbrook-Dale Iron Company. With establishments at Coalbrook-Dale and Ketley they cast a token illustrating the Iron Bridge across the Severn. It should be noted that there are number of a varieties of this token, some of which have the simplified text “Iron Bridge, Coalbrook Dale, 1779”.



Fig 10: Obverse and reverse of Coalbrook Dale token

Obverse:

Inscription: IRON BRIDGE AT COALBROOK DALE. 1792, *View of the iron bridge over the river Severn with a trow¹⁸ passing beneath. Inscribed above the bridge, ERECTED ANNO 1779. SPAN 100 FEET.*

Reverse:

View of an inclined plane with a man lowering a laden barge by the machinery

¹⁸ A trow was a type of cargo boat found on both the Severn and Wye and used to transport goods. The mast could be taken down so that the trow could go under bridges.

Exergue: INCLINED PLANE AT KETLEY 1789

Edge Inscription: PAYABLE AT COALBROOK-DALE AND KETLEY

The inclined plane¹⁹ represented on the reverse was on the private Ketley Canal at Ketley Lock. The canal linked the ironworks with the Shropshire Canal. As the terrain prevented the collection of enough water for a stair of locks, Mr William Reynolds devised this inclined plane by which a laden boat passing down pulled an empty one up to take its place. In this manner, the plane achieved a lift of sixty-six feet.

STEAMING AHEAD

The late 18th Century saw the birth of the industrial revolution in Britain and Bridgnorth was at the heart of it. With the ironworks just upstream at Coalbrook Dale, local firm Hazledine & Co were building steam engines for one of the country's lesser known industrial pioneers, Richard Trevithick.

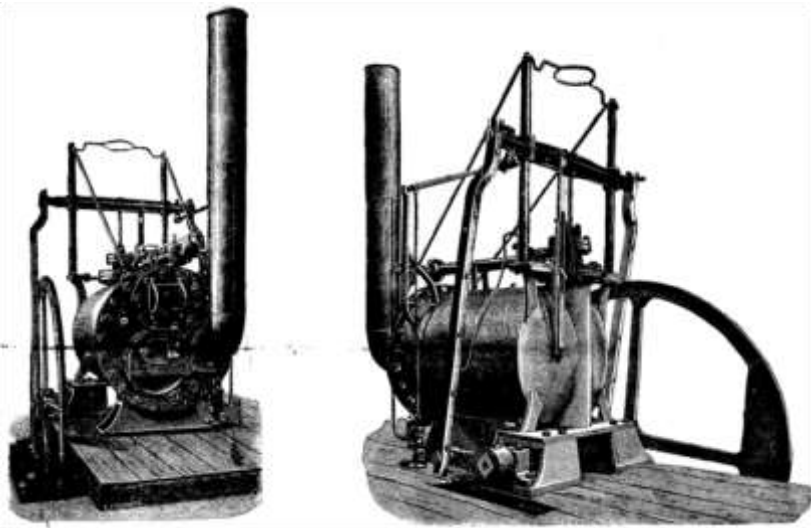


Fig 11: Richard Trevithick's No 14 engine, built by Hazledine and Co., Bridgnorth circa 1804

¹⁹ An inclined plane is one of the simplest machines, which allows mechanical work to be done with a small force exerting over a greater distance, mainly used for the raising of objects that would be too difficult to move vertically.

BRIDGNORTH: A NUMISMATIC INTRODUCTION

In 2004 a £2 coin was issued by the Royal Mint celebrating the 200th anniversary of an historical journey that took place at the Pen-y-Darren ironworks on 28th February 1804. Trevithick's locomotive hauled ten tons of iron, five wagons and seventy people on a 16 km trip, which took four hours and five minutes. During this epic journey, the locomotive reached speeds of nearly 5 mph (that's just over 8 km/h!)



Fig 12: £2 Coin Reverse Inscription: R. TREVITHICK 1804 INVENTION INDUSTRY PROGRESS 2004

The reverse of the coin shown was designed by Robert Lowe and features the 1804 “Pen-y-Darren” steam locomotive enclosed by a cog wheel design and the edge is milled with an incuse railway line motif.

In 1808 Richard Trevithick ran a locomotive on a circular track near the present site of Euston Station in London. It was called *Catch Me Who Can* and it was constructed at the Hazeldine works at Bridgnorth, supervised by John Urpeth Rastrick. The public could ride in an open coach for one shilling, making it the first steam locomotive to carry fee-paying passengers.

This isn't Bridgnorth's only link to rail though as it is also home to not one but two railways. The Severn Valley line was built between 1858 and 1862, and linked Hartlebury, near Droitwich Spa, with Shrewsbury, a distance of 40 miles (64 km). Important stations on the line included Stourport-on-Severn, Bewdley, Arley, Highley, Hampton Loade, Bridgnorth, Coalport, Ironbridge, Broseley, Buildwas, Cressage and Berrington.

The original Severn Valley Railway was absorbed into the Great Western Railway in the 1870s, and in 1878 a link line was constructed from Bewdley to Kidderminster. Freight traffic, mostly agricultural, and coal traffic from the collieries of Alveley and Highley were the principal sources

of revenue. The line was strategically useful in the Second World War as a by-pass around the West Midlands.



Figure 13: Severn Valley Railway enamel badge

After nationalisation in 1948, passenger traffic started to dwindle. The line was closed to through passenger and freight services in 1963 and the track north of Bridgnorth was dismantled, making Bridgnorth the end of the line.

Since re-opening as a heritage railway in 1970 many special gala days have been held, often with visiting engines, as well as rolling stock from other heritage lines. These and other attractions, including the Railway Man's Arms pub, have seen visitor numbers exceed 250 000 per year.

It's also worth noting that the Severn Valley has been used in a number of film and television productions over the years including *The Seven Percent Solution* (1976), *The Thirty Nine Steps* (1978), the BBC children's TV series *Gods Wonderful Railway* (1980) and most recently at the beginning of *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe* (2005).

2010 marked the Severn Valley railway's 40th anniversary and the 175th anniversary of the formation of the Great Western Railway and as such a number of special commemorative events occurred, including the firing up of a replica of the *Catch Me Who Can*. Unfortunately there did not seem to be any numismatically inclined commemoratives that I could find.

As for the second railway, this venture started in 1890 when a public meeting was called to discuss a new means of communication between the High Town and Low Town, avoiding the need to scale the 200 plus steps. A proposal was put before the town council for the erection of a cliff

BRIDGNORTH: A NUMISMATIC INTRODUCTION

railway. Construction started in November 1891 on what is still the steepest in-land cliff railway in Europe.

The 61 metre long railway, climbing 34 metres, was initially powered by water, with each car mounted on a triangular frame housing a 2000 gallon tank. When full this was more than enough weight to counterbalance the lower car with its load of up to 18 passengers.

The railway opened on 7th July 1892 with a ceremony performed by the Mayor, and in celebration the local townspeople enjoyed a public holiday. Between July and September 1892 over 50 000 passengers used the railway and it ran continuously for the next 41 years, until April 1933.



Figure 14: Viewcard of Bridgnorth's Cliff Railway

In May 1934 it was reopened by new shareholders and in 1943, the gas engines which pumped the water up to the tank at the top of the cliff reached the end of their working life, prompting a major rebuild of the railway.

This saw the introduction of a 32 hp electric engine, doubling the speed of the railway to 4.5 km/h. The railway reopened in December 1944 and the only other major work since then took place in 1955, when the passenger cars were replaced with a more modern type, with improved lighting.

PUBS & EXHIBITIONS

The mid 19th Century saw the last release of trade tokens in the UK. Illustrated in figure 16 is a token from Callant's Grocery & Provision Warehouse in celebration of the Great Exhibition at Crystal Palace in London, where you were promised "The World for a Shilling".



Figure 15: Callant's Grocery & Provision Warehouse Celebrating the Great Exhibition

The majority of tokens issued at this time in Bridgnorth were what is known in the UK as Tavern Checks, for use in pubs. In addition to the Shakespeare Inn token shown in figure 17 (of which there were a number of variants), checks were also issued for The Ball Inn, The Bulls Head, The Commercial Hotel, The Falcon Hotel, The Fox, The George Hotel and The King's Head²⁰. The Shakespeare check seen here holds particular relevance to me as both myself and my father have worked behind the bar there, although of course neither of us ever received one in payment for a pint.

²⁰ Todd, pp 1-5

BRIDGNORTH: A NUMISMATIC INTRODUCTION



Figure 16: Shakespeare Inn 2 pence Token

Old Bridgnorthians of this time include General Sir Charles Warren GCMG, KCB, FRS (1840–1927), Metropolitan Police Commissioner during the Jack the Ripper murders, and Sir Cedric Hardwicke, KBE (1893–1964), Hollywood and stage actor.

WORLD WAR II

RAF Bridgnorth, home of the No. 7 School of Recruit Training, began its life on the 6th November 1939 as the No 4 Recruit Centre and its role was to carry out the basic training of new recruits in the Royal Airforce. In 1940 spare accommodation at Bridgnorth enabled it to be used as a transit and kitting out centre for troops returning from France. In 1941 the station was renamed No 1 Women's Auxiliary Air Force Depot and was involved with the training of WAAF recruits. 1942 saw another change of name to the No 1 Elementary Air Navigation School.

A post to an online forum in October of 2006, by former trainee Neville Robinson, recounts some of his memories of the camp and the nearby town:

“As a trainee aircrew member of the RAF I was posted to Bridgnorth in 1943. I don't recall the exact location of the ITW (Initial Training Wing), but there we learned radio and Morse code procedures, aircraft recognition and gunnery during an eight week course before going on to active training. My most vivid memories are of the huge number of pubs, both in low town and high town – in those days filled with service men and women from all branches of the services.”

AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIST 2010

RAF Bridgnorth saw tens of thousands of men and women complete their basic training. Some of the more famous names to pass through the school include England cricketers Cyril Washbrook (former pupil of Bridgnorth Grammar School) and Raman Subba Row, entertainers Ronnie Corbett and Des O'Connor and the 1927 World Bantam Weight Champion Teddy Baldock.

Only after the war ended in 1945 could the Station revert to its original task of providing basic training to recruits, as the No 7 School of Recruit Training. On Armistice Sunday, 6th November 1949, a massed parade of 3400 men supported the Mayor of Bridgnorth.

In April 1950 the Borough of Bridgnorth granted RAF Bridgnorth the Freedom of Entry to the town. It was the first RAF Station to be granted Freedom of Entry in the UK. On 7th June 1951, RAF Bridgnorth exercised its right to march through the town with bayonets fixed, drums beating and colours flying as a Lancaster bomber flew overhead. On Friday 8th February 1963, RAF Bridgnorth closed down.

In 2005, unverified German papers dating from 1941 were found, outlining details of Operation Sealion, the military plans of the Nazi invasion of Britain. Two Shropshire towns were mentioned in the documentation — Ludlow and Bridgnorth. Some believe that it was Hitler's intention to make Bridgnorth the German headquarters in Britain, due to its central position in the UK, rural location, rail connections and airfield. This is interesting as although various static aeroplanes were displayed as Gate Guardians unlike most RAF stations Bridgnorth never had a runway.

1971

Before detailing a key event in Bridgnorth at this time it's worth taking a quick look at what was happening in and around the world in 1971:

January 5 – The 1st ever ODI²¹ cricket match was played between Australia & England at the MCG (Australia won by five wickets).

January 15 – The Aswan High Dam was officially opened in Egypt.

January 25 – In Uganda, Idi Amin deposed Milton Obote in a coup and became president.

²¹ One Day International

BRIDGNORTH: A NUMISMATIC INTRODUCTION

February 5 – *Apollo 14* landed on the Moon. This was the sixth human spaceflight to the moon and was launched on 31 January 1971, returning to Earth ten days later to become only the third successful human lunar landing of the Apollo program.



Figure 17: Robbins Medallion - Apollo 14 (35 mm x 30 mm)

Stuart Roosa, Alan Shepard, and Edgar Mitchell were the crew and the image shown here is of the mission's Robbins Medallion struck by the Robbins Company, of Attleboro, Massachusetts, USA for NASA crews to give to family and friends. The mission emblem was designed by Jean Beaulieu of the Kennedy Space Centre's graphic artists department and shows an Astronaut Pin flying from the Earth to the Moon.

303 sterling silver and six fourteen carat gold medallions were struck for Apollo 14 and all were flown on the mission. The tradition of the issuing of these medallions was originally the idea of Apollo 7 astronaut Walter Cunningham and has continued for every manned NASA mission since then.²²

February 8 – A new stock market index called the NASDAQ²³ debuted.

February 15 – Decimalisation Day – The UK and Ireland both switch to decimal currency.

March 8 – Boxer Joe Frazier defeated Muhammad Ali at Madison Square Garden.

