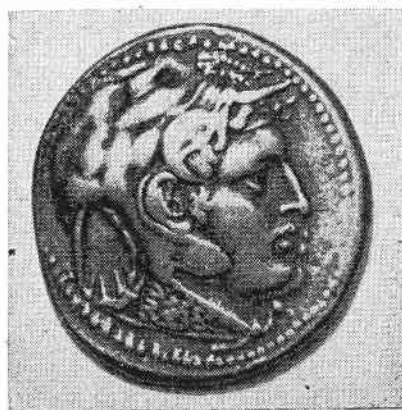


*Registered at G.P.O. for transmission by post as a magazine.*

Vol. 6



No. 1  
March 1950  
August 1950

# The New Zealand NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

Proceedings of  
THE ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND (INC.)

## CONTENTS

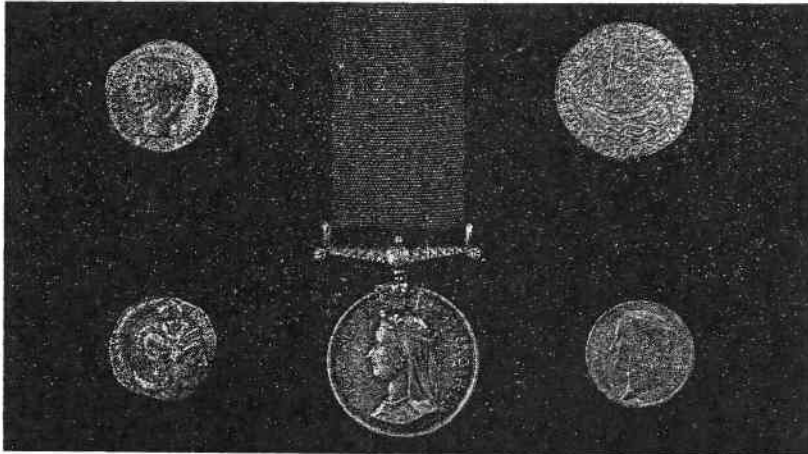
|   |    |
|---|----|
| ANNUAL REPORT—YEAR 1949-1950 .....                                  | 1  |
| THE FULLER LIFE .....   | 4  |
| ANNUAL ACCOUNTS .....   | 5  |
| CANTERBURY CENTENNIAL, 1850-1950 .....                              | 6  |
| Mr. HAROLD MATTINGLY .....  | 7  |
| EARLY COINS OF ENGLAND. By John Robertson .....                     | 7  |
| COINAGE OF THE ISLE OF MAN. By Miss E. R. Thomas .....              | 10 |
| DECIMILISATION WITHOUT A CHANGE OF COINAGE .....                    | 13 |
| OTAGO CURRENCY TOKENS. By H. G. Williams and A.<br>Sutherland ..... | 15 |
| NURSING MEDALS OF NEW ZEALAND. By Mr. E. Horwood .....              | 20 |
| TO THE EDITOR .....   | 25 |
| SCOTTISH £1 NOTES .....   | 25 |
| CREDIT CARDS OF NEW YORK ACADEMY OF CHESS<br>AND CHECKERS .....     | 26 |
| HEATH LITERARY AWARD .....  | 26 |
| MILLIONS OF SILVER DOLLARS .....                                    | 27 |
| CANTERBURY BRANCH HIGHLIGHTS .....                                  | 27 |
| OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY .....                                       | 29 |
| NOTES OF MEETINGS .....   | 29 |
| NEW MEMBERS .....   | 31 |

Issued gratis to Members.

Printed for the Society by Avery Press Limited, New Plymouth, N.Z.



**SPINK & SON, LTD.**



As the world's leading and oldest established Numismatists we offer our services to all collectors of

**COINS  
TOKENS  
DECORATIONS  
COMMEMORATIVE and  
WAR MEDALS**

and all items of Numismatic interest. We are also Booksellers and Publishers of Numismatic works, and we send out monthly to subscribers "The Numismatic Circular" (founded 1893), a magazine and catalogue for collectors. Annual subscription 5/-.

**SPINK & SON, LTD.**

5, 6 & 7 King Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

THE NUMISMATIC JOURNAL  
of the  
ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
OF NEW ZEALAND INCORPORATED

G.P.O. Box 23, Wellington.

---

VOL. 6

MARCH-AUGUST, 1950.

No. 1

---

ANNUAL REPORT—YEAR 1949-50.

The Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand has now concluded another successful year of worthwhile activities. In addition to the regular meetings held we had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Harold Mattingly again speak to us at a special meeting in March, when he gave an illustrated talk on the earliest Roman coinage, and stressed its historical significance. The visit to New Zealand of the greatest living authority on the Roman Imperial coinage has given a welcome impetus to all our activities, and members in various parts of New Zealand have had the pleasure of meeting this genial man whose great learning extends to many fields, other than numismatics. It is pleasing to know that Mr. Mattingly spoke well of his stay in New Zealand, and said that he returned to England with many regrets. We wish Mr. and Mrs. Mattingly a pleasant voyage home again and many years of good and useful work ahead of them. We held also a special meeting in February when an interesting paper, prepared by Mr. John Robertson, was read. The papers read at meetings have maintained the high standard which was set in past years, and those of Messrs. Weston and Horwood broke quite new ground. It is especially pleasing that Professor Murray was able to resume giving us the benefit of his erudition, and the paper he read at our March meeting will long be remembered by those lucky ones who heard it. We are grateful to all the writers, for the time and care taken. The attendances at meetings have remained fairly constant, and although some of the older members no longer, for various reasons, are able to come with regularity, we have fortunately been able to welcome new ones in their places. The practically full attendances at Council meetings show that our senior members are ever ready to meet calls made upon their time in the interests of the Society. We had great pleasure in having Mr. Andersen once again with us

at a meeting; and also in August Mr. Dale, after a visit to Australia. We missed Mr. Berry from two meetings, but were in part compensated therefor by his interesting illustrated address on his travels round the Pacific Islands. Mr. Quinnell is being greatly missed at our meetings, but we look forward to his and Mrs. Quinnell's safe return from England, perhaps with his extensive numismatic and historical knowledge reinforced.

It is a disappointment that no tangible progress could be made with the project of getting a medal struck in honour of Abel Tasman. I am still hopeful that the fine designs which Mr. Berry drew may yet be made use of; and at all events I hope the Society will not lose sight of the idea of trying to repeat the success of the Bledisloe and Centennial medals.

The resignation, in turn, of two lady Secretaries did not impede the work of the Society, and now we are fortunate in having the services of Miss Berry. I am sure most of our members have no idea of the great amount of work that has been done by our honorary officers. Messrs. Hornblow and Martin in particular have never spared themselves in giving their time and thought to our affairs; Mr. Hornblow continuously since the early days of the Society, and as Hon. Assistant Secretary has far more to do than is generally realised. The great increase in membership since Mr. Martin agreed to assume the duties of Hon. Treasurer four years ago has meant an enormous addition to his work. The efficient and thorough manner in which this has been carried out gives his successor a very high standard to maintain. Mr. Chetwynd, with his sound knowledge of all our affairs and good judgment, has been ever willing to help me with his advice which has been of great assistance during my year of office.

The Journal of the Society continues to receive general approval, and many favourable opinions of it are still being received from overseas. It must remain the principal feature of our activities. A great deal of work is involved in planning and producing it which falls chiefly upon the shoulders of Mr. Sutherland, the Hon. Editor, and very much of the progress of the Society in recent years is due to him. All members are indebted to the New Zealand Government for again continuing the annual subsidy which alone makes it possible for us to print and illustrate our reports.

As in past years the Society is indebted to Mr. Taylor, not only for lending the room in the Turnbull Library where we meet and for housing our property, but being willing at

all times to help us with his advice and co-operation. The Society has indeed been fortunate in having as its good friends Messrs. Andersen and Taylor, and it is hard to see how we could have progressed without their help. Thanks are also due to the courteous members of the Library staff, and to the caretakers who make our meetings more pleasant than they otherwise would be.

The membership shows a small but satisfactory increase during the year. The finances show a small credit balance on the year's working, partly due to the fact that one of the recent Journal numbers was cheaper in cost than the average. The finances of the Society though sound are such that the incoming Council will have to give thought to them, and it is essential if our work is to continue as at present that the present subscription revenue be maintained. Had subscription rates not been raised a year ago we could not have carried on.

The formation of Branches in Christchurch and Auckland in recent years has been the means of greatly extending the good work of the Society, and increasing its membership. Papers of a very high standard are being read at Branch meetings, at which attendances are being well maintained. Mr. Dale arranged an interesting numismatic display at the Canterbury Museum, and the members of the Canterbury Branch have compiled an interesting and comprehensive history of the persons and firms who were responsible for issuing the Christchurch and Timaru tokens. It is hoped that this will be published in book form in connection with the Canterbury Centennial year. In like manner Mr. Sutherland has ably written a comprehensive history of those responsible for issuing the Auckland tokens, this was published in serial form by the *Auckland Weekly News* with illustrations. A vast amount of work was involved in compiling these records, which are of historical interest to many others than numismatists. The Auckland Branch has recently arranged a numismatic exhibit in a prominent shop window in Queen Street which has attracted public notice and interest.

I think we can regard the work done in the past year with satisfaction and consider steady progress has been made. This has only been made possible through the work of the officers in Wellington and the Branches, and the help, active and passive, of all members. Owing to the helpful spirit shown, and willing co-operation given at all times by members, the meetings here have been enjoyable gatherings,

on which I shall always look back with pleasure. Active help and willing advice have been extended to me here whenever asked; to all I say thank you. I now pass on the torch to hands of well proved worth, and I have every confidence that past progress will be more than maintained. I am sure that the help so willingly given me will be as freely extended to my successor.

