



# NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL



PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND  
INCORPORATED

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### FLAGS OF NEW ZEALAND

ALLAN SUTHERLAND, F.R.N.S., N.Z.

The flag of New Zealand, officially known as the New Zealand Ensign, was approved by Parliament in 1900, and again in 1901. The first Bill was killed by the action of a Deputy-Governor, an ex-Premier who was a political rival of the Premier.

The New Zealand Ensign is the Blue Ensign of the Royal Naval Reserve, with the addition of the Southern Cross, and it is the recognised flag for use on shore and on Government ships; the Red Ensign is worn by merchant ships registered in New Zealand.

During the South African War several medals were issued in New Zealand to mark the departure or return of contingents to or from South Africa. Some designs bore the Union Jack crossed with the flag that later became the official New Zealand Ensign. The first of ten contingents to South Africa left in 1899, and flags were much in evidence at the farewell ceremonies. About this time public opinion moved towards the adoption of a distinctive New Zealand flag, and Premier Seddon identified himself with the movement.

Six years earlier John Ballance, Premier, died in office, and Robert Stout, ex-Premier who was not then in the House, was suggested as a successor. Richard John Seddon had other ideas. He became Premier six weeks before Stout was re-elected to the House. After five years Stout was appointed Chief Justice to take him out of the political arena. In that capacity Stout acted for the Governor on occasions when he was out of the country. When Seddon's New Zealand Ensign Bill of 1900 was sent to Government House Acting Governor Stout refused to recommend that

Royal assent be accorded to the Bill, and a "royal" row took place.

The South African War continued afar, while the Stout-Seddon war continued on the home front, and a year elapsed before Seddon had his own way. Few who look at the New Zealand Ensign flying in the breeze will know of the Wellington paper-fight that preceded its birth; and few will know of another fight that Lord Bledisloe put up over a new Governor-General's flag. In one case a Premier proposed and a Deputy-Governor disposed; and in the other a King proposed and a Governor-General disposed, and caused the new flag to be thrown in the cellar, as the following story will tell.

*Captain Cook planted the British flag.* Let us go back to the days before the Treaty of Waitangi, when New Zealand had no flag. Captain Cook planted the British flag and pennants at some places in New Zealand; at Moturoa he marked a spot with a large totara-post suitably inscribed, and he buried coins there to show visitors that a British explorer had passed that way. Those actions had little or no significance to the Maori. Time has erased all signs of the totara-post and of the mound of stones at its base. Cook's ship's log survived however to tell us where the British flag was first hoisted in New Zealand.

*Convicts flaunted the Pirate Flag.* In 1827 convicts in Hobart seized the ship *Cyprus* and renamed her *Friends of Boston*. They flew the pirate flag—skull and crossbones—when they anchored off Port Underwood and Te Awaiti, which was then a whaling area, as it is now. The new name was an overture towards the American whaling men who frequented the New Zealand coasts at this time. The pirates flew that flag for two years, and they ended as all pirates do.

*Maori Mat used as a Flag.* A Maori mat, or *kaitaka*, flying at the masthead of a sailing vessel, *Sir George Murray*, in Sydney Harbour in 1834 appears to have been the first recorded distinctive emblem used to represent a New Zealand ship. This ship, which was built at Horeke, Hokianga Harbour, flew the Union Jack, but the Sydney harbour-master refused to accept that emblem for a ship built in foreign country, nominally in control of a federation of Maori chiefs. The Maori mat satisfied the official.

*First New Zealand Flag.* Up to the year 1834, one year after James Busby was appointed British Resident at the Bay of Islands, vessels built in New Zealand and trading with other countries could not wear any national flag

because no such flag existed. As these flagless vessels were a likely prey to buccaneers, and for other reasons, Mr. Busby raised the matter with his superior officer, Sir Richard Bourke, Governor of New South Wales, who sent a suggested flag to New Zealand with the object of having it adopted by the Maori chiefs. This first flag was rejected, presumably because it did not contain any red, a colour dear to the hearts of the Maoris. Mr. Busby arranged with the Rev. Henry Williams, a missionary at Bay of Islands, to design three flags to be made in Sydney. These were submitted to thirty paramount chiefs at the British Residency, Waitangi, on the 20th March 1834. The flag selected was a large one, 16 ft. by 10 ft., as follows:

On a white field, a red St. George's Cross; in the upper canton, next the staff, on a blue field, a smaller St. George's Cross in red, severed from the blue by a fimbriation of black, half the width of the red, and in the centre of each blue quarter a white eight-pointed star, representing the Southern Cross.

This flag was hoisted at the Residency, and as it flung out to the breeze Mr. James Busby, on behalf of the assembled chiefs, declared it to be the national flag of New Zealand. The *Alligator* (Captain Lambert), lying in the harbour, saluted the new colours with 21 guns, and the assembled settlers, missionaries, whalers and others cheered the first symbol of a newly-born nation.

*First lesson in democracy.* Only chiefs were allowed to vote for the new flag, and this was made possible by admitting them inside a roped-off enclosure in a tent. The commoners among the Maoris watched from the other side while the chiefs received their first lesson in democracy. The territorial jurisdiction of the Maoris who voted was limited to the northern part of New Zealand; the Maoris elsewhere were oblivious of the emblem being created on their behalf. Their introduction to it was often accompanied by muskets fired in the wrong direction by other Maoris, so that there is no wonder that the true symbolism of flags was often not understood.

*The New Zealand Company's Flag.* Four months before the Treaty of Waitangi was signed "the colours of New Zealand"—an emblem of the New Zealand Company—was hoisted by Colonel William Wakefield at Petone. The flag measured 6 ft. by 4 ft. and the design was a red cross on a white ground, with a red cross on a blue ground in the upper canton next the staff. In the centre of each blue quarter was a white six-pointed star. When the flag was hoisted it was

saluted by 21 guns and champagne flowed freely among the Europeans, and the Maori chief was given the empty bottle. This was basically the same flag as that adopted in 1834 on Busby's lawn at Waitangi by the Northern Confederated Tribes of New Zealand, who represented about one fifth of the country.

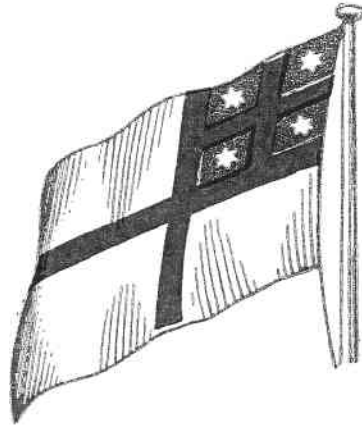
The Maori national flag was granted the protection of the British Navy, according to a notice in the *Government Gazette* published in Sydney on August 19th, 1835. This flag remained the national emblem of New Zealand until superseded by the Union Jack of Great Britain six years afterwards, when on the 6th February 1840, almost on the same spot, Maoris assembled to cede the sovereignty of their country to Great Britain.

After the assumption of British sovereignty by Lieut.-Governor Hobson at Waitangi in 1840 the French press was critical of the British action in planting the Union Jack in a country where a Maori national flag—so-called—had been so recently recognised.

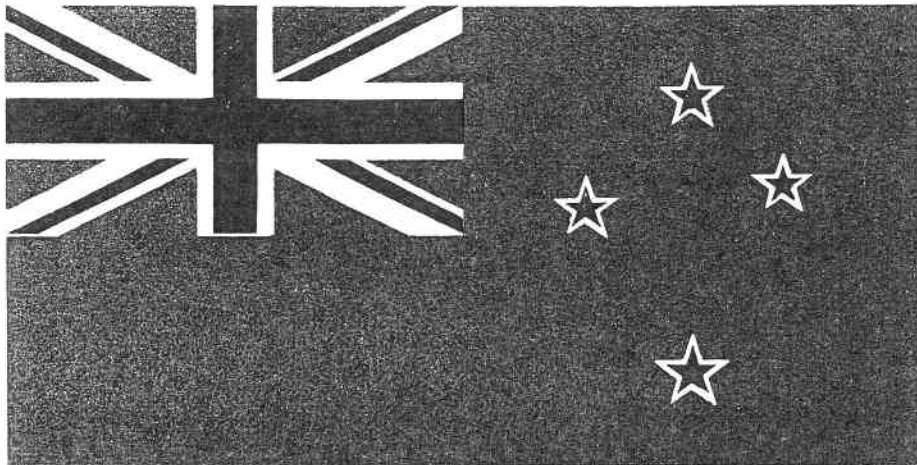
A link in design and association exists between Colonel William Wakefield's New Zealand Company flag, adopted at Port Nicholson with ceremony on 30 September, 1839, and the flag claimed to have been Wakefield's and retained for many years in the possession of Mr. A. H. Gillespie, of Dannevirke. The Gillespie family lived at or near the site of Western Park Hotel, Tinakori Road, Wellington, and the Company's flag was suspended across the road there to mark a festive occasion in Colonel Wakefield's day. A. H. Gillespie and son were slain by Maoris in Hutt Valley in April, 1846, and were buried in Bolton Street Cemetery opposite the present ministerial residence. Presumably they were of the same family. This happened after the Wairau affray and before the arrest of Te Rauparaha.

There was no border around the smaller St. George's Cross in the flag held by Gillespie, and the stars were six-pointed. This seems to have been identical with the flag adopted by Shaw Savill & Albion Company which celebrates its foundation this year.

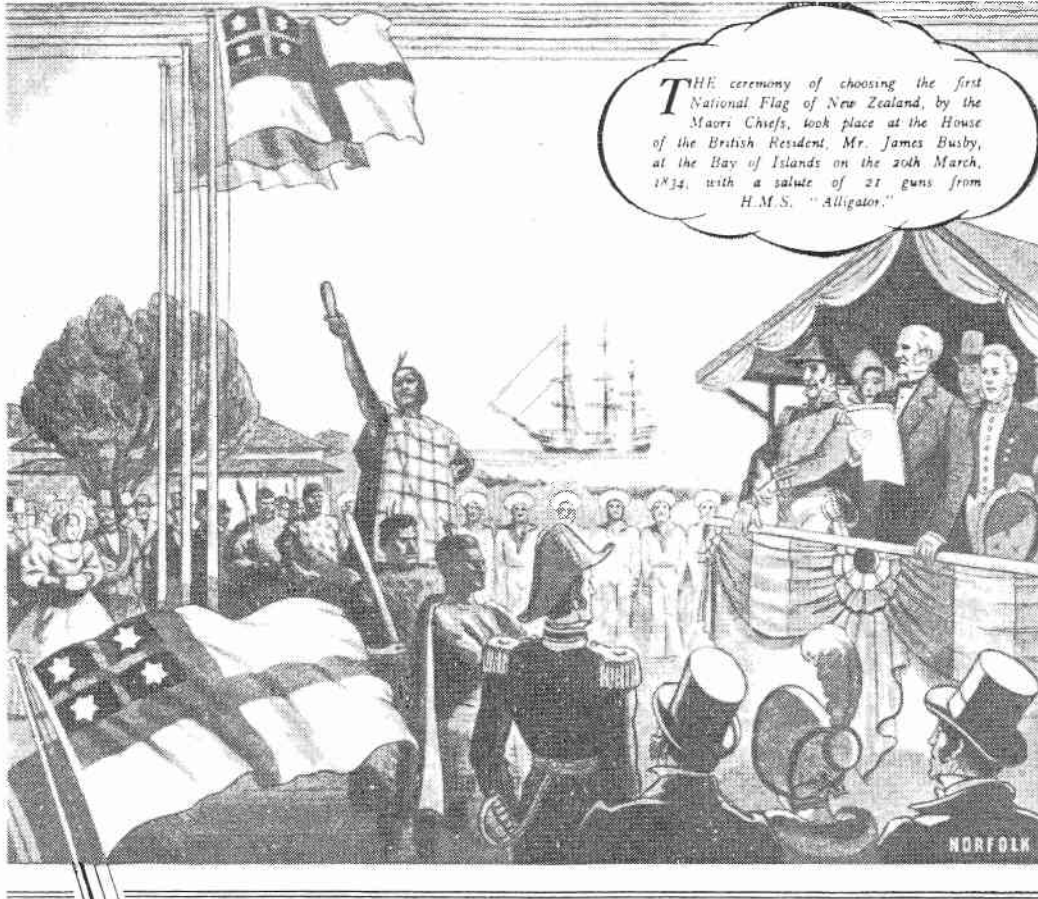
The New Zealand flag in Pompallier House, Russell, was believed to have been one of the first four originals, adopted at Waitangi in 1834, but it has a white fringe or fimbriation on the small red cross, and six-pointed stars. It is similar to the reproductions in *Australian Almanac*, 1835, Code of Signals, in the *Admiralty Flag Book*, 1845, and *An Account of New Zealand*, p. 20, London, 1835, by Rev. W. Yate, and claimed to be New Zealand's first national flag adopted at Waitangi.



Flag of Shaw Savill & Albion Company  
adopted 100 years ago.



New Zealand Ensign first officially adopted in 1901.



THE ceremony of choosing the first National Flag of New Zealand, by the Maori Chiefs, took place at the House of the British Resident, Mr. James Busby, at the Bay of Islands on the 20th March, 1834, with a salute of 21 guns from H.M.S. "Alligator."

This reconstruction of the scene at Waitangi in 1834 is not strictly correct in that the stars should be eight-pointed, and there should be a black border to the small red cross in the upper canton; otherwise the flag is basically similar to that adopted in 1858 by Shaw Savill & Albion Company. The selection of the flag was made *inside* a tent made from a sail of H.M.S. *Alligator*. Drawing by courtesy of Shaw Savill & Albion Company.



A minor variation in the fimbriation or fringe colour of the small red cross next the staff on the first New Zealand flag is reported by Dr. A. McLintock, p. 23, *Crown Colony Government in New Zealand*. Colonial Office archives 209/1 p. 124 show the fringe as black, not white, and M. W. Standish, National Archives, advises that this version was supplied by the authorities in New South Wales to the Colonial Office. The Colonial Office illustration also shows eight-pointed stars. Apparently this is the authorised design, and, in the absence of other evidence, should be accepted as New Zealand's first Maori national flag.

Summarised, the first Maori national flag is of red, white and blue, with black fringes to the small red cross, and eight-pointed stars; the New Zealand Company flag is similar but has a white fimbriation to the small red cross, and six-pointed stars; and the Shaw Savill flag has no fringe or fimbriation to the small red cross in the upper left canton, and six-pointed stars.

*Maoris and Flags:* Early Maoris admired flags, until they discovered that these splashes of colour flying in the breeze brought responsibilities, including taxes on rum and tobacco. Then out came the tomahawks to chop down the flagstaff.

*Hone Heke Flagstaff.* Above the town of Russell, Bay of Islands, stands Hone Heke's flagstaff which can be reached by taxi. At the base of the flagstaff is a bronze tablet which tells its own story:

"On this spot was erected in the year 1840 the first official signal flagstaff after the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi. Owing, however, to a misunderstanding between the two races, the original flagstaff was cut down by the Maoris, on July, 8, 1844, by one of Hone Heke's Chiefs (he, himself, having pledged his word to Archdeacon Williams not to cut it down as he had threatened, and on this occasion refused to break his word) and another having been erected in its place, this, in turn, was cut down on January 10, 1845. A third was erected on January 17, and this was laid low at daylight on January 19. This, again, was replaced by a fourth, and this time sheathed for the lower 20ft. with iron as a further precaution. However, this proved no precaution, and the staff was again cut down in the early morning of March 11, 1845.

Kororareka was sacked and destroyed during the fighting which followed, and this time the staff was not re-erected by the British.

However, during 1857, as a voluntary act of those who were directly concerned in cutting it down (and organised by Maihi Paraone Kawiti, son of Kawiti, one of the Maori Chiefs) a noble spar was felled in the bush, towed to and prepared on the Kororareka Beach, and dragged up the hill by 400 men, people

chosen to represent every section of the Maori tribes, no "friendly" being permitted part or lot in the undertaking.

For several weeks the band of willing workers toiled at their self-appointed task, and early in January, 1858, a British flag, amidst the general rejoicings of both races again floated at the peak of a mast which received the somewhat imposing title of "Whakakota-hitanga" (being at one with the Queen), and through all the intervening years the peace which it commemorated has never been broken.

The present staff is the remaining portion of the original Whakakota-hitanga."

This tablet has been donated by Mr. H. Morpeth of Auckland.

*Modern Maoris "in for their chop".* In recent years some Maori Royal New Zealand Navy sailors from a survey ship, in a mood fortified by more than high spirits, chopped the flagstaff until it was ready to fall. The sailors were dismissed the Navy and the flagstaff base was sheathed in a protective covering for protection against other pranksters.

*White Flag for Free Pilotage.* In the *Gazette* for 15th January 1867 Governor Grey notified that under section 11 of the Marine Act 1866 the distinguishing flag "to be carried at the mast or mainmast head of vessels whose masters hold a certificate of exemption from pilotage while entering any port to which that certificate applies shall be a White Flag not less than six feet long and four feet broad."

*From Union Jack to Blue Ensign.* In the *Gazette* for 15th January 1867 Governor Grey published a Proclamation, dated 10th January 1867, which stated: "In pursuance of instructions from the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies" . . . "I do hereby appoint that all vessels belonging to or permanently in the service of the Colony, but not commissioned as vessels of war . . . shall bear a Blue Ensign with the following badge in the fly thereof"—the part most remote from the supporting staff—"the letters N.Z. in red," each letter to extend over a square of eight inches and to be not less than two inches broad, surrounded by a white margin of one inch, making the letters ten inches high overall and four inches broad overall—this for a 10 ft. ensign—larger or smaller flags to vary in proportion.

From the assumption of British sovereignty over New Zealand in 1840 the Union Jack had been the official flag for use on shore. The change in 1867 for New Zealand ships followed the action of the hawk-eyed Commander of H.M.S. *Challenger*, who asserted his seniority by ordering the captain of a New Zealand ship to haul down his Blue Ensign because it did not bear the Colony's badge or seal

as provided in the Queen's Regulations 1865. The regulations had apparently escaped the notice of the New Zealand Government, busy attending to the aftermath of the Maori War and the troubles of gold diggers.