²² Weinberger

²³ National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations



Figure 18: 1971 United Kingdom Proof Set

April 1 – The United Kingdom lifted all restrictions on gold ownership. With the introduction in 1966 of an amendment to the Exchange Control Act of 1947 it became illegal for UK residents to continue to hold more than four gold coins dated after 1817, or to buy any gold coins unless they applied for and were granted a collectors licence from the Bank of England.

Not only that, but as a collector you had to already have a gold coin to qualify for a collectors licence. This meant at a time of huge increase in the hobby, due to the arrival of decimal coinage, it was impossible for ordinary collectors to graduate to collecting gold coins until this legislation was passed.

BRIDGNORTH: A NUMISMATIC INTRODUCTION

April 24 – Five hundred thousand people in Washington, DC and 125 000 in San Francisco marched in protest against the Vietnam War.

May 26 – Qantas agreed to pay \$500 000 to bomb hoaxer-extortionist Mr Brown (Peter Macari), who was later arrested. The July 2010 issue of *Australasian Coin & Banknote Magazine*²⁴ contains an interesting numismatic insight into this incident also involving Steele Waterman, in which he notes the payment of \$500 000 was in consecutive Coombs / Randall \$20 notes!

July 19 – The South Tower of the World Trade Centre is topped out at 1362 feet, which made it the second tallest building in the world at the time.

July 31 – *Apollo 15* astronauts David Scott and James Irwin become the first to ride in a lunar rover. Al Worden stayed on the command module, *Endavour*.

The mission's emblem was based on a design by the Italian designer Emilio Pucci. The quote on the reverse of the Robbins medallion, "Man's Flight Through Life is Sustained by the Power of his Knowledge", is by Austin "Dusty" Miller, and is to be found on the Eagle & Fledgling statue at the US Air Force Academy.

304 silver and six gold Robbins medallions were struck for the Apollo 15 mission. Numbers 1 to 6 were gold plated and numbers 7 to 12 were set with a single diamond. 127 silver and all six gold were flown on the mission.

The unflown medallions were struck from an ingot of silver salvaged from a Spanish treasure ship which sank near Cape Canaveral, which recent research has shown was also flown on the mission. The 127 flown medallions bear the incorrect spelling "Apennines", the landing site, on the reverse. Medallions Nos 128 – 304 were returned to Robbins and melted down and new replacement medallions were struck and are identifiable by their issue numbers 128 – 304, the correct spelling of "Apennine" and the deletion of Pucci's initials.²⁵

²⁴ Waterman, S, "Counterfeiters I Have Encountered", pp 68-70

²⁵ Weinberger



Figure 19: Robbins Medallion – Apollo 15 (with incorrect spelling “Apennines”)

August 18 – Australia and New Zealand decided to withdraw their troops from Vietnam.

September 19 – The Ballarat electric tramway system closed.

November 15 – Intel released the world's first microprocessor, the Intel 4004. The first commercial product to use a microprocessor was the Busicom calculator 141-PF.

And in amongst all this, on 11th March in a small market town in Shropshire arrived one of the newest members of the NAV. As I said at the start, this article was originally planned to act as a numismatic introduction to me, however it became the story of the place of my birth from the late Anglo-Saxon period to the space age, through revolutions both political and industrial.

The whole process of researching and writing this article has re-awakened my passion for history and has introduced me to new avenues of interest. I acquired my first ever postcards, trade tokens and medallions for this project and have had enormous pleasure in researching my own cultural heritage. It's also made me realise that what I collect, and I think what we all collect, are stories. Each item shown here, whether paper or metal, postcard, token or coin, tells a unique story and it has been a joy to discover and re-tell some of them. 1971 was the start of my personal story and not long after that my numismatic journey began, but that's a tale for another time.

BRIDGNORTH: A NUMISMATIC INTRODUCTION

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Mr Peter Boyd Curator of Shrewsbury Museums for permission to use their images of the Tokens of Bridgnorth and going out of his way to point me in even more interesting directions.

I would also like to thank members of the NAV for their encouragement, an a special mention to Tom May and Pat Shields for the loan of key reference books and Tom's extensive knowledge of English Civil War Coinage which was as invaluable as it was educational.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bellet, Rev G, *The Antiquities of Bridgnorth*, Bridgnorth, 1856

Besly E, *Coins and Medals of the English Civil War*, Seaby, 1990

Chandler, J, *John Leland's itinerary: travels in Tudor England*, 1993

Conder, J, *An Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens, and Medalets*, Ipswich, 1798

Dolley, R H M, *Three Late Anglo-Saxon Notes*, *British Numismatic Journal* 1955, British Numismatic Society

Elks, K, *Coinage of Great Britain. Celtic to Decimalisation*, 2000, www.predecimal.com

Hildebrand B E, *Anglosachsiska Mynt i Svenska Kongl Myntkabinettet*, Stockholm, 1846

Mason, J F A, *The Borough of Bridgnorth 1157-1957*, Bridgnorth, 1957

North, J J and Preston-Morely, P J, *Syolloge of Coins of the British Isles, 33: The John G Brooker Collections, Coins of Charles I (1625-1649)*, Spink, 1984

Randall, J, *Handbook to the Severn Valley Railway: from Worcester to Shrewsbury*, London, 1863

Spink, *Coins of England & the United Kingdom: Standard Catalogue of British Coins*, Spink, 2010

Swanton, M, *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles*, Phoenix Press, 1996

AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIST 2010

Todd, N B and Cunningham, A and George E, *Shropshire Tavern Checks: A County Catalogue*, 2007

Weinberger, H C, *The Robbins Medallions - Flown Treasure from the Apollo Space Program*, Toy Ring Journal, 2000

Williamson, G C, *Trade Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century*, London, 1891

Withers, P and Withers, B, *The Token Book: British Tokens of the 17th, 18th and 19th Centuries and Their Values*, Galata, , 2010



CONQUER THE CONTINENT!

By Bill Xynos, NAV 1112

INTRODUCTION

A banknote collection does not simply reveal a *basket* of new and old currencies made out of *lifeless* pieces of paper. Studying such collections may awake unique sensations to the researcher (novice and experienced) – the variety of colours, designs and themes leaping out of banknotes can convince us to start a collection.

Other motivating factors may be complex studies on banknote design and printing techniques, intriguing security features, watermarks and other elements. These studies may also touch on the subject of local history and culture; and, by implication, giving us another historical perspective of a country. In short, banknote collections are worthy of detailed study and may be exhibited (in private or in public) for educational purposes.

Usually, the collection's style, age, condition and focus (subject, country or region) are powerful elements affecting our appreciation and liking of a collection. But equally important, its condition is of paramount importance when *any* collection is viewed. Condition of a banknote has always been at the centre of controversy among collectors. Is condition alone the best guide as to which banknotes we should collect and which grade should we choose? Some mature collectors may ignore grading by preferring circulated notes with some battlefield action. After all, used notes are genuine, real, and in most cases, much more affordable to obtain or collect. Other collectors pay particular attention to the condition of the banknote, as better-graded ones are visually more attractive with minimum signs of wear and dirt. While their value may improve considerably over the years, they are usually slightly expensive to acquire.

In my opinion, banknotes in great condition reveal many of their elements, such as clearer engraving detail and design work, brighter spectrum of 'fresh' colours, clearer watermarks and paper manufacturing details (cotton fibres), etc. My recent review of a special group of banknotes was a breathtaking experience. Enjoyment and admiration were the first two words coming out of my mind. Enjoyment as many colours, calligraphies, border designs, well-drawn portraitures, places, monuments and 'coat-of-

arms' were leaping out from each banknote. And admiration for praising the imagination and ingenuity of the artists, designers, engravers and printers who put their hearts, souls and imagination into creating these notes as *works of art*.

Personally, these reviews have always been spiritually refreshing. But how did all this start? Back in 1978, my uncle was corresponding with my family regularly and that's how I started collecting postage stamps! It was the easiest and funniest thing to do after school. By staring at them, I've always dreamed about travelling around the world: Egypt for the pyramids or New York for the statue of Liberty, and Australia, thanks to the Christmas 1977 'Santa surfing the waves' stamp. But for some strange reason, the attractive classic design and engraving of some stamps were unforgettable, thanks to this classic postage stamp from Venezuela:



Figure 1 – Voila! Under the microscope, this was the bug that caused my incurable collecting fever: the 2 Bolivares postage stamp from Venezuela [SG 185, c.1899]

After hibernating for about twenty years, the pleasures from collecting postage stamps were awakened when this Bolivian banknote escaped from a retail shop in Melbourne.



Figure 2 – Issued under the Law of 20/7/1928, the obverse of the 10 Bolivianos banknote from Bolivia with the portrait of Simon Bolivar and a view of Potosi (Pick No. 130, printed by the ABNC, shown at 60%)

CONQUER THE CONTINENT!

The impressive and faultless portraiture of Simon Bolivar (the Liberator) is accompanied by a wonderful engraving view of the city of Potosi, with its mountains in the background. As Bolivia is a Latin American country, my curiosity of the region soon influenced my banknote collection's theme.

After thirteen years of collecting experience, I've concluded that Latin American banknotes are some of the most spectacular banknotes I've ever seen. Surely, these are excelled in design varieties and engraving methods, printing techniques and exceptional workmanship overall. In contrast to many modern issues today, they are *artistic treasures* and surely, 'state of the art' for those early and pioneering times. A recent careful review of my Latin American banknotes became the motive for this presentation¹.

And what happened to my stamp collection? With banknotes being equally colourful and larger in size, my two old stamp albums were abandoned with no further additions over the years.

PRELUDE TO INDEPENDENCE

In understanding Latin American banknotes, one needs to be briefed of its history. Evidently, many of their designs are sourced from historical events (paintings of battles, military campaigns, etc) and from portraits of statesmen, who played major roles towards independence of regions or countries from the Spanish colonial forces.

Since Columbus's arrival in October 1492 in Cuba, the island became a base for further explorations and the first landing on the coast of Yucatan in 1517 was a failure as the Spaniards were trapped by the Mayans and most were killed. A year later, governor Velasquez allowed Cortés for new explorations but, concerned by rumours of insubordination, he withdrew his commission. It was too late, as Cortes found enough ships with supplies, and sailed to Yucatan in February 1519.

Cortés saw the dangers of exploring vast regions and with limited supplies from Cuba, decided to befriend the local Indian tribes and use them as allies during his future explorations. His careful diplomacy of exchanging gifts and punishing any unruly crew was successful; especially when some

² This article is based on the presentation at the International Bank Note Society Australian Convention, held in Melbourne in November 2009 and at the Numismatic Association of Victoria's Meeting on 15 March 2010.

AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIST 2010

of his crew stole clothing, chickens and gold. Cortés promptly returned all property back and told them that he should never pacify the country by robbing the Indians of their property.

During the conversion from man-sacrificing religions to Christianity, the Indians accepted the erected crosses by the Spaniards, as they replaced the symbol of Tlaloc, the Indian rain god. Cortés was fortunate in learning of tribal fighting and took this advantage by befriending the weak (especially the Totonacs (bitter enemies of the Aztecs) to use them as allies for conquering the Aztecs. Despite some mistrust, the Aztecs accepted Cortés while he controlled them by using their emperor Moctezuma as a pretend ruler of the Aztec capital, Tenochtitlan.

When news arrived of Velasquez's ships landing and claiming of Cortez's non-authority, he took a major detachment to meet the landing party and showed examples of richness and gold. He convinced them in joining with him and to prevent news reaching Cuba, all ships were burned. In the meantime, the small party under Alvarado felt threatened by the many Indians celebrating a religious ceremony and killed them by swords. The Aztecs revolted and with Cuitlahuac assuming leadership, heavy fighting took place. Cortés entered the city's palace and failing to resurrect Moctezuma's influence, escaped with some of the looted gold and part of his army. This event happened on 30 June 1520.

Assisted by the friendly Tlaxcans (enemies of Aztecs) and with the arrival of new Spanish trading ships from Haiti, Jamaica and Cuba, Cortés influenced most of them, was resupplied and marched back towards towns surrounding the Aztec region. Joined by Chalcans and Ixtlilxochitl, nearby allies and their towns were protected, whereas those supporting the Aztecs were massacred by the Tlaxcans. By May 1521, Tenochtitlan was under siege with its essential supplies cut. As the city was systematically destroyed, the will for defending it waned away, and on 13 August, the Spaniards drove the Aztecs into the lake, Cuitlahuac was captured and the next day all were killed.

Ten years later, a far more ruthless Pizarro eliminated the Incan Empire in western South America and found much more wealth than that of Tenochtitlan.

CONQUER THE CONTINENT!