W. D. FERGUSON,  
President.

### THE FULLER LIFE.

I found it a great relief to be able to turn from day-to-day practical affairs to a world in which there was no "turbid mixture of contemporaneousness," and where the only aim was the pursuit of truth. The work was often laborious, but it was a different kind of labour, and therefore a relaxation. Interests . . . keep a man or a woman young. I have known successful men who have made a great reputation through the way in which they employed their leisure. The late Lord Balfour could always find relief from the confused world of politics in the purer air of science and philosophy. Banking is an arduous enough business, but Walter Leaf not only made himself one of the leaders of banking but was perhaps our greatest authority on the Homeric poems. I could give you other examples. I know a famous engineer who is also a most competent philosopher; an eminent Civil Servant who has made remarkable contributions to mathematical sciences; a member of the British Cabinet who is a first-rate ornithologist; a successful business man who has made a profound study of Chaucer, and another who knows everything there is to be known about Polar exploration. You may make use of the results of those leisure employments and win fame, or you may keep them for your own private delectation; but the point is that they lift the mind out of its groove and give it a happy play-ground to which it can constantly turn for refreshment. They preserve your vitality, and they keep old age at bay.

—Lord Tweedsmuir in *Canadian Occasions*.

**ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND (INC.)**  
**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MAY, 1950.**

| LIABILITIES   |    |   |   | ASSETS |    |    |   |
|---|----|---|---|--------|----|----|---|
|   | £  | s | d | £      | s  | d  |   |
| Accumulated Fund—   |    |   |   |        |    |    | £ s d   |
| Balance as at 1/6/49 .. .. .  |    |   |   | 250    | 19 | 3  | P.O.S.B. Composite Subscription Account .. .. . |
| Excess of Receipts over Payments—   |    |   |   |        |    |    | 215 12 9  |
| Ordinary Account .. .. .  | 62 | 6 | 7 |        |    |    | Cash at Bank of New Zealand .. .. .             |
| Trust Account ... .. .  | 5  | 5 | 0 |        |    |    | 102 18 1  |
|   |    |   |   | 67     | 11 | 7  |   |
|   |    |   |   | £318   | 10 | 10 | £318 10 10                                      |
| N.B.—Outstanding Liability: Journal publication, Vol. 5, No. 4. Estimated cost £50. |    |   |   |        |    |    |   |

**RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 31st MAY, 1950.**

| RECEIPTS                   |     |    |   | EXPENDITURE                                 |      |     |    |
|----------------------------|-----|----|---|---|------|-----|----|
|                            | £   | s  | d |   | £    | s   | d  |
| To Opening Balance .. .. . |     |    |   | By Expenses for Printing of Journal .. .. . | 105  | 8   | 0  |
| Subscriptions .. .. .      |     |    |   | Petty Cash .. .. .                          | 10   | 0   | 0  |
| Govt. Grant .. .. .        | 100 | 0  | 0 | Exchange .. .. .                            |      | 4   | 3  |
| Donations .. .. .          |     | 6  | 9 | Postages .. .. .                            |      | 3   | 7  |
| Advertising .. .. .        |     | 19 | 5 | Honorarium (Secretary and Lecturer) .. .. . |      | 22  | 10 |
| Sales of Journals .. .. .  |     |    |   | Bank Fee .. .. .                            |      | 10  | 0  |
|                            |     |    |   | Post Office Box Rental (2 years) .. .. .    |      | 1   | 10 |
|                            |     |    |   | Branch Subsidies .. .. .                    |      | 2   | 8  |
|                            |     |    |   | Balance .. .. .                             |      | 102 | 18 |
|                            |     |    |   |   |      |     |    |
|                            |     |    |   |   | £248 | 15  | 9  |
|                            |     |    |   |   |      |     |    |
|                            |     |    |   |   | £248 | 15  | 9  |

**COMPOSITE SUBSCRIPTION ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 31st MAY, 1950.**

|  | £ | s | d |                             | £    | s  | d |
|--|---|---|---|-----------------------------|------|----|---|
| To Balance at P.O.S.B., 1/6/49 .. .. . |   |   |   | By Balance, 31/5/50 .. .. . | 215  | 12 | 9 |
| Interest .. .. .                       |   |   |   |                             |      |    |   |
|  |   |   |   |                             | £215 | 12 | 9 |
|  |   |   |   |                             |      |    |   |
|  |   |   |   |                             | £215 | 12 | 9 |

W. CHETWYND, Hon. Auditor.  
 Wellington, N.Z., 1st June, 1950.

H. B. MARTIN, Hon. Treasurer.

BALANCE SHEET

## CANTERBURY CENTENNIAL, 1850-1950.

### ISSUE OF COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS.

We print in this issue a photograph of the proof of the medal which has been received by the Centennial Association.

The design shows on the obverse, the First Four Ships, the *Charlotte Jane*, *Randolph*, *Sir George Seymour* and *Cressy*. Behind the ships is a panel of Lyttelton in 1850, with the first buildings and the road to Sumner, and in front are four figures representing the pioneer spirit—husband and wife, son, and baby. The obverse also bears the words "The Arrival at Lyttelton, 1850." On the reverse of the medal is the centennial symbol with the ram's head, the ear of wheat, and the cog wheel representative of manufacturing. Also on the reverse are the dates 1850-1950 and the words "Canterbury Centenary," with "New Zealand" in smaller letters under the symbol.

The obverse was designed by Mr. F. Staub, sculpture instructor at the School of Art at Canterbury University College. The reverse was taken from the centennial symbol drawn by Mr. Roy Evans, also of Christchurch.

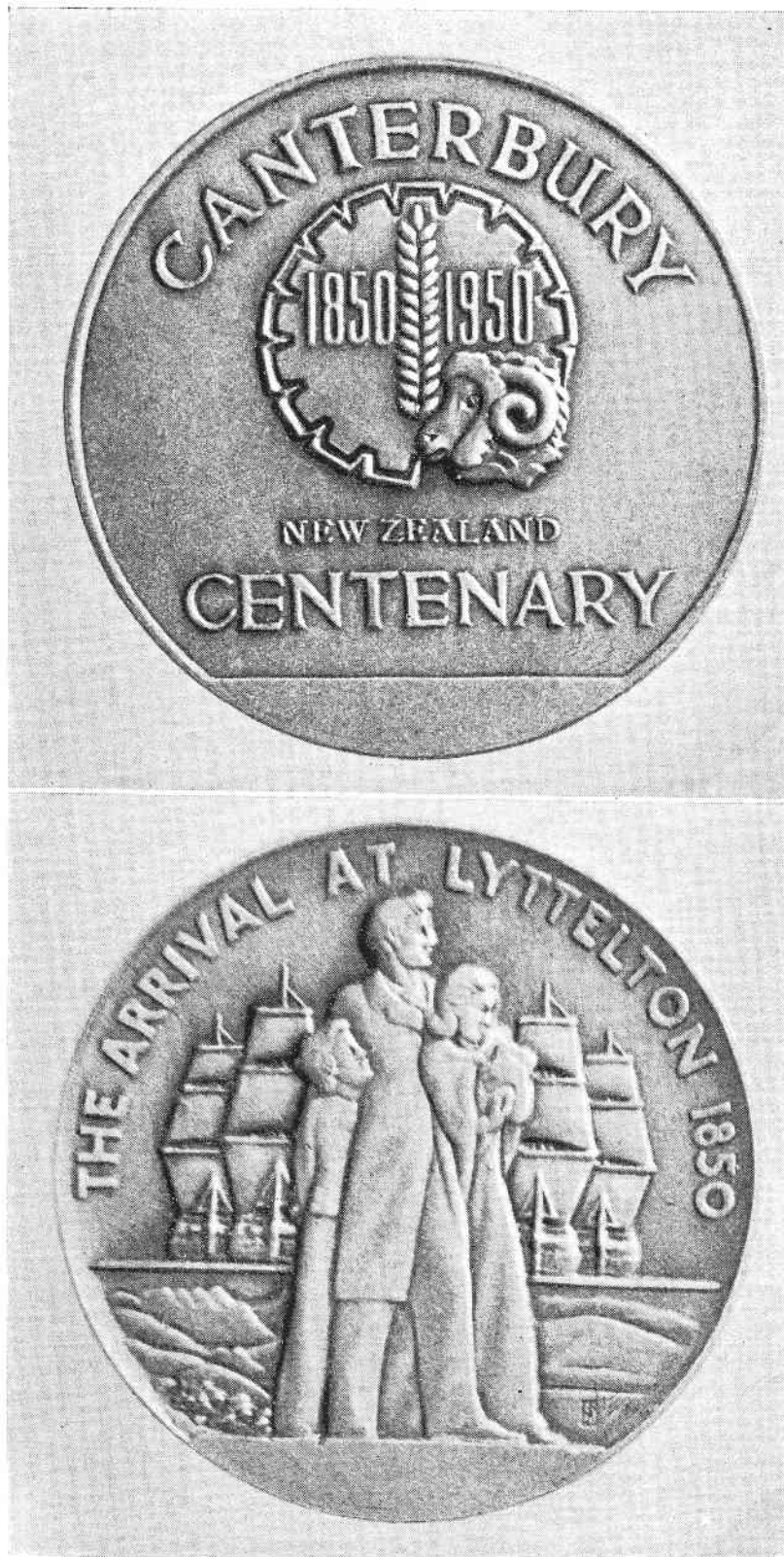
We understand there are to be five types in all, of which three should interest numismatists.

- (1) Heavy 2 inch. silver, quantity 300.
- (2) Similar 2 inch. in matt. bronze, quantity 2,000.
- (3) Similar 2 inch. bronze with reverse space for engraving, to be used by Clubs and Associations for merit awards during the Centennial.
- (4) Smaller 1½ inch. gilt bronze pierced with a hole and suspended by a red and black ribbon, for issue through primary schools. Quantity 41,000.
- (5) At the request of the Canterbury Branch of the R.N.S.N.Z., 4,000 of these unpierced will be available to numismatists.

We believe the small gilt medals are expected by August and the larger ones later in the year.

