

The Numismatic Association of Victoria The Australian Numismatist



2014 No 4



Quersfurt City Notgeld, 50 pfennig, August 1921
depicting Madonna and child (ie Mary and baby Jesus)
on the City's arms

*A Joyous Christmas
and a Happy New Year
to all NAV members*

Paper Money of the ZAR

(see article commencing on page 16)



Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek, Second Issue, 1866, 5 shillings



Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek, Fifth Issue, 1871, 1 Pond

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Meetings are held at the Celtic Club, 320 Queen Street, Melbourne at 7:45 pm on the third Friday each month (except January).

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www.facebook.com/numisvic

IN THIS ISSUE

Syllabus 2015	3
NAVigator	4
Notice of Annual General Meeting 2015	4
Minutes of General Meeting No. 1016	5
Minutes of General Meeting No. 1017	8
Minutes of General Meeting No. 1018	11
Letter to the Editor	15
Recent Acquisitions	15
Paper Money of the First Republic of South Africa (ZAR)	16
“Souvenir Coins” from Western Australia	21
Press Release from The Royal Mint, 06 Nov 2014	23
Guide for Attribution of Ichibu-Gin 一分銀 Issued from Tenpo 8 – Meiji 2 (1838 – 1869)	24

SYLLABUS 2015

No	Date	Topic	Speaker
1020	20 February	Annual General Meeting (Tender Sale)	----
1021	20 March	My Favourite Medals	Bill Xynos
1022	17 April	ANZAC Oration (Tender Sale)	Ross Wilkinson

There is no meeting in January.

NAVigator

Here we are at the end of another year replete with numismatic adventures. Our meetings continue to have entertaining and informative talks; we share the newest additions to our collections; and even get the opportunity to add to them with our tender sales that continue to contain many wide and varied items. I just wish we could share our passion with more collectors, and I know they're out there. Our Facebook page gets quite a lot of hits, the ANDA show continues to attract a crowd and despite a few closures, there are still a number of coin dealers in Melbourne, so these collectors must be out there. If we continue to advertise our presence on-line and in these shops then maybe we can bring a few more numismatists through our doors, time will tell.

Meanwhile in this issue of our quarterly journal you'll find details of a couple of really interesting presentations we had, including our guest speaker from the Sports Museum at the MCG, Helen Walpole, who shared details of the current display of sporting medals at the museum. This display continues through until March, so if you get a chance over the holidays you might want to pay it a visit. Alternatively we're trying to organise a joint club visit with the Morwell Numismatic Society in March next year, so if you're keen to join us then let us know through the usual channels and we can provide further details when they become available.

Next year there'll be significant commemorations of 100th Anniversary of the Gallipoli landings that will certainly have numismatic related items and there's also the Numismatic Association of Australia's Conference in October, which will be held in beautiful Adelaide. I had a chance to visit the conference venue a few weeks back and it's a must visit for anyone interested in military history.

All that leaves is to wish you and your families all the best for the festive season and a healthy and prosperous New Year.

Darren Burgess, President

Notice of Annual General Meeting 2015

The Annual General Meeting of the Numismatic Association of Victoria will be held at the Celtic Club on Friday 20 February 2015 at 7:45 pm.

The annual reports from Council, and the budget for the financial year 2014-15, will be presented at this meeting.

The following nominations have been received for positions on the NAV Council for 2015:

- President Darren Burgess;
 - Vice-President (two) Frank Robinson;
 - Treasurer David Likar;
 - Secretary Bill Xynos;
 - Councillor (three) Tony Gordon.
-

MINUTES OF GENERAL MEETING No. 1016

19 SEPTEMBER 2014

Location Celtic Club, Second Floor, 320 Queen Street, Melbourne
Chair President, Darren Burgess **Secretary** Bill Xynos
Present: 11 members **Apologies:** 5 members **Visitor:** Ms Helen Walpole
(National Sports Museum)

The President opened the meeting at 8:00 pm by welcoming all present and reminded members to sign the visitors' book.

Preliminary

Minutes of General Meeting #1015 (15 August 2014) – These were tabled and accepted by the members on a motion put by Ross Wilkinson, seconded by Pat Shields.

Council Report

This was tended and accepted. Details are:

Finance and Membership (David Likar)

Balance of No.2 Account stands at \$2,245.77 as of 15 July 2014.
Expenditure: \$558 (\$218 Website, \$340 General Meeting Refreshments).
Subscriptions: seven outstanding Subscriptions – will send out final notices prior to October Meeting.

Website (Frank Robinson)

No further updates.

Publications (Frank Robinson)

Issue No 3 of 2014 is finished and has been forwarded to the printer. It should be posted to members within two weeks. Articles for the Journal are required for Issue No 4 of 2014 with a deadline of 21 November.

Syllabus (Frank Robinson)

October – Donation Auction; November – Rion van Zyl Smit: *Paper Money of the First Republic of South Africa*. December – Christmas meeting: Quiz and Awards. Volunteers required for the 2015 Syllabus.

NAA Affairs (Ross Wilkinson)

Changes have been made to the NAA's corporate sponsorship prices. Resignation of Treasurer (Tony James) and new Auditor has been appointed.

Correspondence

Inwards: Email from Ross Wilkinson regarding NAA vacant positions, update and reduction in Sponsorship Fees. Email to ANDA requesting

The Australian Numismatist

resolution of payment for Melbourne Show trestles rental (leaving the door open for payment of Sponsorship of \$400). Australian Numismatic Society QLD Branch News Bulletin for September 2014. Hallmark Stamp, Coin & Banknote auction 28/9/2014 catalogue.

New Acquisitions

Members showed a variety of numismatic items, including a German Occupation note and an 1887 Adelaide exhibition medal.

General Business

ABC Radio National Interview – Members have been informed of an interview between Margaret Throsby (RN) and the Vice President of ANA that will be aired soon, on the subject of numismatics.