The Line of Demarcation² was the imaginary line west of the Cape Verde Islands, or between 48 and 49 degrees west of Greenwich. Unrecognised by the other European powers, the treaty was sanctioned by Pope Julius II in 1506. Non-participant Christian settlements remained protected, while exclusive rights were given to the Portuguese and Spanish for explorations and settlements east and west of the line correspondingly. The adjusted line, a point of dispute for the Portuguese, enabled them to claim the coast of Brazil after its discovery by Pedro Alvarez Cabral in 1500. By the end of the 16th century, large areas of North, Central and South America were occupied, extending all the way up towards the presently southern region of the United States.



Figure 3 – Basic map of Latin America (representative countries in darker shade)

The social structures of the conquered Indians were gradually affected by harsh Spanish administrations. Religion and power seemed to be in an unusual alliance as the Roman Catholic Church became a major economic and political power, as well as the official religion of the region. Another unfortunate consequence of the colonisation was the introduction of diseases brought by the Europeans, such as smallpox and measles. Thus, a large proportion of the indigenous population was wiped out. Despite disputes about the degree of this effect, it's claimed that epidemics of diseases reduced the population significantly, by as high as 85%.

² After discovering the West Indies in 1492, the Spanish expanding possessions became an obstacle to the Portuguese plans. The Catholic Kings obtained a series of Papal Bulls (1494) from the Spanish Pope Alexander VI and as a result, concluded the Treaty of Tordesillas with Portugal (7 June 1494), and the Line of Demarcation was finalised, 370 leagues (~2050 km) west of Cape Verde Islands.

The efficiencies in administering and distributing wealth and resources ensured the tight control of the colonies, thanks to the discovery of substantial mineral deposits. As more wealth was needed to maintain the expansion of the Portuguese and Spanish empires, mining operations were expanded with improved efficiency. The harsh utilisation of the local population in these operations added to the reduction in population and the majority of the remaining survivors were forced to work on plantations.

By the end of the 18th century, Spanish and Portuguese power was affected by the ascendance of other European powers, notably Britain and France. In Latin America resentment grew among the population over the restrictions imposed by the Spanish government, as well as the dominance of native Spaniards in the major social and political institutions.

The effects of the French Revolution in 1795 were also felt locally. Napoleon's invasion of Spain in 1808 marked a turning point, compelling the formation of rebellions advocating independence. Haiti's independence in 1804 (the second oldest nation in the New World after the United States and the oldest independent nation in Latin America) further fuelled many local movements and leaders. Haiti provided them with considerable munitions and troops too.

Despite early successes against the Spanish colonial authorities, revolutionary movements were crushed by 1812, including those of Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla (Mexico) and Francisco de Miranda (Venezuela). Nevertheless, a new generation of leaders (such as Simón Bolívar, José de San Martín, and others) strengthened the movement and by 1825, all Spanish America gained independence, except for Puerto Rico and Cuba. Brazil achieved independence from Portugal with a constitutional monarchy established in 1822. In the same year in Mexico, Agustín de Iturbide led a coalition of conservatives and liberals. A constitutional monarchy with Iturbide as emperor was short-lived and replaced by a republic in 1823.

LIBERATED CONTINENT – A NEW ERA

Following independence, restoring wealth and prosperity was paramount for most countries. Financial institutions and currency reforms were initiated but economic conditions were difficult as valuable coinage in silver and gold was hoarded. The issuance of paper money became a necessity. Local governments recognised the benefits of allowing private

CONQUER THE CONTINENT!

enterprises (banking, commerce, transportation, etc) to operate locally and, with the United States, western European countries became the economic lifeline for most Latin American countries.

Dependency on private banking and banknote-printing companies can be observed from a quick study of the Krause Publications (Pick's catalogues). Banknote printers such as the American Bank Note Company, Thomas De La Rue and Bradbury Wilkinson thrived during this period and aimed to *conquer* the Continent.

PREPARING FOR INVASION

The expansion of commerce aligned directly with the increasing demand for banknotes. Locally, printing firms attempted to meet the demand for banknotes. Initially, most countries engaged them mainly for producing treasury notes, which were crudely made because of the absence of experienced engravers and up-to-date printing technology. As examples of currencies developed by foreign banknote printers were circulated on behalf of private banks, their engagement for future treasury notes and better-made currencies was cemented.

With no access to research material on the selection process, I believe that the main factors influencing the selection of the foreign banknote printers were:

- 1 enhanced security features, paper fibres, watermarks, coloured spots;
- 2 'difficult-to-duplicate' excellent designs of allegorical figures, famous statesmen and historical events;
- 3 'difficult-to-reproduce' variety of colours / ink dyes; and
- 4 high-quality standards in paper selection and production methods.

These features were quite advanced for the local competitors to practically achieve. With few exceptions, they lacked the expertise and higher printing standards in making banknotes safe, reliable and copy-proof. On the other side, the foreign printers recognised that local trust and acceptance of their printed notes was paramount for their success in this new continent, and did not compromise the quality of their productions.

Naturally, banknote elements improved constantly over the years, thanks to advancements in printing technology. As new anti-counterfeiting measures were adopted and improved, foreign banknote printers tried to not only

preserve but also extend contracts for printing currency, and other valuable securities, like bonds and postage stamps.

STYLES OF PRINTING

Foreign banknote printers utilised certain design styles that can be distinguished from each other. For instance, the American Bank Note Company uses heavier printing styles and borders, complemented by an enormous variety of magnificent vignettes. Bradbury Wilkinson has also utilised many lovely vignettes from its printing and engraving arsenal too. Some are composed of closely etched fine lines that are curved to follow the actual contours of the portrait. The fine degree of line detailing makes those portraits alive. Waterlow & Sons have also matched these technical and artistic features but in some examples, they left out blank areas for liberating the note from other designs.

EXAMPLES OF LATIN AMERICAN NOTES

In this article, one representative example from each Latin American country has been selected and shown in alphabetical order of countries. To quantify the success of the foreign banknote printers in winning banknote production contracts, a rank of invasion has been assigned. High rankings confirm their high success. Also, statistical percentages are based on general banknote issues, excluding those made for private banks. The prepared issues may include those done until the early or late 1960s.

ARGENTINA

Discovered³ in 1516 by Spanish navigator Juan de Solis and colonised in 1580, Argentina's independence was declared on 9 July 1816.

Based on the decree of 1882, Argentina's first five banknotes were prepared locally by R Lange the following year. Foreign banknote printing was allowed for the American Bank Note Company (ABNC) in 1884 with four notes and for Bradbury Wilkinson Company (BWC) in 1895 with three notes. From 1891 to 1895, the local *Casa Sud America Billetes B-Argentina* prepared nineteen issues and the local *Casa Moneda Nacion* prepared sixty-seven issues in total from 1891 to late-1960s.

³ All references to “discovered” in this article refer to the European “discovery” of the particular location.

CONQUER THE CONTINENT!



Figure 4 – Reverse of the 20 Centavos banknote from the Republic of Argentina, issued on 19/7/1895, showing an allegorical figure of the helmeted goddess Athena (Pick No. 229, printed by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, London, shown at 60%)

With local printing capturing almost 93% of the total production, Argentina is proudly ranked in the 21st position, the most resistant of all Latin American countries to the foreign printers.

BOLIVIA

Discovered by the Spaniards in 1535, the local Incans gradually lost control of western Bolivia and their grand empire (established c. 1200) was eliminated. The proclamation of independence in 1809 was followed by sixteen years of struggle led by General Simon Bolivar, and Bolivia's independence was declared on 6 August 1825.



Figure 5 – Obverse of the 100 Bolivianos banknote from the Central Bank of Bolivia, issued under the Law of 20/7/1928, showing Simon Bolivar [left], Antonio Jose de Sucre [right] and the city of La Paz [centre] (Pick No. 125, printed by American Bank Note Company, shown at 60%)

Banknotes were issued from 1902 but, in contrast to Argentina, local printing was not engaged. Foreign printers were allowed to prepare notes: American Bank Note Company's five (1902), ten (1911) and ten notes (1928), CPM's single note (1911) and Waterlow & Sons's eight (1928) and two notes (1942). In 1945, Thomas De La Rue joined with fourteen notes.

The foreign printers prepared for the total production of 50, ranking the country's invasion into equal 1st place.

BRAZIL

Brazil was discovered in 1500 by Admiral Pedro Alvarez Cabral of Portugal and proclaimed a royal colony in 1549. During the Napoleonic Wars, Dom Joao VI established the seat of Portuguese government in Rio de Janeiro. When he returned to Portugal, his son Dom Pedro I declared Brazil's independence on 7 September 1822 and became emperor. In 1889, Brazil became a republic.



*Figure 6 – Reverse of the 5 Mil Reis banknote from the Republic of the United States of Brazil, circa 1925, with allegorical figures of commerce
(Pick No. 29b, printed by American Bank Note Company, shown at 60%)*

Apart from the 1771-1792 Colonial issues (drafts), the country started issuing banknotes in 1833. Copper exchange notes were issued by all eighteen local provinces and printed locally. Then, Perkins-Bacon-Petch (later Perkins, Bacon & Co) contributed with forty notes (1833–1870). In 1874, the American Bank Note Company won a contract and by 1959, gradually prepared a total of one hundred and eleven notes (including treasury issues). In 1906, Dutch JEZ and Waterlow & Sons prepared two and five notes correspondingly, while from 1949, Thomas De La Rue worked on eighteen notes for the next five years.

From 1891 to 1931, the Treasury of the Republic instructed foreign printers to work on a total of ninety-nine issues: Bradbury Wilkinson (12),

CONQUER THE CONTINENT!

American Bank Note Company (48), CPM (6) and Waterlow & Sons (3). G Duval contributed with six notes alone, and five more from his associations with ABNC, Casa da Moeda and others. Locally, Casa da Moeda alone worked on nineteen notes for the Treasury.

In total, the foreign printers arranged for the printing of 212 notes, capturing almost 89% of the total production. The local printers arranged for just 27 notes, ranking Brazil as the 11th most invaded country.

CHILE

This thin geographic region was not isolated from the Spanish expeditions. In 1536, Diego de Almagro attempted to defeat the Incas and Araucanians but failed. Pedro de Valdivia was successful and, in 1541, founded Santiago. The Napoleonic Wars engaged Spain and Chileans formed a national government and proclaimed Chile's independence on 18 September 1810, secured on 12 February 1818 after a bitter struggle led by Bernardo O'Higgins and José de San Martín.



Figure 7 – Reverse of the Half Condor banknote from the Central Bank of Chile that belongs to an overprinted banknote of 5 Pesos from the Republic of Chile, issued on 10/12/1925, showing allegorical figures of commerce, industrialisation and education (Pick No. 71, printed locally by the Imp. Fiscal – Chile, shown at 60%)

The country started issuing banknotes in 1881. The American Bank Note Company was assigned to issue Chile's first notes in 1881, followed by Waterlow & Sons in 1899. Correspondingly, they prepared twenty-five and four notes. In 1898, provisional issues necessitated the overprinting of twenty three note issues originally prepared for twelve private banks, and of five governmental note issues. By 1918 these notes were replaced by locally printed issues. Local printers TdEV and Casa de Moneda worked

on new issues in the 1920's, and their combined 72 notes captured at least 71% of the total production.

The 29 notes prepared by the foreign printers were statistically weak and Chile is proudly ranked as the 20th on the invasion list.

COLOMBIA

The northern coast of present Colombia was one of the first locations where Europeans were settled. The year was 1510 and the territory, known as New Granada, was established as a Spanish Colony in 1549. New Granada was declared as independent in 1810 but was secured in 1824. After 1861, the country was renamed as Colombia.



Figure 8 – Obverse of the 5 Pesos Oro banknote from the Republic of Colombia, issued on 22/3/1938, with the portrait of Cordoba (Pick No. 341, printed by the American Bank Note Company, shown at 60%)

The country started issuing banknotes in 1819. Foreign banknote printers were assigned to the task, starting with Peter Maverick's eight notes, followed in 1863 by the American Bank Note Company (also known as Compania Americana de Billetes de Banco (CABB)). This major printing house prepared new notes until 1895, and from 1915 to 1960, managed sixty-seven issues in total.

Other foreign companies tried and succeeded: Chaix entered in 1876 with a single note, Homer Lee Bank Note Company with seven (1885–1886), followed by Franklin Lee Bank Note Company with two notes (1895).

Local printers contributed sporadically from 1876: Ayala I Medrano, Litografia de Villaveces, Lit D Paredes, and Litografia Nacional (LN). By 1922, local printers worked on fifty-one notes in total. Back to the

CONQUER THE CONTINENT!

foreigners, Otto Schroeder finalised six note issues in 1900. Waterlow & Sons entered in 1904 and completed eight notes in total by 1953, whereas Thomas De La Rue entered twice (1927 and 1953) with six notes in total. During the 1900 Civil War, LN-Chile prepared twenty issues.

Reviewing the above, local printers worked on 51 notes and captured almost 33% of the total production, in contrast to the foreign printers work on 105 issues. Colombia's invasion ranking is 14th.