The Blue Ensign, with the letters "NZ" in red with white borders, was adopted as the first badge for New Zealand ships, not vessels of war, from January 1867.

*Maori King's Flag.* In 1857 the flag of the newly-elected Maori King appeared. It showed a Christian cross on the top left, with three four-pointed stars vertically arranged, and there were decorations in the centre of each star. This flag was used in the Maori War commencing 1860.

Other flags said to have been used by Maoris in 1858 include one of red and white with a cross of red and three "dice-like" squares, also KINGI POTATAU; another flag was blue with three red crosses, and another red and white with NIU TIRENI.

*Maori Rebel Flag.* In 1867 four Hauhau (rebel) flags were captured at Pangaroa. The design included a black cross on a red ground and a half-moon, presumably red on a black ground.

*U.S.A. Flag proposed for New Zealand.* In 1869 the Maori War was not yet over—bush banditry continued—but the British regiments were being withdrawn progressively. The colonists suffered hardship fighting Maori bandits. There was lack of money and the British Government appeared to be indifferent to pleas for assistance.

In this atmosphere the leaders of the European community said that the Imperial Government was adopting a policy calculated to drive the colony out of the Empire. The first Speaker of the House of Representatives, an ex-Governor, an ex-Premier and a Premier-to-be signed a protest along these lines. Governor Bowen told the British Government that a portion of the local press advocated annexation by the United States. A similar proposal in the Legislative Council was narrowly lost. The Imperial Government guaranteed a loan of £1 million, and the Colony nestled more closely under the folds of Empire.

*Southern Cross adopted.* In the *Gazette* for 23 October 1869, Governor G. F. Bowen, under date 23 October 1869, notified ". . . that the seal or badge in future to be worn . . . as the distinctive badge of the Colony, by all vessels belonging to or permanently employed in the service of the Colonial Government of New Zealand shall be the Southern

Cross, as represented in the Blue Ensign by four five-pointed red stars in the fly, with white borders to correspond to the colouring of the Jack; in the Jack by four five-pointed white stars on the red ground of the St. George's Cross, and in the Pendant by four stars near the staff, similar to those in the Ensign."

He further directed that the temporary badge consisting of the letters "N.Z." then in use on Colonial vessels should forthwith be discontinued.

Australia and Brazil share with New Zealand a love of the Southern Cross for flag and coin designs. The stars in the Australian flag are seven-pointed "in remembrance of component units". Five-pointed stars distinguish the New Zealand flag, but the first flag of the Confederation of Maori Chiefs, 1834, showed eight-pointed stars, the N.Z. Company's flag of Wakefield had six-pointed stars, King Mahuta's flag had an arc of seven five-pointed stars with a crescent moon on left and sun on right over a rainbow, and his name, with a war canoe manned under, and his Maori name below. A flag captured on 13th December 1863 showed a cross and a six-pointed star with "Aotearoa".

The Southern Cross is a famous constellation visible in the Southern Hemisphere and for a distance above the Equator. It is possible to find out the hour of the night by the place of the Southern Cross in the sky. The two stars forming the vertical limb give an approximate position of the South Pole.

At the turn of the century the "old New Zealand flag", according to Mr. J. Hutcheson (Vol. 114, *Hansard*, 1900, p. 58), was the Blue Ensign with the stars of the Southern Cross in the field. This was adopted in 1898-1899 (with the consent of the British Board of Trade) for signalling purposes.

*Another Blue Ensign.* The South African War engendered patriotic fervour and induced Rt. Hon. R. J. Seddon, Premier, to introduce the New Zealand Ensign and Code Signals Bill on 19th September 1900. He stated "As the flag with the Southern Cross upon it has been generally recognised as the New Zealand flag, I think we should formally adopt it by general statute." He added that when going through the Islands he had learned that there was a demand for a flag, and that the disc put on the existing ensign was quite unsuitable.

The Bill provided that the New Zealand Ensign should be the Blue Ensign of Her Majesty's fleet (later altered to Royal Naval Reserve) having on the fly the Southern Cross

as represented by four five-pointed red stars with white borders. The Bill also provided for two code signal flags (1) the same Blue Ensign with a white disc on the fly containing the Southern Cross as represented by four five-pointed stars, for Government ships, and (2) the Red Ensign of the fleet with a similar white disc on the fly containing the same representation of the Southern Cross, for New Zealand merchant ships.

The New Zealand Ensign was displayed in the Chamber of the House of Representatives when the Bill was in Committee. The provision for the two code signal flags was struck out, and provision was made for the Blue Ensign only. At 2 a.m. when the Bill was passed members led by the Premier gave three hearty cheers and saluted the new flag.

*Giddy Heights of Eloquence.* During the discussion on the second reading of the Bill Mr. Monk, M.P. for Waitemata, put in an eloquent plea for the inclusion of the Jack in the flag, and in his breathless patriotism he did not pause for a full stop. Here is a sample passage:

Can there be a soul in this Chamber so barren that it has never recreated in exhilarating reveries over the future of our country, and of that time when our posterity shall have risen to a consciousness that the destiny of their ocean-girt home can be best accomplished by the untrammelled exercise of maritime aspirations — when every child born to the State shall find itself inheriting the fullest freedom of right of entry into the industrial avocations of the Commonwealth — when the laws and regulations that now thwart our youth shall be cited as being enacted at the time when the interests of the State were subordinated to the execrable creations of a mammon-born selfishness — and, further on in the roll of generations, to the time when they shall revel in the crusted sweetness of their own hoary traditions, clustering affectionate sentiments around the history of the Union Jack and its cherished comrade, the Southern Cross; and, I trust, carolling with even more enthusiasm than we do today—

Three crosses in the Union,  
 Three crosses in the Jack,  
 And we'll add to it now the Cross of the South,  
 And stand by it back to back.

Though other skies above us shine  
 When danger's tempest lowers,  
 We'll show the world that Britain's cause  
 And Britain's foes are ours.

Subsequent speakers praised the rhetoric, and one asked that the report should be printed for school children. Mr. Atkinson, however, sadly and softly reminded the

House that "words that breathe fire are ashes on the page". I do not think the ashes have been disturbed until I dusted the *Hansard* to read what Mr. Monk said.

*Dispute between Premier and Acting Governor:* We now come to the dispute between two political rivals. Dressed in brief supreme authority while Governor Ranfurly was absent, Robert Stout, ex-Premier and Deputy Governor, dipped his pen into the vice-regal inkpot and wrote a needling note to Seddon stating that he had invaded the Governor's prerogative by including a provision that the Bill should be reserved. This riled Premier Seddon. To make matters worse the Deputy Governor, in forwarding the papers to London, with a recommendation that consent be withheld, omitted to forward a copy of the minute. Considerable correspondence followed, in which flag procedures were described, and this information fills out the history of flag usage, apart from the constitutional dispute involved—a dispute that in itself was little more than "a storm in a Wellington teacup".

When Robert Stout was back on the Supreme Court Bench another Bill was introduced and legal sanction was given to a new flag for New Zealand. The mystery of the missing minute was eventually explained to the Home authorities, but only after strong words were uttered in Parliament, when the new Bill was being considered. In 1900 and 1901 there are two measures on our old Statute Books dealing with the New Zealand Ensign. One remained a Bill without Royal assent, and the other became an Act.

*The New Zealand Ensign Act, 1900.* Sir Robert Stout submitted the Bill to the Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the following memorandum (No. 43, A-1, p. 17, Appendix to Journals of House of Representatives, 1901):

Government House, Wellington, 25th Oct., 1900.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit a Bill passed by the two Houses of Parliament entitled "The New Zealand Ensign Act, 1900."

The Bill is reserved for the pleasure of Her Majesty.

By section 735 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894" any Bill purporting to deal with flags to be used in the colonies must be so reserved.

2. The Bill contains the following clause — "4. This Act shall be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, and shall come into operation on a day to be fixed by the Governor by Proclamation in the Gazette: Provided that such Proclamation shall not be made unless it contains a statement that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of this Act."

3. This is not in accordance with the clause requested by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies in his despatch circular, dated the 20th June, 1884, to be used in such cases. It was as follows "This (law, Act, Ordinance) shall not come into operation unless and until the Officer Administering the Government notifies by Proclamation that it is Her Majesty's pleasure not to disallow the same, and thereafter it shall come into operation upon such a day as the Officer Administering the Government shall notify by the same or any other Proclamation."

6. I enclose memoranda that have passed between the Premier and myself in regard to it.

7. I would like to make, in explanation of the reason why I deemed the prerogative of the Governor interfered with, the following observations:—

(a) By our Constitution Act the Governor is a constituent part of the General Assembly. Our Statutes are enacted by "The General Assembly of New Zealand", and the Assembly consists of the Governor, the Legislative Council and the House of Representatives. Our Constitution Act differs in this respect from the Constitution Acts of the Australasian Colonies. The clause in its present form dictates to the Governor what he shall do. No clause is really necessary at all, but if one was inserted it should, I submit, have been in the form approved of by Her Majesty's Government in England, and mentioned in the circular despatch before referred to. *It would be considered improper in a statute to dictate to the House of Representatives how it shall perform its duties, and it is equally wrong to tell the Governor how he shall perform his functions . . .*

(c) You will observe in my memorandum to the Premier, No. 107, that I warned him that I would not be surprised if the assent of Her Majesty were refused to the Bill. He has chosen to run that risk . . . .

8. I have the honour to refer you to the debate on the Bill, which appears in *Hansard*, pages 566, 567, and 56 to 65. . . I do not think the members of either House believed there was any significance in the form of the clause adopted, or that any constitutional principle was involved in passing the clause in a new form.

ROBERT STOUT.  
Deputy Governor.

The Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain.  
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

*Key minute omitted.* The original letter from Sir Robert Stout to Rt. Hon. R. J. Seddon, was omitted from the enclosures sent with the above despatch, and this was the subject of a further despatch after Sir Robert Stout had vacated the position of Deputy Governor. The original letter, or minute, on which the whole dispute turned, showed that Sir Robert Stout informed Rt. Hon. Mr. Seddon that "Section 4 . . . seems to invade the prerogative of the Governor". He added "I doubt if the two Houses ought to put in a Bill that it should be reserved. It is for the Governor

to express his opinion on the subject in accordance with the law."

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Seddon, Premier, replied on 16th October, 1900, that he did not think that the Governor's prerogative was involved, and he stated that "... it would be a serious limitation of the constitutional powers of Parliament if it could not insert in a Bill a clause requiring it to be reserved." Mr. Seddon claimed that the effect of the wording of the clause was the same as proposed by the Governor, and he reminded Sir Robert Stout that his powers as to reserving Bills were limited to what was contained in the Royal Instructions.

Sir Robert Stout replied that he had no desire to enter into a controversy on the subject, and that his opinion was not shaken by Mr. Seddon's memorandum. To end the controversy, Sir Robert proposed an amendment (on the lines of his despatch of 25th October, A-1, p. 17) and concluded by stating that if his request were not complied with, he would not be surprised if Her Majesty's assent were refused to the Bill (17th October, 1900. A-1, p. 19, 1901).

To this the Rt. Hon. Mr. Seddon replied "that as a great constitutional principle is involved—namely, the right of Parliament to provide by Act that an Act shall be reserved for Her Majesty's pleasure—he does not feel warranted in departing from the advice respectfully tendered and . . . therefore returns the Bill and respectfully repeats his advice."

The Premier added that he had no desire to invade the prerogative of the Governor and he could not see how "on a fair reading of the clause" any such construction could reasonably be drawn from it. He added that the Deputy Governor's proposed alteration had precisely the same effect as the clause to which exception had been taken, and on the following day (19th October 1900) Sir Robert replied that if the amendment proposed by him were "precisely to the same effect" he could not see how any great constitutional principle could be involved. He said that he would send copies of the correspondence to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and he concluded by informing Mr. Seddon that it seemed "but scant courtesy to extend to the Imperial authorities that this . . . formal request should be denied." It appeared to Sir Robert that Parliament "had deliberately refused to accept the form of the clause recommended by the Secretary of State for the Colonies" (in 1884, Des. 20th June) and he thought that "he should have been informed that this was intended to be done, and not left to discover it after he had taken objection to the wording of the clause."



On the 25th October 1900, the Premier replied that the one clause no more invaded the Governor's prerogative than the other, and that he had no intention "to show discourtesy to the Imperial authorities" or "deliberately to refuse to accept the clause recommended by the Secretary of State". He asked that the correspondence be sent to London "together with His Excellency's original minute, without which the main point involved would not appear." Whether by accident or design, this was the only minute omitted.

At this stage the correspondence and the dispute closed with Sir Robert Stout having the last word. He stated that "it is not necessary to continue the discussion," and that he did "not appreciate the reasons or the position taken up by the Rt. Hon. the Premier . . ." (26th October 1900. A-1, p. 20. *Appendix to Journals of House of Representatives* 1901).

Despatch No. 30, page 19, A-2, Appendix to Journals, House of Representatives, 1902. From Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, Downing Street, London, to Earl of Ranfurly, Governor of New Zealand, (No. 35), dated 21st March, 1901.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform you that I have submitted for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the reserved Bill of the Legislature of New Zealand, entitled "The New Zealand Ensign Act, 1900." (A-1, 1901, No. 43) copies of which were forwarded in Sir Robert Stout's despatch (No. 81) of the 26th October last.

2. Their Lordships are advised that, owing to the use of the words "for all purposes" in the preamble of the Bill, nothing further would be necessary, after the King's assent to the Bill has been signified, to justify the use of the Blue Ensign, with the distinguishing marks mentioned in section 2, as the ensign of the colony for all purposes, i.e., it could be used for merchant vessels belonging to New Zealand.

3. This proposal is one which their Lordships cannot regard with favour, inasmuch as by the Merchant Shipping Act, section 73, the Red Ensign, without defacement, is declared to be the proper national colours for all ships and boats belonging to any British subject, except in the case of His Majesty's ships and boats, or of any other ship or boat for the time being allowed to wear any other national colours in pursuance of a warrant from His Majesty or from the Admiralty.

4. Colonial merchant ships in some cases have been allowed distinguishing badges of the colony, with the Red Ensign, but the use of the Blue Ensign has been carefully restricted by the Admiralty to ships and vessels whose special character it is desired to make known, such as (a) Ships and vessels in the service of public offices; (b) belonging to and permanently in the service of the colonies; (c) transports. Yachts belonging to certain yacht clubs are also allowed (by warrant) to use it.

5. The only British merchant ships allowed to wear the Blue Ensign are those in receipt of Admiralty subvention, or commanded

by retired officers of the Royal Navy, or officers of the Royal Naval Reserve, and having a specified number of Naval Reserve men in the crew.

6. A special Admiralty warrant is required in each case.

7. If, however, the present Bill receives His Majesty's assent as it stands, the necessity of obtaining an Admiralty warrant to fly the Blue Ensign would no longer exist in the case of New Zealand vessels, and what is now a privilege would be exercised as a right by all vessels of the Colony, however small. This would doubtless lead to claims from the mercantile marine of this country, and of other colonies to a similar privilege, and might result in its becoming necessary to alter the law as to colours.

8. It is possible that your Government has not fully realised that the Bill, if it comes into force, would seriously interfere with existing arrangements, and I shall be glad to receive a full expression of the views of your Ministers after they have considered the objections set forth above.

9. I take this opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Robert Stout's despatch (No. 80) (A-1 1901. No. 43) of the 25th October last, relative to the form of the reservation clause in "The New Zealand Ensign Act, 1900." I prefer the form which was suggested in Lord Derby's circular despatch of the 20th June, 1884, but the form used in the present Bill appears to me sufficient for all practical purposes. I have etc."

The mystery of the missing minute is solved in despatch No. 27.

Government House, Wellington.  
27th June, 1901.

Sir,—

In reply to your despatch (No. 35) dated the 21st March, 1901, on the question of "The New Zealand Ensign Act, 1900", reserved, I have the honour to forward you, by request of my Premier, a copy of a memorandum I have received from him.

I have etc.

RANFURLY.

To The Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain,  
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

*Enclosure*

Memorandum for His Excellency the Governor.

The Premier presents his compliments to His Excellency the Governor, and, in reply to despatch No. 551/1901 in respect to the reserved Bill entitled "The New Zealand Ensign Act, 1900" desires that His Excellency will be good enough to forward the following memorandum in reply thereto.

My Ministers appreciate the force of the objections raised by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to the New Zealand Ensign Bill in its present form, and, in order to meet them, suggest that the Bill be modified by providing that the ensign may be used for all purposes ashore, but shall not be worn by any vessel, other than the vessels owned and used by the New Zealand Government, except in pursuance of a warrant from His Majesty or the Admiralty.

The right to use the Blue Ensign with the Southern Cross, represented by four five-pointed red stars with white border, was granted in 1869 (See *New Zealand Gazette* 1869, page 556). This authority has evidently been overlooked.

With respect to Sir Robert Stout's despatch No. 80 (A.1, 1901, No. 43), and your remarks thereon, my Ministers regret that, owing to an unfortunate inadvertency, Sir Robert Stout, in forwarding copies of the memoranda that had passed between himself and the Premier in regard to the reservation clause, should have omitted to forward a copy of the initial memorandum on which the whole question at issue turned. It is as follows:—

The New Zealand Ensign Act, 1900.

For the Right Hon. the Premier.

Section 4 of this Bill seems to invade the prerogative of the Governor. I doubt if the two Houses ought to put in a Bill that it should be reserved. It is for the Governor to express his opinion on the subject in accordance with the law.

ROBERT STOUT.  
Deputy Governor.

and shows that the question was not whether Lord Derby's clause should be substituted for the clause in the Bill, but whether Parliament had or had not the right to insert a reservation clause at all.

The Premier felt that he could not for one moment admit that the clause in the Bill was in any way an invasion of the Governor's prerogative.

R. J. SEDDON.

Premier's Office, Wellington, 28th June, 1901.