Syllabus

The President invited Ms Helen Walpole, the curator of the National Sports Museum located at the Melbourne Cricket Ground. Helen's presentation was an overview of their major new exhibition at the Museum called "Gold for Australia! Stories of our sporting medals", which is on show until May 2015.

Helen started by talking about the museum's large collection of medals, but the problem that not many of them were on display in their permanent exhibitions. They created this new temporary exhibition so that they could bring a lot of their medals out of storage for people to view. Helen believes that this is one of Australia's largest ever numismatic exhibitions.

Medals are valued very highly in the world of sport, particularly with the emphasis placed on medals by the Modern Olympic Games. Australians place high value on sporting achievement, and many athletes' dreams of receiving a medal.

The exhibition looks at medals in terms of their social value, as well as their aesthetic beauty. The exhibited medals are some of the nation's most treasured icons, which represent the sacrifices and efforts made by athletes to achieve their best at their sport. The exhibition brings together more than 500 medals, including Olympic and Commonwealth gold medals, many victory medals, civic medals such as the Australian Sports Medal and honour medals such as Best and Fairest awards.

As well as showing an array of medals, the exhibition also investigates the importance of ceremonies in the story of sporting medals – from the Olympic-style medal ceremony with the winner's dais, flags and anthems, through to the red-carpet ceremony of events like the Brownlow Medal awards night.

The Australian Numismatist

The exhibition was officially opened on 19 May 2014 by Olympic athlete, Shane Gould who is still the only woman ever to win five individual medals at a single Olympic Games, including three gold all won in world record time, plus one silver and one bronze.

As well as Gould's five Olympic medals from 1972, the exhibition also includes medals that carry some fascinating stories, such as:

- Peter Norman's silver medal from his medal ceremony at the Mexico 1968 Olympics, where the other two athletes performed the Black Power salute.
- The Changi Brownlow (on loan from the Australian War Memorial) awarded to Corporal Peter Chitty after a football match at the Changi prisoner of war camp in Singapore during World War II.
- One of Jacqueline Freney's record haul of eight gold medals won at the London 2012 Paralympic Games which saw her become Australia's most successful Paralympian at a single Games.
- Ricky Ponting's four Allan Border medals.
- The Douglas Wilkie medal awarded to Barry Jones by the Anti-Football League for doing the least for Australian football.
- A Damlow medal awarded to Don Scott in the 1970s by the players of the Hawthorn football club for the best prank of year.
- The partially destroyed medals won by marathon champion Robert de Castella, which were melted during the Canberra bushfires.

The exhibition also features artwork, uniforms, footage and other paraphernalia that capture the ritual and spectacle around the medal ceremony, which can sometimes overshadow the medal itself.

Helen's passion about this topic was evident and her talk was supported by many images of sporting medals and a few snapshots of the exhibition areas, for having a better perspective about the museum. Helen encouraged all members to visit the Museum before the exhibition closes in May 2015.

Following questions from the members, member John Chapman thanked Helen for a wonderful presentation that included many insights about many medals coming from a wide spectrum of sports and asked members to join him in congratulating Helen.

The President thanked all and declared the Meeting closed at 10:00 pm. Light refreshments were organised by the Celtic Club management.

MINUTES OF GENERAL MEETING No. 1017

17 OCTOBER 2014

Location Celtic Club, Second Floor, 320 Queen Street, Melbourne
Chair President, Darren Burgess **Secretary** Bill Xynos
Present: 14 members **Apologies:** 4 members **Visitor:** Mr B McElholm

The President opened the meeting at 8:04 pm by welcoming all present and reminded members to sign the visitors' book.

Preliminary

Minutes of General Meeting #1016 (19 September 2014) – These were tabled and accepted by the members on a motion put by Ross Wilkinson, seconded by Ken Marshall.

Council Report

This was tended and accepted. Details are:

Correspondence

Inwards: QLD Num.Soc. monthly magazine (Aug & Sept), Tasmanian Numismatist (Sept-Oct) IBNS-Melb Chapter Newsletter (Sept & Oct), Newcastle Num.Soc. Bulletin (Aug & Sept), Bank statements, Council 2015 nomination forms, membership fee, 2 emails from Renniks regarding accessories (tabled), email from the Australian Heraldry Society (tabled), Stamp-Coin-Cards Fair at Dromana Uniting Church Hall on 17th January 2015 (tabled).

Outwards: Email: to NAA regarding latest Council appointments and some emails regarding valuations of coins.

Business arising from Correspondence

RNSNZ has been notified of the Association's contact details. The Australian Heraldry Society is cordially inviting members to attend a lecture on the 20th of November 2014. Nomination forms for the NAV Council 2015 must be lodged tonight with the Secretary.

Finance and Membership (David Likar)

Account balance was \$2,521.87 as of 29 August and \$2,303 as of the 29th of September. There are 6 outstanding memberships.

Syllabus (Frank Robinson)

No changes for the 2014 Syllabus. In November, member Rion van Zyl Smit will present his talk "Paper Money of the First Republic of South Africa and in December, we'll have the Christmas meeting / dinner, Quiz and Awards. The

The Australian Numismatist

2015 Syllabus has now been tabled and we are seeking presentation volunteers.

'Australian Numismatist' (Frank Robinson)

The latest issue (2014, Vol.3) has been mailed out. Contributions for Vol.4 are welcomed.

Tender Sales & Donation Auction (David Likar)

The Donation Auction will take place tonight and shall be the last one for 2014. The 2015 program has yet to be set by the Council but apart from the Donation Auction, there is plenty of interesting stock for next year's sales. Any member who would like to sell anything on consignment should speak to Ross.

Library (Bill Xynos)

The Association's core library (important material, dedicated, signed and rare books) has been safeguarded. According to the Council, most (if not all) remaining books will be evaluated and considered as lot items for our future Tender Sales, with the members having the first chance to bid. The Council will advise the membership in due course.