COSTA RICA

Costa Rica was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1502 during his last voyage to the new world and became a Spanish colony. From 1522 until independence, the country was named Nueva Cartago, but the present name became acceptable from the 1540s. Indian resistance to Spanish settlement ceased after pacification in 1530. The Mexican Empire absorbed Costa Rica from 1821 to 1823, and until 1848, became a state of the Central American Republic. Costa Rica became a republic in 1848.



Figure 9 – Reverse of the One Colon banknote from the National Bank of Costa Rica, overprinted on the One Colon banknote from the International Bank of Costa Rica, issued on 21/6/1943, showing an allegorical figure of Liberty (Pick No. 190, printed by the American Bank Note Company, shown at 60%)

Banknote issues started from 1865 when Bradbury Wilkinson Company prepared the first nine notes until 1871. In 1877, a local printer worked on a single note. In 1884, the American Bank Note Company entered and remained its main banknote issuer until 1952, with a total of fifty-nine notes released in stages (1884-1931, 1943-1949 and 1951-1952). In 1931, Waterlow & Sons were assigned to prepare a single note – the famous Mona Lisa note – and by returning twice (1939 and 1951), thirteen notes were prepared in total. Also, Thomas De La Rue worked on six notes from

1941 to 1945. From 1936 to 1943, provisional issues necessitated in overprinting existing issues prepared by ABNC, TDLR and W&S.

The foreign printers contributed 87 notes (almost 99%) against a local single note, elevating Costa Rica to the 5th most invaded country.

CUBA

Cuba was discovered by Columbus in 1492 and remained a Spanish possession until 1898, except for a British occupation in 1762-63. Attempts for freedom failed while other Spanish possessions were granted independence. The warfare between Spanish troops and Cuban rebels lasted for 10 years from 1868, but the 1895 revolt gained American sympathy. Cuba's independence was proclaimed on 20 May 1902.



Figure 10 – Obverse of the 50 Pesos banknote from the Spanish Bank of the Island of Cuba, issued on 15 of May 1896

(Pick No. 51, printed by Bradbury Wilkinson Company, shown at 60%)

The country started issuing banknotes in 1857. The first five notes are most likely prepared by a foreign printer and the following six are of local printing too. In 1869, the National Bank Note Company was authorised to work on notes and by mid-1860, completed thirty-five notes in total. Bradbury Wilkinson Company appeared briefly in 1872, and returning in 1891 and 1896, managed to prepare eighteen notes. In the meantime, the American Bank Note Company finalised thirty-two notes in total (1889, 1896-1897 and 1905-1960). The Bureau of Engraving and Printing entered Cuba's banknote production in 1934 and by 1949, worked on six notes. Thomas De La Rue appeared in 1956 and by 1960, prepared four notes.

CONQUER THE CONTINENT!

Interestingly, Durant, Baldwin & Co's two note issues for Dominican Republic were chosen for Cuba's provisional issues in 1866.

The preparation of six notes by the locals was no match to the work done by the foreign printing firms of 115 notes. The latter's representation of 95% of the total issues has lifted Cuba's invasion ranking to 6th.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The island where Dominican Republic is located was discovered in 1492 by Columbus (as Hispaniola). Santo Domingo was the oldest white settlement in the western hemisphere and became the base for further Spanish explorations. The western part of the island was settled by the French and was ceded to them in 1697, becoming the Republic of Haiti. In 1822, the Haitians invaded the Spanish part (Hispaniola Santo Domingo). However, in 1844, Juan Pablo Duarte, the national hero, repelled them. Since then, the Dominican Republic was a voluntary Spanish dominion until independence was restored in 1865.



Figure 11 – Reverse of the One Peso banknote from the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic, issued from 1947 to 1955, with an allegorical figure of Liberty and the Coat-of-Arms (Pick No. 60b, printed by the American Bank Note Company, shown at 60%)

The country started issuing banknotes in 1848 with two provisional issues prepared by Durant-Baldwin. Local printing commenced from 1849 to 1870 with a total of thirty-two issues. Almost a century later, in 1947, the American Bank Note Company was requested to prepare new notes. Progressively, twenty-one notes were done, but the monopoly was broken by Waterlow & Sons's entry with its four notes in 1958.

The local printing totalled 32 note issues, capturing 54% of the total issues. The foreign printing of 27 note issues is ranking the country into 18th place.

ECUADOR

Bartolome Ruiz sighted Ecuador in 1526 and conquered by Sebastian de Benalcazar who founded the capital Quito in 1534. The country was a province of Peru until 1739, when it became part of New Granada (Colombia). After two failed attempts for independence (1810 and 1812), the country was declared as such in October 1820 and the Spanish forces were defeated on 24 May 1822. Ecuador was incorporated into the Gran Colombia confederation until 1830 and regained full independence in 1835.



Figure 12 – Obverse of the 5 Sucres banknote from the Central Bank of Ecuador, issued on 10/2/1951, with a portrait of Antonio Jose de Sucre (Pick No. 98a, printed by Waterlow & Sons, shown at 60%)

In 1926, the government started utilising banknotes by overprinting notes from private bank issues. Two years later, the American Bank Note Company prepared notes for the Republic. By the 1970s, twenty-four notes were done, but this domination was interrupted again by Waterlow & Son's two notes (1950), followed by Thomas De La Rue's two (1957–1971).

No contribution from the local printers was achieved and Ecuador's invasion is ranked equally with Bolivia in the 1st position.

EL SALVADOR

El Salvador's fate as a Spanish colony was met with resistance by the Indian forces, when Pedro de Alvarado failed in 1523. Two years later, he returned and successfully controlled the region under the administration of Guatemala until 1821. Then, together with the other Central American States (CAS), El Salvador declared her independence from Spain. However, the federation of CAS dissolved in 1829 and the country became an independent republic.

CONQUER THE CONTINENT!

The country started issuing banknotes in 1877. The National Bank Note Company entered in 1877 and worked on eighteen notes, ten ‘debt’ notes included. Bradbury Wilkinson Company entered briefly in the early 1900s with a single debt note. The American Bank Note Company and Waterlow & Sons were selected in 1934 and 1938 correspondingly and prepared sixteen and eight notes until 1959.



Figure 13 – Obverse of the 5 Colones banknote from the Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador, issued on 15/2/1962, showing a woman with a basket of fruit on her head (Pick No. 102, printed by Thomas De La Rue, shown at 60%)

The foreign printers contributed 43 notes in total and, with no local printing done, the country is ranked equal 1st, together with Bolivia and Ecuador.

GUATEMALA

Guatemala was once the site of the Mayan civilization. With the Spanish conquering Mexico, Guatemala was next in line as Pedro de Alvarado was progressing along the Pacific coast. His combination of military strategy and cruelty ensured the final defeat of the Mayans at the plains of Quezaltenango. The capital of Guatemala was established in 1524. The country declared its independence in 1821 and was shortly absorbed by the Mexican Empire (1822-1823). Then, Guatemala was a state of Central American States and following the federation's dissolution in 1839 became an independent republic.

The country started issuing banknotes in 1881 prepared by CCBB between 1881 and 1885 (three notes) and by the American Bank Note Company from 1882 to 1888 with four notes. From 1890 to 1902, local printing of eight note issues facilitated the payment of taxes and customs duties. Between 1926 and 1936, Thomas De La Rue was instructed to prepare five issues in total. Similarly, Waterlow & Sons entered in 1928 and by 1936, prepared eight notes. The same company was requested from 1955 to 1960

to prepare another seventeen notes. The American Bank Note Company also worked on issues after World War II, and her total contribution for the country was fifteen notes.



Figure 14 – Obverse of the Half Quetzal banknote from the Bank of Guatemala, issued by authorisation on 22/2/1956, with Hermitage of Cerro del Camen (Pick No. 41, printed by printed by Waterlow & Sons, London, shown at 60%)

In total, the foreign printing accomplished 48 note issues compared to eight by the local printers. This is an impressive domination of over 85% of the total production, ranking Guatemala as the 9th most invaded country.

HAITI

The island of Haiti (Hispaniola) was discovered by Columbus in 1492. The settlement (Santo Domingo) became the base for further Spanish explorations. The western part of the island was settled by French, and was ceded to them in 1697. Its rich agricultural plantations (coffee and sugar cane) were maintained by the importation of slaves from Africa, who by the 1790's revolted. The Republic was established in 1804.

The country started issuing banknotes in 1790. The local printing was assigned for Haiti's first issues and by 1827, prepared thirty-one notes. In 1827, foreign banknote printers were also commissioned to prepare notes: Charles Skipper & East with four notes, Waterlow & Sons with three and Thomas De La Rue with a single. Skipper returned in 1887 for two more, while Waterlow & Sons returned for four more notes in 1950. Local printing started again (1868–1871) and contributed ten issues. In 1875, the American Bank Note Company was invited to prepare for new issues. By 1964, it dominated all issues, with the exception of Homer Lee Bank Note Company's six notes (1888–1889), and G Richard's two notes (1880's). The ABNC prepared in total forty notes.

CONQUER THE CONTINENT!



*Figure 15 – Reverse of the 5 Gourdes from the National Bank of the Republic of Haiti, issued circa 1964, with the Coat-of-Arms
(Pick No. 187, printed by the American Bank Note Company, shown at 60%)*

In summary, the local printers arranged for 50 notes, capturing about 45% of the total issues. Still, the foreign printers' contribution of 62 notes ranks a resistant Haiti as the 17th most invaded country.

HONDURAS

Once a site for the Mayan Empire, Honduras was claimed in the name of Spain by Columbus in 1502 during his last voyage. Under Cortes's orders, Cristobal de Olid made the first settlement. Rich in mineral deposits, the area was part of the Guatemalan administration during the colonial period. When the country was declared independent in 1821, it became part of the short-lived Mexican Empire (1822-1823). Then it joined the Central American States and, following the federation's dissolution in 1839, became an independent republic.



*Figure 16 – Obverse of the One Lempira banknote from the Bank of Honduras, issued on 11/2/1932, with Lempira at left
(Pick No. 34, printed by Waterlow & Sons-London, shown at 60%)*

In 1848, Honduras started issuing banknotes and by 1889, the local printers arranged for all nineteen issues. The American Bank Note Company prepared a total of thirteen notes (1889-1922 and 1941-1956), but as with Ecuador, Waterlow & Sons intervened with eight notes (1932-1950) and Thomas De La Rue with three notes (1953).

The local printers were strong with a respectable 44% for their 19 notes against 24 notes from the foreign printers. Honduras is ranked as the 16th most invaded country.

MEXICO

Mexico was the hub of Indian civilization established for over fifteen hundred years, before its conquest by the Spanish. Cortes was able to conquer the wealthy Aztec Empire and the colony (New Spain) progressively expanded from Guatemala to Wyoming and California. The independence movement affected Mexico too and on 16 September 1810, Father Miguel Hidalgo declared independence from Spain, achieved by General Agustin de Iturbide in 1821. The General became emperor in 1822 but was deposed when a republic was established a year later.

Since then, political turmoil destabilised the country. Unfortunately, the secession of Texas in 1836 and the war of 1846-1848 with the United States were disastrous for Mexico as substantial territory was ceded. Finally, economic and social reforms under the Reform Constitution of 5 February 1917 stabilised the country.



Figure 17 – Obverse of the 5 Pesos banknote from the Bank of Mexico, issued on 22/9/1937, with Gypsy girl at centre (Pick No. 34a, printed by the American Bank Note Company, shown at 60%)

The country started issuing banknotes in 1823 and until 1866, ten locally printed issues emerged. Three more issues were prepared in 1920 and

CONQUER THE CONTINENT!

1930. The American Bank Note Company was the first foreign firm to be assigned for preparing banknotes for Mexico, starting in 1918 and later, for an extended period (1925-1961). ABNC finalised forty-seven notes all together.

ABNC's monopoly of at least 78% of total production was strong enough to position Mexico on the 12th spot of the invasion list.

NICARAGUA

Nicaragua's coast was sighted during Columbus' last voyage in 1502 and was visited by Gonzales Davila's expedition in 1522. Following the settlements of Granada and Leon in 1824, Nicaragua joined the other Central American States being administered from Guatemala, excluding Panama. Nicaragua was declared as an independent country on 15 September 1821 but a year later, joined the short-lived Mexican Empire and in 1823, the federated Central American States. When the federation was dissolved, it became an independent republic in 1838.



*Figure 18 – Obverse of the One Cordoba banknote from the National Bank of Nicaragua, issued in 1941, with a portrait of an Indian girl at centre
(Pick No. 90a, printed by the American Bank Note Company, shown at 59%)*

The country started issuing banknotes in 1880 and its Treasury approved twelve notes made locally (1880, 1885-1894 and 1909-1910). Foreign printers were chosen to prepare notes from 1881, starting with Homer Lee Bank Note Company's fourteen (1881-1886) and Paydt-Upham's seven in 1894. By the turn of the century, Waterlow & Sons joined with her six notes (1900). Its joint venture with Layton contributed a further six notes (1906-1908).