Downing Street,  
14th Sept., 1901.

My Lord,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt (No. 52) of the 27th June and to transmit to you for the information of your Ministers, a copy of a letter from the Admiralty regarding the reserved Bill of the Legislature of New Zealand, entitled "The New Zealand Ensign Act, 1900."

2. Pending the enactment of an amending measure as proposed by your Ministers, I shall defer submitting the Bill to His Majesty in Council.

I have etc.

J. CHAMBERLAIN,

Governor, the Right Hon. the Earl of Ranfurly, G.C.M.G.

*Enclosure*

Admiralty.

6th September, 1901.

Sir,

With reference to your letter (No. 27342) of the 23rd ultimo, forwarding an extract from a memorandum presented by the Premier of New Zealand to the Governor of that Colony relative to "The New Zealand Ensign Act, 1900", My Lords Commissioners of the

Admiralty desire me to acquaint you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Chamberlain, that the proposed amendment to the Bill (viz.: "that the Ensign may be used for all purposes ashore, but shall not be worn by any vessel other than the vessels owned and used by the New Zealand Government, except in pursuance of a warrant from His Majesty or the Admiralty") will meet the difficulty pointed out in Admiralty letter of the 6th March last, and my Lords have no objection to the ratification of the Act as modified thereby.

I am etc.,

Hy. VANSITTART NEALE.

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office."

Premier Seddon's wish was at last made law.

*Flag Observance.* New Zealand was the last country in the Commonwealth to fly flags on Trafalgar Day—a great day for the British people.

Queen Elizabeth is honoured in having flags flown on two days to mark her birthday, on her actual birthday, 21st April, and on the day of official observance, in New Zealand the first Monday in June.

By a happy coincidence flags are flown on 6th February, the date of Her Majesty's accession and also the date of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi, known overseas as "New Zealand Day". This day is being considered as the standard national day of observance for provincial anniversaries, instead of the several confusing local holidays at present.

The "double" observance of events can cause misunderstanding, as I found in 1935 when travelling across "The Pond" from Southampton to New York. The *Berengaria*, 52,000 tons, flew more than the usual number of flags on one day—she was almost fully "dressed"—and this resulted in a friendly argument in which an American college-student said to me "You British fly flags a lot—Canadians do not know that Queen Victoria is dead; they fly flags everywhere on her birthday, and even close banks and shops in places." I told him that that could not be the reason, but that I would check on it. I said that for reasons of economy the Royal cyphers "V.R." and "E.R." remained in some public places. Incidentally I was delighted to see only last week an enamelled "V.R." over a posting box at Hohoura, in the far North.

When I returned to New Zealand I found that New Zealand too celebrated the 24th May, Queen Victoria's birthday, by the flying of flags, but the celebration was for Empire Day, proclaimed in New Zealand in 1903 (not a holiday) and adopted in the United Kingdom in 1916. The

selection of the day probably stemmed from the Queen's birthday, but after her demise. This date marks another anniversary, the opening by commission of New Zealand's first Parliament.

In date order the Irish nationals lead in having their national day marked by flag-flying nationally, on St. Patrick's Day, 17th March; for the English nationals St. George is marked on 23rd April, and for the Scottish people St. Andrew is remembered on 30th November, but these are not holidays.

War and peace are marked by Anzac Day, 25th April; V.E. Victory in Europe Day, 8th May; V.J. Day, Victory over Japan Day, 15th August.

Days of national importance also marked by the flying of the New Zealand Ensign include Dominion Day, 26th September; United Nations Day, 24th October; and Labour Day, fourth Monday in October.

Royal anniversaries marked by flag-flying include Coronation Day, 2nd June; birthday of Duke of Edinburgh, 10th June; birthday of the Queen Mother, 4th August; and birthday of the Duke of Cornwall, 14th November.

Flags are flown in Wellington only for the opening of Parliament, also for the arrival and departure of the Governor-General at the port concerned, and on the anniversary day of the province in which the town is situated. If the special days marked by flag-flying fall on a Sunday the flags are not flown until the following Monday, with the exception of Anzac Day, when the flags are flown on the actual date, 25th April.

*Red Ensign.* From 1889 all British Colonial Governments were authorised to use on Colonial ships the Red Ensign of Her Majesty's fleet with the badge of the Colony superimposed. Normally all British merchant ships fly the Red Ensign without defacement.

The earlier badges used by New Zealand included the monogram "N.Z." and later four red stars with white borders in a blue circle. The Southern Cross appeared on the Blue Ensign of New Zealand in 1869.

In 1899, about the time of the outbreak of the South African War, specific provision was made for the inclusion of the Southern Cross, the badge of the Colony, to be shown on the Red Ensign on the fly. This design for the New Zealand Red Ensign was enacted in 1903, No. 96, section 341, and was re-enacted in the Shipping and Seamen Act, 1908.

*Evolution of Governor's Flag.* In 1869 the first New Zealand Governor's flag was adopted (*Gazette*, p. 556), and

the design was the Union Jack with a central badge of four five-pointed white stars on the red ground of St. George's Cross.

In 1874 the New Zealand badge was changed (*Gazette*, p. 722) to red stars on a white shield surrounded by a green garland, and there was an addition of the monogram "N.Z." in red letters in centre of a representation of the Southern Cross. In 1908 the laurel leaves were changed to fern leaves.

*Governor-General Orders Flags to be thrown into Cellar.* When Viscount Bledisloe was Governor-General of New Zealand he received a shock when, after the passing of the Statute of Westminster, the South African Government proposed that a new flag be adopted for Governors-General in place of the miniature Union Jack.

Viscount Bledisloe protested to the King, stating that the change from the Union Jack was unwise, but Royal approval had already been given to the change to a flag bearing the design of an Imperial crown, surmounted by a lion on a blue ground.

When the new flags arrived at Government House, Wellington, they were thrown into the cellar on Vice Regal orders, and they remained there until Viscount Galway was appointed Governor-General, when they were dusted and approved from 1 October, 1937. The new flag is flown from Parliament Buildings when the Governor-General presides at meetings of the Executive Council.

The Auckland Harbour Board used the Blue Ensign with the letters "AHB" thereon, and similar flags with different letters were used by other local bodies.

*Navy, Army, and Air Force Flags.* The New Zealand Naval Board, constituted 1921, adopted a new flag in May 1937. The design is an Admiralty anchor in gold, placed horizontally on a ground of red and blue, bisected vertically with the red portion nearest the staff and the blue in the fly. The flag is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. It is flown at Navy Headquarters when the Naval Board is in session.

The Royal New Zealand Air Force adopted an Ensign in September 1939. The design is the Ensign of the Royal Air Force defaced by the addition of the letters "N.Z." superimposed in white upon the red roundel thereof.

The Army Board does not have a full-sized flag for flying at Army Headquarters. By long tradition the official flag used there is the Union Jack.

The Chief of the General Staff, Major-General C. E. Weir, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., has his own personal pennant showing the New Zealand Ensign and the lion and crown badge

embroidered in gold. The size of the pennant is nine by six inches.

The pennant of the Army Board is red in colour with a horizontal black band across it, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, and the lion and crown badge in gold in the centre. This is in effect a miniature flag.

*Red, White and Blue Ensigns.* The White Ensign, the flag of the Royal Navy, may not be used by others ashore or afloat; the Blue Ensign is the flag of the Public Service, and it is flown by British Consuls and on vessels of which a specified number of officers and crew are Royal Naval Reservists (in 1947 the number was six); the Red Ensign is the special flag of the British Merchant Service. For New Zealand use the Blue and Red Ensigns have New Zealand symbols superimposed on them as described.

The New Zealand Ensign, adopted in 1902, is the recognised flag of the Dominion for general use on shore. The flying of flags in New Zealand is governed by the Shipping and Seamen Act, 1908, section 3.

*Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue.* This song recalls that these colours are the basis of all British flags, and are said to have been adopted about 1600 to identify colour-sections of the navy's many small ships; later only the White Ensign was used on all British ships of war. The Blue Ensign was reserved for merchant ships commanded by officers of the R.N.R., and the Red Ensign was used by all other ships belonging to British subjects.

*Union Jack* is said to have been derived from the name of King James (Jacques). It evolved from the union of flag designs of England and Scotland in 1605, after the union of 1603, and consisted of St. George's red cross on a white background from England and the cross of St. Andrew from Scotland, a white diagonal cross on a blue field. In 1801 the cross of St. Patrick was added for Ireland, a red diagonal cross on a white field. The flag was flown by British men-of-war from the jack-staff at the end of the bowsprit.

The Union Jack may be flown on land by every citizen of the British Commonwealth, if Earl Crew's ruling in 1908 still stands.

*And many an eye has danced to see  
That banner in the sky.*

## WHY I COLLECT MODERN FOREIGN COINS

JULIAN A. BROOK

(Read before the Auckland Branch of the Royal Numismatic Society  
of New Zealand, 4th September, 1957)

Many numismatists regard modern coins with the utmost contempt. According to them, if a coin is not at least 50 years old it cannot be worthy of collecting; the older the better, as long as the condition is good. Indeed, to a layman, the first thing about any coin which attracts him is its age.

When I am showing a coin to a person unconverted to numismatics one of the very first questions he asks is "In what year was that issued?" or "What's the oldest coin you've got?" and he is very impressed when I show him a Roman denarius of say about 275 B.C.

People often rush excitedly to me and ask what I would give for say a Queen Victoria penny of about 1870, usually in the most shocking condition, and if they come across anything older than about 100 years they are absolutely certain that if hard times come all they will have to do will be to sell their "priceless gem" and retire in luxury. When I first began collecting the prize item of my twenty or more coins was one so worn that I could not read the date or inscription. I thought it was of the greatest antiquity and value until a hardened collector told me otherwise, when I was quite heartbroken.

I have since become educated numismatically and have learned that very old coins may be of little value. Roman coins in very nice condition are often sold for only a few shillings, while many fairly modern coins of the utmost rarity are sold for far more. Shopkeepers will often pass over with scarcely a glance a modern foreign coin such as a South African half-crown, because they think it is worthless save for face value.

Over the last year or so I have become more interested in modern foreign coins; their appeal to me comes from their geographical origin and their beauty of design. Some collectors believe that there is no beauty in modern coin design; I would deny that most earnestly. Overseas countries are bringing out new issues frequently, and some of the designs are of great beauty. For instance Chile produced in 1956 two new coins in aluminium, a 5 peso and



a 10 peso piece. I think members will agree that the design is very attractive, simple and uncluttered.

The most beautiful modern coin I possess is a Hungarian 10 forint silver piece struck in 1956, just before the uprising, to commemorate the tenth anniversary of Hungary's conversion, or should I say abduction, to Communist rule. The design could not be simpler. On the obverse is a building of the Greek type with the legend MAGYAR NEPKOZTARSASAG. On the reverse is an extremely attractive motif featuring the value and the dates 1946-1956. These coins alone show that the age of beauty in coin design is not yet dead, although some countries seem to be doing their best to injure it mortally. These coins are only three of a very large number of beautiful modern coins, but I must admit that there are some coins being produced today which do not enhance the reputation of coin designers. I have a coin which I think is one of the ugliest coins I have ever seen, a 25 centavos piece of Guatemala, dated 1956. The design, obverse and reverse, can only be described as crude.

The field of modern coins constantly becomes wider, but for the collector the New Zealand authorities seem determined to do nothing. First we have debased the metallic content of our coinage; then we steadfastly refuse either to issue commemorative coins for important occasions or to change the designs of our regular issues. It is true that it is much easier to keep to the same designs, but this is a negative approach. The United Kingdom has recently changed the designs of her coins. To overseas collectors of modern coins New Zealand specimens are just as desirable as those of any other country, but they want only one set of each design. When we issue coins of new designs many collectors will want sets. I receive many enquiries as to the availability of current New Zealand coins from collectors who ask for different designs, but of course I have none to give them.

There are several ways to collect modern coins. First you can go to the countries yourself and get the coins. This is of course the way I would like to do it, but I haven't been able to so far. Secondly you can get somebody who is going on a trip to obtain the coins for you, but this is not wholly satisfactory, as a layman might think a coin is in good condition while you might think it poor. Thirdly you can exchange with collectors in other countries. This is a most satisfying method, though I would caution members that they may not receive replies to all their letters.

When I first joined the American Numismatic Association I wrote to members in 28 different countries all over the world, offering a New Zealand set in exchange for a set of their countries. Of the 28 persons only four replied. Three have since concluded happy exchanges with me, and we are on very friendly terms. These collectors and fellow A.N.A. members are in Costa Rica, Southern Rhodesia and Japan. The fourth is a resident of Hong-Kong, and in his reply said that he was not willing to send me any coins or to exchange any with me, but he asked me to send him at my earliest convenience one Waitangi crown.

Fourthly, you can buy the coins from a dealer. You may say "Of course you can, but coins are very dear." That is where modern foreign coins are so good to buy. In nearly all cases they are very cheap, and when you find, as I have, a dealer with a wonderful stock who is not outrageous with his prices, you will find no better way to obtain the coins, and you will obtain many coins which are very difficult to get any other way. For instance, how hard it would be to obtain the set of Hungarian coins, or those of many of the South American republics, or say French West Africa or Togoland. I have in the last few months acquired coins of almost every South American country, and every British Dominion and Protectorate. I think that the premium I paid for these coins, in brilliant uncirculated condition, was very well spent; the dealer must have put in a lot of time establishing his contacts all over the world. Just think of the vast amount of trouble you would have to go to get coins from a score of countries. I could give a long list of the countries whose coins I have recently obtained from one American dealer.

It is always a thrill to secure coins of the current year, and thanks to the prompt service of my dealer I received in June 1957 coins dated 1957 from six countries, including a silver one peso commemorative coin of Mexico, struck to celebrate the centenary of the Mexican constitution.

Modern coins may not be rarities of tomorrow, though some may be. The Chile coins mentioned were both withdrawn after only one month in issue, owing to the unusual interest of collectors. A very substantial collection may be built up in a short time at a comparatively low cost. I prefer to have two cheap and attractive coins rather than one dear and attractive coin, at least at this stage of my collecting career. I would exhort you not to ignore modern foreign coins, say later than 1953, for I can assure you that it is an especially fascinating department of our hobby.

## MAJOR CHARLES HEAPHY, VICTORIA CROSS

By JOHN CRESSWELL

It is very seldom that the conditions set out for the presentation of a nation's highest honour are radically altered for the benefit of a personage of such little importance as major in a volunteer force of an outlying colony. This is, however, precisely what happened in the case of Major Charles Heaphy of the Auckland Rifle Volunteers. As the result of this soldier's persistent and justified claims to the award of the Victoria Cross, the rules of qualification for the medal were altered by no less a person than Queen Victoria to include members of Colonial Forces. Since the alteration was made in 1867, 218 similar awards have been made.

At an early age, Charles Heaphy showed talent as an artist and was sent to study at the Royal Academy where he won both the bronze and silver medals before he turned seventeen. He later gained the position of draughtsman for the New Zealand Company and arrived in New Zealand in the vessel *Tory* in May 1839. He spent ten years exploring the lesser known parts of the South Island and then shifted to Auckland to marry the daughter of the Reverend J. F. Churton, colonial chaplain. In 1859 he took up an appointment at the Coromandel goldfields, and three years later was made district surveyor at Mahurangi.

Heaphy, more likely prompted by fashion than loyalty, joined the City Company of the Auckland Volunteer Militia in 1859, then commanded by Captain Steward, an aide-de-camp to Governor Gore-Browne. He rose to lieutenant and was later elected captain of the No. 3 (Parnell) Company of the Auckland Rifle Volunteers. He left Auckland in July 1863 with his company and assisted in the construction of the St. John Redoubt at Pukekohe and was later attached to the flying column as a guide with the rank of major.

It was at this time that Heaphy performed the deed that earned him the Victoria Cross. The recommendation for the award was made by one of the few men likely to appreciate fully the major's bravery—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Marsham Havelock, himself a winner of the Victoria Cross. The incident was described in the *London Gazette* of 1 January, 1867, as follows:

"Charles Heaphy, Major, Auckland Militia. For his gallant conduct at the skirmish on the banks of the Mangapiko River in New Zealand on February 11th, 1864, in assisting a wounded soldier of the 40th Regt., who had fallen into a hollow among the thickest of the concealed Maoris. Whilst doing so, he became the target for a volley at a few feet distant. Five balls pierced his clothes and cap and he was wounded in three places. Although hurt, he continued to aid the wounded until the end of the day. Major was at the time in charge of a party of soldiers of the 40th and 50th Regts. under orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Marsham Havelock, C.B., V.C., the senior officer on the spot."

The recommendation was made immediately by Lieutenant-Colonel Havelock, but as the conditions attached to the award at that time made no provision for members of Colonial Forces, no presentation was made. Major Heaphy presented a claim to the New Zealand House of Representatives, through the Defence Minister, Colonel Haultain, and the resulting high-level discussions, spread over a period of two years, brought about the following British Government proclamation.

"The Queen having been graciously pleased, by an instrument under her Royal Sign Manual, bearing the date January 1st, 1867, to direct that the decoration of the Victoria Cross may be conferred on persons serving with the Local Forces of New Zealand who have performed deeds of gallantry during the progress of the operations undertaken against insurgent native tribes in the Colony."

Heaphy received his cross and was soon after offered the position of chief surveyor at Auckland. He was made a Justice of the Peace and represented Parnell in the House of Representatives for three years. Following this period he held various positions including Commissioner of Native Reserves, Trustee under the Native Lands Frauds Prevention Act, Commissioner of Annuities (1877) and Judge for the Native Lands Court. He was granted a pension in 1881 and left for the drier climate of Brisbane in 1882, dying there in August of that year.

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#### AUCKLAND'S 100th MEETING SOUVENIR PROGRAMME

Programmes issued by the Auckland Branch as a souvenir of its 100th Meeting in October will be issued free with this copy of the Numismatic Journal. A full report of the display and celebrations held in honour of the event will appear in the next Journal.