NAA Affairs (Ross Wilkinson)

Following consultation with all state sponsoring associations, the NAA has filled the vacant Treasurer's position by appointing Ms Gwent Khoo. Gwent is the partner of the NAA Secretary, Jonathan Cohen. The potential conflict of interest has been overcome by making only one of them a signatory to the bank account.

Website/Social Networking (Frank Robinson/Darren Burgess)

No update.

ANZA Melbourne Show / 8-9 August (Bill Xynos)

No update.

Additional correspondence received: Letter to the editor from member B Hammon; NAV Newsletter (RTS) from member G Lance; copies of Downies Australian Coin Auctions catalogue No 318 featuring the late Terry Pepperell's collection (kindly arranged by the President); McKinnon Stamp & Coin Fair flyers; Australian Numismatic Society's QLD branch News Bulletin (Oct) and an application for NAV membership from our visitor, Mr B McElholum.

NAV Council for 2015

Secretary Bill Xynos informed the members that submission of all nominations has now been closed and announced that 5 nominations have been received and were validated with the Treasurer. As the received nominations have not exceeded the number of Council positions and that there has been no competing application for each position, according to the Constitution, the nominees will be automatically re-elected to the Council positions that they

The Australian Numismatist

have been holding during this year at the next AGM. The Secretary also congratulated member Tony Gordon for his decision to join the Council.

The resulted composition of the NAV Council for 2015 is the following: President: Darren Burgess; Vice President: Frank Robinson; Treasurer: David Likar; Councillor: Tony Gordon; Secretary: Bill Xynos.

New Acquisitions

Members showed a variety of numismatic items. Our visitor, Bruce McElholum gave an insight into his numismatic adventures in obtaining religious coins on behalf of the Catholic Theological College and showed a scarce coin (showing a temple) from the Second Revolt of the Jewish people (132-135 AD). This coin is significant in that the temple was the place where Jesus upset the traders. Member Ken Marshall showed a Dutch coin (Wilhelmina's 40th anniversary), a Sierra Leone 2005 Dollar coin, an Isle of Man 50 pence of 1982 and a Charles II two-pence coin. And with the last coin, Ken reminisced about the old days when Bruce was visiting the NAV meetings many years ago, bringing along some numismatic catalogues, thus revealing all kinds of numismatic wonders (the good old days...). Finally, member Rion Van Zyl Smit showed some military-related items (spoon, bracelet, officer's sugar container) from the Boer War that he sought members' assistance for identification, a particularly interesting period of militaria and other collecting.

General Business

1. Treasurer David Likar reminded us that the Christmas Dinner is on the second Friday of December and arrangements have been made with the Celtic Club management.
2. Member Dr J Chapman reported on the forthcoming Downies auction (28-29 October 2014) featuring the late Terry Pepperell's collection. The material has been amassed over a period of over 40 years that is beautifully presented and contains so many items, of which while some were not much valued, were still so hard to get. Terry's dedication and tenacity in completing special groups of numismatic items has made this auction the perfect opportunity for numismatists in bidding for these 'grossly-underestimated' lots and John invited all members to make an effort and become part of this historic occasion. The collection includes unique trial pieces of medals struck for the Association by Hafner Mint.
3. Member Tony Gordon reported on the renovations at Universal Coins and ensured that a stand will be made available for NAV flyers to be made available to customers.

4. Member Ken Marshall reported on his recent visit to the Card Collectors Society Show at Moorabbin and was pleasantly surprised by the appearance of member Betty Turvey accompanied by her daughter Alison. This was also confirmed by member David Likar, who commented that her health was well.

Donation Auction

With no numismatic presentation being scheduled for this month, the President invited our Auctioneer Pat Shields, assisted by Treasurer David Likar, to conduct our Donation Auction. There were at least 70 lots being kindly donated by members and dealers. The Auction raised the amount of \$944. The President thanked Pat and David, while member Ross Wilkinson thanked all for sourcing the material for the Auction – dealers and members – and for making it a success. Member Len Henderson added that it has been the first auction that everything has been sold!

The President thanked all members for their participation and declared the Meeting closed at 9:34 pm.

Light refreshments were organised by the Celtic Club management.

MINUTES OF GENERAL MEETING NO. 1018

21 NOVEMBER 2014

Location Celtic Club, Second Floor, 320 Queen Street, Melbourne

Chair Vice President, Frank Robinson **Secretary** Bill Xynos

Present: 14 members **Apologies:** 4 members **Visitor:** Mr B McElholum

The President opened the meeting at 8:04 pm by welcoming all present and reminded members to sign the visitors' book.

Preliminary

Minutes of General Meeting #1017 (17 October 2014) – This was tabled (Corrections: Charles II coin date; NAV Council nominations will be approved at the next AGM).

Council Report

This was tabled. Details are:

The Australian Numismatist

Correspondence

Inwards: Australian Numismatic Society QLD Branch News Bulletin (Nov); Tasmanian Numismatist (Nov-Dec); Royal Numismatic Society of NZ Newsletter (Oct); International Bank Note Society Melb Chapter Newsletter (Nov); Queensland Numismatic Society Monthly Magazine (Oct); Geelong Numismatic Society Newsletter (Sep); Numismatic Society of South Australia Newsletter (Sep); Newcastle Numismatic Society Bulletin (Oct), Bank Statement; Bank Notification of Term Deposit's New Terms of Withdrawal; Letter from member Mr I Armstrong on address change; Letter from Mr Cheung requesting membership details; Volunteer and Member Ross Wilkinson's report on Celtic Club's AGM resolution regarding future of its premises and Treasurer's notice regarding future NAV meetings at the Celtic Club.

Outwards: Email to ANDA on 2014 Sponsorship.

Business arising from Correspondence

- ANDA has responded positively on the 2014 Sponsorship Notice and waived the cost of trestles hire.
- The Council will consider Mr Cheung's request.
- The Treasurer will study the Bank's letter regarding the Term Deposit's new terms.
- The Treasurer has discussed the matter with the venue management and changes may not take affect for at least 12 months.

