

Geelong  
Numismatic  
Society

Journal

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Registered at the G.P.O. Melbourne for transmission by post as a Periodical — Price 15c.

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GEELONG NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
(Founded 1965)

P.O.Box 423, G.P.O.,  
Geelong 3220, Victoria,  
AUSTRALIA.

President  
N.M.Clement

Hon.Secretary  
K.D.C.Bain

Hon.Treasurer  
E.S.Bond

Monthly Meetings - Fourth Friday of each  
Month, 8.00 pm. Guild Hall, Myers St.

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VOLUME 2 - Number 3

OCTOBER 1969

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E D I T O R I A L

Dear Member,

Several of you have already risen nobly to the occasion and submitted items of general interest for inclusion in the Journal. Some of these have not yet been printed, but to those who offered them we give our very definite assurance that they WILL appear as soon as a space of just the right size is available. In the meantime we would like, in expressing our appreciation to these first researchers, to ask all of you to follow suit and jot down something you know, or you would like to know, so that we can get everybody involved in sharing information about anything and everything numismatic.

We have been told today that a 1969 10c. piece has been found by one of our members in Geelong and a similar piece by the same member in Melbourne. Also 1969 5c. coins are about in Geelong, but not in Melbourne. What about you, have you found anything that you think the other Members would be interested to hear about? If so, tell us and we will print your very word.

Have you got any ideas about how the activities or scope of the Society might be improved? If you have, then tell us that too. Get stirring.

The Editor.

G. N. S. NEWSOCTOBER MEETING

The October Monthly Meeting will be held this coming Friday, 24th October, and will be something of an occasion, as we are meeting at Ocean Grove. This is the first time that our normal Monthly Meeting has been held out of our own city of Geelong.

The Meeting will be held at the Ocean Grove Youth Club and the arrangements are that all those attending from Geelong will meet at Myers Street (outside the Guild Hall, our usual meeting place) at 7.15 p.m. so that we may leave there by 7.30 p.m. The meeting at the Ocean Grove Youth Club will start at the normal time of 8.00 p.m.

The programme at Ocean Grove will be as follows:-

Bourse (Fixed Price Table)	7.30 - 8.00 pm.
General Society Business	8.00 - 8.30 pm.
<u>Displays</u> - Talks on their displays by those prov- -iding them	8.30 - 9.15 pm.
Competition	9.15 - 9.45 pm.
Tender Sale	9.45 - 10.15
Bourse	10.15 to Close.

A highlight of the evening will be a display of Australian Proclamation Coins by Mr. Eric Jones - this will be a most comprehensive coverage and of great interest to all.

November Meeting

The November Meeting will be held on the fourth Friday as usual, 28th November, and will be at the Guild Hall, Myers Street, at 8.00 p.m.

November Special

It is intended that an outing to a theatre show will be organised (probably on Saturday, Nov. 29th) if there are sufficient people interested. This would be purely a social event - the party would not reach Melbourne in trading hours

## GENERAL NOTES

### The September Meeting

We are sure that all those present found the talk on Medal and Medallion Collecting by Mr. Ian Barnes a most interesting and enjoyable programme item. It was most obvious that Ian has a knowledge of his subject and an enthusiasm for his hobby that held the interest and attention of his listeners. He also has the talent for clear and easy speaking on his subject, and the admirable ability to present the well-covered bones of the subject without the usual enthusiast's fault of losing his audience in a mass of irrelevant detail. His well set out and well used display was something to inspire any of us to start collecting and researching in this field.

Congratulations to Ian, and our thanks to Peter Olsen who prevailed upon him to address the Society. We very much hope that we may enjoy a further talk by him at some time in the future.

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Our sincere apologies to Eric Jones for a failure to notify members that he would be displaying and talking on the islands and coinage of Tonga at the September Meeting. This was due to our Editor being uninformed of the fact - a thing any editor should never be on anything. But in view of this demonstrated fallibility, will any member please help out by letting the Editor know of items of news etc. which should appear in the Journal, and preferably by the SECOND FRIDAY in each month to allow for its early inclusion in the copy. The Editor may be contacted through The Hon. Secretary (Box 423 or Ring Geelong 43-421

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Nevertheless, our congratulations to Eric Jones on his presentation on Tonga, and our appreciation of the opportunity to see some of his very nice pieces on display

Our thanks also Eric for the work you have done in making our Meeting at Ocean Grove possible.