## THE LONG SERVICE MEDALS AWARDED IN THE NEW ZEALAND ARMY OVER THE PAST SEVENTY-ONE YEARS

This paper, in an abridged form and covering the period up to the end of 1956, was read by Captain G. T. Stagg, R.N.Z.A., before the 199th General Meeting of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand, held in the Board Room, the Dominion Museum, Wellington, on 29th April, 1957.

In this survey, which covers the long service awards issued in the New Zealand Army from 1st January 1837 to 31st December 1957, I propose to give a brief resumé of the institution and history of this type of award, introduce each decoration or medal in chronological order, outline the main conditions of award, and in the case of obsolete awards give the reasons for their revocation.

It is not generally appreciated that British long service awards preceded decorations for bravery, as naturally enough, the latter are given much greater publicity. Long service awards are worn after coronation medals and immediately before foreign awards. It is significant that the first British medal for long service and good conduct was instituted during one of the more peaceful periods of the Empire's history, and nearly all new awards and major changes in the conditions of award of existing service medals have been introduced in times of comparative peace. It would seem that the demands of peacetime soldiering, lacking the glamour and appeal of active service, as well as the approbation of the public in general, have from time to time brought out the need for a new award or a change in the conditions of award of an established medal and so provide a stimulus to recruiting or re-engagement.

The first official service award, the Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct in the British Regular Army, was instituted by King William IV in 1830, twenty-four years prior to the institution of the Distinguished Conduct Medal, the earliest award for bravery in the field. It may be argued that the King had in mind an award for service, the major part of which had been spent in active campaigning, as apart from the Waterloo Medal of 1815, the ordinary soldier had no other medals to show for years of rigorous service. Campaign medals, or war medals as we know them today, were not established until Queen Victoria's reign.

In dating these awards from 1830 I have deliberately disregarded their unofficial forerunners, the Regimental Medals, which date from the latter half of the eighteenth century. These medals, the cost of which was either borne by the Commanding Officer or the other officers of a regiment, were issued in the absence of any other medals for long service, bravery, campaigns, shooting and skill at arms, and even for temperance and total abstinence. From 1830 onwards these medals almost ceased to be awarded and today only an odd unit maintains a medal for service to the regiment as opposed to service to Queen and Country.

Around this time the ordinary soldier in the ranks was a rough and ready fellow who, when free from the restraint of a harsh military discipline, was inclined to relax in a manner and with a gusto that did little to endear him to the populace. It is not surprising therefore, that in addition to a minimum period of service for a medal, there was a requirement for the applicant to be of good character. The conditions of award of the many long service medals vary considerably in the time requirement from 12 to 25 years, but all set a high standard of efficiency and behaviour. This standard is often inflexible and many a good soldier has been denied a medal because of a single adverse entry on his conduct sheet. Even after the granting of an award the standard of behaviour has to be maintained or else the award may be forfeited under the regulations laid down.

Around the turn of the century a number of additional awards were made to suit the varying conditions of service applicable in the Imperial Army with its Regular, Volunteer, Yeomanry, Militia and Special Reserve components, but by and large these conditions were not duplicated in the Colonies. Although initially these new awards did not apply to the Colonial Forces, their institution was taken as official recognition of the need to reward almost any form of military service with a medal. Many of the Colonies, including New Zealand, forthwith produced awards of their own under locally made regulations, even to the extent of having a separate medal for each State as was the case in Australia. Some of these awards were officially sanctioned, or at least the Home Authorities were advised of the action taken, as some attempt seems to have been made to control ribbon design and so prevent duplication. Some time later, perhaps in the hope of arresting this spate of locally produced medals, more Imperial Army awards were extended to the Colonies by Royal Warrants, but this only served to complicate matters all the more.

In New Zealand the Imperial medals were then awarded in addition to the local ones and around this period the bulk of the papers on the medal files is taken up with attempts to clarify necessary qualifications or obtaining interpretations of the conditions of award of Imperial awards. To use Service parlance, this involved adhering strictly to "correct channels of communication" and meant that letters passed in turn from the originator of the enquiry in New Zealand to London and back again. The various steps therefore were—Unit, Command HQ, Defence HQ, the Minister of Defence, the Prime Minister, the Governor-General, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies who referred it to the Army Council at the War Office and back again. Frequently, as a result of such an enquiry and the ruling or interpretation given, a fresh local regulation became necessary to cover the particular circumstances involved. This would again implicate the whole chain of office bearers and in addition the Sovereign, whose approval was required as the proposed new regulation affected the application of a Royal Warrant. It might be thought that this was all very involved, but the Sovereign being the fountain of all honour, there was no other way out where these awards were concerned. It was not surprising under these circumstances that even the simplest question was seldom resolved under at least twelve months of protracted negotiations.

On 21st July 1923 the War Office initiated an attempt to standardise long service awards throughout the Empire, the aim being to secure agreement for one decoration for Auxiliary Force officers and a separate medal for the rank and file of the Regular Forces and another for the rank and file of the Auxiliary Forces. The preliminaries to the holding of a conference in London took sixteen months and it was not until November 1924 that representatives of all the Dominions and the main Colonies met to iron out the difficulties and produce recommendations for awards that would be universally applicable throughout the Empire. Right from the start trouble was experienced with the very factors which had led to the introduction of so many awards and also the dissatisfaction that would result if any existing award was discontinued. In this respect, although agreeing in principle to the need for standardisation and our representative at the conference, the Hon. Sir James Allen, K.C.B., was instructed accordingly, New Zealand was still loath to follow meekly in the wake of general opinion. For the next few years considerable correspondence was

carried on between the War Office and the Dominions and Colonies before the host of minor details were resolved to the satisfaction of all concerned. Standardisation became effective and the new universal awards were established by Royal Warrants dated 23rd September 1930 and applied to the whole of the Empire with one exception, New Zealand! In New Zealand, due to the fact that two locally instituted awards were to be rendered obsolete, it was desired to avoid disappointment and give time for all concerned to understand the changed conditions before they became effective. The Army Council agreed to a request that the application of standardisation in New Zealand should be postponed for one year. The revocation of awards rendered obsolete and the introduction of the new universal awards were published in the New Zealand Gazette No. 59 of 17th August 1933, and this leisurely promulgation seems to indicate a certain reluctance to face the facts. Certainly none of the new awards were issued before September 1933, but this may be partly due to production delays at the Royal Mint.

Even after all these years applications are still received for the two medals rendered obsolete in 1931. These applications are received from old soldiers who qualified for the medals prior to 1931 but at this late stage have only just realised their entitlement. One often hears complaints about the granting and issue of medals, but the fact remains that these late claims are carefully examined and if in order, the medals are duly issued. Still, seeing it took 8 years 2 months to achieve standardisation, 26 years is not an undue length of time to lodge an application for a medal.

From the effective date of standardisation in New Zealand, 23rd September 1931, there has been one universal medal for long service and good conduct on the part of other ranks of the Regular Army, another for other ranks of the Territorial Force and a decoration for commissioned officers of the Territorial Force. There is also a Meritorious Service Medal for Regular Army other ranks, but as in the Imperial Army in 1923 it also had a gallantry qualification, it was not included in the standardisation of awards. There has never been a medal for long service on the part of commissioned officers of the Imperial Regular Army, but in New Zealand one of our local awards was extended to Permanent Force officers from 1920 until it was revoked in 1931. Outside New Zealand a number of awards to native troops still remained in force after 1930, but as was pointed out by our representative to the London conference, the Maori has always enjoyed equality with Europeans and



New Zealand did not desire any separate awards for native troops.

With the recent introduction of a medal for service in the Cadet Corps, there are five awards for long service authorised in the New Zealand Army today. In order of precedence they are:

N.Z. Long Service and Good Conduct Medal  
(Military).

N.Z. Meritorious Service Medal.

N.Z. Efficiency Decoration.

N.Z. Efficiency Medal.

Cadet Forces Medal.

Generally speaking, an officer's award is classed as a decoration and the recipient is entitled to the use of letters, indicative of the award, after his name; while other ranks received a medal and have no right to the use of post-nominal letters. In the case of awards to personnel of the United Kingdom Forces a subsidiary title bar on the ribbon or medal indicates the particular branch of the Army for which the award is issued and in the Dominions and Colonies the title bar indicates the country in which the service was rendered.

Quite a number of awards for long service in the various parts of the Empire have, from their institution, been suspended from plain crimson ribbons. Though of a deeper shade of crimson than the Victoria Cross ribbon, they tended to fade until they could be mistaken for the ribbon of that decoration and in June 1916 King George V decreed that such ribbons of United Kingdom medals should be changed to eliminate any possibility of their being confused with the Empire's premier award for Valour. Although not mandatory as far as New Zealand was concerned, this decree did in the long run bring about a change of ribbon for one of our local awards.

All long service decorations are engraved on the reverse to show the Rank, Initials, Name and Unit of the recipient. Up to 1920 long service medals were engraved with the same particulars and in addition the regimental number of other ranks on the edge of the medal, but from the purchase of a medal stamping machine to stamp the 1914-18 war medals in 1921, the information has been indented on the edge. In more recent years decorations have also been indented on the reverse instead of hand engraved.

Up to 1937 the N.Z. Permanent and Territorial Air Forces were integral parts of the New Zealand Army and

awards of long service medals to Air Force recipients are rare, even though the Army Department continued to issue long service awards for the non-regular component of the R.N.Z.A.F. up to as late as 1954. In all, only 45 New Zealand long service awards have been issued to Air Force personnel.

Long service awards to women are extremely scarce, only four Efficiency Decorations having been awarded to nursing officers, all of whom have held the appointment of Matron-in-Chief.

From the earliest times all awards of New Zealand long service decorations and medals were published in the New Zealand Gazette and this practice continued until 1910. From 1911 to 1937 awards were published in General Orders and from 1938 to 1949 they were published in Lists issued separately but forming part of Army Orders. From 1949 they have continued to be published in these Lists but they no longer form part of Army Orders.

The Royal Warrants and Regulations for the award, wearing, forfeiture, etc., of medals were published in the New Zealand Gazette and the Regulations were also incorporated in the various editions of the Regulations for the New Zealand Army. From 1936 onwards it has been Government policy to authorise lengthy Regulations by only a brief mention to their subject matter in the Gazette and to publish them in full as Statutory Regulations. From the end of World War Two it has been policy to republish any Royal Warrants covering medals as a Statutory Regulation and in the successive Regulation cover the interpretation of the Royal Warrant as affecting the award in New Zealand.

In this paper, where the conditions of award of the various medals are stated, these have of necessity been restricted to only the major considerations as the full conditions are very lengthy.

Unless otherwise stated when dealing with a specific medal, the effigy of the reigning Sovereign appearing on the obverse of medals are by the following engravers and designers: Queen Victoria and King Edward VII by Mr. G. W. de Saulles, King George V by Sir Bertram Mackennal, King George VI by Mr. Percy Metcalf and Queen Elizabeth II by Mr. Cecil Thomas. There are two types of medals bearing the effigy of King George VI as after the granting of independence to India in August 1947 references to "Emperor of India" were omitted from the legends of subsequent striking. The Imperial Cypher was also altered from "G.R.I." to "G.VI.R."

Unfortunately, those charged with the responsibility for recording the issues of long service awards seldom thought fit to record when there was a change from the existing medal to a medal bearing a different Sovereign or a change of Imperial Cypher. In the case of the Register of the N.Z. Meritorious Service Medal the same book is in use today as when the medal was first awarded in 1898 and records medals issued during the reigns of five different Sovereigns (there are no medals bearing the effigy or Cypher of King Edward VIII) but there is nothing to indicate any change in the medals. Where the figures quoted for any particular issue are given these have been arrived at by ascertaining from many individuals the type of medal issued to them, then checking the various registers to find the date the medal was issued, and so arriving at an answer to the dates of changeover of the various awards. In the case of the earlier awards this has not been possible to any great extent, the forthcoming information being generally restricted to particulars of medals in collections, museums and to a lesser extent descendants of recipients. Sometimes the registers show a decided break in the dates of issues subsequent to the death of a Sovereign and this has, in the absence of any other information to the contrary, been taken as the date of changeover. However, due to the fact that any existing stocks of medals held at the death of a Sovereign continue to be issued until the stocks are exhausted, medals awarded have sometimes borne the effigy of a Sovereign who has been dead for several years. This practice has no doubt been guided by the need to have medals available for issue to recipients as soon as they are qualified, apart from any economic grounds that may have to be considered. In addition, there is a delay before any medal can be produced after the ascension of a new Sovereign as the new Royal Styles and Titles have to be decided upon and authorised. At the same time the Royal Mint would be required to give priority to the engraving of the new Sovereign's Seals and other more important work on new coinage. In all cases the numbers of awards quoted are up to 31st December 1957, and in order that they may be of some value in assessing the rarity of any particular issue of a medal, every effort has been made to ensure the greatest accuracy as far as the numbers by types of medal are concerned.

One of the first papers on the earliest file dealing with long service awards indicates that the habits of politicians have not changed over the period covered by this survey.

It is a House of Representatives Order Paper dated Wednesday, 21st July 1886, and question one reads: "Mr. W. D. Stewart to ask the Minister of Defence whether the long service medals for Volunteers, which were promised last session have been ordered; and, if not, why not? Also, when such medals are likely to be presented?"

#### 1. THE NEW ZEALAND LONG AND EFFICIENT SERVICE MEDAL

This is the first long service medal to be awarded in the Colony and is the medal referred to in the Order Paper mentioned previously as being promised to the Volunteers. Its institution also coincided with the reforming of the Armed Constabulary into two separate bodies, the Permanent Militia and the Police Force, the former unit being authorised by the Defence Act of 1886. Instituted by a Regulation dated 1st January 1887, the medal was awarded for 16 years' continuous service or 20 years' service which need not be continuous. It was awarded to officers and men of the Volunteers who were permitted to count service on the Reserve or in the Senior Cadets as half qualifying time, while active service between 5th August 1914 and 28th January 1919 was counted twofold.

The medal was also awarded to other ranks of the Permanent Militia under the authority of paragraph 211 of the Permanent Militia Regulations of 1887, but on the introduction of the N.Z. Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (Army) in 1898 its award was abolished in the Permanent Militia with the approval of the Governor. During World War One there were several requests from Permanent Force Officers who had previously served in the Volunteers to have the medal extended to cover mixed service and this was eventually agreed to. General Order No. 70/1917 permitted 15 per cent of the qualifying service to be in the N.Z. Staff Corps or N.Z. Permanent Staff, but strange to say no mention was made of the Royal N.Z. Artillery. After the war a further examination of the conditions of award was carried out, as a result of which, the Governor-General, the Earl of Liverpool, approved that the medal could be awarded to all serving in the N.Z. Military Forces. This extension, as published in the N.Z. Gazette No. 19 of 17th June 1920, specifically mentioned those personnel who had retired as being eligible as well as serving regulars.

The medal, which is of silver, 1.45 inches in diameter, bears on the obverse a sword crossed with a sceptre upon a tasselled cushion with a large crown above. The letters

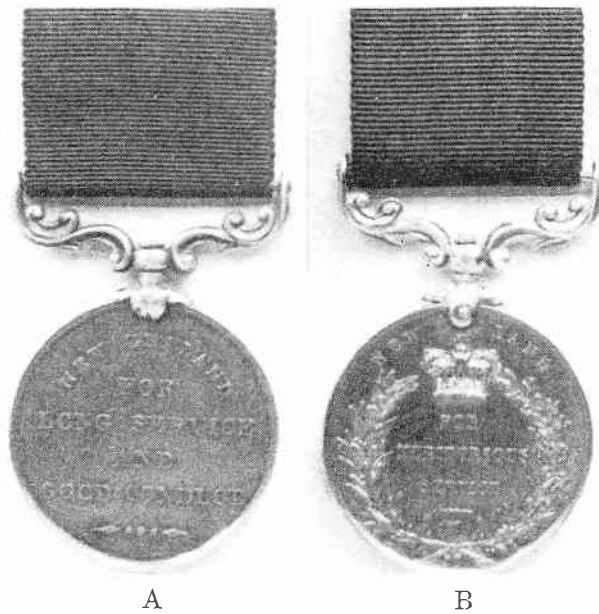
FIG. 1



NEW ZEALAND LONG AND EFFICIENT SERVICE MEDAL.

- A.—Obverse of Type A (S. Kohn). 1887 Ribbon.
- B.—Obverse of Type B (G. T. White). 1887 Ribbon.
- C.—Reverse of Types A, B and C. 1917 Ribbon.
- D.—Reverse of Type D. (Lopsided). 1930 Ribbon.

FIG. 2



- A.—Reverse of The N.Z. Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (Army).
- B.—Reverse of The N.Z. Meritorious Service Medal.

FIG. 3



THE NEW ZEALAND VOLUNTEER SERVICE MEDAL.  
Obverse and reverse (only one type awarded).

FIG. 4



THE NEW ZEALAND TERRITORIAL SERVICE MEDAL.  
Obverse and reverse of the second type, engraved by Wright.  
Ribbons are of the second pattern introduced in 1919.

“NZ” appear below the cushion, being punctuated in the later types with a full stop before, between and after the letters. Five-pointed stars are placed on either side of, and above the crown, the whole being contained within a wreath composed of a sprig of oak leaves and acorns to the left and fern fronds and flowers to the right, the stems being tied at the bottom of the medal with a bow of ribbon. The reverse bears the simple inscription “FOR LONG AND EFFICIENT SERVICE” in three lines of lettering, the outer lines curving slightly in the direction of the circumference.

The medal is provided with a ring for suspension, the original ribbon being deep crimson,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide. The ribbons of the earlier medals I have seen show signs of fading in that a number of lighter stripes appear, as if the ribbon used had been a striped one which had been dyed locally. In November 1916 the Colonel Commanding the Wellington Military District reported that personnel returning from active service were wearing the new ribbon of the Imperial Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on instructions from H.Q. N.Z.E.F. in the United Kingdom. H.Q. N.Z.E.F. (U.K.) was instructed to consult the War Office and ascertain if N.Z. should alter the ribbon of the medal in terms of the King's decree of June 1916. The War Office stated that it did not want to interfere with the awards of the Dominion but H.Q. N.Z.E.F. (U.K.) recommended that nevertheless the ribbon be changed.