Finance and Membership (David Likar)

The No.2 Account balance was \$2,266.02 as of 22 October. Outgoings were \$99.95 for ANDA Fair trophies, while income received was three subscriptions (\$105) and Donation Auction (\$944). There are four outstanding memberships and if they will not be resolved, these members will be removed from the membership list.

Syllabus (Frank Robinson)

No changes for the 2014 Syllabus. In December, we'll have the Christmas meeting / dinner, Quiz and Awards. The 2015 Syllabus has now been tabled and volunteers are welcomed in presenting numismatic subjects.

'Australian Numismatist' (Frank Robinson)

Contributions for Vol.4 issue should be submitted to Frank very soon.

Tender Sales & Donation Auction (David Likar)

The Donation Auction in October has raised considerable funds. The 2015 program will hopefully contain more interesting lots donated / submitted by dealers / members correspondingly. Nevertheless, any member who would like to sell anything on consignment should speak to Ross.

The Australian Numismatist

Library (Bill Xynos)

The Association will soon evaluate all non-core Library items for adding them as lots for our future Tender Sales, with the members having the first chance to bid. The Council will advise the membership in due course.

NAA Affairs (Ross Wilkinson)

NAA is seeking speakers for biennial conference in Adelaide 24-25 October 2015.

Website/Social Networking (Frank Robinson/Darren Burgess)

No update.

ANDA Melbourne Show / 8-9 August (Bill Xynos)

See above on ANDA Subscription.

Treasurer David Likar reported that the Bank has changed its terms and conditions of Term Deposits seeking 30 days advanced notice regarding our matured deposit. David's disappointing view of this was supported by all members and he'll search for another banking institution.

The acceptance of the minutes and report was moved by Ross Wilkinson, seconded by Len Henderson.

Membership Announcement

Vice President Frank Robinson thanked our visitor, Mr Bruce McElholum for coming along tonight. On behalf of the Council, Frank proposed to the members that they accept Mr McElholum's application for membership. All members unanimously accepted Bruce as NAV member No 1159 and the Vice President presented Bruce with the new NAV membership pin. Bruce was warmly congratulated by all.

Announcement on Venue

Vice President Frank Robinson and Treasurer David Likar reported that due to the recent outcome at the Celtic Club's AGM, there will be a period of 1½ to 3 years of consideration regarding the Club's new venue, and of the facilities for the presently invited organisations. Therefore, our activities will be protected in 2015.

New Acquisitions

- New Dollar coin "100 Years of ANZAC" – Member Ross Wilkinson showed his 'Albany' m/m Dollar 'Centenary of World War One' coin. RAM had its mobile press there for the celebrations for the centenary of the first AIF Convoy to leave Australia and his brother attended the event and managed to get one of the 15 000 minted.

The Australian Numismatist

- ‘The Yorker’ magazine – Member Tom Howell showed the MCC issued magazine that contains informative articles regarding the history of the MCC Membership passes / badges, a follow-up on Ms Helen Walpole’s presentation.
- Medals from the late Terry Pepperell’s collection – Member Pat Shields showed three examples of medals from the collection that was auctioned by Downies on the 28-29 October. These were two French (one like the dead man’s penny, the other for Marshall Joffrey) and a British one.
- Various items – Member Frank Robinson showed some pickings from his recent trips to Queensland and Western Australia: a set of privately issued tourist tokens, some inflation German banknotes and a 20 frank banknote from Belgium (a similarity to his name!)
- New Dollar coin “100 Years of ANZAC” – Member Tony Gordon showed a roll of 25 2014 \$2 Remembrance coins, with a mint run of 2 000 000 and the single coin with C mintmark with a run of only 40 000. Tony informed all members that singles are available via NAV at \$5 each with 20% of the \$5, or \$1 for each coin going to the NAV the other \$4 will cover the cost of coins. Interested members should contact Tony directly, or the Secretary.
- Various coins – Member Bill Xynos showed a half-penny of 1773, Greek 10 Lepta of 1845 and a Penny of Edward II c.1307.

General Business

Listing of available NAV Journals – Member Dr John Chapman requested a listing of available NAV Journals that can be purchased. Secretary Bill Xynos will provide such listing at the next meeting.

Syllabus

Vice President Frank Robinson invited member Rion Van Zyl Smit to present tonight’s numismatic topic on “Paper Money of the First Republic of South Africa”. Rion was delighted by the invitation and opened the topic by outlining his ancestry and his views regarding the history of South Africa that may be confronting and different to our historical perceptions on the subject.

(As Rion’s talk is reproduced elsewhere in this copy of
The Australian Numismatist, details are not given here.)

This presentation was supported by a number of unique banknotes and related material.

Questions from members were followed. Member Dr John Chapman indicated that there is a parallel of these banknote changes with the postage stamps of the ZAR. Member Ross Wilkinson said that in the early 1880’s, the impact of

The Australian Numismatist

the British policies was similar to that around the world, and that the Boers got superior armaments from the Germans. He added that irrespective of the Anglo-Boer war, ships arriving for provisions were looked after well, provided that their stay was short. Member Frank Robinson explained the reverse of the displayed notes with a translation he brought along tonight. Member Bruce McElholum indicated that the placement of the President Kruger's portrait was unusual for the ZAR coinage but because he was regarded well, this design was accepted.

Member Tom Howell opened his Vote of Thanks by praising Rion for a most interesting presentation that showed some lovely examples of issued bank notes, but also revealing the complex historical background of the country from a different point of view, with similarities of economical declines such as in Sudan and Mexico. Members joined Tom in congratulating Rion in the customary manner.

The Vice-President thanked all members and declared the Meeting closed at 9.35pm.

Light refreshments were organised by the Celtic Club management.

Letter to the Editor

Recent Acquisitions

The Editor, *Australian Numismatist*

Dear Frank

Just a short note to explain that my 1929 penny passed around at the August meeting¹ was simply used to illustrate, and in support of, my point that this penny date is hard to obtain.