Canterbury Centennial events are spread over 12 months from August, 1950, and on the actual anniversary day, 16th December, 1950, there is to be a costume re-enactment of a similar scene to that pictured on the medal—the walk over the hill from Lyttelton to the site of Christchurch, via the Bridle Path. Weary pioneers rested on the summit of the hill and gazed at their new home with feelings of awe.





Canterbury Centenary Medals.

The Chairman and Officers of the Canterbury Branch of our Society hope to meet many distant members when they visit the garden city during the celebrations.

As a special Centennial effort, Canterbury Branch is publishing a well illustrated book, dealing with the full story of the fifteen Canterbury firms who issued trade tokens.

Note.—The balance in credit in Medal Account on 31/5/50 was £99 11s 6d.

#### MR. HAROLD MATTINGLY.

Before leaving Auckland with Mrs. Mattingly in May, en route to England, Mr. Mattingly said that it had been a great privilege and pleasure in the course of an eighteen months' stay in New Zealand, to get to know many members, and to see at close quarters how the Society worked. He trusted that the friendly relations between the Royal Numismatic Societies in England and in New Zealand would continue and develop, and that there would be further visits from both directions to enlarge knowledge of one another. "You, in the New World, with your eyes more on the present and future than on the past, approach our studies from a rather different angle from us," he said, and he added that there was ample room for all, and that from varying experiences each could certainly help one another.

Mr. and Mrs. Mattingly left behind them many friends who wish them good health and happiness in the future.

#### EARLY COINS OF ENGLAND

*By* JOHN ROBERTSON,

Invercargill.

Coin collecting has been an object of interest and curiosity from ancient times and has been adopted as the hobby and study of many of our greatest scholars as well as by people in all walks of life.

Coin collecting is also highly invaluable as an aid to history and the progress of commerce and art. Historians and art-lovers have to be grateful to the surrender by the earth of its hidden treasures, for a great deal of their present knowledge of the past.

The subject is so widely spread that it embraces all periods and countries, right from the earliest introduction of coined money, and concerns a crowded panorama of historical personages and events.

How busy the pickaxe and the spade must have been in reclaiming from the earth in all parts of the world trodden by the ancients, the buried heirlooms of centuries—numismatic treasure troves which have in some instances made the writing of history necessary, and in others its rewriting.

It will be a great surprise to people who have not made a study of this subject to hear that China began to use currency as early as the sixth or seventh century B.C. Later, coins were cast in bronze in the shape of knives and other primitive objects of exchange. More interesting from the artistic viewpoint is the early European coinage. Perhaps no series of coins at any period have interested scholars, students and collectors so greatly as those of ancient Greece and countries subject to Greek influence, dating from the seventh century B.C. to the third century A.D.

No certain date can be fixed for the introduction of coinage into Britain, but it must have been about the middle of the second century B.C. The earlier pieces are mostly without inscription, and are rude copies of the ancient Greek coins. This coinage, however, did not last long after 43 A.D., and from that time for centuries Roman money alone circulated in Britain. Judging from the hoards constantly being unearthed, the importation of Roman money must have been in considerable quantities. It consisted almost entirely of silver and copper coins.

Roman mints were established in London and Colchester about the third century A.D., the London Mint being continued by Constantine the Great, the Emperor who will always be remembered for his encouragement of the Christian faith.

The last Emperor to strike coins in Britain was Magnus Maximus who died in 388 A.D. This Emperor is the principal character in one of the short stories from Conan Doyle's book, *The Last Galley*.

There is now an interval of over two centuries during which time we have no numismatic records, but it may be surmised that the Britons continued to use Roman money, chiefly small copper coins. In the interval Britain suffered the invasions of the Saxons and other Germanic tribes, who after a time instituted a new coinage of a very different character from that which had preceded it. For the most part it was of silver, a currency to which they were accustomed in their own country.

The coins were the sceat in gold and silver, the penny in silver, and the styca in copper. Many did not bear inscriptions. The following period of the Anglo-Saxon coinage is

of a more definite character, for the coins bear inscriptions, enabling us to locate their issues, within well-defined districts, and to identify them by their kingdoms, Mercia, Kent, East Anglia, Northumbria and Wessex—the parts of Britain occupied by these tribes. The most important change in the currency of these districts at this time, was the substitution of the silver penny for sceat.

The name of the King or person under whose authority it was issued usually occupied the outer circle on the obverse, and on the reverse that of the moneyer who was responsible for the just weight and purity of the coin. At a later date the name of the place of minting was added to that of the moneyer.

The Norman Conquest did not produce any immediate change in the monetary system of England. The silver penny continued to be the only current coin, and it remained until the end of the reign of Henry III, 1216-1272, when he ordered a new coinage consisting of a penny, half-penny and farthing in silver. No further change occurred in the coinage until the eighteenth year of the reign of Edward III, 1327-1377, father of the "Black Prince," when he made a successful attempt to establish a gold currency consisting of the noble, (value) 6s 8d; half noble, 3s 4d; and quarter noble, 1s 8d; florin, half florin, and quarter florin. Silver groats, half-groats, penny, half-penny and farthings were also minted.

At this time mint marks were placed on coins to show the different issues. Further alterations in the values and names of the coins issued in succeeding reigns were now so numerous, that it would take too long to record them in this paper.

An improvement in the coinage of Henry VII, 1485-1509, was the placing of numerals after the King's name showing that he was the seventh king of the name of Henry who had ascended the throne of England. The dating and marking of coins with their value were first made by Edward VI in 1547.

A great improvement in the minting of the coins was made during Elizabeth's reign. In 1560 the mill and screw were introduced into the Mint, the coins struck by this process being easily distinguished from the hammered money by being neater and sharper work, and being perfectly round.

Previous to this all the coins were struck by the hammer which often caused an imperfect imprint of the type, and

also frequently left the edges ragged. This encouraged clipping and melting down the parings, thus defrauding the Government.

Charles II, 1660-85, was the first King to establish a copper currency. Maundy money was also issued in this reign.

### COINAGE OF THE ISLE OF MAN

*By* MISS E. R. THOMAS,

Christchurch.

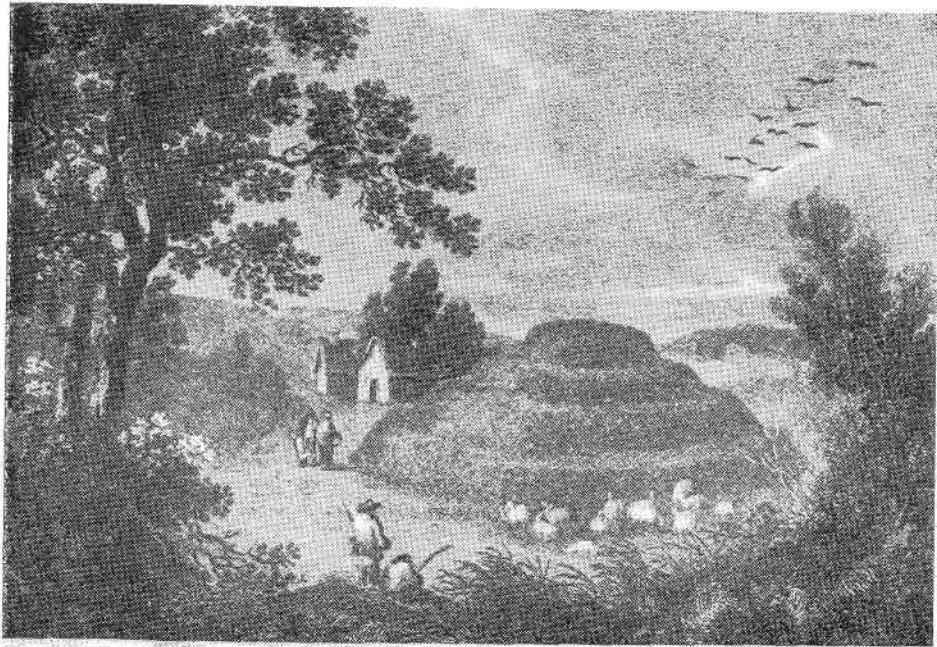
It is common knowledge that one's earliest impressions are the most abiding. The sounds and scenes and scents of childhood recur constantly. In most unexpected places, and at unlikely times, a voice, a picture, a perfume will restore the memory of something thought to be long forgotten.

So to me the sight of a Manx coin or the mention of a Manx cat can bring back memories of childhood simply because probably my earliest thirst for knowledge was engendered by the Manx Arms.

The association is very trifling. Near my home there was an hotel which at that time was apparently owned by a Manxman named Otter. The sign bore the three legs which constitute the Manx Coat-of-Arms and the hotel was called the Mona Castle. Naturally, such an unusual device occasioned questions, so I cannot remember the time when I did not know what were Coats of Arms, nor why "Three Legs" could be "Arms"!

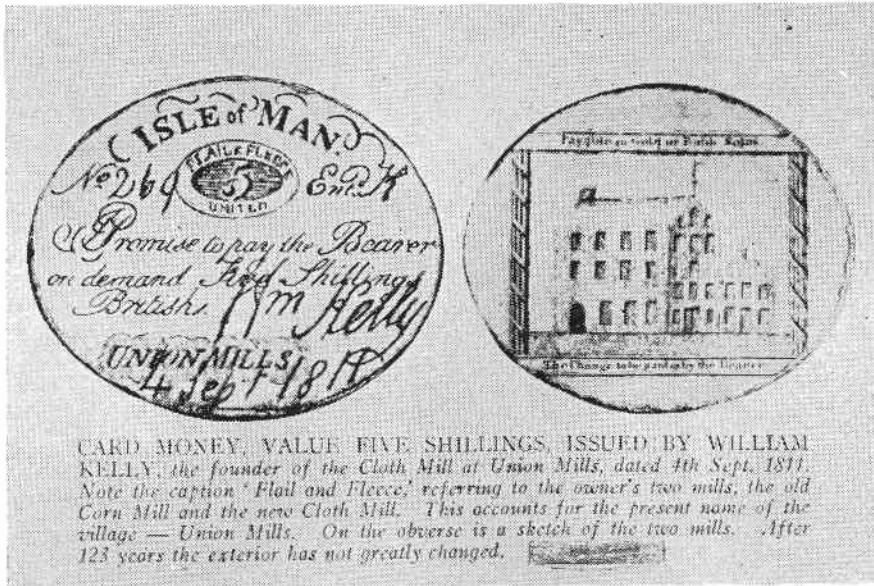
It always seemed to me a pity that such a euphonious title as "Mona Castle" should be applied to an insignificant little suburban hotel, for the fairy castles of my dreams were large and beautiful and always surrounded by trees and grass, to say nothing of a moat! They were certainly not built out on to a common footpath, with windows on the street.