On 30th May 1917 the Minister of Defence approved the addition of a white stripe down the centre of the ribbon and H.Q. N.Z.E.F. (U.K.) was cabled to arrange a supply. General Order 343 of July 1917 authorised the new ribbon with a central white stripe and set out the issuing authorities for a free supply to all wearers of the medal. H.Q. N.Z.E.F. Orders of 15th August 1917 authorised the new ribbon for the N.Z.E.F. When the supply of ribbon reached New Zealand it was found to have two white stripes  $\frac{5}{32}$  inch wide  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch apart. From the file it appears that the inclusion of a second stripe came as a surprise and there is no correspondence on file concerning any change from that approved by the Minister of Defence. One can only surmise that H.Q. N.Z.E.F. (U.K.) must have been advised that the proposed ribbon was identical with the old Canadian Long Service and Good Conduct Medal ribbon officially adopted in the late nineteenth century and added an extra stripe to ensure the individuality of the New Zealand ribbon.

At some time in the 1930s when a further supply of ribbon was received from England the width and position of the white stripes was altered, apparently without authority, to slightly less than  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch wide and  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch apart. The latest supply of ribbon, received late in 1956, is slightly lighter in shade but the proportions of the stripes are back almost to those of the 1917 ribbon.

Originally struck in Wellington by manufacturing jewellers no longer in business today, the medals are now struck by W. J. Dingley of Birmingham. There are four major variations of this medal and their peculiarities may be summarised as follows:

*Type A.* Engraved by S. Kohn and struck by Kohn & Co. of Wellington, the engravers name appearing in minute lettering just below the bow of ribbon on the obverse. A fourth star is placed between the letters "N" and "Z" which do not have any punctuation stops. The fern frond occupying the lower right quadrant of the obverse is a very crude representation of our national emblem. These medals have been struck on a thinner flan than the remaining types and have a larger ring,  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch external diameter. As all medals of this type that I have seen have been well worn, it is not possible to state if they were originally supplied with a frosted finish as is the case with the remaining types.

*Type B.* Struck by G. T. White of Wellington, whose name appears in minute lettering below the bow of ribbon, but closer to the edge of the medal than in Type A. The three stars are slightly larger than those on Type A, and the letters "NZ" are punctuated ".N.Z.". The bow of ribbon tying the wreath is larger and more evenly shaped. The medal is heavier, being a full  $\frac{5}{32}$  inch thick with a wider rim and the external diameter of the suspender ring is only  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

*Type C.* This type has no maker's name on the obverse but otherwise the medal is the same as Type B in the general layout. The thickness is only  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch, with the rim slightly narrower than type B but wider than Type A. The reverse is identical with both Types A and B in that the letter "T" of the word "Efficient" is centrally placed over the middle of the ornamentation below the lettering.

*Type D.* This type is the same as Type C except that the letter "T" of "Efficient" is to the left of the star in the ornamentation, due to the words "Efficient Service" being swung to the left with the left side  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch higher than



the right. In addition these words do not form a true curve, the letters "EFF" being in a straight-line. This type is the current issue for any late applications for the medal and the dies, which were engraved by Chas. Wright of Edgware, London, have been in use since 1929.

Kohn & Co.'s business was purchased by G. T. White somewhere around the turn of the century and as far as I can ascertain had nothing to do with the business run by A. Kohn of Auckland.

In a supplement to his earliest volume of "Ribbons and Medals" Captain Taprell Dorling published a line drawing of this medal showing only one star on the obverse, that above the crown, and without the letters "NZ". As I have never seen or heard of this type, I have not taken it into consideration on the grounds that it appears to be only an artist's error.

A medal with a similar obverse but with the words "FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT" on the reverse has been issued by the New Zealand Police since 1886. Like the Army medal it has also had its variations down the years and is still an extant award. Police Department records have not proved as fruitful as Army records, each application being actioned on the individual's file and no roll of recipients is kept. An early undated award seen has a Type A obverse and ring suspender but the earliest dated medal is one issued in 1913 and is of a Type B obverse suspended from a straight clasp.

Mr. D. O. Atkinson, F.R.N.S., N.Z., has in his collection a medal with the Type B obverse, the Police wording on the reverse and a ring suspender. It was awarded to a member of the Lyttelton Marine Band, a Volunteer Army unit, in January 1909 and is recorded in the medal register at Army H.Q. As the exact date on which the Police medals were changed from ring to clasp suspenders is unknown, it is not possible to state whether this medal is a case of the Army issuing a Police medal or the medal itself is a mule. As G. T. White made the medals for both Departments, it is easy to see how either mistake could have happened. Those responsible for issuing Army medals would have been familiar with the Police type of reverse as it was identical with that of the Imperial Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (Army) which was a current award at that time. Medals bearing the date 1909 or thereabouts would merit a second look to ascertain if they too were of this mixed issue or mule category.

This medal, the first awarded for long service in the New Zealand Army, was a current issue for 55 years until rendered obsolete on standardisation in 1931. To date 2,343 medals of the various types have been awarded, with an occasional application still coming to hand.

## 2. THE IMPERIAL VOLUNTEER OFFICERS' DECORATION

This decoration was instituted by Queen Victoria in a Royal Warrant dated 25th July 1892 as a reward for commissioned officers of the Volunteers who had served for 20 years. A further Royal Warrant dated 24th May 1894 extended its application to the Colonies and its award in New Zealand was authorised in the N.Z. Gazette No. 63 of 23rd August 1894.

The decoration consists of an oval oak wreath in silver, cross-tied with gilt ribbons and having in the centre the Royal Cypher surmounted by the Imperial Crown, both in gilt. It is suspended from a  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch dark green ribbon by means of a silver ring and at the top of the ribbon is a silver bar brooch ornamented with oak leaves. Awards to Imperial Volunteers bear the cypher "V.R." or "E.R.VII", while awards to Colonial Volunteers bear the cypher "V.R.I." or "E.R.I.VII." according to the time of issue. The decoration, which was struck by R. S. Garrard & Co. of London, has a plain reverse and is hall-marked. Recipients are entitled to use the letters "V.D." after their names.

Only 54 of these decorations were awarded to New Zealand Volunteers before it was superseded by the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration on 30th April 1902. To date I have not seen one of these decorations awarded to a New Zealand Volunteer and can therefore only estimate the breakdown by cyphers in the table at the end of this paper.

## 3. THE IMPERIAL VOLUNTEER LONG SERVICE MEDAL

This medal was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1894 for men of the Volunteer Force in Britain who had served for 20 years. It was extended to the Colonies by a Royal Warrant dated 13th June 1896 and the N.Z. Gazette No. 13 of 24th February 1898 authorised its award to the N.Z. Volunteers as from 16th February that year.

The medal which is of silver, 1.45 inches in diameter, hangs from its  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch dark green ribbon by means of a straight suspender clasp. The obverse bears the effigy of

the reigning Sovereign and the reverse has intertwined scrolls bearing the words "FOR LONG SERVICE IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE", superimposed over two branches of laurel. In his book "Ribbons and Medals", "Taffrail" states that the medals awarded to Colonial Volunteers had the words "ET IMPERATRIX" or "ET IMPERATOR" added to the legend. This is verified in the case of Victorian issues in New Zealand but I have yet to see an Edwardian medal awarded to a New Zealand Volunteer. However I have a medal with the legend "EDWARDVS VII REX IMPERATOR" awarded to a gunner of the Glamorgan R.G.A.V. and this legend is common to several other medals of his reign.

The first 100 of these medals issued in New Zealand were purchased from R. S. Garrard & Co. of London at a cost of 8/9d. each. Like the Officers' Decoration it was also superseded by a similar medal to the Colonial Auxiliary Forces on 30th April 1902. A total of 137 medals were awarded in the four years that the medal applied to the New Zealand Volunteers.

#### 4. THE N.Z. LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL (ARMY)

The Imperial Army form of this medal was instituted by King William IV in 1830 and it was extended to the Permanent Forces of the Empire by a Royal Warrant dated 31st May 1895. The New Zealand Regulations for the award of this medal, approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and signed by the Governor, the Earl of Ranfurly, is dated 28th April 1898. Since it was originally instituted the design of the medal and conditions of award had been modified and at the time of its extension to New Zealand it was awarded for 18 years' service in the Regular Force provided the applicant had an irreproachable character.

There is on file a printed copy of the Regulations approved by the Governor and in the heading the word "Imperial" is used to describe this medal and two others, the Meritorious Service Medal and the Distinguished Conduct Medal, also covered by the same set of Regulations. Also on file is another copy of these Regulations, again printed, but omitting the word "Imperial". These two different copies of the Regulations covering the awards mentioned have no doubt caused a certain amount of confusion as the descriptions of the medals are exactly the same as the Imperial counterparts, even down to the word-

ing on the reverses, but in fact all three medals had the additional words "NEW ZEALAND" on their reverses.

Although this medal differed from the Imperial medal all awards were recorded in the N.Z. Gazette as Imperial medals. Possibly this was deliberately done at the time to differentiate between this medal and the N.Z. Long and Efficient Service Medal but appears to have confused the issue when the original 50 medals were issued and a further supply was sought. Presumably the request to the Royal Mint was for Imperial medals and these were dutifully supplied.

The obverse of the medal, which is of silver, 1.45 inches in diameter, was engraved by Benedetto Pistrucci and consists of the Arms of the Union quartered on a shield and supported by a military trophy formed of cannons, arms, helmets and cannon-balls. The reverse bears the inscription "FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT" in four straight lines with "NEW ZEALAND" curving around the upper circumference of the medal.

The medal is suspended from a ribbon,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch wide which is peculiar to New Zealand, being the Imperial ribbon with a central stripe of green added, although the shade was darker than the Imperial crimson and could be better described as purple. The means of suspension was an ornamental scroll clasp.

Originally the medal had to be surrendered upon a recipient being awarded the Meritorious Service Medal, but this stipulation was revoked by a notice in the N.Z. Gazette No. 88 of 19th November 1903, and recipients were permitted to wear the two medals simultaneously. In this respect we seem to have anticipated official sanction from the United Kingdom as similar action was not approved there until 12th April 1906. As the N.Z. Meritorious Service Medal was suspended from the same purple and green ribbon, for some years many men would have been wearing two identical ribbons side by side.

Although as previously stated the second supply of this medal was of the Imperial pattern, the award of this medal was not revoked until 1909 when it was replaced by the Permanent Forces of the Empire Beyond the Seas Long Service and Good Conduct Medal. The following year an instruction was issued that holders of the Imperial Medal would wear it from the same ribbon as that of the medal which replaced it, and in fact holders of both the New Zealand and the Imperial medals changed over to the new ribbon.

There were only 50 of these medals struck and the 49th was issued on 8th September 1903, the entry alongside the 50th medal being undated, but this medal was I believe an Imperial medal on a count back. It was not until a much later date that one comes across any entries in the registers of replacement issues for lost medals and perhaps the 50th medal was issued as a replacement and not recorded or may have been damaged or wrongly engraved and destroyed.

#### 5. THE NEW ZEALAND MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL

In 1895 Queen Victoria instituted the Imperial Army Meritorious Service Medal for rewarding meritorious service on the part of warrant officers and non-commissioned officers. There have been many changes in the conditions of award and for a while the medal appears to have been a maid of all work, being awarded for gallantry in action not in the presence of the enemy, for meritorious service in action in the presence of the enemy and for rewarding long and meritorious service. From 1928 the award of the medal has been solely for 21 years' meritorious service, but the qualifying period was extended in the United Kingdom recently to 22 years service, but it is still awarded in New Zealand for 21 years' service. In the Imperial Army the recipient could, in certain cases, be recommended for an annuity on discharge, but there has never been any such provision in the New Zealand Army. The number that could be awarded solely for meritorious service in the Imperial Army has always been restricted; for a long time it could be worn by only ten serving personnel in a unit but latterly, because of the overall cost of the annuities, the total of awards made each year cannot exceed 100. In the New Zealand Army the limit of 20 serving personnel wearing the medal was approved by King George V on 10th May 1934. Prior to the last war there was a waiting list of those eligible for the award but today only 14 serving soldiers wear the medal. This has been brought about by the fact that only service in the N.Z. Regular Force can be counted as qualifying service combined with the earlier retiring ages and the lack of recruiting during the financial depression of the 1930s. Within the next two years the numbers becoming eligible for the award should bring the waiting list into use again.

The award of the N.Z. Meritorious Service Medal to the N.Z. Permanent Forces was authorised in the same Regulation as the N.Z. Long Service and Good Conduct Medal and dated 28th April 1898. The same error was made

in the N.Z. Gazette as to the type of medal issued and the New Zealand medals are quoted as being Imperial medals, none of which have ever been awarded in New Zealand by the New Zealand Army. A number of Imperial Meritorious Service Medals were awarded to New Zealanders during World War One for valuable or meritorious service or devotion to duty in a theatre of war or gallant conduct not in action, but these awards were approved by the King on the recommendation of the War Office and were worn from the Imperial ribbon of crimson with three white stripes.

This medal is the only purely New Zealand medal which has not changed its ribbon or reverse design from the date of its institution to the present day, and all have been struck at the Royal Mint. It is of silver, 1.45 inches in diameter, and the Victorian issue bear the young Queen's head by William Wyon, A.R.A.; King Edward VII and King George V issues bear the Sovereigns' bust in Field Marshal's uniform; the remaining issues being coinage heads with Queen Elizabeth II by Mrs. Mary Gillick. As there were no further strikings bearing King George VI after 1947 all medals of his reign bear legends including "IND. IMP.". The reverse bears the inscription "FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE" within an open-ended wreath of laurel, between the tips of which is the Imperial Crown of the Victorian era. The words "NEW ZEALAND" curve around the upper circumference above the crown and wreath, and the means of suspension is by an ornamental scroll clasp.

The figure of 20 is quoted for the Victorian issue of the medal as this was the number originally purchased in 1898, although the 20th entry in the register is dated November 1906. The total medals awarded to date is only 262.

#### 6. THE NEW ZEALAND VOLUNTEER SERVICE MEDAL

This medal was authorised by a Regulation approved by the Governor, the Earl of Ranfurly, on 9th April 1902, and published in the N.Z. Gazette No. 19 of 17 April 1902. It was awarded for 12 years' service in the Volunteer Forces of New Zealand, active service being allowed to count double time. It was not awarded to those in possession of the N.Z. Long and Efficient Service Medal or any other long service award issued by the Imperial authorities. Originally those in possession of the medal had to surrender it upon the award of the N.Z. Long and Efficient Service Medal, but from 10th October 1905 it was permitted to be retained but not worn simultaneously with that medal.

It is an unusual looking medal, not only because the head of the king occupies a relatively small area of the obverse due to the very heavy lettering, but also because the king is facing the viewer's right which is the opposite to all other official medals of his reign. Designs were called for through the various Military Districts and five jewellers submitted sketches and quotations, the cost of a medal varying from 5/11d. to 10/-. The design submitted by Jones & Sons of Christchurch for a medal to cost 8/6d. was approved in Cabinet subject to a specimen being supplied and found satisfactory. The original medal forwarded for approval was rejected due to the shape and position of the kiwi's beak on the reverse. This was rectified by hand and after some further haggling was accepted and a new centre engraved for the reverse die.

The medal is silver, 1.4 inches in diameter, with a coinage head of King Edward VII, facing right, and surrounded above by “\*NEW ZEALAND VOLUNTEER\*” and below “\*12 YEARS SERVICE MEDAL\*”. The designer's name “JONES” appears in incuse lettering on the truncation of the neck. The reverse bears a kiwi facing right within an open-ended wreath of fern, the stems being tied with a bow of ribbon. It hangs from a plain ribbon of fawn drab khaki,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches wide, by means of a silver ring. This ribbon, which had a corded edge, faded to a dirty white and its drab appearance drew adverse comment in numismatic books published at the time, but it would no doubt have shown up quite well on the blue uniforms of the Volunteers of those days.

The medal was presumably superseded by the N.Z. Territorial Service Medal after the formation of the Territorial Force on 17th March 1911. I use the term “presumably” as there is nothing on file concerning the change over from one to the other. The only difference between the two medals is the substitution of “TERRITORIAL” for “VOLUNTEER” and the change of Sovereign. The latest verified Volunteer medal I have seen was issued on 15th January 1912 and the earliest Territorial medal was issued on 13th March 1913. There is, however, a break of two months followed by an issue of 22 medals on 3rd July 1912 and as the same register continued in use this date has been taken as the commencement of the Territorial Service Medal. On this basis a total of 736 Volunteer Service Medals were issued.

I have seen some plain greyish-khaki ribbon that is only  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide and without the corded edges and it

may be a later purchase for normal ribbon replacement after about 1919 when the ribbon of the Territorial Service Medal was changed. It is a better quality ribbon and does not fade to the same extent as the fawn ribbon.

#### 7. THE COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES OFFICERS' DECORATION

This decoration was instituted by Queen Victoria in a Royal Warrant dated 18th May 1899 and amended by further Warrants dated 3rd August 1902 and 9th June 1921. Awarded for 20 years' commissioned service in the Auxiliary Forces of the Empire, it was authorised in the N.Z. Gazette No. 33 dated 1st May 1902 for issue to the N.Z. Volunteers and later applied to the N.Z. Territorial Force.

The decoration consists of an oval silver badge having in the centre the Imperial Cypher in gilt. The cypher is surrounded by a silver band bearing the words "COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES" and the whole is surmounted by an Imperial Crown in gilt. The dark green ribbon was originally  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide and passed through a silver ring attached to the back of the crown. The top of the ribbon was attached to a silver bar brooch ornamented with oak leaves. A Royal Warrant dated 22nd June 1927 reduced the width of the ribbon to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches and it then passed through a flat loop of thin silver wire attached to the crown.