It wasn't long until a strong competitor, American Bank Note Company was chosen in 1910, and thirty-one notes were prepared by 1953. Hamilton Bank Note Company entered Nicaragua with thirteen notes (1912, 1935-1938) and, after World War II, Thomas De La Rue contributed with sixteen notes (1953-1960).

The local printing produced 12 note issues, capturing 12% of the total production. The foreign printing firms managed to produce 85 notes, capturing the lion's share. Nicaragua's invasion ranking is 8th.

PANAMA

Columbus discovered Panama in 1502 during his fourth voyage to the Americas. Vasco de Balboa explored the region in 1513 and nine years later, Panama City was founded. Due to its location, the importance of the region was significant for facilitating the shipment of supplies and treasures from the colonies to Spain. Panama's independence was declared in 1821 and joined the confederation of Grand Colombia. In 1903, a treaty between the United States and Colombia for building a canal across the isthmus was rejected; Panama separated from Colombia, proclaimed its independence and became a republic.



*Figure 19 – Obverse of the One Balboa banknote from the Central Bank of Panama, issued in 1941, with the portrait of Balboa at centre
(Pick No. 22, printed by the Hamilton Bank Note Company, shown at 60%)*

The currency used in Panama has been that of the United States. The “Sosa” issue of two notes in 1933 was not released and the “Arias” issue of four notes in 1941 was circulated very shortly, recalled and destroyed.

For the latter issue, Hamilton Bank Note Company was assigned for its preparation. Panama's invasion ranking is equal 1st with Bolivia, Ecuador and El Salvador.

CONQUER THE CONTINENT!

PARAGUAY

Alejo Garcia first visited Paraguay in 1520. Sebastian Cabot explored the interior of the region through the Parana and Paraguay rivers. Spanish explorer Juan de Salazar established the city of Asuncion on 15 August 1537. Following the outbreak of independence in South America, local patriots overthrew the local Spanish authorities in 1811 and proclaimed the country's independence.



Figure 20 – Obverse of the 5 Pesos banknote from the Bank of the Republic of Paraguay, issued by the Law of 26/12/1907, with a portrait of a lady wearing a Liberty cap (Pick No. 156, printed by Waterlow & Sons-London, shown at 60%)

The first banknote issues for the National Treasury appeared in 1856 and was made by local printers. Until 1871, forty-six notes were prepared and following the conversion issue of five notes done by L Sartori, all issues were prepared by foreign printers, a total of ninety-one: Lit San Martin-Argentina worked on four notes in 1875, Giesecke & Devrient on eight notes in 1894, and the American Bank Note Company on fifty-nine notes from 1899 to 1923, interrupted by Waterlow & Sons's five notes (1907 and 1923), Thomas De La Rue's fourteen notes (1943 and 1952) and P Bouchard's single note in 1907.

In summary, the foreign printers captured a strong 64% of the total production. This ranks Paraguay as a heroic 15th on the list.

PERU

Peru was once part of a great Inca Empire that extended from northern Ecuador to central Chile. Francisco Pizarro conquered Peru in 1531-1533, and due to the richness of the region, became subject of internal Spanish warfare. The arrival of Francisco de Toledo in 1569 reversed the situation and Peru was administered efficiently for over two centuries. The capital

city of Lima became one of the most aristocratic colonial capitals and the right platform for controlling the Spanish South American possessions. As the independence movements grew stronger, Jose de San Martin of Argentina proclaimed Peru's independence on 28 July 1821 and Simon Bolivar secured it by defeating the Spanish army in December 1824. Spain recognised Peru's independence in 1879.



Figure 21 – Obverse of the 10 Soles de Oro banknote from the Central Reserve Bank of Peru, issued on 12/7/1951, with seated Liberty holding shield (Pick No. 71, printed by Thomas De La Rue & Co, shown at 60%)

Banknote issues appeared in 1879, when the administration invited American Bank Note Company to prepare ten notes. Two years later, local printers probably completed the “Inca” issue of four notes. Then, in 1914, the ABNC was chosen to work on four “Circulating Cheques”, a type of note that continued in 1918 by Fabbri (four notes) and again by ABNC (four notes). The ABNC also prepared one “Deposit Certificate” Sol note in 1917, complemented by Scheuch's three. By 1941, ABNC contributed with thirty-seven notes. It's noteworthy to add that the foreign firm Fabbri, was successful too with her five issues in 1918 and 1935.

In 1914, T Scheuch (Lima) prepared four “Circulating Cheques”. After World War II, the firms Thomas De La Rue and Waterlow & Sons were chosen together for more issues of Peru from 1946 to 1951, and sporadically until 1961. They issued nine and three notes correspondingly. In 1955, Giesecke & Devrient were assigned to work on only two notes.

The local printing arranged for 10 notes to be prepared, representing a small 15% of the total production, compared to the foreign work on 56 issues. Peru is ranked as the 10th most invaded country on the list.

CONQUER THE CONTINENT!

PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico was discovered by Columbus who landed on the island and took possession for Spain on 19 October 1493. Caparra was the first settlement established by Ponce de Leon in 1508. Early discoveries of gold were promising but supplies were limited. The local Indians were enslaved but during the process, there were violent reprisals. The island's towns were unprotected from French, Dutch and English freebooters and from natural phenomena, such as hurricanes. Following the Spanish-American War, Puerto Rico was ceded to the United States. The country was granted self-governance and US citizenship in 1917 and from 25 July 1952, the status of a free commonwealth associated with the United States.



Figure 22 – Obverse of the 5 Pesos ‘specimen’ uniface banknote from the Spanish Bank of Puerto Rico, issued circa 1889, with paschal lamb at left and child at right (Pick No. 32, printed by the American Bank Note Company)

The Treasury commenced the issuance of banknotes for the country from 1812 and, by 1819, seven notes were prepared, the last two by Murray Draper Fairman (1815-1819 issue). Much later, in 1889, the American Bank Note Company was authorised to prepare further issues and by 1909, it released forty notes in total.

This local printing of only five notes is in sharp contrast to the foreign banknote printer's preparation of 42 notes, representing capturing the remaining 89% of all issues. The invasion ranking of Puerto Rico is a very high 7th.

URUGUAY

Uruguay was discovered in 1516 by a Spaniard named Juan de Solis, but settled by the Portuguese who founded Colonia in 1680. This action was contested by Spain and the country was regained in 1778. During the

South American movement of independence, Jose Artigas's movement engaged both Spanish and Portuguese forces in 1811. Colonial reinforcements from Argentina and Brazil ensured a continuous struggle but independence was reasserted in 1828 with the help of Argentina. The country was established as a republic in 1830.



Figure 23 – Obverse of the 50 National Pesos banknote from the Bank of London and Rio de la Plata, issued in 1872, with Liberty standing with sword, shield and flag (Pick No. S238r, printed by Bradbury Wilkinson Company, shown at 60%)

In 1835, the country started issuing banknotes and by 1868, most of the notes were prepared by local printers, making a total of 29 issues. From 1862, foreign printers were granted permission for new issues: Waterlow & Sons with twelve notes (1862), followed by Bradbury Wilkinson's eight notes (1870) and the American Bank Note Company with nine notes (1875). In 1896, CSABB entered with three notes, followed by Giesecke & Devrient's fourteen notes (1896, 1931-34) – its strongest success in Latin America. Bradbury Wilkinson entered the scene again in 1899 with a single note, followed by Waterlow & Sons's five notes in 1914.

The Argentinian Casa de Moneda assisted with four issues in 1918 while for the Centenary of Independence, the Bank of France was commissioned in 1930 to prepare three notes, the only ones for Latin America. Finally, Thomas De La Rue was successful with its proposals for new issues with fifteen notes (1935-1939), adding a further five in 1967.

Overall, the local printing of 29 notes captured 26% of all normal issues, with the remaining 81 notes printed by the foreign printers. The invasion ranking for Uruguay is 13th.

CONQUER THE CONTINENT!

VENEZUELA

Venezuela was discovered during Columbo's third voyage in 1498. With no discovery of great wealth, the area was settled in 1567 when Caracas was established. The country was one of the first colonies to revolt against Spain in 1810. While independence was attained in 1821, it was not recognised by Spain until 1845. Joined by Colombia, Ecuador and Panama, "Gran Colombia" was formed until 1830.



Figure 24 – Obverse of the 5 Bolivianos banknote from the Central Bank of Venezuela, a commemorative issue dated 10/5/1966, with Simon Bolivar and the scene of founding of Caracas (Pick No. 49, printed by the American Bank Note Company, shown at 52%)

Local printers were contracted to issue the country's first banknotes from 1811 and this continued until 1861. Their twenty-six notes have captured about 58% of all normal releases. In 1940, foreign banknote printers were assigned to work on new notes starting with the American Bank Note Company's seven notes (1940-1947), followed by Thomas De La Rue's six notes (1952-1967). In 1966, ABNC prepared a commemorative note.

Overall, foreign issues amounted to nineteen notes, capturing 42% of Venezuela's issues. The invasion ranking is a low 19th.

FOREIGN BANK NOTE PRINTERS AND THE MAIN PLAYERS

Foreign banknote printing companies were able to *invade* this continent, due to their expertise and successfully proven productions.

The countries of Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Panama allowed foreign banknote printers to prepare all of their banknote issues. The other countries following closely were Costa Rica and Cuba. The countries that resisted this policy most were Argentina, followed by Chile and Venezuela.

In terms of quantities of issues prepared and printed by foreign printers, the most were made for Brazil, Cuba and Colombia. In contrast, for those done

by local printers, the most were made for Argentina, Chile, Columbia, Paraguay and Haiti. (Refer to Table 2 for details.)

PERKINS & BACON

Perkins, Bacon & Co was a printer of banknotes and postage stamps, most notable for printing the Penny Black, the first postage stamp in 1840. In 1819, Jacob Perkins refined a process for replicating line engravings involving the use of soft steel that was hardened before use. Engravers Fairman and Heath joined him and Perkins, Fairman & Heath Company produced the one-pound notes for English banks. From 1822, the company was known as “Perkins & Heath” and from 1829, as “Perkins & Bacon”. Petch joined in 1835 (“Perkins, Bacon & Petch”) but when he died in 1852, the company became “Perkins, Bacon & Company”.

In 1861, the contract to print stamps was temporarily lost as unauthorised copies of new issues were given away. Upon the completion of the printing contract by December 1879, subsequent business was lost to De La Rue.

In addition to British stamps, Perkins & Bacon printed for a number of the colonies, including the first stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, which were printed in 1853. In 1935 the firm went out of business and Charles and Harry Nissen and Thomas Allen acquired its records.

In terms of the competitive banknote operations in Latin America, Perkins, Bacon & Company is ranked sixth and captured 3.17% of the foreign production (including associated work with Petch). Its only success was the printing of 40 banknotes for Brazil.

BRADBURY WILKINSON

Based in England, Bradbury Wilkinson & Co were an engraver and printer of banknotes, postage stamps and share certificates. The original company was begun in 1856 by Henry Bradbury and in 1861 the company was established at New Malden in Surrey. In 1983, Bradbury Wilkinson created a form of polymer banknote using Du Pont’s Tyvek material; marketed as Bradvek and used to print Isle of Man’s one-pound banknotes. In 1986, it was acquired by De La Rue.

Regarding its operations in Latin America, Bradbury Wilkinson is ranked fifth as it captured 4.12% of the foreign production. It printed 52 banknotes for six countries, highlighted by its 18 notes for Cuba.

CONQUER THE CONTINENT!

THOMAS DE LA RUE & COMPANY

Thomas de la Rue (1793 – 1866) was a printer from Guernsey who, from modest beginnings, founded De La Rue plc, a printing company that is now the world's largest commercial security printer and papermaker.

In 1816 he left Guernsey for London where he initially established a business making straw hats. Then in 1830 together with Samuel Cornish and William Rock he founded a business of card makers, hot pressers and enamellers. In 1858 Thomas retired from De La Rue handing over the management of the business to his sons William Frederick and Warren. Thomas de la Rue died in London in 1866. In 1961 and in 1986, the company successfully acquired Waterlow & Sons and Bradbury Wilkinson correspondingly, enabling her to expand its operations significantly by the late 1980s.

De La Rue's operations in Latin America were impressive by capturing 9.59% of the foreign production, ranking her in the third position. The company printed 121 banknotes for 14 countries. Highlights were the 20 notes for Uruguay and 18 notes for Brazil.

WATERLOW & SONS

Based in England, Waterlow & Sons Limited was a major worldwide engraver of currency, postage stamps, stocks and bond certificates established in 1897.