After my absence of many years I returned to that suburb of Melbourne, and, walking along familiar places, I turned into the street that I had traversed so often so long before, and the first thing I saw was the Mona Castle Hotel, bright and shining with new post-war paint and looking none the worse for a life-time's wear; but, to my immediate disappointment, the Manx Arms had been removed. Since then I have had a recurring desire to perpetuate for myself the recollection of that mystic sign; hence the production of this essay on the history and coinage of the Isle of Man.

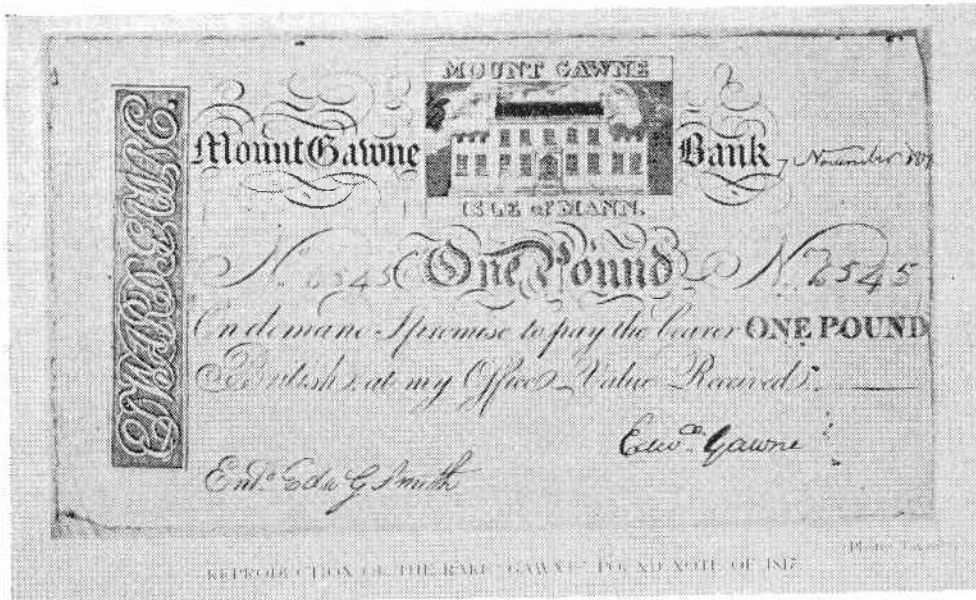


THE AL-THING OF MAN AND THE ISLES.

No law is implemented until promulgated on this site.



CARD MONEY, VALUE FIVE SHILLINGS, ISSUED BY WILLIAM KELLY, the founder of the Cloth Mill at Union Mills, dated 4th Sept, 1811. Note the caption 'Flail and Fleece', referring to the owner's two mills, the old Corn Mill and the new Cloth Mill. This accounts for the present name of the village — Union Mills. On the obverse is a sketch of the two mills. After 123 years the exterior has not greatly changed.



REPRODUCTION OF THE RARE GAWNE ONE POUND NOTE OF 1817

I am indebted for first-hand knowledge and the loan of literature to the Rev. A. M. Costain, himself an exiled Manx-man; to a widely-read friend for books by Hall Caine and Catherine Dodd; and to Gazetteers and Encyclopaedias.

\* \* \* \*

Until 1672-1702 there had been no official coinage in the Island, and most of the coins in use were of Irish origin, being known by such names as "St. Patrick's" half-pence or "Limerick" tokens. In 1668, however, John Murrey, a farmer and merchant who lived at Ronalds-way, had issued a copper coinage bearing his own name. These "John Murrey" pence were the first coins minted in the Island, and they were made legal by an Act of Tynwald in 1679.

James Stanley, the tenth Earl of Derby was the first of the Lords of Man to issue official coins. In 1709 two denominations were issued in copper, penny and half-penny. All coins were cast. The obverse bore the Stanley Crest: the eagle and child on a cap of maintenance, with the legend, the motto of the family, SANS CHANGER. The coins were dated 1709 and later 1733. The reverse showed the badge of the Island, the "Three Legs of Man," and the motto QVOCVNQUE . OESSERIS . STABIT on the 1809 issue and on the 1733 issue, QUOCUNQUE . IECERIS . STABIT (whichever way you throw, it will stand). On the coins of the latter year there are also the initials I.D. (James Derby), and the figure 1 or  $\frac{1}{2}$  alternating with the legs. Patterns also exist bearing the dates 1723, 1724, and 1732.

Under the Lordship of James Murray, second Duke of Atholl, one coinage for the Island was issued in copper, penny and half-penny. The obverse showed the letters DA (Duke of Atholl) formed into a monogram and ducally crowned; below all the date 1758. The reverse showed the three legs with the legend QUOCUNQUE . JECERIS . STABIT.

George III issued penny and half-penny coins, each with his head on the obverse but with slight variations in the second and third issues. The first issue showed the dexter head of the king, laureated and hair tied at back with ribbon. The legend on the first issue was GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA and date 1786, and on the second and third issues, in incised letters on a raised rim, GEORGIUS III D:G: REX and date 1798 or 1813. The reverse showed the three legs and the legend STABIT QVOCVNQVE IECERIS on all issues, but in incised letters on raised rim on last two.

During the reigns of George IV and William IV no coins were issued from the Royal Mint expressly for use on the Island; and only one such issue was made during the reign of Queen Victoria, the ordinary coinage for the Kingdom having now superseded the special local currency. Victoria's issue was in copper, penny, half-penny, farthing. Obverse: Sinister head of the Queen, hair confined with plain bands; initials of W. Wyon in truncation of neck: Legend, VICTORIA DEI GRATIA and date 1839. Reverse: The three legs, legend STABIT QVOCVNQUE IECERIS.

In addition to the copper coins a number of silver and copper tokens were issued, as well as the 17th century John Murrey token already mentioned. These are listed in coin books and total from eleven to fourteen.



An interesting development in the history of commerce was the issue of card money on the Isle of Man. From the year 1805 to 1817, owing to the lack of copper and silver coins circulating in Man, many of the merchants issued their own money in the form of engraved or lithographed cards of various shapes and sizes. The lowest value was three pence and the highest ten shillings. Dr. Clay, in his work on Manx currency (1869) listed twenty-six firms or individuals who issued card money in denominations of 3d, 6d, 1/-, 2/6 and 5/-. There were as many as four dozen varieties of card money, and there are ten specimens in the Manx Museum. One interesting reference states that the prosaic and commonplace title of the village "Union Mills" is given a more romantic character when one learns how it got the name. The reason is clearly apparent in the facsimile of the piece of card money issued by William Kelly in 1811, on the head of which the words FLAIL AND FLEECE UNITED are used as a motto. There were two mills at the opening of the 19th century under the same management, one for grinding corn and the other for making cloth—Flail and Fleece.

In *The Deemster*, a novel by Hall Caine, there is a reference to the Copper Riots of 1840. There had been a general rising in the south of the Island on the introduction of a coinage of copper money, and so many of the rioters had been arrested and committed for trial, without bail, at the Court of General Gaol Delivery, that the prison at Castle Rushen was full to overflowing. Twenty men had guarded the place day and night, being relieved every twenty-four hours by as many more from each parish in rotation, some of them the kith and kin of the men imprisoned, and all summoned to Castletown in the morning by the ancient mode of fixing a wooden cross over their doors at night.

An "Act for the Assimilation of the Currency of the Isle of Man to that of Great Britain" was passed by Tynwald on the 17 March, 1840. A proclamation was issued on 4 May, and by the terms of it the Manx copper currency ceased to be current on the 21 September, 1840. It should be explained that in the previous issues, from 1709 to 1813, fourteen pence went to the shilling (£100 English = £116 13s 4d Manx). About 1830 it occurred to some Englishmen that as the Manx penny could be passed as an English one in Great Britain, it would pay to export them. Anyone who exported £12 of copper would clear £2. This was done, and accordingly the Island was almost deprived of its copper coinage. The Keys threw out a Bill for assimilating the Manx copper currency to the English, but the English Government insisted that the coins should be accepted at the rate of twelve to the shilling. The Manx people thought they would be defrauded and serious rioting took place. Soon afterwards all the copper coinage before 1839 was sent to the Mint through the Customs at its nominal value. Callisters, Holmes, and the Castletown Bank Tokens of Quayle were included. In order to assist the Government the High Bailiff of Castletown issued a Public Notice, pointing out that "The Ancient Insular Copper Coinage having been nearly exhausted . . . quantities of base and spurious coin had crept into circulation, to the manifest insecurity and liability of fraud to the Public." To remove the prejudices in favour of the former currency he quoted various commodities at Saturday's and Monday's prices, when the change-over took place, and proved that spending 11d Manx on Saturday and 8½d British on Monday on the same articles, the Manx gained a half-penny. He pointed out that the new coin was of equal value with the English coinage and would pass current in England; that the impression of the Manx Arms was complimentary and not meant to confine the circulation to the Island

only. His Notice concluded: "When the currency of Ireland was changed she still retained her Harp. Let not dissension and insubordination deprive Mona of her legs." The riots in Douglas and Peel were carried on for several weeks and great damage was done to private and public property.