The post-nominal letters used have varied from time to time. Up to 1911 the letters "V.D." were used but from 1912 to 1917 the letters "T.D." were substituted, presumably because our auxiliary force became a Territorial Force in 1912 and these letters had been taken into use in Great Britain on the formation of the Territorial Force there in 1908. In 1918 the General Officer Commanding N.Z. Forces, General Robin, decided to follow the Canadian custom and substituted the symbol "(D)" after the names of recipients. This continued until King George V, in a Royal Warrant dated 9th May 1925, decreed that the letters "V.D." would be used for the Colonial Auxiliary Force Decoration and the letters "T.D." would be reserved for the Territorial Decoration.

The decoration was superseded by the Efficiency Decoration under the standardisation of 23rd September 1931. 429 decorations have been issued to date, the last being awarded in 1952.

#### 8. THE COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES LONG SERVICE MEDAL

Instituted by Queen Victoria in a Royal Warrant dated 18th May 1899, the conditions of award were amended by



further Warrants dated 3rd August 1902 and 25th January 1923. Awarded to men of the Colonial Auxiliary Forces for 20 years' service it was the other ranks' counterpart of the Officers' Decoration, being authorised for issue in New Zealand by N.Z. Gazette No. 33 of 1st May 1902 to the Volunteers and later to the Territorial Force.

The medal is of silver, 1.45 inches in diameter, and bears on the obverse the effigy of the reigning Sovereign in Field Marshal's uniform. The reverse bears the inscription "FOR LONG SERVICE IN THE COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES" on a kidney-shaped shield which is surmounted by an Imperial Crown, the whole being surrounded by a sprig of oak leaves to the left and laurel to the right. The medal is attached to its  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch dark green ribbon by means of a straight suspender clasp.

The medal was superseded by the Efficiency Medal under the standardisation of 23rd September 1931. 735 medals have been awarded to date, the last being issued in 1948.

#### 9. THE IMPERIAL LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL (ARMY)

This medal, the application of which to the Colonies was authorised by the Royal Warrant dated 31st May 1895, was not taken up in New Zealand when it was decided to issue a medal for long service in 1898. Instead, a New Zealand adaptation of the medal, with a distinctive ribbon was adopted but in spite of the fact that it was not a true Imperial medal it was referred to as such. Presumably it led to a request for a further supply of "Imperial" medals when the original supply of the New Zealand Long Service and Good Conduct Medals (Army) was exhausted. A supply of 50 Imperial medals was received and issues made as required, but whether the difference was noticed or not it is not possible to state. The last dated entry of the New Zealand medal is 8th September 1903 and there is a break of nine undated entries before the next date of 17th January 1905. However the letter folios covering these early issues of the Imperial Medals that are undated are for 1903 and 1904 and it appears that the first was issued in September or October 1903.

The obverse of this medal bears the bust of King Edward VII in Field Marshal's uniform and the reverse is the same as No. 4 except for the omission of the words "NEW ZEALAND". In all other respects it was the same as No. 4 and was worn from the same ribbon as that medal,

and not the plain crimson ribbon of the Imperial medal as this was the ribbon of the N.Z. Long and Efficient Service Medal at that time.

When the Permanent Forces of the Empire Beyond the Seas Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was introduced the award of this medal was revoked on 6th September 1909. Negotiations were made with the Royal Mint for an exchange of the remaining stock of Imperial medals on a one for one basis for the new medals and with the approval of the Mint the exchange took place, the replacement medals arriving in New Zealand early in 1910.

The number of medals exchanged was 32 which would give the number of Imperial medals issued as 18.

#### 10. THE PERMANENT FORCES OF THE EMPIRE BEYOND THE SEAS LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

In a letter dated 7th September 1909, the Secretary of State for the Colonies advised the New Zealand Government that it had been decided to introduce this medal in the Colonies in place of the Imperial medal. In spite of its grandiloquent title, the medal was not authorised by a Royal Warrant on its introduction, being awarded in terms of the original Warrant dated 31st May 1895, when the Imperial Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct was extended to the Colonies.

The obverse bears the effigy of the reigning Sovereign in Field Marshal's uniform. In the centre of the reverse are the words "FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT" and surrounding these around the circumference of the medal are the words "PERMANENT FORCES OF THE EMPIRE BEYOND THE SEAS". The medal hangs from a  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch ribbon of crimson having in the centre a  $\frac{3}{32}$  inch dark blue stripe flanked on either side by a  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch stripe of white, by means of a straight suspender clasp. This ribbon is the same as that worn with the N.Z. Police Long Service Medal but just how and when it was adopted by the Police is not known at the office of the Commissioner of Police.

This medal was rendered obsolete by the New Zealand Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (Military) on standardisation on 23rd September 1931. A total of 206 medals have been awarded and taking it that all the medals exchanged with the Royal Mint were issued, 32 would bear the effigy of King Edward VII and the remainder King George V.

### 11. THE NEW ZEALAND TERRITORIAL SERVICE MEDAL

It has not been possible to trace any documents supporting the introduction of this medal, but it is logical to assume that it followed as a natural development of the N.Z. Volunteer Service Medal on the formation of the Territorial Force on 17th March 1911, from which date the old Volunteer Force ceased to exist.

It was awarded for 12 years' service in the Territorial Force and active service between 5th August 1914 and 28th January 1919 counted twofold. The award of the medal was extended to the N.Z. Staff Corps and N.Z. Permanent Staff who had previously served in the Volunteers or Territorials provided that 75 per cent of the required service had been performed prior to joining the Permanent Force, under the authority of General Order No. 70/1917. When in 1920 the award of the N.Z. Long and Efficient Service Medal was extended to all serving in any of the Military Forces of New Zealand, the award of the Territorial Service Medal to the Permanent Forces was revoked.

The register of the Volunteer Service Medal was continued in use for this medal and the former medal was issued as late as January 1912 and probably until as late as May of that year. There is a break of two months prior to July 1912 on which date a large number of issues were made and these have been taken as the first issues of the Territorial Service Medal although the earliest verified to date was issued on 13th March 1913. Like the Volunteer Service Medal, the holder of this medal was permitted to retain it upon the award of the N.Z. Long and Efficient Service Medal but it could not be worn simultaneously with that medal.

The obverse bears the effigy of King George V in Field Marshal's uniform with the wording in place of the usual legend reading "NEW ZEALAND TERRITORIAL" around the upper circumference and "12 YEARS SERVICE" around the lower circumference. The reverse bears the kiwi and wreath as depicted on the N.Z. Volunteer Service Medal. There have been two sets of dies with very slight differences in the obverses and different engravers' marks on the reverse. The first type bears the initials "G.T.W." (G. T. White) between the end of the ribbon bow and the second has the words "WRIGHT ENGd" in minute lettering below the bow and hard against the rim of the medal, and would be the same Chas. Wright of Edgware, London, who engraved the present set of dies for the N.Z.

Long and Efficient Service Medal. The medal is suspended from its ribbon by means of an ornamental scroll suspender made to take a ribbon  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch wide and originally the fawn drab khaki ribbon of the Volunteer Service Medal was issued with this medal.

When in October 1917 the new ribbon for the N.Z. Long and Efficient Service Medal arrived in New Zealand, Major Robert S. Matthews, N.Z.S.C., A.Q.M.G. H.Q. Christchurch Military District and a collector of medal ribbons suggested that perhaps it was time to change the ribbon of this medal also and forwarded sketches and later sample ribbons made up from the basic fawn ribbon with narrow strips of ribbon of different colours superimposed in varying positions. On 12th December 1917 the Minister of Defence approved of the addition of red stripes to the khaki ribbon. The speed with which the change was approved indicates the general dislike by all concerned of the old ribbon, but the new ribbon did not reach New Zealand until January 1919. It was  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide and is of a darker shade of khaki with  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch crimson stripes at either edge, not red as approved by the Minister. The new shade of khaki stands up to exposure far better than its predecessor, but the ribbon is too wide for the width of the suspender and is inclined to wrinkle along the lower edge where it passes around the pin between the suspender clasp.

To date 2,324 medals have been awarded, with the odd application still coming to hand from time to time even though the medal was rendered obsolete on standardisation on 23rd September 1931.

## 12. THE NEW ZEALAND LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL (MILITARY)

This medal, instituted by a Royal Warrant dated 23rd September 1930 but not applicable in New Zealand until a year later, replaced the Permanent Forces of the Empire Beyond the Seas Long Service and Good Conduct Medal as an award for 18 years' service in the ranks of the N.Z. Regular Force.

Bars are awarded on completion of a further period of 18 years' service but personnel who had been awarded the earlier types of medal are eligible for the award of this medal and can wear both medals simultaneously. As yet no bars have been awarded in the New Zealand Army nor has anyone been awarded this medal who had previously been awarded the earlier type of long service medal.

A recent amendment to the regulations for the award

of the medal in the United Kingdom provides for soldiers, commissioned after having served in the ranks for 12 years, to receive the medal on the completion of the full qualifying period of 18 years. Action is being taken at the moment to have a similar provision written into the regulations for the award of the medal in the New Zealand Regular Force.

The medal, which is of silver, 1.45 inches in diameter, bears on the obverse the effigy or head of the reigning Sovereign and on the reverse the words "FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT" in large cleanly-cut lettering. Attaching the medal to its  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch crimson ribbon with  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch white edge stripes is a ornamental clasp connected to a subsidiary title bar bearing the words "NEW ZEALAND" in raised letters.

To date 171 awards of this medal have been made. There are two different legends on the medals that bear the head of King George VI and the head of Queen Elizabeth II appearing on the current issue is by Mrs. Mary Gillick.

(to be continued)

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#### MEMBERS' WANTS

D. Rubb (Auckland Branch) will pay or exchange for United States coins (except silver dollars and gold coins), especially nickels and quarters of the period 1917 to 1930. Mr. Rubb can be contacted at 223 Manukau Rd., Auckland.

J. Cresswell (Auckland), requires decorations and medals, principally British, and especially Queen's South Africa Medals.

J. Baxter, Auckland, is in need of a Queen Anne Maundy set.

#### NEW EDITOR

Mr. D. Rubb, Auckland, who edited the last number of our *Journal*, found that he could not spare the time to continue as Editor, and he suggested that Mr. John Cresswell be appointed in his stead. The Council agreed to this, and at the Annual Meeting Mr. Cresswell was confirmed in this office. Please note new address of Hon. Editor:

John Cresswell,  
196 Panama Road,  
Mt. Wellington,  
Auckland, S.E.7.

#### MORE N.Z. DIE VARIETIES

Die varieties of N.Z. coins in addition to those noted by Mr. B. S. Berry in *Journal* No. 25 are as follows:

Threepence: Issues from 1955 have a greatly widened beading on the reverse.

The obverse die for all 1956 coins has been deepened, especially in the details of the Queen's hair, but apparently there are a few 1956 threepences with the old obverse die in circulation.

## 18th CENTURY MASONIC TOKENS

RICHARD G. BELL (Christchurch)

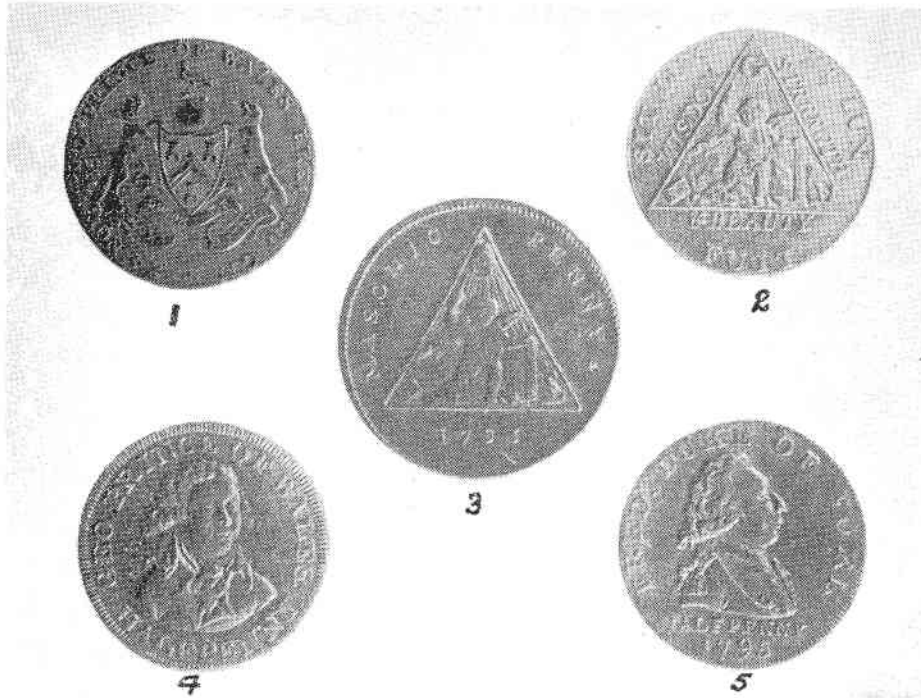
Perhaps before considering the main topic, "Masonic Tokens", it might be advisable to give a brief preamble regarding the 18th century tradesmen's tokens in general:—

Possibly no other period in the numismatic history of Great Britain offers such scope for collectors of tokens as that of the latter portion of the eighteenth century. The regal coinage of George III, particularly copper, was, to say the least, in very poor shape. For upwards of twenty years no copper coins had been minted, so one can readily imagine how scarce coppers were. Tradesmen had great difficulty in providing change, and such change as was available had become worn almost beyond recognition. To overcome such an unsatisfactory state of affairs many firms commenced manufacturing large quantities of coins or, as we term them, tokens. They were sold to business houses below face value, and were in turn given as change to customers. Soon tokens became current everywhere.

Although copper tokens were not legal tender, the Government has hardly in a position to protest. In fact tokens largely displaced the regal coins, until the Government was compelled to put its house in order and mint coins of its own; some twenty years later a proclamation was issued forbidding the use of tokens as currency.

The magnitude of the token issue can hardly be imagined. There were many varieties, and the number minted must have run into millions. In addition to the usual obverse and reverse designs, most of the tokens had edge readings, of which Atkins records 322 varieties.

So much for tokens in general; now to Masonic tokens in particular. The originator was James Sketchley, a well-known Birmingham printer and publisher, who made them to commemorate the election in 1790 of George, Prince of Wales, as Grand Master. They were intended by Mr. Sketchley as Masonic curios, or pocket pieces, for the use of his brother Masons. According to an article published about that time, these copper pieces were superior in style and workmanship to any of the Provincial coins in circulation, and either from the novelty of the idea, or the excellence of the workmanship, they were readily accepted as ordinary currency. Little did James Sketchley realise when he first



1 and 2: Sketchley's Halfpenny, obverse and reverse. 3: Masonic Penny. 4: Prince of Wales Halfpenny. 5: Duke of York Halfpenny.

produced his token that thousands of them would soon be in general circulation.

Messrs. W. Lutwyche, a firm of token manufacturers, perhaps with an eye to business, soon took over from Mr. Sketchley the manufacture of Masonic tokens. Indeed it is considered that Mr. Sketchley produced only one variety, possibly two. It seems probable that Lutwyche manufactured most of the thirty or so different varieties. That large quantities were in circulation is undoubted. A. W. Waters mentions two firms which ordered 5 cwt. each. (*Notes on 18th Century tokens*). These two orders alone would total about 52,000 tokens. The worn condition of many of them is adequate proof that they were in general circulation.

Only one variety of penny is known, all the rest being halfpennies. Pennies are scarce, some halfpennies are, others common.

Nos. 1 & 2. OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF SKETCHLEY'S HALFPENNY  
(*illustrated*).

- O. The Masons' Arms, comprising a shield, a chevron with extended compasses superimposed. Three castles. *Crest*: A dove over a globe. *Supporters*: Two beavers with ribs. *Motto*: On a scroll: "Amor, Honor et Justitia." (*Love, Honour and Justice*). *Legend*: 24 NOV. 1790. PRINCE OF WALES ELECTED G.M.
- R. Within an equilateral triangle a winged cherub kneeling on right knee, beckoning with right hand. In the apex an irradiated letter G with the All-Seeing Eye above. In the background clouds. On the base of triangle a closed volume, a mallet, a trowel, a square and compasses. *Legend*: Around triangle "WISDOM, STRENGTH, & BEAUTY." Around whole "SIT LUX ET LUX FUIT" (*Let there be light and there was light*). *Edge Reading*: "Masonic Token Brother Sketchley Birmingham Facit".

No. 3. MASONIC PENNY.

- O. Same as reverse No. 2, except that Wisdom, Strength and Beauty is omitted, and the legend reads: "MASONIC PENNY 1795".
- R. Same as obverse No. 1 but legend reads: PRO BONO PUBLICO (*for the public good*). *Edge Reading*: "Manufactured by W. Lutwyche, Birmingham.

No. 4. HALFPENNY.

- O. Same as No. 1.
- R. Bust quarter to right. *Legend*: "Geo. Prince of Wales Halfpenny". *Edge Reading*: "Payable in Lancaster, London, or Bristol". *Note*: Another variety has reverse, bust to right.

No. 5. HALFPENNY.

- O. Same as No. 1.
- R. Bust to right. *Legend*: "Fredk. Duke of York Halfpenny 1795". *Edge Reading*: "Payable in London or Dublin."



With one or two exceptions, most of the remaining variants are combinations of those illustrated, together with thirteen different edge readings, and there is a very rare one with a plain edge. Edge readings other than those mentioned previously are:

“Halfpenny Payable at the Black Horse Tower Hill”. “Payable at London”. “Masonic Token J. Sketchley Fecit 1794”. “Masonic Halfpenny Token MDCCXCIV”. “Masonic Token J. Sketchley R.A. & P.G.S. Birmingham Fecit”. “Halfpenny Payable at Dublin, Cork or Derry”. “Payable at Richard Longs Library”. “Payable at W. Parkers Old Birmingham Warehouse”. “Payable at John Crows’ Coppersmith”.

The last one being extremely rare. Only one specimen is known to exist, and is in the British Museum.