The coin I showed was in pretty good condition despite obvious cleaning and certainly worth the purchase price of 3 dollars but nothing like my original which was indeed a gem.

Regards,

Bob Hammon

¹ See *The Australian Numismatist* 2014 No 3, p17

Paper Money of the First Republic of South Africa (ZAR)

By Rion Van Zyl Smit, NAV 1138²

The Dutch East India Company arrived at the Cape of Good Hope in 1652 and established the Cape Colony at Cape Town as a reprovisioning station between the Netherlands and India. Southern Africa was already inhabited by various indigenous tribes including the Khoi Khoi, the San, the Pedi, the Zulu and the Xhosas. French refugees migrated to the Colony in 1688-89 as a result of the Edict of Fontainebleau (22 October 1685) that persecuted Huguenots (Calvinist Protestants in France). Over time, other European nationals joined the population and their descendants called themselves Afrikaans. Many Dutch were farmers, or Boers. The Afrikaans language is the South African version of the Dutch language curried with words borrowed from Malay and the various indigenous languages.

After 140 years of control, the Dutch East India Company was in financial trouble. However, commerce operation to India necessitated the continued secure access of the Cape of Good Hope for supplies. In 1795, the Netherlands were attacked by France and were split into the Patriots (supporting the French) and Orangists (supporting the British). The Cape's potential fall into Napoleonic France's hands was a significant risk to the British. The British requested to the Dutch Governor to hand over to them but was refused. After the Battle of Muizenberg, the British took control of Cape Town but returned it to Dutch control after the restoration of the Dutch (Batavian) government (Treaty of Amiens, 1804). In 1806 the British returned when French troopships were sent to reinforce the Cape's garrison. The British defeated the Dutch at the Battle of Blaauwberg (8-18 January) and Cape Town surrendered.

In 1814, the British formally acquired the colony and encouraged immigration by British settlers. The Boers disapproved of British administration and, in particular, the abolition of slavery in December 1834, not because of the abolition but of the inability to obtain compensation locally, which was claimable only in Britain, making this process practically unworkable. This overall resentment resulted in the Great Trek, where successive waves of migrating Boer farmers (Trekboers) moved east along the coast away from the Cape toward Natal. When Britain annexed Natal in 1843, the movement turned north toward the interior, eventually establishing two independent Boer republics: the South African Republic (Transvaal Republic, in 1852 aka the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek or ZAR) and the Orange Free State (1854). The ZAR's capital was Pretoria.

² Rion presented this paper to NAV meeting 1018 on 21 November 2014



ZAR, Fifth Issue, 1871, 10 Pond

With a virtually non-existent economy with limited revenue, trade was done on a barter basis, with key supplies being salt, sugar, cloth, gunpowder and bullets. To establish an economy, the State issued paper money backed by its controlled state farm lands. Carrying an interest bearing rate of 6% p.a., various denominations were issued, first in rijksdaaler and later in pound sterling currency. The 1859-69 issued notes are very rare and forgeries exist. In 1871-72, the 'Good Fors' were issued in 6d, 1/-, 2/6, 5/- and 10/- notes.



ZAR 'Good For', 1872, 6 pence



ZAR 'Good For', 1872, 1 shilling

Fifth Issue 1871 10 Pond
Fifth Issue 1871 10 Pond
The British recognised the Transvaal Republic (Sand River Convention of 1852) and the Orange Free State (Bloemfontein Convention of 1854) but the discovery of diamonds in 1867 (near the Vaal River, 890 km northeast of Cape Town) triggered an influx of foreigners. The British annexation of West Griqualand (site of the diamond discoveries) was followed by that of Basutoland in 1868.

Britain's grand plan of a confederation of Southern African territories was not supported by the Boer Republics, which were squeezed between the British-ruled Cape Colony (to the south and west), Zululand (east) and Matabeleland and Bechuanaland (north).

During the 1870s skirmishes with indigenous tribes increased. The Boers and the Pedi went to war (1876) over labour and land, in which the attacking Boers were defeated. The ascendance of Zululand, bordered on the one side by the Transvaal Republic and on the other by British Natal, was noted by her rearmament and the expulsion of European missionaries. To protect her possessions (primarily the Cape and Natal colonies), Britain annexed the Transvaal Republic in 1877 by using a special warrant. The Transvaal Boers objected but the Zulu threat was imminent. While the Transvaal Boers, led by Paul Kruger, raised their concerns in London, the Zulu threat was real, forcing Governor and High Commissioner Frere to present an ultimatum to the Zulus for disbanding (December 1878). Additional time for consideration was denied and on 11 January 1879, the British invaded Zululand with about 15 000 troops. When advice for adopting defensive tactics was rejected, the British lost more than 1600 soldiers at the Battle of Isandlwana. After some

The Australian Numismatist

skirmishes, the Zulu capital at Ulundi capitulated on 4 July 1879 and the British consolidated their power.

Now safe, the Transvaal Boers complained that the 1877 annexation of the Transvaal had been a violation of the Sand River Convention and the Bloemfontein Convention. Lack of attention to the situation and Boers resistance to an unfair dispute led to a revolt on 16 December 1880, marking the beginning of the First Anglo-Boer War (1880–81). The three main engagements were the Battles of Laing's Nek (28 January 1881), Ingogo River (8 February 1881) and the rout at Majuba Hill (27 February 1881). After the British suffered defeats, the continuation of the war was not in their best interests and a peace treaty was signed between Sir Evelyn Wood and Kruger (23 March 1881). The treaty was ratified at the Pretoria Convention (3 August 1881) and by the Transvaal Volksraad (Parliament) on 25 October 1881. The independence of the ZAR was restored subject to British control of foreign relations (suzerainty) and of accepting the Queen's nominal rule. The British annexed Bechuanaland in 1885.