Of great interest to numismatists are references to the Manx Museum treasures. One records the finding of an unique gold coin of the Roman Empire, an example of the Solidus of Louis le Debonnaire of the date A.D. 814-840. It was found in 1884 during some excavations on the south of Maughold Church, about two feet below the surface, and is the only coin of its type so far discovered. Among treasure found at Douglas (Ballaquayle) are coins which prove that the treasure was buried in the period 925-975 A.D.

The Manx Museum has one of the silver medals of the "most noble, ancient, and honourable Order of Bucks." There is an unproved theory that the Oddfellow's movement owes its origin to the Order of Bucks. A lodge was founded in Douglas in 1763, and was in existence in 1818. With due ceremony its anniversary was commemorated as a rule in August, the functions including a march to the church and a dinner. The obverse of the medal has in the centre a good representation of a Buck with the texts "Industry Produceth Wealth"; "Be Merry and Wise"; and "Freedom with Innocence." The reverse has in the centre the picture of the teacher showing the youth the virtue of co-operation—from Æsop's fable.

Perhaps the most outstanding event of recent years in the Isle of Man was the failure of Dumbell's Bank in 1900. The Isle of Man Banking Company, registered in 1865 under the Isle of Man Companies Act, has its head office in Douglas and eight branches throughout the Island. The Lancashire & Yorkshire Bank has acquired six branches in the Island, formerly the Manx Bank, Douglas. Each Bank has the right of note issue in the Isle of Man, the authorised total of the Isle of Man Banking Company being £110,000 and that of the latter £20,000.

The Island has proved its essential unity with the British Empire by great monetary gifts and loans during the recent war period, and its loyalty by the sacrifice of its men in the cause of freedom.

With the revival of the national spirit the future of the Isle of Man can be as historically important as its most interesting past.

## DECIMALISATION WITHOUT A CHANGE OF COINAGE.

Necessary alterations:—

1. Re-value the penny at the rate of 10 to the shilling.
2. Re-name the sixpenny and threepenny pieces half-shilling and quarter-shilling respectively.
3. Withdraw the half-crown from circulation.

*Advantages—*

1. Simplicity of arithmetical calculation.
2. Convenience of price quotation.
3. Retention of existing units.

*Alternative Standards—*

- a. £1 = 10 florins = 200 pence.
- b. 10/- = 10 shillings = 100 pence.

c. 1 shilling = 10 pence (by de-limiting legal tender).

*a. and b. have the following disadvantages—*

a. Decimalisation is incomplete and the unit is too large.

b. A new unit requiring an unfamiliar name is established.

The third standard is the most simple and therefore the best. Conversion to pounds can be retained if desired (just as one pound and one shilling are converted at will to one guinea).

No change in coinage is necessary but future mintings of sixpences and threepences would be stamped half-shilling and quarter-shilling respectively.

Notes could bear values in pounds or shillings as desired, or both, since they are no longer bank notes, in effect, but currency notes.

*Machines—*

A simple adjustment to adding and calculating machines and cash-registers would convert them immediately from fractional to decimal record. Any adding machine can function up to 20,000,000 shillings and a decimal on existing keys.

*Text Books and Books of Account—*

Books of Account could be kept in pounds if desired while retaining the shilling standard for commercial purposes.

Conversion from fractions to decimals is easy by a simple division by two, i.e. :—

$$9/2 = .46$$

$$3/7 = .185$$

$$£21\ 9s\ 2d = £21.46 = 429.2s.$$

Similar treatment would apply to text books.

*Method of Change—*

Overnight notice involving the following immediate changes in fractional prices :—

| <i>Old</i> | <i>New</i>               |
|------------|--------------------------|
| 1d         | No change                |
| 2d         | 1.5d                     |
| 3d         | 2.5d or quarter-shilling |
| 4d         | 3.5d                     |
| 5d         | 4.5d                     |
| 6d         | 5d or half-shilling      |
| 7d         | 6d                       |
| 8d         | 7d                       |
| 9d         | 7.5d                     |
| 10d        | 8.5d                     |
| 11d        | 9.5d                     |

Once the initial change had been made no further adjustment would be necessary as all pence and half-pence would immediately acquire an enhanced value in everybody's pocket.

*Stocks on Hand—*

Friday—

100 articles at 8d = 800d = 66s 8d  
to sell at 9d = 900d = 75s

Monday—

Stocks on hand adjusted 66.7s  
to sell at 7½d = 750d = 75s

The adjustment in the value of the penny returns the same profit.

*Existing Contracts, Accounts, etc.—*

Make the change at a week-end where Monday is the first day of a new month.

Large holders of bronze coins, such as banks, should surrender the immediate gain to the State, i.e., one-sixth of their holdings (contributed).

## OTAGO CURRENCY TOKEN ISSUERS

*By*

*By* H. G. WILLIAMS AND A. SUTHERLAND.

At the distance of nearly a century it is difficult to secure records of the lives of the businessmen in Dunedin and Invercargill who issued copper currency tokens when official coins were scarce. At that time tradesmen were mainly concerned with trading with an eddying and gold-seeking community. Any records they left behind were mainly accidental. The current directories, and *The Otago Witness* were the best contemporary sources from which we were able to draw.

### DAY & MIEVILLE.

In 1857 the firm of Day & Mievill, merchants, operated on the site approximately where the building of Messrs. Whitcombe & Tombs now stands. From that site Day & Mievill issued a copper penny token bearing the design of Justice seated on a bale. The *Otago Witness* for 18 December, 1858, notified that Walter Day (who had established a hardware business in Princes Street in 1851) had

on 1 November, 1858 admitted Frederick Louis Mievile as a partner. The partners apparently carried on a flourishing general hardware business, and were contractors, builders and storekeepers. Specialities were "American cut nails" and "Aberdeen Scythes." In 1861 the firm was licensed to retail powder, shot, and firearms, so that even in those far-off days licences were not unknown. In 1862 Walter Day was appointed Sub-Treasurer and Accountant for the Province of Otago, and in 1863 Acting Provincial Treasurer.

Prior to entering business Mievile went to Suisted's run at Otepopo, to learn sheep farming. He was at Matura Mouth in 1853, and was married in 1854. The experiences of Mievile and his wife figure in H. Beattie's pioneer recollections covering the Matura Valley. In 1904 Mievile was living in London.

#### A. S. WILSON.

When one looks at the window of Wilkinson's chemist shop in Dunedin, one sees the term "Medical Hall." The premises do not appear large enough to be termed a "Hall." But here in 1852, nearly 100 years ago, a medical hall was established by Andrew Smith Wilson, then twenty-six years old, and a qualified chemist newly arrived from Scotland. An advertisement in 1863 stated that this Medical Hall offered perfumes and patent medicines, specialities being macassar oil, crystalline castor oil, Holloway's Pills and Ointments, Cherry tooth paste, and Wood violet perfume; also this Medical Hall kept "fine healthy leeches" for sale.

In 1857, before the gold rush days, Wilson issued Medical Hall copper pennies from these premises. He is credited with having taken the first known photograph of Dunedin. He had a photograph gallery in Dunedin at one time. In January, 1859, he advertised that after 1 March, 1859, medicines would be sold for cash only. No social security then! In 1862 the business was taken over by Messrs. Wilkinson and Dixon.

In 1863 Wilson lived in Moray Place, and worked for Reynolds & Co. Later he apparently retailed aerated waters, and in 1867 this venture was terminated unsuccessfully. He died on 4 January, 1883, aged fifty-seven.

The term "Medical Hall" shown on his tokens and on Taranaki and Wellington "shinplasters"—private currency notes—recall that this term is still used in many small villages and towns in Ireland, but is not so used in England. Sharland's of Shortland Street, Auckland, still use a similar name above their door, "Apothecaries Hall."

## JONES &amp; WILLIAMSON.

Messrs. Jones & Williamson, grocers, wine, spirit, and provision merchants, issued a copper penny token in Dunedin in 1858 depicting Justice seated on a bale or chest, holding scales and cornucopias, and a sailing ship in the distance. In that year it advertised in the *Otago Witness* that it had "working bullocks," also land for sale. In 1863 the *Daily Telegraph* proudly recorded that this firm had erected "the first of the new verandahs" in front of its premises in Princes Street, and that the structure "appears practical and likely to answer all the purposes for which it is intended"—whether for the bullocks or the wine-imbibers it is not stated. The National Bank of New Zealand now occupies the site.

The Directory of 1863 shows that James Jones lived in Princes Street North. His partner, Alexander Williamson, who came from Selkirk, Scotland, in 1852, lived in Queen Street in 1863. Jones does not appear in the 1864 Directory, and in the 1865 record the business is shown as "Jones & Williamson (A. Williamson) Grocer." Records also show that Mr. Williamson removed to the Kaikorai Valley in 1864, where he was in charge of the woollen mill for a time. He married in Otago, and had seven children.

## E. DE CARLE &amp; CO.

Edward De Carle & Co. issued a penny currency token in Dunedin in 1862. This firm was shown in early Dunedin Directories as "Estate Agents, Valuators, Loan and Hotel Brokers" operating at 22 Princes Street South.

A puzzling advertisement in the *Daily Telegraph* of 18 February, 1863, states:

"CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC  
(To the Editor of the *Daily Telegraph*)

Sir,—Will you allow me a place in your columns to caution the public against receiving the new tokens, bearing the superscription of E. De Carle and Co., as pennies. In size they are equal to the new English penny, and as such were consigned to me from home; but I have sold them at a great loss to myself as half-pennies, and as such they should now pass.

I am, Sir,  
Yours truly,  
E. DE CARLE."

Dunedin, Feb. 17, 1863.