Mention must be made of a Masonic token issued at East Grinstead in Sussex, this being one of the very few issued outside Middlesex. On examination it appears to be made from superior dies to the rest, and better produced. I doubt if this is a Lutwyche token.

- O. Monogram I.H.B. in script. A pair of scales above. Below, 1795.  
*Legend*: “East Grinstead Halfpenny.”
- R. Masons Arms similar to No. 1 but with square and compasses under motto. *Edge Reading*: “Payable at I. & H. Boorman”.

All of the varieties, except for one or two unpublished ones, are listed in Atkins’ “Tokens of the Eighteenth Century”, or in Dalton and Hamer’s “Provincial Token Coinage of the 18th Century”.

Most of the tokens are of the triangle type (see *ilust.* No. 2). It would appear that five different dies were used for this variety, three obverse and two reverse. Unlike many tokens the different dies are quite easily distinguished.

- O. No. 1. (The original Sketchley token). The sun’s rays are composed of lines only and descend below the left arm of the cherub.
- No. 2. Similar to No. 1 except that the sun’s rays are of lines alternating with dots.
- No. 3. The Sun’s rays are composed of dots only and do not descend below the left arm of the cherub.
- R. No. 1. The supporters have ribs.
- No. 2. The supporters have no ribs.

## AN EARLIER COINAGE CRISIS

*(This extract from a paper by Mr. E. Morris of Auckland, describes the woeful state of affairs in England a century before the period of Mr. Bell's subject and the somewhat harsher methods employed in righting matters.)*

Probably most collectors of the English series are aware of the great re-coinage which took place during the reign of William III. Up to 1695, the old hammered money was still accepted as legal tender, but by that time most of the silver pieces were so badly worn and clipped as to be seriously underweight, and many of them were counterfeit. So the Government boldly resolved to withdraw the hammered silver from circulation and to replace it with good, full-weight "milled" money. The hammered gold coinage continued to circulate as legal tender until 1732, but the old-fashioned silver was called in, being redeemed at face-value irrespective of its weight. This step resulted in a loss to the Treasury of £1,200,000. In order to make good this deficit, the Government resorted to the famous "Window Tax". This imposition levied in 1697 and made applicable to all types of dwellings, from the mansions of the rich to the homes of the commonalty, was graduated according to the number of windows in a house in excess of six. In order to avoid or mitigate this burden, many householders bricked up some of their windows and, to this day, the results of their efforts in tax evasion may be seen in many old English homes.

Of the hammered silver coins which were called in, a relatively small percentage were found to be full-weight and in all respects up to standard. These were returned to circulation for a time, after first being officially pierced through the centre in such a manner that their weight was in no way affected. Should you therefore have rejected as unsuitable any full-weight hammered silver piece because of such a puncture you would be well advised to retrieve it if you can and restore it to your collection.

## DECIMAL COINAGE—AUSTRALIAN MOVES

Recent bulletins of the Australian Numismatic Society have quoted the following press reports relating to the possible adoption of Decimal Coinage by the Commonwealth.

"The Associated Chambers of Manufacturers has decided to support moves for a decimal currency system in Australia. The Director of the Chambers (Mr. R. W. C. Anderson) announced this today." *Telegraph*, Jan. 8, 1958.

"Speakers at the Australian Teachers' Federation conference today condemned Australia's currency system. They supported a motion to introduce a system of decimal coinage. The conference recommended that the present 10s. be made a dollar; the shilling to be one tenth of a dollar and the penny one tenth of a shilling. A South Australian delegate, Mr. R. Judd, said "The decimal system is the best because it is so simple. Although the initial changeover would be costly, it would be for the national good. School-children would find the new system easier." *Telegraph*, Jan. 15, 1958.

## A NUMISMATIC MOSAIC

E. J. ARLOW (Wellington)

In compiling this paper I was tempted to utilise my world collection of coins in an actual material mosaic, but as this would only have technical attractions I decided to narrow my remarks down to one section of the world. I was influenced in this decision by the fact that, of all countries, the one I have chosen is the only one whose coins exhibit a really beautiful filigree mosaic, added to which it is the originator of the arabesque type of decoration. Moreover it is a country whose national emblem — a green pentagram on a red background — harmonises into the picture.

This country is Morocco, 172,000 square miles, with a population of ten million, Berbers, Arabs, and others.

As a preface, I now draw attention to the following coins:

1. Silver Ryal of 1913.
2. Silver 20 franc piece of 1934.
3. 1952 set — 50, 20 and 10 francs.
4. 1951 set — 5, 2 and 1 francs.
5. 1 franc piece of 1945.
6. Set of three very crude old bronze pieces of 1868.

Of these the most perfect specimen of arabesque is No. 2, the 20 franc piece of 1934 (*Plate 1*). The word "Cherifien" on this coin, and on some of the others, denotes the present ruling dynasty, the Shereef Dynasty dating from 1516. The above coins display the five-pointed pentagram or star only in eight of them, and on the three old coins along with No. 1 (Ryal) we have the six-pointed design only. This represents the ancient symbol called "Solomon's Seal" and is also the "Star (or Shield) of David". We are thus given a clue as to the founding of Morocco, and this is confirmed by the fact that the Berbers are the direct descendants of one of the Hamitic Tribes — Ham being the second son of Noah. Despite this they have not adopted Judaism even in their early days. As their name implies, they were the original Barbarians from the Barbary coast. It was not until after their long drawn out conflicts with the Arabs, up to the 8th century, that they adopted Mohammedanism as their national religion.

It has to be emphasized that to the Berbers any five-pointed emblem (even to the five fingers of the hand) is

considered as one of their safeguards against misfortune. Hence I have kept to this theme right through and worked it into the pattern.

To make the perfect mosaic we have first to depict the physical one, and then superimpose on that the colourful human mosaic. Thus these two mosaics have to be blended into one another, and then we finish by covering the whole picture with the necessary patina. I hope that my picture will prove as interesting to you as it has been to me.

The basic mosaic must of course be the physical one. We enter Morocco through the Pillars of Hercules — away in the distance we have as a snowcapped background the 1500 mile range of the Atlas Mountains rising up to 14,000 feet, and then, nearer at hand on the left, the 300 mile barrier of the Riff Mountains. On the northern and western sides we have the blue-green of the ocean shading off on the horizon to a silver-blue, and where the seas meet the land we have a 900 mile ribbon of white foam breaking on its lining of golden sands. Threading down in a myriad silver threads, streams flow from the mountains making a pattern over the red earth.

This red earth is Morocco's peculiarity, and if you care you can associate this with the red base of the national flag. Then we have the acres of golden corn along with the green and gold citrus groves — the dark green of the numerous date plantations, the light green of the millions of olive trees, the multi coloured silver cedars, cypresses and fig trees, its eucalyptus trees with their green and red foliage — all interspersed with emerald mint fields studded with mottled grey boulders and uprisings of pink granite. Overall, we have the wine-coloured streaks of bougainvillea and the soft blue of the jasmin, and in a patchwork throughout the country there is the universal whiteness of the buildings and dwellings, joined by a network of roads.

What a picture Atlas must have beheld whilst supporting the Pillars of Heaven on his shoulders?

Let me finish off this physical mosaic by overlaying on the red earth the national five pointed star and localising at its five termini — at the top, Tangier, the international centre, at the next point on the right, we locate Rabat, the governing capital; still lower, we have Casablanca, the economic capital; from there we proceed inland to the fourth star point, Marrakesh, the tourist centre, leaving the fifth point further north to represent Fez, the religious and intellectual capital.

Each of these five points display an anthology of modern and ancient buildings with their accompanying minaret-topped mosques and temples, and beautiful wide boulevards, all merging in and encircled by the medinas — the native shopping quarters, and the mellahs, the Jewish quarters — all with their threadlike narrow alley-ways. But in every city we have the morbid grey fringe of the festering bidon-villes or tin-can towns, ancient, mediaeval, and modern all mingled together.

Referring briefly to the highlighted five cities :

*Tangier* — the city of no Income Tax with its accompanying flood of European tax dodgers. Tangier has been under the international control of eight nations since 1928, but the French have dominated the influences of all others. It once belonged to England as Catherine's dowry to Charles II.

*Rabat* — The home of the Sultan and the seat of French Protectorate authority. With its gardens and parks it is the most beautiful city in North Africa, thanks to the first French Governor, Marshal Lyautey. Originally, it was a pirates' lair.

*Casablanca* — a seaport of skyscrapers and shanty-towns. Not much feeling of Morocco here at all — too Europeanised and devoted to money making. It is an utterly vulgar city, but it is the largest in North Africa with its population of 650,000 against 25,000 only fifty years ago.

*Marrakesh* — a really immoral city — noted also for possessing one of the biggest and most luxurious hotels in the world. It is the greatest tourist centre in Morocco. One of its main squares seems like a popular theatre, with its story-tellers, its clowns, its acrobats, its snake charmers, its scribes and musicians, night and day without ceasing.

*Fez* — a city of a thousand palaces and 120 mosques, a triple city each encircling the other, sinister and fascinating. Within its inner walls, the ancient city conceals a sanctity no Christian or Jew may distantly approach. No wheeled traffic may enter except that of the Sultan. Fez is mediaeval — spiritually and physically it is the most complicated of Morocco cities. It is a white city which is yet dark, and a dark city which is light with religious freedom and ancient wisdom. Within its walls, this city of 200,000 has not a single European building.

In all these cities, and right throughout Morocco, the predominant architectural feature in all the native buildings is the mosaic work, justifying the appellation to this address. The visitor is entranced with the buildings embodying all the Moroccan beauty of decorative work.

Now we have to vitalise this primary physical mosaic with the human Mosaic. First we have the Berbers. Next the Arabs. Then the intermingling of Berber and Arab gave rise to the Moors. It was the intermingling of these

two races that dominated Spain for 1500 years, and they were only expelled 300 years ago.

Berbers were placed on guard over Hadrian's Wall north of England in 122 A.D. They were a dominant race and displayed their mettle all through the Roman, Greek and Turkish Mediterranean conflagrations, and latterly (as Moors) in World Wars I and II.

This will show you the basic stuff for our human mosaic. We now colour our mixture with the myriad hues of every other nation — French, Spanish, Italian, German, Portuguese, British, the Indians, the Jews, the black races, the brown, the yellow and the white, each with their own distinctive style of dress, from the sombre to the rainbow. Every religion and every flag, with the distinctive absence of the hammer and sickle. Our picture would be false if we left out the saddest feature — the contrast between the well-dressed and obviously well-fed and handsomely-housed foreign element compared with the general poverty-stricken and diseased condition of the Moroccans themselves with the pitiable child-beggar element to highlight the contrast.

Thus we vitalise the physical mosaic with its human counterpart.

Now we finish the picture by covering the result with a patina — with a modern political patina which tends to dull the splendour of the Moroccan Empire.

Because of the internecine conflicts between the tribes, the Moroccan Empire gradually grew weaker and weaker, thus making them an easier prey for the neighbouring European countries. Through the juggling of these nations Italy renounced her claims if given Tripolitania. England bartered her claims for freedom of action in Egypt. Spain received her zone of 18,000 square miles. Germany was fobbed off with territory on the Southern West Coast of Africa. France got the lion's share of 154,000 square miles. Both France and Spain were granted their areas under the pseudonym of a Protectorate finalised by the Treaty of Fez in 1912, although it was a violation of the Treaty of Algericas which acknowledged the country's political and economic freedom and the Sovereignty of the Sultan.

The first French Governor, Marshal Lyautey, declared in 1916 that when he took over in 1912 he found an historic and independent Empire with a great and beautiful civilisation. In the 12th century Morocco was one of the most civilised countries in the world. The patina I have referred to has only developed since 1912, and can again be localised

to the five points of the Moroccan emblem — Health, Education, Labour, Housing, and Freedom. Preference to Europeans has all along been the dominant feature. Let us view the facts —

Health — the death rate speaks for itself —

	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Infants</i>
Europeans	8.52 per 1000	84.1 per 1000
Moroccans	15.08 per 1000	283.6 per 1000
Hospital beds available	1 for each 185 Europeans 1 for each 2105 Moroccans	

In the bidonvilles there is no sanitation or water supply.

Education — Primary and secondary schools have been catering for only 1½% of the native population. There have been only four secondary schools for nine million Moroccans.

Labour — No Unions are allowed, and Moroccan workers are only just tolerated in French and Spanish unions. Male workers may earn equal to 2/- per day and women never earn more than 1/- per day (equal to 50 francs).

Housing — In 1951 the French budgeted for a new medina at Fez. 70 million francs for the French section, and only 9 million for the Moroccan.

Freedom —

1. There is no penal code for Moroccans.
2. There is no freedom to work as one wills.
3. No freedom of assembly in public demonstrations.
4. No freedom of the Press.
5. No freedom to form associations.
6. No right to own property.
7. No freedom of movement.
8. No respect for individual or human dignity.

Happily the position has recently been rectified by France granting to Morocco her full rights as a nation, with one or two protective provisos. There is no doubt that under France, Morocco has benefitted materially, if not politically. With some exceptions she has done a wonderful job — it now only remains for Spain to pass back to the Moroccan Kingdom the area it holds, and this will result in a splendid Empire being reborn under the mantle of allegiance to the Sultan, Sidi Mahommed V, who is a strong believer in democracy, and who is a man of outstanding knowledge and capability. Morocco has a wonderful reservoir of learned and wise men to assist him. Perhaps the Moroccan mosaic will in due time discard its political patina — history will tell the story.



PLATE 1.

The beautiful silver 20-franc of 1934, one of the finest coins of Morocco.



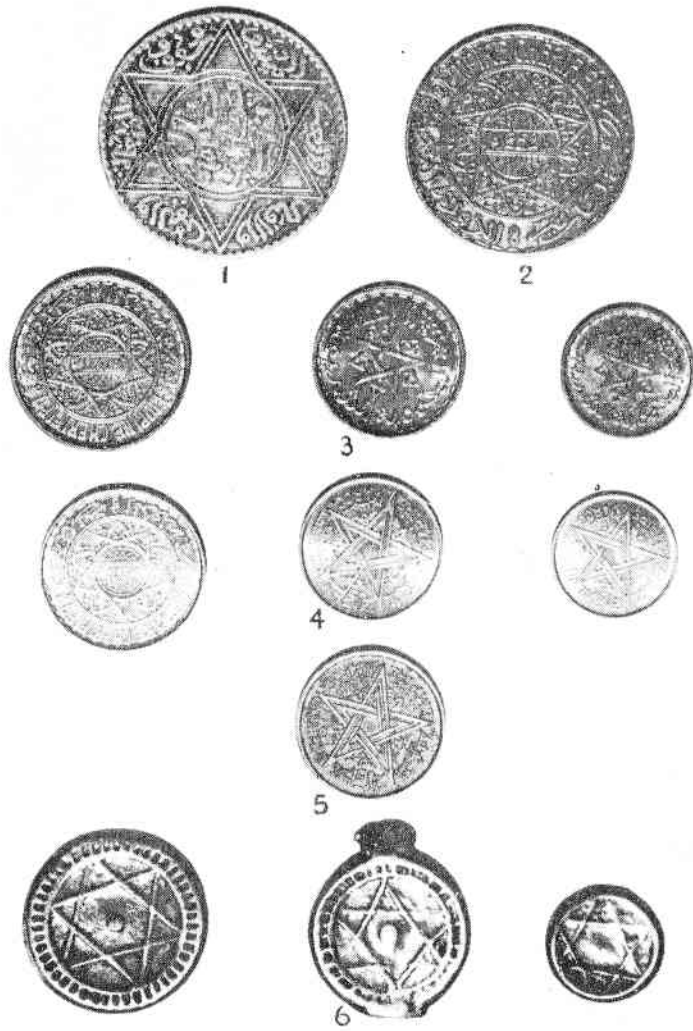


PLATE 2.

The Moroccan coins described on page 184.

## IMPORT CONTROLS AND THE SOCIETY

Following representations to the Parent Body in Wellington by the Auckland Branch of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand, the secretary applied to the Minister of Customs for some let up on the total ban on coin imports, especially by dealers. It was pointed out that the importation of stamps was limited but not banned, a state of affairs considered unfair to numismatics.

The following reply was received from the Minister of Customs, Mr Board:—

Office of the Minister of Customs,  
Wellington, N.Z.  
31 March, 1958.

Mr P. D. Tether,  
Hon. Secretary,  
Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand, Incorporated,  
P.O. Box 23,  
WELLINGTON.

Dear Mr Tether,

I am replying to your letter of 10 March regarding the importation of coins and medals.

I have considered the representations which you have made on this subject, but I am sorry that in view of the very grave state of our overseas funds I could not agree to the issue of import licences for this class of goods.

Individual members of your Society may, however, be able to take advantage of the exemption from licensing which makes provision for the importation by post of goods not exceeding £10 in value which are not for purposes of sale or business. The provisions of the exemption are set out in the attached pamphlet.

Yours faithfully,

RAY BOORD,  
Minister of Customs.

(Extract from N.Z. Gazette No. 1, 9th January, 1941)  
Page 20.

Modifying Exemptions under the Import Control Regulations, 1938.

Office of the Minister of Customs,  
Wellington, 8th January, 1941.

PURSUANT to clause 15 of the Import Control Regulations 1938, the Minister of Customs doth hereby withdraw the exemption contained in the notice under the said clause 15 dated the 7th day of December, 1938, and published in the Gazette on the 8th day of December, 1938, so far only as it relates to goods described as follows, namely — “Goods not exceeding £10 in value (New Zealand currency) in respect of any one importation imported per post by persons for their own use and not for the purposes of sale or business”) and in lieu thereof doth hereby exempt from the requirement of a licence under the said regulations the following goods, namely:—

Goods which —

- (1) Do not exceed in value in respect of any one importation the sum of ten pounds (New Zealand currency); and
- (2) Are imported in a postal packet; and
- (3) Are imported by a person for his own domestic use and not for the purposes of sale or business, and not for use in the trade, calling, or profession of the importer; and
- (4) Are not imported in connection with a contract of sale and purchase wherever effected which has been negotiated or solicited by any person in New Zealand on behalf of the vendor; and
- (5) Are not imported by the same inward mail as any other goods despatched from the same country of origin by the same exporter.