In 1925, the Portuguese Bank Note Crisis impacted the company, when Banco de Portugal sued on counterfeiting issues. In one of the most complex trials in legal history, the case was finally settled in favour of the Bank in 1932. In the meantime, in 1921, the Bank of England gained a legal monopoly on the issue of banknotes in England and Wales, under the Bank Charter Act of 1844 when the ability of other banks to issue notes was restricted. When the Bank took over responsibility for issuing the 10 Shillings and One Pound notes from the Treasury, which had first issued these three days after the declaration of war in 1914 in order to remove gold coins from circulation, it issued these notes on 22 November 1928, for the first time. The treasury bills had been printed by Waterlow, and the loss of the contract contributed to the closure of operations at Milton Street in Watford. Waterlow & Sons was acquired by De La Rue in 1961 and was dissolved in January 2009.

AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIST 2010

From its operations in Latin America, Waterlow & Sons ranking of second in order (with 10.14% of the foreign production) is justified by the production of 128 notes for 15 countries. A highlight is the printing of 25 notes for Guatemala and 17 notes for Uruguay.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

This company is a major worldwide engraver of national currency and postage stamps. Currently, ABNC engraves and prints stock and bond certificates.

Robert Scot, the first official engraver of the young US Mint, began the company. Founded in 1795 as Murray-Draper-Fairham & Co (Scot's three partners), ABNC prospered as the population expanded and financial institutions blossomed. Its products included superior quality stock and bond certificates, paper currency for the nation's thousands of state-chartered banks, postage stamps (from 1847 to 1894), and a wide variety of other engraved and printed items. Following the Panic of 1857, seven of the nation's most prominent security printers merged to form the American Bank Note Company on 29 April, 1858. Less than two years later, a handful of the remaining independent bank note printers merged to form the National Bank Note Company.

Following the outbreak of the Civil War, the first paper currency was circulated by the Treasury Department (laws of 17/7 & 5/8/1861) under a contract with the ABNC and the National Bank Note Co ("Demand Notes" or "greenbacks"). Both companies were employed to produce paper currency for the Confederacy at the same time. As the Bureau of Engraving and Printing produced the 1862 currency, ABNC sought a new source of demand for its services – foreign lands. By the latter part of the 19th century the company was engraving and printing currency and other high-security items for 48 countries.

In 1879, ABNC absorbed the National Bank Note and Continental Bank Note companies and in 1887, won the second four-year contract to engrave and print Postal Notes for the US post office. In 1891, it began producing a new form of money for American Express, the "Travellers Cheques". In 1894, ABNC completed the final contract for the private printing of American stamps. Today, it produces a wide variety of secure and official documents, with operations in Argentina, Australia, Brazil, and France.

CONQUER THE CONTINENT!

In Latin America, the company printed 683 banknotes for 20 countries, except for Panama. In capturing 54.12% of the foreign production, its first ranking is undisputable. Furthermore, should the printed banknotes for private banking institutions be accounted for, it's not inconceivable that its dominance would increase further. Most notes printed by the company were 111 for Brazil, 67 for Colombia and 59 for Costa Rica and Paraguay.

CONCLUSIONS

The dominance of the foreign banknote printers is quite evident. In total, 1765 notes were prepared for government institutions (treasuries, reserve and central banks), of which 503 were printed by local printers (28.50%). Of the total notes produced, the American Bank Note Company was successful by capturing 38.70%, followed by Waterlow & Sons 7.25% and Thomas De La Rue 6.86%. Other noticeable printers were Bradbury Wilkinson (2.95%), Perkins-Bacon [& Petch] (2.27%) and Giesecke & Devrient (1.36%).

A further research into the Specialised Issues⁴ is well worth exploring. Preliminary studies indicate that by including these issues, the dominance of foreign banknote printers is statistically extremely overwhelming. However, it's pleasing to report that reliance on some local printers for banknote printing has been commendable, especially in countries like Argentina and Chile. Being the most resistant, a study of their issues reveals considerable improvements in printing and design quality, especially for Argentina.

This article offers a *basic* overview of the appreciation a collector may gain from studying Latin American banknotes. With their large variety of beautiful engravings and designs, geometric and artistic border designs, the capturing of portraitures and historical scenes, and accurately-replicated "Coats-of-Arms", even the most doubtful reader should be convinced of their beauty and excellent workmanship. Such banknotes are also evidence of progressive banknote production at its peak taking advantage of improvements in technology.

⁴ *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money – Specialized Issues* contains issues prepared for private banking institutions. This volume is also printed by Krause Publications.

AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIST 2010

The domination of the foreign banknote printers in Latin America for over a hundred years is undisputed and their best issues ever have emerged from this ***Golden Century*** (or so, for over 100 years). Indeed, the foreign banknote printers ***have conquered the Continent!***

APPENDIX

Table 1
Foreign Printers Abbreviations & Statistics

Abbrev	Printer	Country	Notes	Percent	Rank
ABNC	American Bank Note Co.	USA	683	54.12	1
BEP	Bureau of Engraving and Printing	USA	6	0.48	=1 3
BoF	Bank of France	France	3	0.24	=2 0
BWC	Bradbury Wilkinson & Co.	Gt Britain	52	4.12	5
CCBB	Compania Columbiana de Billetes de Banco (CBC)	USA	3	0.24	=2 0
Chaix	Chaix		1	0.08	26
CM-BA	Casa de Moneda (Buenos Aires)	Argentina	4	0.32	=1 7
CNBB	National Bank Note Co.	USA	55	4.36	4
CPM	Cartieri P Miliani	Italy	9	0.71	10
CSABB	Casa Sud America Bank Billettes B	Argentina	3	0.24	=2 0
CSE	Charles Skipper & East	Gt Britain	6	0.48	=1 3
DB&C	Durant, Baldwin & Co.	USA	4	0.32	=1 7
Fab	Fabbri		5	0.40	16
FLBNC	Franklin Lee Bank Note Co.	USA	2	0.16	=2 3
G&D	Giesecke & Devrient	Germany	24	1.90	8
HBNC	Hamilton Bank Note Co.	USA	17	1.35	9
HLBNC	Homer Lee Bank Note Co.	USA	27	2.14	7
JEZ	Johan Enschede en Zonen	Netherlands	2	0.16	=2 3
LSMA	Lit.San Martin-Argentina	Argentina	4	0.32	=1 7
MDF	Murray-Draper-Fairman	USA	2	0.16	=2 3

CONQUER THE CONTINENT!

Abbrev	Printer	Country	Notes	Percent	Rank
OS	Otto Schroeder		6	0.48	=1 3
PBC	Perkins Bacon (Petch) & Co	Gt Britain	40	3.17	6
PM	Peter Maverick	USA	8	0.63	11
PU	Paydt-Upham	USA	7	0.55	12
TDLR	Thomas de la Rue	Gt Britain	121	9.59	3
W&S	Waterlow & Sons	Gt Britain	128	10.14	2
Total			1222		

Table 2
Table of Rankings assigned to Foreign Banknote Printers

Country	Local	ABNC	W&S	TDLR	CNBB NBNC	BWC	PBC /PBP	Others	Invasion Ranking
Argentina	91	4				3			21
Bolivia		25	10	14				1	=1
Brazil	27	111	8	18		12	40	23	11
Chile	72	25	4						20
Colombia	51	67	8	6				24	14
Costa Rica	1	59	13	6		9			5
Cuba	6	32		4	37	18		24	6
Dominican Republic	32	21	4					2	18
Ecuador		24	2	2					=1
El Salvador		16	8		18	1			=1
Guatemala	8	15	25	5				3	9
Haiti	50	40	7	1				14	17
Honduras	19	13	8	3					16
Mexico	13	47							12
Nicaragua	12	31	6	8				40	8
Panama								4	=1
Paraguay	51	59	5	14				13	15
Peru	10	37	3	9				7	10
Puerto Rico	5	40						2	7
Uruguay	29	9	17	20		9		26	13
Venezuela	26	8		11					19
Total	503	683	128	121	55	52	40	183	
Percentage (of total)	28.50	38.70	7.25	6.86	3.12	2.95	2.27	10.37	

AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIST 2010

Percentage (of foreign printing)		54.12	10.14	9.59	4.36	4.12	3.17	14.50	
Printer Ranking		1	2	3	4	5	6		

Important Note: The statistics are based on a number of issues from Latin American countries produced for over a century, starting from different years. While this article aims to romanticise the beauty and elegance of the banknotes released from the **golden century** (1850s to 1950s), issues prior to and after this period have been statistically included.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Parkes, H.B., *A History of Mexico*, published by Houghton Mifflin Co. (Boston), 1970

Beresiner, Y and Narbeth, C, *The Story of Paper Money*, published by Wren Publishing (Melbourne), 1973

Beresiner, Y, *A Collector's Guide to Paper Money*, published by Andre Deutsch (London), 1977

Narbeth, C, Hendy, R, and Stocker, C, *Collecting Paper Money and Bonds*, published by Cassell Ltd (London), 1979

Standard Catalog of World Paper Money – General Issues (1368 - 1960), published by Krause Publications, 11th edn, 2006

Standard Catalog of World Paper Money – Modern Issues (1961 – Present), published by Krause Publications, 14th edn, 2008

Standard Catalog of World Paper Money – Specialised Issues, published by Krause Publications, 8th edn, 1998

Website: Ron Wise's banknote gallery (IBNS Website).

Website: Wikipedia (Internet Encyclopaedia)



NUMISMATIC TRAVELS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

By Frank Robinson, NAV 713#

INTRODUCTION

During 2009 and 2010, Margaret (my wife) and I had the opportunity to travel in New South Wales. The trip in 2009 was by car travelling north along the Newell Highway to Tamworth, then east to Port Macquarie before heading south to Sydney and back to Melbourne via the Hume Highway. In 2010, we flew to Sydney and then went on a cruise north to Cairns and back to Sydney; the cruise included stops at Newcastle, Cairns, Airlie Beach, and Brisbane.

During our travels, we visited various tourist attractions; some of these had items of numismatic interest either for sale or for viewing at various museums. Numismatic dealers are not the only places to purchase numismatic items.

One thing I was looking for were Stokes Tourist Dollars which were issued in the 1980s, unsurprisingly I didn't find any. So, what did I find? I found a number of coins, medalets and tokens for sale as well as coins, medals, tokens, and a postal note in museums.

FORBES 2009

At Forbes, we went to the Information Centre which is located in the former railway station. One room just had items relating to Ben Hall who was a bushranger in the 1860s; Hall was killed at Billabong Creek (about 22 km northwest of Forbes on 5 May 1865. An archaeological study was carried out at the site in February 2006. Among the items recovered were a number of coins and tokens, some of which are now on display in two frames (figure 1); they are:

- First frame
 - British halfpenny 1848
 - British halfpenny 1855
 - British halfpenny 1789
 - British penny 1859
 - Ch'ing Dynasty cash

AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIST 2010

- Holloway penny token 1853
- Second frame
 - British penny 1854
 - British halfpenny 1854
 - British halfpenny 1826
 - British halfpenny 1806
 - British farthing 1838
 - Hide & DeCarle penny token 1858

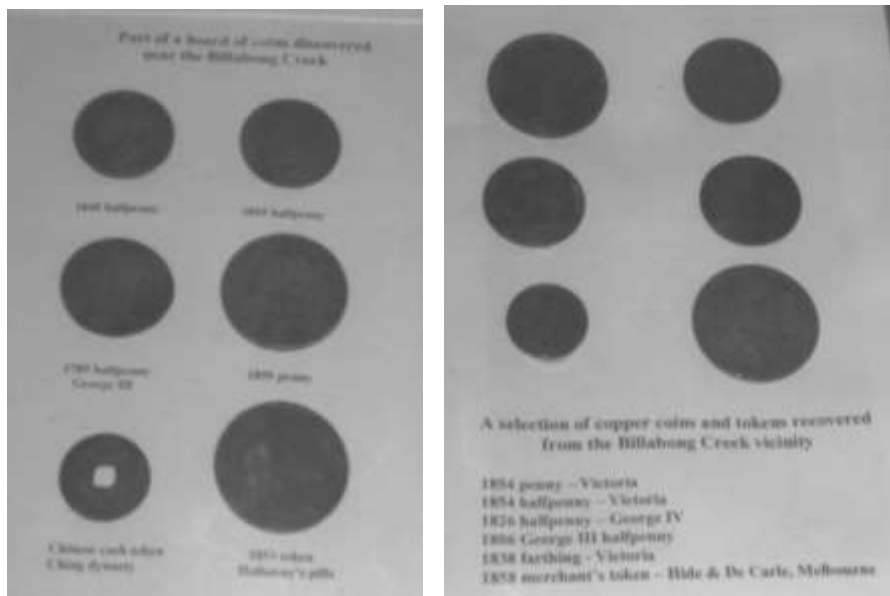


Figure 1 – Coins and tokens recovered from the Billabong Creek vicinity

PARKES

About 20 km north of Parkes is the Parkes radio telescope (figure 4). This radio telescope was the key earth station for receiving the telecasts from the lunar landings by the Apollo missions, particularly Apollo 11. The story of the part that Parkes played in the first manned moon landing is told in the film *The Dish*.