Then in 1886, gold was discovered in the Witwatersrand area (30 miles south of Pretoria). The Transvaal Republic became the richest nation in Southern Africa but due to the lack of manpower and industry could not develop this new resource, resulting in the acceptance of uitlanders (foreigners), seeking their fortune. Confrontations between the earlier-arrived Boer settlers and the newer, non-Boer arrivals increased.

The discovery of gold motivated the government to create a National Bank (Nationale Bank der Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek Beperk / National Bank of the South African Republic Limited) that was registered in Pretoria in 1891. A State mint was also established. In 1892, private banks were allowed to issue notes without Government permission. Notes were cut in half and separately transported and later re-attached for issue.

To expand their interests, the British pushed for the political and economic recognition of British nationals, a move that the Boers saw as a prelude to losing control. To fund the State, taxes on dynamite were introduced, the monopoly of explosives manufacturing went to (non-British) Nobel Company and the new railway line bypassed Natal and Cape Colony (saving tariffs) and ensuring independence from British control. Cape Prime Minister, Cecil John Rhodes, instigated an armed insurrection known as the Jameson Raid (29 December 1895). The Raid failed and captured documents revealed the British support for it resulting in the Boer Republics modernising their citizens' firearms. The granting of full voting rights to the increasing influx of foreigners would dilute the ethnic Boer control on the South African Republic and negotiations continued. By June 1899, negotiations had failed and President Paul Kruger issued an ultimatum on 9 October 1899, giving the British government 48 hours to withdraw all their troops from the borders of

The Australian Numismatist

both the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. The British government rejected it, resulting in the ZAR and Orange Free State declaring war on Britain.

This Second Anglo-Boer War lasted longer than the first, and the British were better prepared. Initially, the Boers took advantage of the railway network and besieged the garrisons of Ladysmith, Mafeking and Kimberley. In 1900, under Lord Roberts, British offensives relieved the sieges and secured Natal and the Cape Colony. Under ZAR control, Pretoria-based notes dated 28 May 1900 were issued to pay its officials and for military supplies. These were issued in 1900 with values of £1, £5, £10, £20, £50 and £100, to be redeemable on 1 June 1901. Varieties exist with different background geometric designs and with the use of 'no.' for numbering. The notes were hand-signed.

Ten days later (6 June), Pretoria, the last of the major Boer towns, had surrendered. Most of the heavy machinery used for issuing banknotes was abandoned in transit, the Boers retreated to Machadodorp and then to Pietersburg, where a second issue of notes was made after conscripting the single remaining printing works for printing these emergency notes in denominations of £1, £5, £10, £20, £50 and £100. Sources for paper were now limited and many types were used, much inferior to the stock used in Pretoria. There were three separate issues dated 1 February, 1 March and 1 April 1901 and did not carry any embossing mark. When the British took Pietersburg on 8 April 1901, the printing press remained behind and was later blown up.



Government Note, Pietersburg, 1 February 1901, 1 pond

The Australian Numismatist

With the entire supply of banknotes lost, for the state requirements, the Treasury on wheels (Te Velde – “in the field”) was rescued by the ingenuity of Messrs Kloppers and Hendricks to repair a broken and incomplete small hand press and issue notes dated 1 March, 1 April and 1 May 1902, and were in £1, £5 and £10 values.

The Boer resistance of guerrilla-style battles continued, which the British met in turn with *scorched earth tactics* (systematic destruction of crops and slaughtering of livestock, the burning down of homesteads and farms, and the poisoning of wells and salting of fields) under Lord Kitchener.

As the Boers say, “Afrikaans fight to live, British live to fight”. In 1902, the situation changed with the establishment of British concentration camps. Grossly mismanaged and neglected, these camps controlled captured people running from burned agricultural lands and homes. Boer women and children who died of disease was estimated at about 25% of the Boer white population, translating to over 26 000 deaths while 20 000 non-whites also perished in camps. The Boers were forced to save what was left of their families and on 31 May 1902, they surrendered by signing the Treaty of Vereeniging. Under its terms, the Boer republics acknowledged British sovereignty, while the British in turn committed themselves to reconstructing the areas. The South African Republic became the Transvaal Colony by March 1903. In 1910, both the old republics and Natal and the Cape Province joined to form the Union of South Africa.

The Treaty allowed for the redemption of ZAR notes genuinely issued and for which the holder had given due value. Redemptions were managed by the Central Judicial Commission (CJC), whose stamp would be applied to the notes on redemption. Payment of interest was not provided for.

“Souvenir Coins” from Western Australia

While on a recent holiday in Western Australia, I found that a series of “souvenir coins” had been struck for sale and were available at various tourist locations. They were mostly available from a dispensing machine for \$2 each.

The machines also had a list of the places where these “coins” were available and also gave a website address (auscoinswest.com.au).

Also available were coin capsules (\$2 each) and an album (\$15) for placing the “coins” in. The album also included a uniface “coin” with what was the intended common obverse – a map of Western Australia with a swan superimposed.

The Australian Numismatist



“Souvenir coin” dispensing machines at London Court (Perth) and Discovery Bay (near Albany)



Top of dispensing machine with list of places the “souvenir coins” are available from



“Souvenir coins” from Western Australia – Map obverse, Perth City Skyline and Busselton Jetty reverses

While it appears that there was supposed to be a common obverse, there are at least five different obverses that are common to a number of these “coins” (which are really medalets), as well as at least two others which are for single use. There are a total of about 77 different “coins” from 52 different locations.



"Souvenir coins" from Western Australia – Margaret River, Museum and Perth Zoo obverses

Unlike similar pieces I have seen in New South Wales (see "Numismatic Travels in New South Wales" in *The Australian Numismatist*, 2009, pp73-100), these pieces are undated. I will give further details in an article in 2015.

– Frank Robinson

Press Release from The Royal Mint, 06 Nov 2014

The Royal Mint reveals plans for fifth portrait of The Queen

The Royal Mint has today confirmed that it will be 'all change' for UK coinage next year when the definitive portrait of Her Majesty The Queen is to be updated for the first time since 1998.