Provided that goods imported by the same inward mail as any other goods despatched from the same country of origin by the same exporter shall be allowed the benefit of this exemption if the importer satisfies the Collector of Customs by such evidence as the Collector deems sufficient that the goods comply with all other conditions of this exemption.

W. NASH, Minister of Customs.

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#### ANNUAL MEETING

The 27th Annual Meeting of the Society was held in the Alexander Turnbull Library on the 30th June, 1958. The following officers were elected for the year 1958-59.

President: Capt. G. T. Staggs.

Vice-Presidents: Messrs. A. Smith, H. G. Hughan, L. J. Dale, (Canterbury), A. Robinson (Auckland).

Hon. Secretary: Mr. P. D. Tether.

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. E. J. Arlow.

Hon. Auditor: Mr. W. Chetwynd.

General Council: Mrs. Ranger, Messrs. G. C. Sherwood, E. Horwood, M. H. Hornblow, W. D. Ferguson, F. Straw (Canterbury), H. G. Hughan (Auckland).

Keeper of the Roll: Mr H. G. Hughan.

#### ANNUAL REPORT

The Council of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand has the honour to present its 27th Annual Report and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st May, 1958.

The year has been one which, though not spectacular, has been quite satisfactory in that some good solid work has been accomplished. As from January 1958 the Society's meetings have again been held in the reconditioned Alexander Turnbull Library, and these meetings, as well as those of the branches have been well attended. Papers read during the year have continued to be varied and informative and short papers of five and ten minutes have afforded an opportunity for a number of members to gain experience in the preparation and delivery of the fruits of their research.

Your Council met on three occasions and following deliberations, Rule 9 of the Constitution was amended to remove the weakness in

the procedure for the election of Fellows that was disclosed the previous year. In addition, having regard to the fact that the design of our badge on a standard coin type, and that gold has always enjoyed pride of place among the metals utilised for coin-making, the Council considered it was appropriate that those of whom the Society was justly proud and desired to honour, should be given gold badges. These gold badges were introduced during the year as an emblem of distinction for those created Fellows of the Society. We were fortunate in being able to deliver one of these gold badges to our Honorary Life Patron, Viscount Bledisloe, on the occasion of his 90th birthday.

As the year under review was the centenary of the first issue of traders' currency tokens in New Zealand, suitable public displays of this important facet of our early history were arranged in various centres and by the Bank of New Zealand in Wellington. The Auckland members were particularly active in arranging additional displays in their city and they are to be congratulated on their energetic approach to this excellent medium for increasing public interest in numismatics.

Once again the publication of the journal has produced difficulties, both on the editorial side as well as in the printing. The cost of printing continued to rise steeply during the year. Everything possible has been done to speed up production, commensurate with the overriding requirement to balance results obtained with the financial outlay involved. Avery Press Ltd. recently submitted a very favourable report on its backlog of printing with an assurance of an early delivery date. The publication of a double-sized journal is now under way. With editorial difficulties resolved we look forward hopefully to a period during which journals should be appearing regularly and more frequently than has been possible over the past two and a half years.

The Decimal Coinage Committee set up by the Minister of Finance, on which the Society is represented, met frequently to examine the introduction of decimal coinage into New Zealand. An extensive study has already been made of the various factors affecting the introduction of decimal coinage. Research has been carried out in an endeavour to ascertain a reasonably accurate summary of the costs involved, but the committee has not yet reached the position where it can submit its report. There is no doubt that decimal coinage has gained considerable favour with the business community, but the present state of the country's overseas funds may well militate against its early introduction.

From the 1st January 1958 the importing of coins and medals by numismatic firms for resale has been prohibited. Provided they can arrange the necessary finance, individuals are still permitted to make limited purchases abroad for their own collections, but the activities of members have been seriously restricted and the situation can only be expected to deteriorate further until such time as the ban on commercial importations is lifted.

Membership of the Society increased by 19 during the year, there being only two resignations as against 21 new members elected. In order to foster junior members the Auckland Branch, through the generosity of one of its members, is awarding a prize for the best paper submitted by one of its junior members. Similar prizes have been donated in the Wellington and Canterbury districts and it is hoped that all prize-winning papers will be published in the journal.

The finances of the Society continue to be on a sound footing due to strict control of all expenditure and the subsidy received from the

Government, to whom our thanks are due for the tangible form in which it acknowledges our efforts.

The Council also desires to express its thanks to all those office bearers throughout the country who have so ably borne the administrative burden of controlling the affairs of the Society and its branches; to Dr. Falla and Mr. C. R. H. Taylor for accommodation made available for meetings, and to the ladies who have provided refreshments and served the suppers.

For and on behalf of the Council of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand.

G. T. STAGG,  
President.

Wellington,  
June, 1958.

### WELLINGTON

Two hundred and sixth meeting, held on January 27, 1958. Captain Stagg presided. Attendance 18. Mr. Hughan commented on his arrangements with the Reserve Bank for a supply of new issues of New Zealand coins and requested that members refrain from making direct application to the Bank. Mr. Freeman read an article from the BBC Listener by Dr. C. H. V. Sutherland entitled "Collecting Coins and Medals." Captain Stagg exhibited the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers Decoration of Captain Gilbert Mair, N.Z.C.

Two hundred and seventh meeting, held on February 24, 1958. Captain Stagg presided. Attendance 9. Captain Stagg reported on the Council Meeting held earlier in the evening covering (a) the appointment of Mr. J. C. M. Cresswell as Hon. Assist. Editor for the remainder of the current year subject to his acceptance. (b) certificates for Fellows of the Society. Mr. Hughan reported on the communication he had received from the Auckland Branch in respect to the classification of the importing of coins under the "totally prohibited" schedule. Members expressed their concern and it was left to the President and the Secretary to send a letter to the Minister of Customs requesting that the position be reviewed. Mr. Freeman read further pages of Mr. C. J. Weaver's paper on "Beautiful Modern Coins."

Two hundred and eighth meeting, held on March 31, 1958. Captain Stagg presided. Attendance 18. Mr. Freeman read the final part of Mr. C. J. Weaver's paper and exhibits were shown by members.

Two hundred and ninth meeting, held on April 28, 1958. Captain Stagg presided. Attendance 13, including one guest. Mr. Arlow advised that envelopes suitable for coins were available from Glaxo Laboratories Ltd. He also exhibited a German 50,000,000 piece of 1923. Mr. Sherwood gave a talk based on his trip overseas.

Two hundred and tenth meeting, held on May 26, 1958. Captain Stagg presided. Attendance 21, including 3 guests. Captain Stagg reported on the arrangements made with Avery Press Ltd. and his action in authorising a double issue of the Journal was ratified. Mr. Hughan reported on his visit to the Auckland Branch and conveyed their greetings to members. He also brought to the notice of members matters on which he had received complaints. Mr. Arlow presented the paper "A Numismatic Mosaic" based on the coins of Morocco.

## AUCKLAND BRANCH ANNUAL REPORT

The past year has been most gratifying to the members of your committee because of the interest shown and the increasing attendance. All of our meetings have been well attended, the average for the year being 21, the best average for the past ten years. The number of members present at the last four meetings was as follows: February 1958, 23; March, 21; April, 25; May, 28. This is very pleasing and it is my sincere hope that we can not only keep this up but can increase it as the months go by.

Numerous visitors have been welcomed at our meetings and it is pleasing to note that eleven have joined the Branch. Our membership now stands at fifty, though not all are active members.

The financial position is not as pleasing as I could wish, though the Branch has managed to hold its head above water. I am sure that the incoming officers will welcome suggestions from members on ways and means of increasing Branch funds.

During the year three exhibitions of coins and one of medals have helped to bring our Society to the notice of the public. Our thanks go to those members who generously loaned specimens for these exhibitions, and to those who gave unsparingly of their time in arranging them.

A highlight of the year was the generous offer by one of our members of an annual prize of one guinea for the best essay on any branch of numismatics written by a junior member. The study and research required to write an essay of 1000 words could be the means of turning what might be a passing phase into a lifelong interest in our fascinating hobby.

The Junior Coin Chest is another excellent idea that should help to retain the interest of our junior members. Our meetings must be made interesting to juniors as well as seniors, for from our juniors of today will come our office bearers of tomorrow.

Members were pleased with the honour conferred on the Branch when Mr. Rubb was appointed Assistant Editor of the *Journal*. In the face of other commitments Mr. Rubb had to relinquish the post but it is good to know it has been taken over by another Auckland member, Mr. Cresswell.

Owing to examinations falling due this year our popular Secretary, Julian Brook, was obliged to resign. The vacant position was filled first by Mr. Cresswell, who resigned through pressure of Editorial work, and is held at present by Mr. Baxter. The Branch is indeed lucky to have men like these to call upon in an emergency. Mr. Baxter, in the short time he has held the position, has proved to be very able and enthusiastic. I hope he will continue to hold the post for some years to come.

In conclusion I wish to record my thanks to the other office bearers of the Branch. It has indeed been a pleasure to work with them. Thanks are also due to members for their various papers, specimens for exhibition, and for the many actions which have made the activities of the Branch pleasant and interesting.

To my successor, Mr. Atkinson, it is my sincere hope that he will find his term of office as enjoyable as I have found these past two years to be.

E. G. MORRIS,

*Chairman, Auckland Branch.*

*4th June, 1958.*

## AUCKLAND BRANCH

In the brief survey of the early activities of the Society and its branches, published in a recent issue of the *Journal*, reference to the work of Mr. Des Price as Hon. Secretary of the Auckland Branch during its formative years was inadvertently omitted. Mr Price, with the assistance of his wife, did excellent work for three or four years, helping to consolidate the Branch, and he also did much to interest school pupils in the interest pursuit of numismatics. He is now teaching at Mangakino High School.

## AUCKLAND

Ninety-third meeting held on March 5, 1958. E. Morris presided. Attendance 25, including four visitors. Congratulations were offered Mr. Sellars on his retirement from the Auckland Electric Power Board after 37½ years of service. Mr. A. Robinson generously offered an annual prize of one guinea for a Junior Numismatic Essay Competition. Mr. Roberts proposed that the occasion of the Branch's one hundredth meeting in October 1958 should be suitably celebrated. Mr. Forster presented a paper on the medallist Pistrucchi. An added feature was the exhibit of a copy of Allan Sutherland's *Numismatic History of New Zealand* which was on sale.

Ninety-fourth meeting held on April 2, 1958. E. Morris presided. Attendance 27, including two visitors. Mr. J. R. Baxter took over as Hon. Secretary from Mr. J. Cresswell who resigned to take the Acting Hon. Editorship of the *Journal*. Mr. Sutherland took the opportunity to request more New Zealand copy for the *Journal*. Mr. H. Robinson was offered the Branch's best wishes for his world tour. Mr. Cresswell read a paper on Major Heaphy, V.C., of the Auckland Militia and exhibited this soldier's Victoria Cross. Mr. A. Robinson exhibited a Middle Eastern gold piece for presentation to harem favourites.

Ninety-fifth meeting held on May 7, 1958. E. Morris presided. Attendance 26, including two visitors. The highlight of the evening was the presence of Mr. H. Hughan, the Branch's representative at Wellington. A junior coin chest was instituted and it was decided that owing to the great increase in the activities of the Branch, a Public Relations Officer was essential and provision was made for the post to be filled at the coming election of officers.

Ninety-sixth general and tenth annual meeting held on June 4, 1958. E. Morris presided. Attendance 25. The chairman read his report and a vote of thanks was moved. The following officers were elected: Chairman, D. O. Atkinson; Vice-Chairman, J. Roberts; Hon. Secretary, J. R. Baxter; Hon. Treasurer, B. Forster; Public Relations Officer, J. B. Duncan; Auditor, P. Southern; Committee, B. Williams, M. Lynch.

Ninety-seventh meeting held on July 2, 1958. D. O. Atkinson presided. Attendance 24. Most of the discussion centred around the hundredth meeting celebrations. A committee comprising Messrs. Rubb, Williams, Lynch, Cresswell and Southern was formed to make the arrangements. Mr. Southern read extracts from a paper by Mr. Sutherland entitled "Sidelights on the Life of Sir George Grey."

## CHRISTCHURCH

Fifty-sixth meeting held on February 17, 1958. W. Salter presided. Attendance 13, including two visitors. A talk was given by

Mr. Dale on the foreign coins used in Australia and New Zealand during the early trading period.

Fifty-seventh meeting held on April 28, 1958. W. Salter presided. Attendance 9. It was proposed to adopt the idea of the Auckland Branch (and already followed by the Wellington body) in awarding an annual literary prize.

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### COINS OR TOKENS?

*(Contributed)*

Plastic tokens made in Australia and having on one side "a substantial reproduction of the devices and lettering of a genuine coin of the appropriate denomination" were claimed to be counterfeit coins in a recent civil action for the payment of £1,864, the price of the "goods." On the other side of the tokens were stamped the denominations "Australia, 3d threepence" or "florin 2s Australia."

The defendants claimed that the contract was an illegal one, as the tokens were counterfeit coins within the meaning of the Commonwealth of Australia law.

Apparently the Australian law has moved away from the law of England which formed the basis of the laws of New Zealand relating of counterfeit coins. In New Zealand it is an offence to make a "colourable imitation" of a coin or bank note, and the "substantial reproduction of the devices and lettering of genuine coin" in Australia was surely a colourable imitation.

Nevertheless, Mr. Justice Dean relied on the dictionary definition that a coin was an object made of metal, and that the tokens could not therefore be counterfeit coins.

The reproduction of bank notes in illustrations is an infringement of New Zealand law, and the Reserve Bank of New Zealand keeps a watchful eye on advertisers who overstep the mark; even the reproduction coins in advertisements or elsewhere might be considered an infringement, if too realistic.

### ARTISTIC COINS FROM BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS

by A. VAN IMPELIN (Auckland)

Dutch coinage was first struck in 937 A.D. when the Bishop Balderik of Utrecht received the privilege of making coins from the Emperor Otto I of Germany. From that date all Dutch coins have been minted in Utrecht. Coins for Surinam, Curacao, Indonesia, Poland and the Lebanon have also been struck there. Besides coins, Utrecht manufactures ships' money, electricity and gas meter tokens, medals, decorations and insignia of orders of knighthood.

Before 1933, if old gold was taken to the Utrecht mint, it could be struck into ten-guilder pieces. This practice ended in 1934 when gold currency ceased to be minted.

The most interesting section of present-day Dutch coinage is the copper, which are composed of 95% copper, 4% tin and 1% zinc. Believe it or not — the tin is a product of tulip bulbs! Hence the national flower is not only an ornament but the producer of "tulip-tin," a very necessary ingredient in the Nation's economy. Most of the new currency issues are restruck from withdrawn coins. Small coins are circulated through the post offices and guilders through the Netherlands Bank.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

*(Correspondence to the editor is welcomed by the Journal. A prominent Auckland member has offered his services and will endeavour to answer questions and make comments. All letters should be brief and to the point and should be mailed to John C. M. Cresswell, Editor, New Zealand Numismatic Journal, 196 Panama Rd., Mt. Wellington, Auckland, S.E.7.)*

Sir,

Mr. Julian Brook's article in your last issue on coins of Edward VIII is extremely interesting, and he is to be thanked for the information contained therein. But I would like to point out that he makes no reference to the special issue of Kutch coins (5 kori, 2½ kori, 1 kori, and 3 dokda). This makes eleven coins, not seven.

— "Collector,"  
Wellington.

Sir,

Given below is a list of coins named after persons and animals. I would be grateful if any member could add to it.

Balboa (Panama), Bolivar (Venezuela), Boliviano (Bolivia)  
Cordoba (Nicaragua), Eagle (United States), Quetzal (Guatemala)  
Puffin (Lundy Is.), Sucre (Ecuador) and Condor (Chile and Ecuador).

— "Traveller."  
Wellington.

Sir,

I would like to make a suggestion to members that they should make it a duty to prepare papers for meetings and for inclusion in our Journal. There is great scope for interesting papers on equally interesting subjects. I have listed a selection below and would like to hear what others have to say:

1. Numismatic Zoo (the scope here is tremendous). 2. Numismatic Aviary (good scope here). 3. Numismatic Fishes (another interesting division). 4. Numismatic Architecture. 5. Numismatic Navy. 6. Numismatic Transport (land and air). 7. Numismatic Trees. 8. Numismatic Clerics. 9. Numismatic Presidents. 10. Numismatic Citizens (exclude Monarchs as too numerous but capable of subdivision). 11. Numismatic Coats of Arms. 12. Numismatic Athletes. 13. Numismatic Maps. 14. Numismatic Musical Instruments. 15. Numismatic Travelogues (an entrancing subject).

Perhaps also this suggestion may influence a new line of specialising for individual collectors. A scrutiny of Wayte Raymond's or Yeoman's books will provide all the guide required.

E. J. Arlow,  
Wellington.

G. E. HEARN

37 Turney Road

West Dulwich

London, S.E. 21, England

COINS

*of the world*

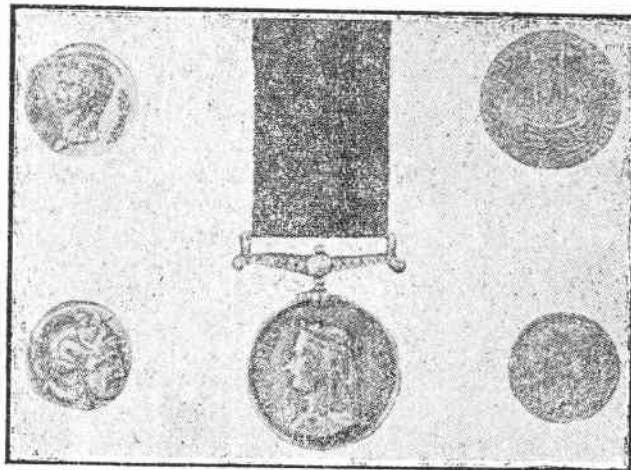
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