Amongst the souvenirs on sale were 2009 International Year of Astronomy two coin uncirculated sets from the Royal Australian Mint (RAM); these contained a commemorative 1 dollar coin as well as the standard 20 cents

NUMISMATIC TRAVELS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

(figure 2). The 1 dollar coin features the Parkes radio telescope in a paddock with a sheep on the near side of the fence, with the legend “International Year of Astronomy 2009” around, and “ONE DOLLAR” in the design area (figure 2a).



Figure 2 – Australia 2009 mint set with Parkes one dollar coin



Figure 2a – Australia 2009 Parkes one dollar coin

Another RAM product was a commemorative 50 cent coin for the 40th anniversary of the moon landing in 1969 (figure 3). This shows a lunar module landing on the surface of the moon and the legend “40th ANNIVERSARY OF THE MOON” around the lower part of the coin (on the moon), with “LANDING” near the top (on the earth), and “50 CENTS” across the centre right (figure 3a).



Figure 3 – Australia 2009 mint card with moon landing commemorative 50 cent coin

NUMISMATIC TRAVELS IN NEW SOUTH WALES



Figure 3a – Australia 2009 moon landing commemorative 50 cent coin

I also purchased a medalet issued by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO). This medalet has the CSIRO name and logo on the obverse and a view of the Parkes radio telescope on the reverse with the legend “CSIRO PARKES RADIO TELESCOPE” around. This medalet came in a black or blue pouch which was embossed with the words “CSIRO Parkes Radio Telescope” (figure 5).



Figure 4 – Parkes Radio Telescope



Figure 5 – Parkes radio telescope medalet

PORT MACQUARIE

MUSEUM

At Port Macquarie, we visited the Historical Museum (figure 6). Amongst the many displays, there were a number of numismatic interest.



Figure 6 – Port Macquarie Historical Museum

One such item was a New South Wales postal note for five shillings (figure 7). Although the caption states that this is note is “unclaimed”, this does not appear to be the case. The circular stamp at bottom left is the stamp of the issuing office – I could not decipher the name, but the date is 23 July 1909. The circular stamp at bottom right is the stamp of the paying office cancelling the note – this is MOC Sydney and is dated 24 July 1909, ie the following day. Diagonally across the centre of the note is a large rectangular stamp with the word “CANCELLED”. At the centre bottom of

NUMISMATIC TRAVELS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

the note is the printed text “RECEIVED the above sum” and a signature. It appears that this note, far from being unclaimed, has actually been paid in full, cancelled, and then kept rather than being destroyed.

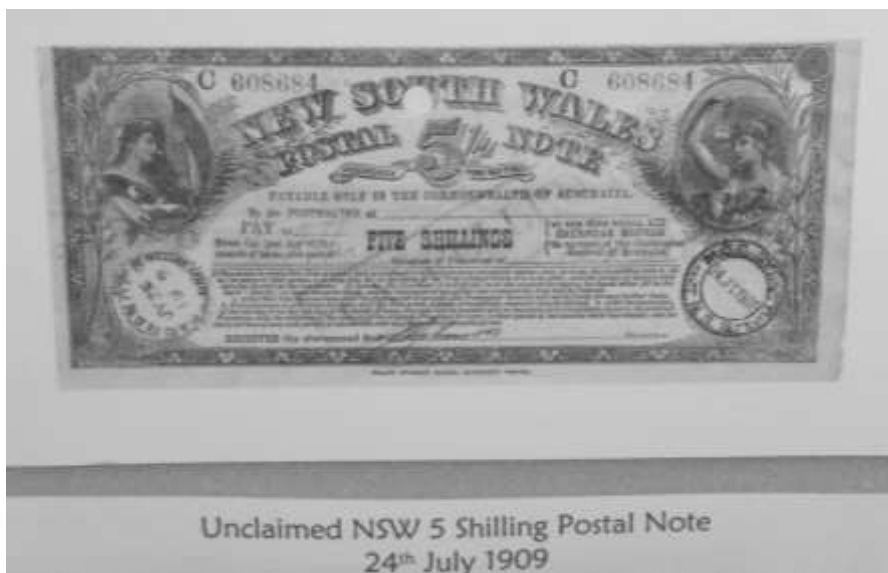


Figure 7 – Postal Note for five shillings

There were a number of items from World War I; these included several service medals, the identification of which left a lot to be desired (figure 8). The three medals in the upper row are:

- British War Medal
- Mercantile Marine Medal (obverse), without ribbon
- Mercantile Marine Medal (reverse)

The two medals in the lower row are:

- 1914-15 Star
- Victory Medal

With these were

- An identification disc dug up at Ponzieres, France, in 1928,
- A 1917 medallion, and
- A medalet (which was not identified).



Figure 8 – World War I medals, identification disc, and medalets

COURTHOUSE

Across the road from the museum is the old courthouse (figure 9). On display was a replica of a holey dollar and an 1819 48th Foot Regimental Medal. These two pieces are displayed on the two halves of a hinged circular wooden case (figure 11). An information sheet about the holey dollar is also displayed; it informs the visitor that the original of this piece was “struck from an 1807 8 Reales of Charles IV, Mexico City Mint. (Spalding dies B7/11)” and includes the statement:

“The 175th Anniversary Celebrations Committee deemed the replica *Holey Dollar* would be a fitting souvenir to distribute during the celebrations marking 175th year of the settlement of Port Macquarie. Not only did this coin play a significant part in our country’s early history but it is possible these coins were used as currency in Port Macquarie from 1821 onwards.”

Thus it appears that a significant number of these replicas were made and distributed in 1996. I was unable to determine if the word “replica”

NUMISMATIC TRAVELS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

appears on them; if it doesn't, it could cause problems later on when somebody thinks they have a valuable coin rather than a common replica.



Figure 9 – Port Macquarie Old Courthouse

I was able to purchase a medallion issued by the City of Port Macquarie Chamber of Commerce for the 48th Regiment of Foot Re-enactment Group Inc (figure 10). This medallion shows a cannon superimposed on what appears to be a spoked wheel on the obverse, and the badge of the 48th Regiment on the reverse.



Figure 10 – commemorative medallion from Port Macquarie courthouse



Figure 11 – replica holey dollar and replica (?) 48th Foot Regimental Medal, 1819

SYDNEY

In Sydney, we travelled on the monorail (figure 12). For a single trip, the passenger needs to purchase a token which is then used to operate the turnstile. For multiple trips on the same day, a paper ticket is purchased.



Figure 12 – monorail

Also available from a vending machine on the platform was a commemorative token (figure 13). The obverse has a map of Australia, with a kangaroo incuse on the map, superimposed on a compass star and the legend “AUSTRALIA SOUVENIR TOURIST COIN”. The reverse has part of the Sydney Harbour Bridge at the rear, the Sydney Opera House and Sydney Tower in the centre, and the Metro Monorail train in the foreground with the legend “METRO MONORAIL” below and the website address “www.metrotransport.com.au” above.



Figure 13 – metro monorail commemorative token

NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM

One of the tourist attractions we went to was the National Maritime Museum. One of the exhibits on display just inside the entrance is the “Charlotte Medal” which the Museum purchased when John Chapman’s collection was auctioned in July 2008. The medal has been mounted vertically in a display case that enables viewing from both sides (figure 14).



Figure 14 – the Charlotte Medal in its display case

The Charlotte medal (figure 15) was manufactured from a 74 mm silver disc by Thomas Barrett, a convict on the *Charlotte* (one of the eleven ships of the First Fleet). After arrival at Botany Bay on 20 January 1788, and before moving to Port Jackson on 26 January, Surgeon General John White commissioned Barrett to make this medal to commemorate the voyage from England.¹

Also at the National Maritime Museum were a number of coins and tokens recovered from shipwrecks; among these were some silver Dutch coins

¹ See Chapman (in NAA Journal No 9) for further information on this medal

NUMISMATIC TRAVELS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

from the 17th century (figure 16), Hanks and Lloyd penny and halfpenny tokens (figure 17), and HMS *Galatia* medals.



Figure 15 – the Charlotte Medal



Figure 16a – five 17th century Dutch coins



Figure 16b – five 17th century Dutch coins

NUMISMATIC TRAVELS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

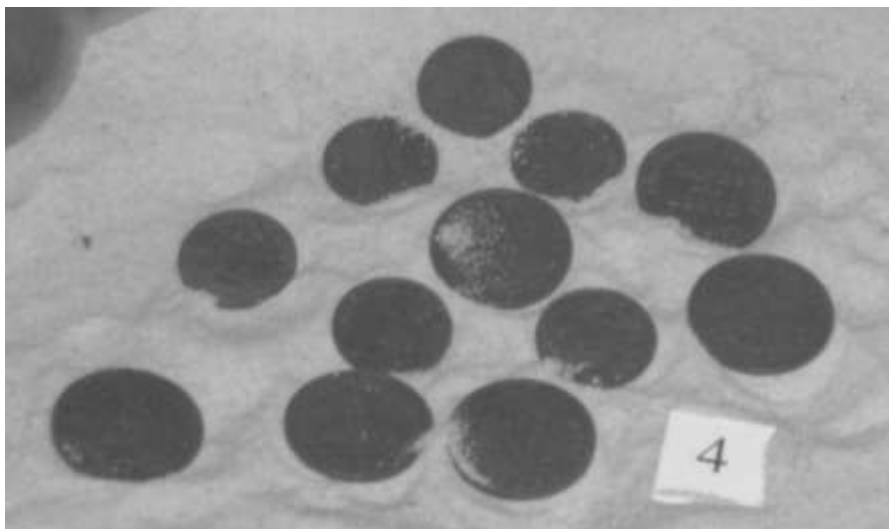


Figure 17 – Hanks and Lloyd tokens

SYDNEY MINT



Figure 18 – Sydney Mint

AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIST 2010

We joined a number of other NAA Conference delegates in a guided tour of the Sydney Mint (figure 18). The Sydney Mint was established in the south wing of the General Hospital, better known as the Rum Hospital, which had been built in 1811-16. As well viewing the remaining buildings and one of the minting presses (figure 21); we saw a number of numismatic items on display including a pair of engraved silver Sunday School medallions (figure 19). The Mint closed in 1926 and some of the buildings were demolished while others were put to other uses; the remaining buildings later became a museum and offices for the Historic Houses Trust.



Figure 19 – engraved medals – Parramatta Sunday School, and Wesleyan Union Sydney Sunday School 1825



Figure 20 – 1851 Exhibition Medals presented to Captain Edward Ward



Figure 21 – Sydney Mint coining press

We were also shown a set of 1851 Exhibition Medals presented to Edward Ward who later had the responsibility of establishing the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint (figure 20).

The souvenir shop had bags of replica cut pieces of holey dollars for sale.

HYDE PARK BARRACKS

Next door to the Sydney Mint, is the Hyde Park Barracks. During restoration work, an archaeological dig was conducted. Among the many artefacts found were a number of coins and tokens. Also on display were a number of items from the wreck of the *Dromedary* in Bermuda; these included a number of numismatic items, including counterfeiter's moulds and a counterfeit Mexican "dollar".

NAAC 2009

Over the weekend of 27-29 November 2009, the Numismatic Association of Australia Conference (NAAC 2009) was conducted. Attendees were able to purchase the conference medallion (figure 22) with the badge of the NAA on the obverse and a map of Australia with "NAAC 2009" stamped on the reverse.



Figure 22 – NAAC 2009 medallion

SYDNEY 2010

In October 2010, Margaret and I were back in Sydney for a few days before going on a cruise. This time we visited a number of other tourist attractions. Again I was on the lookout for numismatic items on display and for sale.

POWERHOUSE MUSEUM

First up was the Powerhouse Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences. One of the major displays at the Museum is Locomotive No 1 which hauled

NUMISMATIC TRAVELS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Sydney's first train in 1855 (figure 23).² Adjacent to the train was a display of several commemorative medalets and a token – these all commemorated the start of the railway and its various anniversaries.³ The medalets are placed behind magnifying glasses to enable the detail to be better seen (figure 24).