The current coinage portrait of The Queen by Ian Rank-Broadley FRBS, which has been a constant presence on circulating and commemorative coins for 16 years, will be replaced by a new portrait.

It is only the fifth definitive coin portrait to have been created during The Queen's 62 year reign, making it a rare and significant change for the coins we all use every day.

The new portrait will be chosen by a closed competition commissioned by the Royal Mint Advisory Committee (RMAC) where a number of specialist designers are invited to submit designs under anonymous cover, before a winner is selected by the RMAC.

The exciting news means that 2015 will be something of a vintage year for UK coins, and that the first 2015 dated coins to be released, such as the new 2015 Sovereign, will be the last ever coins to feature the current effigy that has become so familiar to us all."

Guide for Attribution of Ichibu-Gin 一分銀 Issued from Tenpo 8 – Meiji 2 (1838 – 1869)

Compiled by Heinz Gratzner³

INTRODUCTION

Early Japanese silver coinage was really only round silver lumps with a legend flattened into them. They were often under weight and of poor silver quality. This rectangular silver coinage was introduced to correct this problem and these coins were of even weight and fineness.

The purpose of this article is to point out just how many varieties there are, and the different Eras and dates. Most people (collectors and dealers) are unaware of the information in this article.

Reference is made in this article to Tenpo, Ansei and Meiji. These are period or Era names.

INSCRIPTIONS

Inscription on obverse :

一分銀 Ichibu-gin, which means One Bu in silver

Inscription on reverse (Figure 1):

銀座 Ginza : Location of mint

常是 Joze : Name given to the first Managing Director of the silver mint (family name Daikoku 大黒). His former name was Yuasa Sakuheiei 湯浅作兵衛, he was a renowned merchant in Sakai-shi 堺市 / Osaka-fu 大阪府. He became very involved with the government, so much so that Shogun Tokugawa Ieyasu honoured him with a new name Daikoku Joze 大黒常是 and appointed him and all his successors Managing Directors of the new mint at Ginza. You will find his first given name on certain Cho-gin, Mameita-gin and on all Shu and Bu-gin.

定 Tei : fixed permanent counter mark (punched after the final quality check).

³ Member of OENG (Austrian Numismatic Society). Peter Goldsmith (NAV 1023) regularly corresponds with Heinz and has forwarded this guide for publication.

For an attribution

There are three types (Tenpo, Ansei and Meiji) and each type has many varieties.

Initially the style of the two characters “Jo” 常 and “Ze” 是 will be helpful, but the cherry blossom symbols and, in particular, the inverted cherry blossom symbol with the central petal pointing downwards, and where this is positioned, is of greater importance.

Every position for these symbols has been given a Latin letter. The capital letters are used for the obverse and lower case letters used for the reverse (see Figure 2).



Figure 1 Example of the reverse of an Ansei type before Tei 定 was punched. Joze characters at left, Ginza characters at right

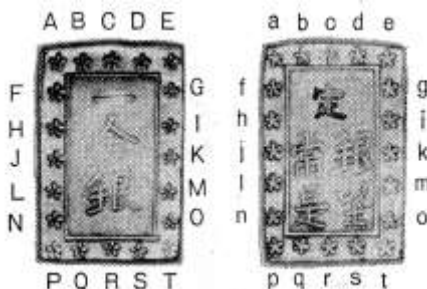


Figure 2 Cherry blossom symbol positions on obverse (left) and reverse (right)

There are two ways the Cherry blossoms symbols are shown. Japanese term

- Seisakura 正桜 has the medial petal pointing upwards; and
- Gyakusakura 逆桜 has the medial petal pointing downwards.

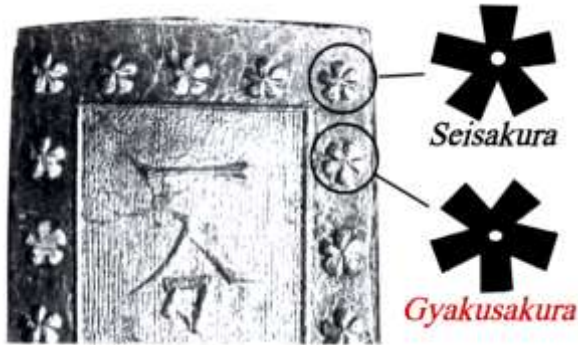


Figure 3 *Seisakura and Gyakusakura cherry blossom symbols*

There is just one single downward pointing symbol (Gyakusakura 逆桜) which could be found on both obverse and reverse or only on one side. Also there are some varieties where no pointing down petals (Gyakusakura 逆桜) will be found at all, or can only be located on either the obverse or reverse. In such instances it is said to be a “Z” variety. The capital letter “Z” is given for the obverse and for the reverse the lower case letter “z” is used.

Example: No petal found pointing down on either the obverse or reverse. This then is a “Z – z” variety. Another example: No downward pointing petal found on the obverse but one is found on the reverse, say at position small “t”. This then will be a “Z – t” variety.

With the combination of capital and small letters, refer to and locate in the coloured chart your capital letter (in the vertical red column), then follow the line across to find the lower case letter in a coloured square. Match the colour of the square containing this small letter with the same colour in the main chart, and this will give you all the necessary information (period times, production dates etc).

With the previously mentioned example, a “Z – t” variety, you will find that the “t” happens to be in the square shaded sky blue. This coin, as can be seen is a Tenpo Ichibu-gin produced from Tenpo 8 to Ansei 6 = 1838 – 1859. The rim features pictured, in this instance the punch marks will be additional proof / confirmation.

The only thing really to look for is the position of one downward pointing petal on one or both sides found anywhere around the coin.

TENPO 8 – ANSEI 6 (1838 – 1859)

Refer to the blue shaded area of Table 1 (page 31) for the Gyakusakura positions. Silver content of coins is 99.1 %

Edge examples shown can sometimes be of help in attribution, especially for the Tenpo varieties.