Presumably De Carle had wide experience in the issuing of tokens because a firm of the same name and stated to be the same firm, operated in Melbourne and Tasmania as auctioneers, land agents, grocers and spirit merchants in

1855, seven years before, and issued three types of tokens there. Indeed, from 1857 to 1858 a firm of Hide & De Carle, Melbourne, issued a large series of penny and half-penny tokens as "Grocers and Wine Merchants." It is significant that the firm of W. J. Taylor made all these tokens, as indeed all the Dunedin currency tokens.

The De Carle Dunedin token was dated about the time of the gold rush in Otago, and this may have attracted De Carle to Dunedin. In 1864 he advertised that his "Forwarding Department for all the Gold Fields" was at 20 Princes Street. This firm owned property in Dunedin in 1868.

The bulk selling of the tokens by De Carle in 1863 is all the more puzzling when it is recalled that many New Zealand traders from Auckland to Invercargill issued penny and half-penny tokens at a profit, until about 1882, and that these were freely accepted everywhere, even in the church plates. This continued until the supply of official pennies and half-pennies was sufficient, and tokens were called in. One conjecture is that De Carle, with his wide experience in token-issuing in Australia, received prior notice of an official prohibition of the use of tokens in Victoria—which actually became effective there in the year he sold his stock of Dunedin tokens—and therefore he may have assumed that New Zealand would follow suit.

#### PERKINS & Co.

Undated penny and half-penny tokens were issued by Perkins & Co., Drapers, Dunedin. Presumably they were issued between 1857 and 1862, and not later, in view of De Carle's unfortunate experience. The design is the familiar Justice seated on a bale. It is significant that the reverse designs of all the Dunedin tokens depict similar central features. The draped figure of Justice seated on a bale or cask, holding scales in one hand and in the other hand a cornucopiae from which fruits are issuing, was a frequent design used on New Zealand tokens, and was probably copied from Australian tokens where it symbolised the origin of the Australian colonies, founded on the product of Justice coupled with a colonisation scheme.

The records available show that Perkins & Co. operated in Princes Street North in 1863. There is a record of W. Perkins being married in Dunedin in May, 1861. In the 1864 Directory W. Perkins is shown at Princes Street North, and references are also made to W. H. and W. R. Perkins being associated with this firm. In 1866 Perkins is shown

as a drapery and silk merchant, and it would appear that in 1867 Perkins went out of business. His tokens continued to be freely used until all tokens were called in.

The sizes of the Dunedin tokens were as follows:

Day & Mieville, 1857; diameter 34 mm.

Wilson, A. S., 1857, diameter 34 mm.

Jones & Williamson, 1858, diameter 34 mm.

De Carle & Co., 1862, diameter 31 mm.

Perkins & Co., 1d, ½d, no date, diameters 30 mm. and 25 mm.

The figure of Justice blindfolded was evidently a favourite stock design by W. J. Taylor who operated in England, and who later had interests in Australia. Andrews says that there were minor variations in the dies, and that on the Hide & De Carle Melbourne token, the neck of Justice was thin and long, whereas on the Jones & Williamson Dunedin token, the neck was shorter and hair fuller, and on the De Carle Dunedin token the face is turned slightly to the right.

#### RARE BEAVEN TOKEN.

The only issuer of copper penny tokens in Invercargill was Samuel Beaven. He is recorded by F. G. Hall-Jones in his *Invercargill Pioneers* as being in Invercargill about 1859 when he owned a small farm on the east of the town. On 1 January, 1861, Beaven took a lease of the present site of Messrs. H. & J. Smith & Co. Ltd., Invercargill, and there he erected a three-storey building in which he conducted an ironmongery business. It was from these premises that he issued the copper penny tokens which are now so rare. Presumably they are rare because Beaven remained in business for about five years only, and the residue would probably be melted down when he left for Fiji in 1866. In that year Edmund Cowper is recorded by Mr. Hall-Jones as having an ironmongery business in Dee Street, "having bought the stock of Samuel Beaven."

Beaven was a member of the Provincial Council, and an ill-fated Stewart Island syndicate. He donated a site for a church in Ythan Street, and the building erected there became the First Church Sunday School. A brother, Alfred Beaven, was a noted breeder of Shorthorn cattle, who lived at Oporo.

Few Southlanders realise today, when they troop through the modern building of Messrs. H. & J. Smith, that this was the place of issue of Southland's only currency token which served as church-plate money and was a great



convenience during a shortage of regal pennies in Invercargill. About 500 regal pennies are now required to purchase a mint-condition Beaven penny which was common in the blue-jean pockets of the farmers and settlers of Southland nearly a century ago.

In 1874 the Secretary of the Treasury estimated that official copper and bronze coins in the Colony of New Zealand amounted to £2,000 and a like amount in tradesmen's copper tokens. If all these tokens were pennies—and they were not, as many half-pennies were issued too—the total number of New Zealand tokens then in circulation would be about half a million. The collector of tokens today immediately asks, "Where have they gone?"

#### GENERAL PURPOSE TOKENS.

Of the general purpose metallic tokens issued in Otago the following are of interest:

A series of brass tokens for £1, 10s, 5s, 2s 6d, 1s, and 6d, issued by Oamaru Co-op. Store & Bakery Co.

Otago Co-operative Stores, 10s.

Port Chalmers Working Men's Co-op. Society, £1, issued about 1876.

A brass token inscribed "T. Oliver, Sussex Hotel, George St. Dunedin, Billiards." and on the reverse "American Bowling and Rifle Saloon" and the value "6d".

"Shamrock Hotel, Lunch" inscribed on a brass piece.

"City Coffee Palace" in brass with the value "9d".

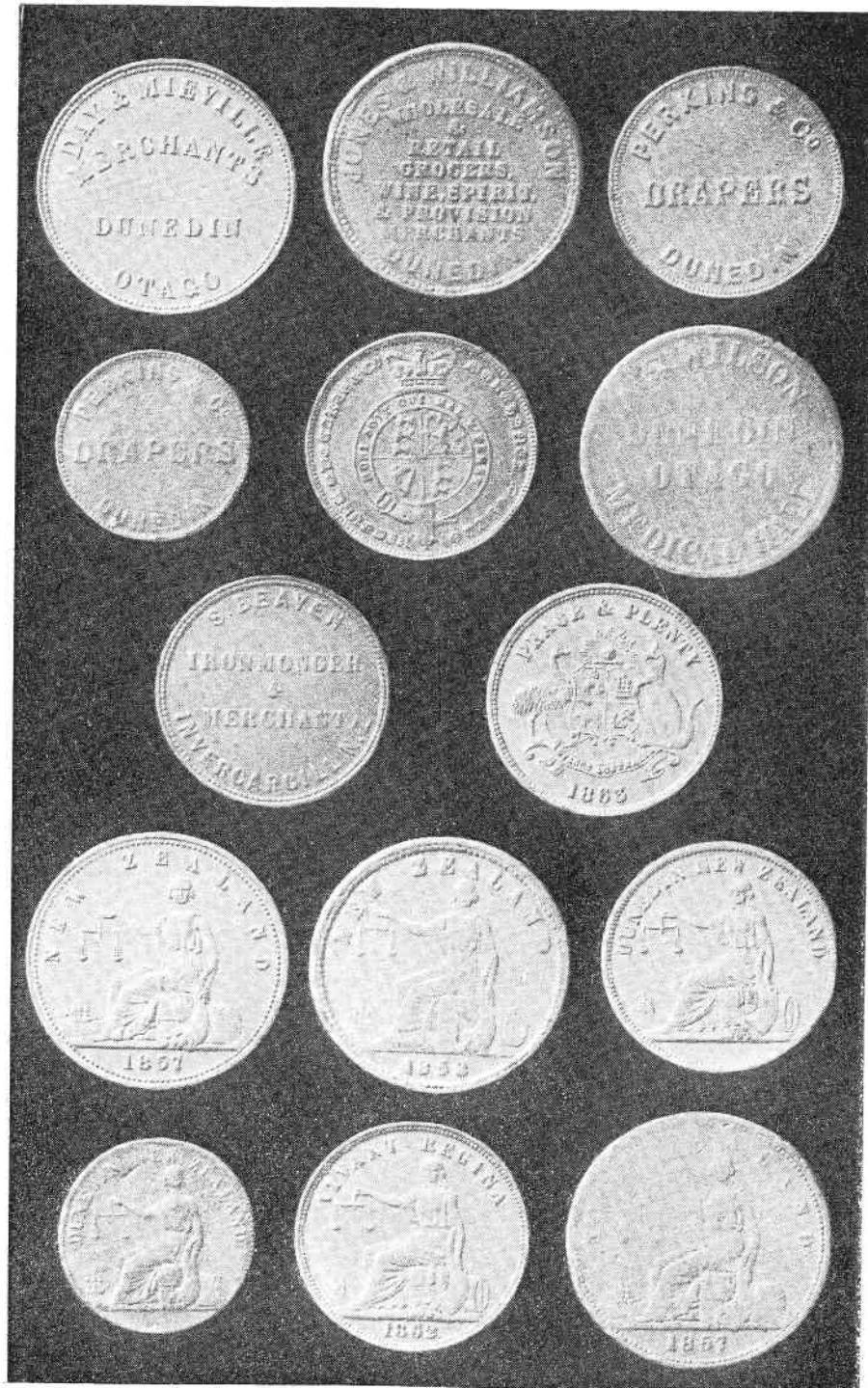
And so ends the story of the coins that have come to us from the pioneering days of Otago. We were fortunate in securing the assistance of Miss M. Pryde, Secretary of the Otago Early Settlers' Association, Dunedin, without whose help much of this history would not have been written. She showed us many ornately-printed and dog-eared directories and publications. The entries and advertisements frequently led us off the track, but finally from these and other sources we were able to give some life and continuity to these mute pieces of metal which formed part of the early currency history of Otago.

#### NURSING MEDALS OF NEW ZEALAND

*By* MR. E. HORWOOD.

(Read at Meeting, 24th April, 1950.)

There are two main points that I must bring to your notice; the first is that for the purpose of this talk badges and medals are synonymous. Both are awarded for different types of nursing and signify achievement in a particular



Otago and Southland Currency Tokens.