## GENERAL NOTES (Cont'd)

### VISIT TO MELBOURNE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Eleven Members attended (as G.N.S. visitors) a meeting of the Melbourne Numismatic Society at North Balwyn on Thursday, 9th October.

Although the meeting did not start until about 8.15 and some time was taken up with the business proceedings of the M.N.S., the subsequent programme was reported as being of considerable interest to our members.

Two speakers addressed the meeting. Mr. Ray Griffiths, well known in Melbourne numismatic circles and farther afield, spoke on Banknotes. He is at present doing research on the private banknotes issued by the National Bank, and presented a tremendous display of this material, including one note issued by the National Bank, Geelong. Also in his display was a "Rainbow Pound" - the first Australian Commonwealth Note.

The second speaker dealt with the South American coins used in the early days of the Australian settlements.

### New Issues

Our Purchasing Officer has no stock to offer at the present time, except a glimpse at the Prince of Wales Medallion, three of which were ordered (bespoke) and in due course received from Britain.

One of these will be on display at the meeting on Friday, and a Welsh interpreter may be available as official guide. If you want one of these, at just over \$4, your only hope is to persuade the Purchasing Officer to write off to the Welsh Mountains again.

### Coins on Approval

The Committee is considering a plan to supplement the supply of additional fresh material of good standard by obtaining coins on approval from selected dealers. These coins would be available at meetings in much the same way as material currently for sale in the bourse.

THE MARKET PLACE

TOP BILLING IN THIS ISSUE GOES TO OUR TENDER SALE CONVERTER

We are at the moment wanting any amount of good saleable material that you may have available to offer us for disposal in our Monthly Tender Sales.

We have practically nothing left in stock, and since we know that you enjoy the Tender Sales, we ask your help in providing items for them, and so avoid their discontinuance through lack of Lots.

BOB JORDAN'S THE MAN TO SEE - YOU CAN DROP MATERIAL IN AT THE FRONT COUNTER OF THE GEELONG WATERWORKS AND SEWERAGE TRUST OFFICE IN RYRLE STREET - BOB WILL BE STANDING BY TO RECEIVE IT. THIS IS AN APPEAL....stop.

Kevin Baker wants Irish Coins - we think these are his top priority collecting interest at the moment, but whether you have the items he requires you can only find out by giving him a ring - he's in the book.

Ken Bain Does NOT want Irish Coins - he is collecting English Types, and has particular fancies for the following:-

Y 36 Sixpence	1893-1901	F - VF
Y 38 Florin	1893-1901	F - VF
Y 39 ½ Crown	1893-1901	F - VF
Y 40 Crown	1893-1900	F - VF

If you can assist - ring him on 43-4216.