Figure 23 – Sydney's first train with Steam Locomotive No 1

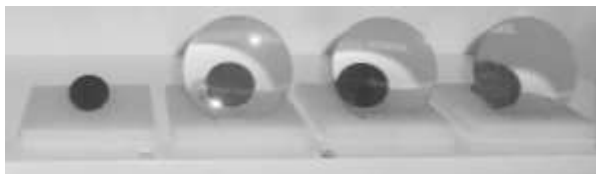


Figure 24 – Locomotive No 1 commemorative medalets and token

² The first public railway in Australia operated between Goolwa and Port Elliot in South Australia (this was horse drawn) and commenced operation in May 1854; Australia's first steam railway operated between Melbourne and Sandridge (now Port Melbourne) commencing in September 1854.

³ For further information on the this railway and the token and medalets, refer to "Sydney's First Train" by Tom May in *Australian Numismatist* 2005.

AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIST 2010

Two medalets were available for sale at the Museum shop; one featured Locomotive No 1 (figure 25) and the other featured the Strasburg clock model (figure 26).



Figure 25 – Powerhouse Museum medalet with Locomotive No 1



Figure 26 – Powerhouse Museum medalet with Strasburg clock model

“COLONIAL COIN”

While in Sydney, I visited several coin dealers; at one of them, I saw an aluminium piece which described itself as “Australian Colonial Coin” with the date 2001 (figure 27). The obverse has a map of Australia with a compass star below and a kangaroo incuse on the map. The reverse has the bust of an aborigine with a boomerang with the legend “ABORIGINE • THE EARLIEST INHABITANTS” with “AUSTRALIA 2001” below. (I hadn’t intended to include purchases from numismatic dealers in this article, however this one somehow seemed to fit in.)



Figure 27 – “Australian Colonial Coin”

SYDNEY TOWER

Before going on our cruise, we went to top of Sydney Tower. In the shop at the top of the Tower, I purchased a medalet promoting Sydney – the obverse has a raised kangaroo superimposed over a map of Australia with the legend “2010 AUSTRALIA SOUVENIR COIN” while the reverse features the Sydney Harbour Bridge, Opera House with the legend “SYDNEY 2010 AUSTRALIA” (figure 28).



Figure 28 – Sydney medalet

MAITLAND GAOL

During the cruise, we stopped at four different ports and went on excursions from each. First port of call was Newcastle and we went on an excursion, by bus, to Maitland Gaol and to Morpeth.

Maitland Gaol was founded in 1848 and closed in 1998. Our guide was a former inmate who gave us first hand information of what life was like for the prisoners; he told us that his prime purpose was to try and prevent young people from offending.



Figure 29 – Maitland Gaol medalet

In the museum shop, I purchased a medalet (figure 29) which features the gaol’s logo on the obverse with the legend “Maitland Gaol” below. The reverse has a view of the front of the gaol with the entrance in the centre

with the years of operation “1848 – 1998” above and “MAITLAND GAOL NSW” below.

CAMPBELL’S STORE, MORPETH

Morpeth was founded as a river port on the Hunter River in the 1820s. James Campbell established a general store here in about 1850; during the 1850s, he was one of many tradesmen to issue tokens which circulated alongside Imperial coins.

At Morpeth, we were dropped off at the north end of town with instructions to return to the bus which would be parked outside the James Campbell's building (figure 30) at the south end of town. The two-storey building which housed James Campbell's store is still there and now contains a variety of small retail businesses catering mainly for the tourist trade.



Figure 30 – James Campbell's store, Morpeth, NSW

In one of these, there was a dispensing machine selling “commemorative tokens” for \$4 each (figure 31). Naturally, I purchased several of these. According to an information leaflet available with these piece, they were first issued on 31 March 1995 (for \$5.00 each), celebrating 140 years since the original tokens were issued. The design is almost identical to the original tokens, however they are smaller and lighter than Campbell's penny tokens but larger and heavier than the halfpenny tokens (the denomination is not shown on either token); table 1 gives a comparison of these “commemorative tokens” with the original tokens as well as Imperial

NUMISMATIC TRAVELS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

coins of the time. Unfortunately, there is nothing on these pieces to indicate that they are modern replicas – it is necessary to rely on the different weights and sizes as well as the bright copper colour appearance, however as the copper tones this will become an unreliable test.



Figure 31 – James Campbell “commemorative token” (modern)

A comparison of this modern “commemorative token” with both the original tokens and the regal coin of the period is given in Table 1.

Table 1
Comparison of James Campbell tokens

Token / Coin	Denomination	Weight (g)	Diameter (mm)	Thickness (mm)
Campbell	“commemorative”	14.44	32.0	2.5
Campbell	Penny	14.87	34.2	2.2
Campbell	Halfpenny	7.25	28.3	1.5
Regal Copper	Penny	18.90	34.0	2.5 – 3.0
Regal Copper	Halfpenny	9.45	28.0	2.0 – 2.5
Regal Bronze	Penny	9.45	30.8	1.7 – 1.8
Regal Bronze	Halfpenny	5.67	25.5	1.3



Figure 32 – James Campbell penny token (original)

AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIST 2010

As the original tokens (figure 32) were issued in the 1850s, their dimensions (diameter, thickness, and weight) are similar to the regal copper coins (which were struck until 1860) rather than to the regal bronze coins (struck from 1860 onwards). Even so, tokens were generally lighter and thinner than the regal coinage – the Campbell tokens were approximately 20% lighter than the corresponding regal copper coins.

An examination of the original tokens and the modern piece shows that new dies were made for the modern production. Major differences on the modern piece (compared to the original token) are:

- No beading around the rim on either side;
- Lettering on both obverse and reverse is a different style and thickness;
- Some letters appear to be recut;
- Alignment of second “S” of “STORES” with second “L” of “CAMPBELL” is lower;
- The illustration on the reverse has a different “look” to it, even though it is fairly similar.

As can be seen from Table 1, the modern “commemorative token” is slightly lighter than the original penny token, as well as being a significantly smaller diameter – 32 mm as against 34 mm. This difference in diameter will be the major factor in the future for telling these modern pieces from the original tokens.

Productions like this have the potential to confuse collectors in the future, and possibly now, particularly if they are not aware of the circumstances of its issue. Future collectors may even consider it to be a variety which is not listed in the various catalogues; this may lead to the erroneous conclusion that it is a rare piece.

CURRENCY EXCHANGES ON THE CRUSE SHIP

USA DOLLARS

On a cruise ship, one can meet many different people. Being interested in trivia, Margaret and I took part in a team trivia competition which was held each of the five days we were cruising. The team we were part of consisted

NUMISMATIC TRAVELS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

of two Australian couples and an American couple.⁴ At the end of the third day's trivia session, our team was talking about our arrival at Cairns the next day and Mark, from America, said he needed to find an ATM to get some Australian currency. I saw the opportunity to obtain some American currency, however Margaret got a word in before me and told Mark that as a bank note collector, I might be able to help him out.

On board the ship, all transactions at the shops, etc were done with our “set sail” passes (ie electronic key cards) which were linked to our credit cards. Thus cash was not used on board. We arranged to meet with Mark and his wife Marie shortly afterwards and I gave him a total of \$70 in Australian notes and coins and he gave me a 20 dollar and a 50 dollar USA notes (figures 33 and 34); although the exchange rate had not quite reached parity, we did our exchange at that rate.



Figure 33 – USA 20 dollar Federal Reserve Note, series 2006 (shown at 60%)



Figure 34 – USA 50 dollar Federal Reserve Note, series 2004A (shown at 60%)

The 20 dollar note features a portrait of Andrew Jackson who was the 7th President of the USA. The 50 dollar note features a portrait of

⁴ For the record, our team won this five day event.

AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIST 2010

Ulysses Grant who was a General in the Union Army during the American Civil War and was later the 18th President.

SWEDEN KRONOR

There was one Swedish couple on the cruise. We first met them at Cairns when we went on an excursion to the Great Barrier Reef. This meant a trip of about 1½ hours in a small boat to the outer Reef; there were about 200 people on board. This should have been a highlight of our trip, unfortunately for us, the weather wasn't all that good – there was a swell and we were headed right into it going out to the Reef and it felt like we were riding a kangaroo!

Margaret and I sat at a table next to the windows and this Swedish couple sat down opposite us. Margaret had wisely decided to take some tablets to prevent seasickness, however I didn't think I needed to – a big mistake on my part! After we reached the open water, both Bjorn and I became unwell. Margaret was OK for the most part. Amelic, Bjorn's wife, was perfectly alright – she told us that her father had been a captain of a sea going ship and she had been going to sea since she was three years old. (I'm glad to say that we recovered once we were at the Reef and that the return trip to Cairns was better as we had the wind and waves behind us.)

We met up with Bjorn and Amelic on the ship a number of times after that and I swapped some currency with them. I received several coins and three notes at an exchange rate of about 6.8 kronor to the Australian dollar.



Figure 35 – Sweden 20 kronor Sveriges Riksbank, nd (2006) (shown at 60%)

Sweden's notes are issued by Sveriges Riksbank (Sweden's Central Bank). The 20 kronor (figure 35) features Selma Lagerlöf, a writer of children's stories who lived from 1858 to 1940. The back of the note shows a boy riding on a flying goose and is an illustration from one of her stories.

NUMISMATIC TRAVELS IN NEW SOUTH WALES



Figure 36 – Sweden 50 kronor Sveriges Riksbank, nd (2004) (shown at 60%)

The 50 kronor (figure 36) features Jenny Lind (1820 – 1897) who was an opera singer. The back of the note shows a violin and music.



Figure 37 – Sweden 100 kronor Sveriges Riksbank, nd (2002) (shown at 60%)

The 100 kronor (figure 37) features Carl von Linne (1707 – 1778) who developed the botanical classification system that is still used today. The back of the note shows a bee pollinating a flower.

The coins that Bjorn gave me were two different types of cupronickel 1 krone (figure 38) and one type of copper aluminium zinc 10 kronor (figure 39). They each have the bust of King Carl XVI Gustaf on the obverse; the earlier type of 1 krone appears to have an incuse pattern on the king's bust. The national arms of Sweden are on the reverse of the earlier type of 1 krone whereas the later type has the crown (which forms the crest of the national arms). The 10 kronor has the three small crowns (from the shield of the national arms) on the reverse.

AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIST 2010



Figure 38 – Sweden 1 krone 1998 and 2001 (25.0 mm)



Figure 39 – Sweden 10 kronor 1991 (20.5 mm)

NEW ZEALAND DOLLARS

During the cruise, we had our evening meals in the dining room where we were allocated to a particular table. Our table sat ten people; there were two Australian couples and three New Zealand couples. So why didn't I get some New Zealand money? I just kept putting it off asking about some, and then it was too late!!

FINAL COMMENT

While on these two holidays, I kept my eyes open for the chance to add to my numismatic collections, not only from numismatic dealers, but also from the places we visited and the people (at least from some) that we met. These items add to the personal touch of a collection – this relates to somewhere I've been, or I received this item from a particular person that I met on my holiday.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Chapman, J M, "The Solution of the *Charlotte* Enigma" in *Journal of the Numismatic Association of Australia*, Vol 9, pp28-33, 1998
- May, T, "Sydney's First Train" in *Australian Numismatist*, 2005, pp37-48

NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

Founded 1946

PAST PRESIDENTS

Rev F C BREMER, ED	1946 – 1948
W E CURRAN, ED, FRNS	1948 – 1950
N W ADAMS	1950 – 1953
R W FARMAN	1953 – 1955
E KENNEDY	1955 – 1957
J GARTNER	1957 – 1958
H P HIGSON	1958 – 1960
E PHILPOTTS	1960 – 1962
W E CURRAN, ED, FRNS	1962 – 1964
R T N JEWELL, FRNS	1964 – 1965
R G STEWART	1965 – 1967
P SIMON, FRNS	1968 – 1969
F H HEARD	1970 – 1972
W E PURNELL	1973 – 1974
H J PRANGE	1975 – 1976
P J DOWNIE	1977 – 1978
R L HENDERSON, FRNS	1979 – 1980
H J PRANGE	1981 – 1982
L T PEPPERELL	1983 – 1984
J FARINGDON-DAVIS	1985 – 1986
G FARINGDON-DAVIS	1987 – 1988
H J PRANGE	1989 – 1990
Dr J M CHAPMAN, FRNS	1991 – 1992
P SHIELDS	1993 – 1994
T DAVIES	1995 – 1996
J O'RILEY	1997 – 1999
F J ROBINSON	2000 – 2002
L T PEPPERELL	2003 – 2005
P HAMILTON	2006

NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

Founded 1946

OBJECTIVES:

- To encourage the study of Numismatics in all its branches
- To represent generally the views and interests of Numismatists
- To provide education in the field of Numismatics
- To encourage sound and methodical collecting practice

ACTIVITIES:

- Discussion at monthly meetings
- Reading of papers
- Promoting research in Numismatics
- An annual publication containing articles of interest to Numismatists
- A quarterly Newsletter

Meetings are held on the third Friday of each month
at 7:45 pm in the

Celtic Club,

Corner of Queen and Latrobe Streets, Melbourne