Figure 4 Tenpo 8 – Ansei 6 (1838 – 1859)
coin edges (left), Tei stamped on reverse (right)

Chohashiraza 長柱座 (Za with long vertical stroke) is found on all Tenpo reverse varieties with the Gyakusakura 逆桜 positioned at “m”.

ANSEI 6 – MEIJI 1 (1859 – 1868)

Refer to the yellow shaded area of Table 1 (page 31) for the Gyakusakura positions. Silver content of coins is 87.3 %

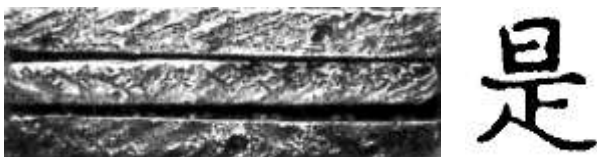


Figure 5 Ansei 6 – Meiji 1 (1859 – 1868)
coin edges (left), Tei stamped on reverse (right)

Tamaza 玉座 Special Varieties

Parts of several characters are variations from the standard design (Figure 2); the parts that are variations are circled in Figures 6 and 7.

Refer to Table 2 (page 31) for the Gyakusakura positions.



Figure 6 obverse : Nyubu 入分 (left); reverse : Tamaza 玉座 (right)



Figure 7 obverse : Tamaichi 玉一 (left); reverse : Tamaza 玉座 (right)

KEIO 4 / 7TH MONTH – MEIJI 1 / 3RD MONTH (1868 – 1869)

安政手一分銀 Ansei-Style

Refer to the green shaded area of Table 1 (page 31) for the Gyakusakura positions. Silver content of coins is 80.7 %

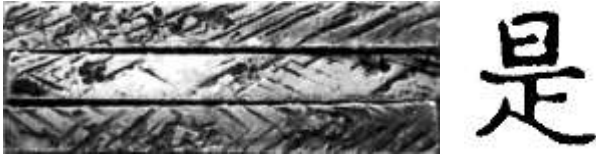


Figure 8 Keio 4 / 7th month – Meiji 1 / 3rd month (1868 – 1869)
coin edges (left), Tei stamped on reverse (right)

KEIO 4 / 7TH MONTH – MEIJI 2 / 2ND MONTH (1868 – 1869)

Refer to the purple shaded area of Table 1 (page 31) for the Gyakusakura positions. Silver content of coins is 80.7 %

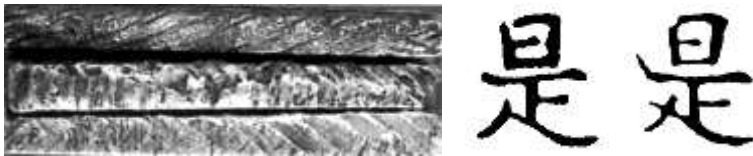


Figure 9 Keio 4 / 7th month – Meiji 2 / 2nd month (1868 – 1869)
coin edges (left), two varieties of Tei stamped on reverse (right)



Figure 10 Variations with this character will be found on the following varieties
Varieties Ah, Bh, Hb, Hh, Hi, Hj, Hz, Jh, Kh, Kj, Mh, Mi, Mj, Zi with 川常

TENPO ICHIBU-GIN “SHONAI 庄内 TYPE”

Time of circulation: only Keio 4 (1868) – Meiji 2 (1869)

From Keio 慶応 4 (1868) 5th month 20th day to 6th month 15th day 1 720 000 Ichibu-gin, with a value equal to 430 000 Ryo 両 of Tenpo Ichibu-gin (issued from 1837 to 1854), were counter stamped with SHO 庄 at two mints in the domain of the Shonai-clan 庄内藩 in Uzen 羽前 (today Yamagata-ken 山形県).

The number of pieces stamped at Sakata 酒田 was 1 200 000, and at Tsuruoka 鶴岡 was 520 000.

The Australian Numismatist

The reason for counter stamping was to differentiate between the varieties with high silver content from those with low silver content (Ansei and Meiji Ichibu-gin); the varieties with high silver content were stamped.

All varieties have the counter stamp SHO 庄 (for Shonai 庄内) on the obverse plus an additional punched 'Y' (Figure 11) on the reverse.



Figure 11 enlarged counter stamp Y

The position of these counter stamps shown on the left and right side can be seen in the following pictures (Figures 12 and 13).



Figure 12 Y position left side on reverse of Tsuruoka 鶴岡
(here between positions n and p)



Figure 13 Y position right side on reverse of Sakata 酒田
(here between positions m and o)

Table 1 – Varieties of ICHIBU-GIN

A	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h		j											
B	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j					q						
C	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i												
D	a	b	c	d	e	f	g			j											
E	a	b	c	d	e	f	g		i												
F	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j				o							
G	a	b	c	d	e	f	g		i												
H	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j									z		
I	a		c	d																	
J	a	b	c				g	h		j									z		
K		b	c	d	e			h		j											
L										j											
M		b	c		e			h	i	j				o							
N	a		c	d									m								
O		b	c											o	p			s			
P		b			e	f						l*	m*	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	z
Q		b										l	m	n*	o*	p*	q*	r	s	t*	z*
R			c									l*	m*	n*	o	p	q		s	t	z*
S												l	m	n*	o*	p	q*	r	s	t	z
T												l	m*	n*	o		q	r	s	t	z*
Z	a	b	c	d	e	f		h	i			l*	m*	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	z

Scholars suggest that additional Tenpo reverse varieties should have been produced, although to date this has not been proven. These varieties are shown in the above list marked with an asterisk (*)

Table 2 – Tamaza Special Varieties

A	a	e	f	g	A	a	e	f	
F	a		f	g	F	a	e	f	
G	a	e	f	g	G	a	e	f	
I	a								
M	a		f	g					

Paper Money of the ZAR

(see article commencing on page 16)



De Nationale Bank, 1892 Issue, 1 Pond



Government Note, Pietersburg, 1 April 1901, 5 Pond
with Central Judicial Commission rubber stamp (1902 - 1906)