Lot No.	Country of Issue	DESCRIPTION	No. of Coins	Cond.	
001	Jersey	Crown 1966	1	EF/Unc	\$1.40
002	Australia	Sixpences 1911, 14, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 1924, 25, 26, 27.	12	F-G	70
003	Tonga	1 Pa'anga 1967	1	EF/Unc	\$1
004	Australia	Sixpences 1910, 11, 14, 16, 21, 23, 24, 25, 1926, 27.	10	F-G	60
005	Gambia	4/- 1966	1	EF	\$1
006	Australia	Sixpences 1924 - 1963	17	P-VF	90
007	Britain	Penny 1877	1	VG	10
008	Britain	Half-Crown 1958	1	F-VF	40
009	South Africa	2/6 1957	1	F	50
010	Hong Kong	1 Dollar 1960 H, 1960 KN, 50c. 1960, 10c. 1963, 5c. 1965.	5	F-VF	90
011	Australia	Sixpence 1954 (4), 1961, 1963.	6	Unc.	60
012	Brit. C'wealth	Mixture - All different	10	VG-EF	30
013	Sharjah	5 Rupees 1964 - Kennedy Memorial	1	EF	\$2.00
014	(Mixture)	...	10	F	30
015	Sweden	1 Krona 1875	1	G-VG	30
016	Britain	1/- 1955 English, 1955 Scottish.	2	F-VF	30
017	Canada	Dollar 1959	1	VF	\$2
018	Brit. C'wealth	Silver - All different	10	F-VF	30
019	Australia	Sixpence 1910 (P), Threepence 1910 (VG) Threepence 1948 Filled 8 Variety	3	-	40
020	Austria	50 Schilling 1969 - Maximilian I Comm.	1	Unc.	\$2.20
021	Australia	Royal Australian Mint Proof Case only	-	-	B. \$1
022	Canada	1968 Mint Set in plastic folder	-	-	\$3.20
023	Australia	Parker Penny Token	1	G	B. 80
024	Belgian Congo	2 Francs 1943 (Hexagonal)	1	F	\$1.50 \$1.70
025	Canada	25 Cents 1949	1	VF	30
026	Australia	Florin 1932 - ?	1	VG-F	Pi.
027	Australia	Florin 1933	1	VG-VF	90
028	Australia	Penny 1914, Halfpenny 1914.	2	F	30
029	Australia	Threepence 1911, 1912, 1916, 1923.	4	G	20
030	Australia	Sixpence 1918, 1921.	2	G	10

POSTAL BID FORM

NOTE: To be valid, this Form must be in the hands of the Hon. Secretary at least ONE CLEAR DAY prior to the date of the Tender Sale.

To the Tender Sale Organiser,

Please enter the postal bids shown on my behalf. I understand that the Society accepts no liability in respect of this notification.

LOP No.	BID

Name & Address  
(Please print)

Membership No.: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



To: The Hon. Secretary,  
Geelong Numismatic Society,  
P.O. Box 423, GEE LONG, 3220.

For the record....

PRICES REALISED AT TENDER SALE  
HELD ON FRIDAY 26th SEPT.

Lot No.	Price	Lot No.	Price
901	1.40	911	0.20
902	0.20	912	0.40
903	0.80	913	0.20
904	0.10	914	0.20
905	0.10	915	1.10
906	1.70	916	0.50
907	2.50	917	0.30
908	0.20	918	0.10
909	2.00	919	0.80
910	0.50	920	0.50

ATTENDANCE AT SEPTEMBER  
MEETING, FRIDAY 26/9/69

Members - 22  
Visitors - 1  
Apologies - 1

## MILLED MONEY

Milled money was so called either from the water mills or horse mills which supplied power for the machinery or from the actual mills used for rolling the ingots. The term is now applied to money produced by the screw press which superseded the old method of hammering the coins by hand. The term has no connection with the "milling" on the edges of modern coins.

The method of producing milled coins was introduced from France in the time of Elizabeth I, in 1561, but met with hostility from the English moneyers, and the Frenchman who fabricated the milled money was eventually hanged for counterfeiting.

Charles I and Cromwell produced some milled coins side by side with the hammered coinage, but it was not until the time of Charles II, in 1662, that the process of milling became permanent. In the reign of William III and Mary the old hammered coins were eventually called in, and in its turn the milling process was eventually also superseded when the advent of steam power in coining came in the reign of George III.

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## EVASIONS

A name given to imitations of regal copper coins, fabricated in the reigns of George I, II, and III. These were made to resemble as closely as possible the official issues of the realm, but at the same time not close enough to warrant the charge of forgery - hence the counterfeitor evaded the law.

Though some sort of likeness of the King was on the obverse of such coins, and the figure of Britannia or something resembling Britannia was on the reverse, the inscriptions were often nonsensical, and the name of the King was ludicrously perverted or mis-spelled - i.e. Glorious III et To the illiterate masses the inscription conveyed nothing anyway, but it successfully evaded the letter of the laws relating to counterfeiting.

## MEDALS AND DECORATIONS

### No.3 - The Order of Lenin

This Order (Orden Lenina) was instituted on 6th April, 1930 by the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union, whose Presidium affirmed the regulations of the Order on 5th May, 1930.

The Order is the highest civilian Order of the Soviet Union, and may be conferred on individual Soviet citizens, workers' collectives, institutions, organisations and undertakings for socialist reconstruction, for outstanding achievements in the field of research, art, technology and economics, and for the solution of special tasks vital to the State.