New Zealand Nurses' Badges.

field. They are visible signs of study, examinations successfully passed, and practical work for a set scale of time according to the branch of the nursing service involved. The second point is one that has been impressed on me, wherever my enquiries for information has taken me, and that is the clear distinction that must be made between medals for registered nurses, and for those who are voluntary workers not necessarily registered nurses, for the former sets a very high standard of training, and is a distinction zealously guarded by registered nurses.

The nursing service in New Zealand has an interesting history and is notable in that this was the first country to register nurses, and to institute a universal standard of training. The Nurses Registration Act was passed in 1901, when all nurses practising at that time were eligible to apply for a medal. Training standards were then established, and the first person on the register was Miss Ellen Doherty, who was later Matron at Palmerston North Hospital.

The person largely concerned with the work of carrying the Act into effect was Mrs. Grace Neill, Assistant Inspector of Hospitals, and herself a nurse, and with the Chief Inspector, Dr. Grabham, they did much to establish nursing in New Zealand on a firm and recognised basis.

Prior to this, nursing standards had varied from hospital to hospital, and had been on a more individual basis. This system is still in use in some other countries, Britain, Australia, and America, to name three. The disadvantage of this system comes to the fore when it becomes necessary for staff to work in different hospitals, or in another country where the standard of training of the original hospital is not recognised, thus giving a very limited scope of employment to the nurses who have been trained there. It will be seen that a worldwide unified system of nursing training is beneficial, and that a national system as in use in this country is a step in that direction.

Under an individual system of training each hospital issues its own medal to indicate that the wearers were trained there, and although there is now a general medal in Great Britain, custom dies hard, and individual medals are still generally worn.

The design of the general nursing medal for New Zealand registered nurses—the five pointed star—was another item of work accomplished by Mrs. Neill, and the origin of this medal is of such interest as to be worth repeating, and I quote from *Plumridge's Medical Miscellany*:—

“The five pointed star originated with the Priests of the Temple of Isis some thousands of years before the Christian era, and is the recognised badge of those connected with medicine. These priests devoted their lives to the pursuits of knowledge of the secret arts and sciences (occult and mystic), the healing properties of herbs and various methods of combating disease, in conjunction with keen ethnological study.

“The High Priest, with his chief officers and servants constantly in attendance upon the Pharaohs and ruling kings of Egypt, an office of no little importance in those days, whilst those priests of lower or inferior degree, after undergoing a severe training of some years, were sent in all directions amongst the various tribes, educating them, teaching, healing the sick, halt and lame; seeking and taking knowledge of men, and strange herbs which were collected, classified and forwarded to their brethren of the temple for further examination. Thus the Priests of Isis became a powerful body in the land, revered and made especially welcome wherever they sojourned; trusted by all, they were the recipients of many strange secrets and were a great factor for good, more especially in controlling the many nomadic tribes peculiar to Egypt and Arabia at that period.

“To secure the admission of reliable and worthy men alone into the order of priesthood, oaths of allegiance were required and sworn upon a representation of a five pointed star which was considered emblematical of the eye of Ra, the sun god, and a curative or healing agency.

“Each point of the star was of peculiar import, representing either Volition, Fidelity or Intellect and were explained to the candidate for admission as follows: (1) The Hand, (2) Foot, (3) Knee, (4) Breast and (5) Head or Intellect.

“Any breach of faith or departure from the law governing this body brought instant and severe punishment upon the offender, usually the loss of a limb, but sometimes even death was the penalty.

“A portion of the oath administered was as follows: The Hand—That my hand shall be ever extended to help, comfort, and relieve the sick and suffering. The Feet: That my feet shall not falter, loiter, or linger when journeying to alleviate the suffering of the sick. The Knee: That my knee shall bow in supplication to the almighty creator Ra for guidance and aid in my endeavour to succour and relieve the sick and suffering. The Breast: That my breast shall be a safe and sacred repository of any secret entrusted to me; or divulged during sickness or delirium or otherwise obtained. The Head: That I will constantly pursue the study of the secret arts; that I will exercise my knowledge to the benefit of those suffering mental and bodily distress, and that I will disseminate such knowledge among others that my preceptors may authorise and direct.”

There are fifteen types of medals and badges to denote different branches of the nursing service as follows: General Nurse, Nursing Aids, Male Nurse, School Dental Nurse, Maternity Nurse, Midwives, Alexandra Hospital Maternity, Psychiatric Nurse, Plunket Nurse, Karitane Nurse, Diploma of Nursing, Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy, Dietician, Civil Nursing Reserve. All of these signify State examinations, and holders of some are not necessarily registered general nurses.

A brief outline of the studies and practical work involved in passing these examinations was then given by Mr. Horwood.

Apart from the foregoing medals and badges, there are two badges of office, one belonging to the Army Nursing Service, and one a branch medal issued by the Plunket Society for those Plunket Nurses who wish to wear it, and this medal is retained by the individual branch whose name appears on the bar from which the medal is suspended.

In addition, one hospital is unique in that it retains an individual medals for its trainees, and this is the Alexandra Maternity Hospital in Wellington. This probably dates from 1905-6 when this hospital became a New Zealand Government training school for maternity nurses.

Various hospital boards issue medals of merit either in gold or silver, usually for the best general nurse in both theory and practice of the course, but sometimes only for high marks at the examinations, and these medals can be withheld if it is considered that no nurse reaches the very high standard of qualifications demanded. I mention two of which I have specimens, Auckland Hospital which issues both a gold and silver medal, and Wellington where only a gold medal is awarded, and this is a memorial to a former Matron, Miss Francis Keith Payne, who was in charge for a period of twenty years before her enforced retirement in 1916 through ill-health. Following her death in 1924 it was decided to institute this medal to honour her memory.

A memorial medal of great merit and rarity, but not a New Zealand issue, was presented to a New Zealand nurse for outstanding services over a long period. I refer to the Florence Nightingale Memorial Medal issued by the International Red Cross and instituted in 1912, two years after Miss Nightingale's death at the age of ninety years. This particular specimen was awarded last year to Miss Iris Crooke, M.B.E., and was the only one of thirty-five presented throughout the world to come to New Zealand. Up to thirty-six specimens can be issued every two years by the International Red Cross, but 1949 was only the twelfth award of these medals.

With regard to war medals, there is only one expressly for nursing service, and this award is divided into two classes. It is the Royal Red Cross, in gold (1st class) and its associate medal, in silver (2nd class). It was established in 1883 by Queen Victoria, and is available to all ranks, but is restricted in issue to 2% of nursing establishment for gold,

and 5% for silver medals. The R.R.C. and A.R.R.C. are in the form of a Maltese Cross, with the young head of Victoria in centre circle, and dark red inlay work. In addition to this medal, all general service medals are also applicable to the nursing service for those eligible to wear them.

The remaining nursing-medals of New Zealand are those belonging to voluntary organisations of the Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John, whose members give many hours of leisure to nursing and allied work, where their services must conform to a high standard of efficiency.

The New Zealand Red Cross Society issues medals for five subjects, each indicating three years of service, as well as examinations passed, and these are for First Aid; Home Nursing; Hygiene & Sanitation; A.R.P. & Cookery. The design of each of these medals is the same, a cross in red enamel with a large white circle at intersection, with lettering round it. The difference to indicate the subject is shown both by variation in ribbon, and by lettering on clasp. When a person is eligible for three of these medals there is a collective medal of merit that may be worn instead; this is a smaller oval medal, instead of a cross, and the same as that issued by the Royal Red Cross Society.

The Order of St. John is divided into two divisions, Nursing and Ambulance, with cadet sections of both divisions, and each awards medals and badges in recognition of efficiency and length of service, plus the maintenance of a constantly high standard of knowledge, as evidenced by recurring examinations.

For cadets there are efficiency badges to be gained, and after twelve examinations have been passed a Grand Prior Badge, and for the senior divisions a three-year medallion, to which a bar is added every twelve months, provided that twelve parades and inspections have been attended, and that the annual examinations are passed, culminating at the end of twelve years in a medal to which a bar can subsequently be added every five years.

Thus it will be seen that New Zealand is indeed fortunate in that it is served so well through so many branches of nursing. The high standard of proficiency is maintained and improved whenever new fields of experience show themselves to be better than previous techniques. That the standard of nursing is high, is shown by the fact that New Zealand trained nurses find no difficulty in obtaining employment in countries all over the world, where their training is of a recognised quality and range of subjects, so much so that very recent figures published show that about nine hundred

nurses have left the country during the past two years in order to travel and to improve their knowledge by greater experience in other centres of civilisation.

I hope that I have given some insight into the way these badges and medals are earned, and that the next time one of them is seen, a thought will be given to the hard work, knowledge and study that has been expended before it could be worn.

I have to thank the Post-Graduate School of Nursing, and many other friends for help given me in preparing this paper, and for the willing way medals have been loaned to me for the purpose of illustrating this paper.

#### TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—Recently when examining some New Zealand crowns received from the banks last July, I came across a specimen with a proof-like surface. I put this specimen beside one of the "Waitangi" crowns in my possession and it has a similar mirror-like reflecting surface.

I have been wondering if this is a trial specimen in proof or an early striking while the die was still in a highly-polished state.

I have, also, been wondering if any collectors have reported finding any proof-like specimens.

R. J. Taylor,  
c/o Box 431,  
Palmerston North.

#### SCOTTISH £1 NOTES.

There is only one £1 note in circulation in England, but Scotland presents the visitor with a variegated collection . . . When the first bank notes were made, paper-making was in its infancy in Scotland—in fact the first paper mill at Water of Leith only began business in the same year that the first notes were printed, so it is probable that material for the Scot's earliest paper money came from France or Holland. Bank notes were made then as now, from new linen rags.