It may also be conferred on persons who have been awarded the honorary titles of "Hero of the Soviet Union" and "Hero of Socialist Work". It may further be conferred on foreign citizens for meritorious acts and meritorious services in strengthening co-operation and friendship between the Soviet Union and the peoples of other nations.

The Order has one class, which wears the Badge of the Order on a chest riband.

The Badge of the Order is a gold medallion, bearing a portrait of Lenin in the centre, crowned by the Red Flag bearing Lenin's name in Cyrillic script, and garlanded with wheat ears. On the right side, the medallion bears the five-pointed red star, and at the base the Hammer and Sickle symbols.

The Riband of the Order is red with two yellow border stripes. It is worn as a chest riband, mounted in a cross-ed fashion.

The Order of Lenin is the highest Order of the Soviet Union and is conferred simultaneously with some other awards such as the title "Hero of the Soviet Union" given to those decorated with the Medal of "The Golden Star"

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## BANKNOTES

### Postage Currency Notes

Postage stamps are often sent through the post in payment of small amounts, just for the sake of convenience, but there have been times in various countries when because of national emergency their use has been legalised to provide adequate small change.

During the early part of the American Civil War, in 1862 when small copper coins had almost been driven out of circulation, the National Government authorised the use of postage stamps as currency. Many of these stamps were encased in a small mica-faced box with advertisements on the back.

The demand for these stamps soon exceeded the supply, and in 1862 an issue of "Postage Currency Notes" was made. These were diminutive government notes made in imitation of the current postage stamps. They were issued in denominations of five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, and the earlier issues were even perforated in imitation of the corresponding stamps. In the following year, 1863, the small official "fractional currency notes" took their place, and these in turn were suspended in 1876.

During World War I many European countries adopted the idea of using postage stamps to overcome a deficiency of small coin. Sometimes the stamps were encased in a celluloid front and a cardboard back. In 1915 and again in 1917 Russia printed special stamps on thick paper, for use either on letters or for currency purposes, and these were officially endorsed on the back to the effect that they were good for circulation on a par with silver subsidiary coins.

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### THE ENGLISH POUND

The first One Pound Treasury Note in England appeared in 1914, and the gold sovereign and half-sovereign then began to gradually disappear from circulation.

## THE COINAGE OF ISRAEL (PALESTINE)

The coinage of Palestine which became a mandated territory administered by Britain in 1922, was first issued in 1927. The major unit authorised was a gold pound piece equivalent to a sovereign and comprising 1000 mils. The pound was never coined, but subsidiary pieces in multiples of 100 mils and lower were issued, the 100 and 50 mils pieces in silver, the lower values in cupro-nickel or nickel bronze, in most years up to 1946. The types, selected in 1927 and never altered, were on the 100 and 50 mils coins an olive branch and circular inscription giving the name of the country in English, Hebrew and Arabic on obverse and the value in figures in the centre of the reverse, surrounded by an inscription giving the value in words in the three languages. The 20, 10 and 5 mils pieces were similar but since they had a central perforation they lacked the main central types. The 1 and 2 mils pieces in bronze had the name Palestine in the three languages across the field of the obverse, and an olive branch and circular inscription giving the value on the reverse.

In 1948 mandated Palestine was replaced by the new and independent state of Israel. In the new coinage first issued in 1949 the pound was divided into 1000 prutah, and only the 500 prutah was struck in silver, the lower values using cupro-nickel and other alloys. The reverse on all denominations was consistent, the value and date within a wreath, but the obverses inscribed 'Israel' in Hebrew and Arabic had a varying type for each denomination, some, such as the palm-trees on the 100 prutah or the bunch of grapes on the 25 prutah, reproducing types from coins struck in ancient Palestine. New issues in 1960 include the 5 pounds in silver with the portrait of Theodor Herzl on obverse, the 1 pound in cupro-nickel with a kibutz on obverse and the 25 prutah with lyre obverse. The reverses in all cases show the value of the coin. In 1960 a new coinage was introduced, based on a system of 100 agurot to the pound.