Printers did not greatly demand the services of an engraver when the earliest notes were issued. The engraver's work was poor in execution but expensive in price! This kept banks from spending money on elaborate designs—and naturally, forgery was rife. Public feeling, however, eventually began to revolt at the number of hangings for forgery and both bankers and judges came to realise that "prevention is better than cure" and that to remove temptations from the path of the criminal was as much a duty as awarding punishment for the crime.

Soon after 1830 a better style of engraving was adopted, in which, incidentally, the National Bank of Scotland took the lead. Engravings greatly improved and a high standard of Scottish bank notes is maintained to this day.

—M. E. H. in *Take Note*.

Magazine of Scottish Tourist Board by courtesy of Mr. S. R. McCallum, Wanganui.



CREDIT CARDS OF  
NEW YORK ACADEMY OF CHESS AND CHECKERS.

By Eugene Manischewitz.

Occasionally I visit the Checker and Chess Academy with a friend who is a checker enthusiast. Mr. Fischer who was at one time Canadian-New York checker champion, and who established a business at 212 West 42nd Street, New York City, has given me some information about the cardboard credit cards used in his Academy. They were first issued in August, 1947. There are several sizes and the colours are blue, white, yellow and green.

The cards are handstamped stating that the bearer is entitled to ten cents credit on the day of issue. There is a clock-punched date and time shown on the card.

When you enter you are given a credit card. Visitors for the first time are guests of the house. The cards cost ten cents. If you do not play you may watch the players. The ticket becomes void within the day.

One reason for the issue was to help business, and another was to keep out idlers who would take up seats. About 95 per cent of the cards are used in playing. Often the cardboard tokens are changed, because some non-players sell their cards to people outside.

On week days about 100 to 150 cards are sold, and on Saturdays and Sundays about 250. The previous type of cards, which were stamped on both sides, were not used after October, 1947, and are scarce.

Mr. Manischewitz enclosed specimens for the Society's collection.

HEATH LITERARY AWARD.

Notification has reached Mr. L. J. Dale that he has been selected as one of the recipients of this award for 1949. The American Numismatic Association, which is the largest body in U.S.A. of those who study and collect coins, issues a monthly printed magazine in which articles on the subject are published from contributors throughout the world.

Mr. Dale's article on "Biblical Numismatics" was published last September, and it is now the subject of the award presented at the annual convention in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

There are seven awards made annually, for work showing research and originality, and this year one each were made to numismatists from England, Philippine Islands, and this one from New Zealand, and the other four from the U.S.A.

Mr. Dale's paper deals with the world's early money and financial transactions, of which the Bible is a rich source of information. It also deals with the coins referred to by Jesus in the New Testament.

There were a number of illustrations accompanying the article. This is the first Heath Literary award to be made to a New Zealander.

There are several members of our New Zealand Society who are members of the A.N.A. which is a highly esteemed body throughout the world of numismatists. The address of the Secretary is P.O. Box 577, Wichita 1, Kansas.

## MILLIONS OF SILVER DOLLARS.

By Ted Hammer

(Librarian, American Numismatic Association)

Many Americans are under the mistaken impression that all silver dollars are worth premiums. Although silver dollars have not been minted since 1935, millions remain in circulation, and it is seldom that a bank cannot supply quantities for individuals or businesses.

In western States, where silver is mined, silver dollars still circulate freely. Visitors often return home from these States with pockets filled with these "cartwheels," thinking them valuable. Silver dollars, when minted, are generally struck in quantities, and thus few are scarce enough to be worth premiums today. It is not unusual to find banks with stocks of dollars dating back to the 1870's, while those of the 1900's are quite common.

One business firm in a small city recently wanted to make the week's payroll in silver dollars as a promotion scheme. The head of the company asked the president of his bank how long it would take to get the 9,870 dollars. The banker said that the payroll could be made up that very day, if desired.

Despite the large amount of silver dollars lying around unused, whenever a person spends one in an area, except in the States where they are still in wide use, he attracts attention. Most people just do not like to carry around a pocketful of these "cartwheels." It is far simpler to carry paper bills in one's hip pocket or purse.

## CANTERBURY BRANCH HIGHLIGHTS

Contributed by Miss Shirley Lange.

Several important matters have occupied our attention lately. Our Branch has gone out to the public with a sectional display at the Centennial Industries Fair. A combined effort by eight of the members produced a display which appears to have been very favourably received. The panels deal with these various aspects of numismatics.

- (1) "They made their own Money." A series of the Canterbury merchants' tokens.
- (2) Coinage of Edward VIII.
- (3) Maundy money, including a complete recipient's set totalling 53 pence as presented personally by His Majesty in 1948.
- (4) Coins of Africa and the Indies.
- (5) War decorations and medals.
- (6) R.N.Z. Numismatic Society information.

It is hoped to arrange a further public exhibition early in 1951. We feel that public interest is greatly stimulated by these displays. A small table was arranged for the N.Z. Stamp & Cover Club's exhibition in May, and the philatelists seemed impressed by the tie-up with numismatics.

**"Coin Legends of History."**—The Christchurch Classical Association arranged a joint meeting with our Branch at the University where Professor Ronald Syme lectured to a most interested audience on "Coin Legends and History." This was an enthralling subject. Professor Syme has a most happy way of presenting the Roman citizen as a human capricious character with whom we 20th century

citizens have much in common. One feels after sitting at the Professor's feet, that a new acquaintance has been made with a most fascinating period of history. New Zealand should be grateful for the stimulus of a visitor such as this.

**"They Made their own Money."**—This is the title of our forthcoming documentary book dealing with the lives and times of the Canterbury merchants who issued trade tokens last century. Much original and hitherto unpublished historical material will be included and the strictly limited issue of 500 copies should quickly be taken up. We hope to have the book published before Christmas. It will be about one hundred pages, well illustrated. Further details next issue.

**Canterbury Branch.**—Canterbury Branch is now at the close of a third year of successful operations. Our membership is growing steadily and we endeavour to cater for every type of numismatist. We are especially interested in encouraging the junior and novice collectors, who are always made welcome at our meetings every two months, at the Canterbury Museum, which already seems to have grown into a particularly happy choice for meeting atmosphere. The Director, Mr. Roger Duff, has been extremely kind to our Branch, and we hope when the new and greater Canterbury Centennial Museum becomes a fact, to see the Numismatic Department fully developed with every assistance from our Branch.

**Canterbury Centenary.**—Canterbury is now well into the excitement of the celebrations which continue until July next year. Any numismatist who would like a calendar of the main functions, etc., is invited to contact the Secretary of Canterbury Branch, R.N.S., N.Z.

If your visit to Christchurch will coincide with our meetings on the 16th November, 1950, on 22nd February, 1951, please get in touch with us, and come to the Canterbury Museum at 7.30 p.m. as a guest. We promise you a Canterbury welcome.

**A Generous Donation.**—Mr. James Sutherland donated to the Canterbury Branch Library a complete set of the R.N.S. reports since 1931. Members were most grateful for this most kindly gesture, as such a reference book is most valuable to members who have joined this noble body in the latter few years, and have not had access to past reports. The three volumes are now handsomely bound uniformly with the Society's official set, and are already proving their usefulness.

Canterbury Branch is building a numismatic library, and will be most grateful for donations of numismatic books. No. 1 Branch would like to have the No. 1 Library. Can any readers help? Send parcels of books to the Secretary (Miss S. A. Lange, 19 Alpha Avenue, Papanui, Christchurch), and postage will be gladly refunded. Thanks.

#### **Papers Presented:—**

**"Biblical Numismatics."** Mr. L. J. Dale read his paper "Biblical Numismatics" which had previously been read before the Society in Wellington. This deals with the world's early money transactions and financial system, of which the Bible is a rich source of information. This paper won the Heath Literary Award of the American Numismatic Association for 1949, and is mentioned elsewhere.

**"Isle of Man."** Miss E. R. Thomas read her paper on the "Isle of Man." This was illustrated by coins, tokens and pictures, and is reported in this Journal.

**"Military Medals."** Mr. J. Coffin gave a most interesting talk on these, mentioning the first general issue of the Army Campaign was

that of the Army General Service Medal which although not issued until 1847, covered campaigns of the Napoleonic Wars, etc., from 1793-1814. Prior to the campaign, medals had been issued officially to senior officers. Further he explained the seniority decorations and details of the decorations of valour. The famous Victoria Cross for Air, Army and Naval distinction was instituted in 1856 by Queen Victoria at the time of the Crimean War. In 1869, the time of the New Zealand Maori Wars, the rare New Zealand Cross, issued without the Queen's consent, came into being. In the reign of George V, the George Cross was issued but only for civilian use. Several medals such as the Victoria Cross, and other decorations were made from melted-down cannons which had been captured. The significance of the colours of some of the ribbons and the bars used were also dealt with. A most colourful display of medals including those of the last war was of great interest to all members.

#### OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Officers were elected at the Annual Meeting as follows:—

Patron: Sir Bernard Freyberg, V.C.

Hon. Life Patron: Viscount Bledisloe.

President: Mr. M. H. Hornblow.

Vice-Presidents: Sir Joseph Heenan, K.B.E., Messrs. L. J. Dale, S. R. McCallum and A. Sutherland.

Honorary Secretary: Miss W. Berry, Box 23, Wellington.

Honorary Asst. Secretary: Mr. M. Weston.

Honorary Treasurer: Mr. P. D. Tether, 6 Rewa Rd., Hataitai, E.2, Wellington.

Honorary Editor: Mr. A. Sutherland.

Honorary Auditor: Mr. W. Chetwynd.

Council Members: Professor H. A. Murray, Messrs. J. Berry, C. J. Freeman, E. Horwood, H. B. Martin.

---

#### NOTES OF MEETINGS.

---

##### AUCKLAND.

Regular meetings were held on 3 May, 7 June (2nd Annual Meeting), 5 July and 2 August (16th Meeting), at which Mr. T. Attwood presided.

On 3 May a cordial welcome was extended to Mrs. D. Price, a new member. Mr. E. J. Morris read the second part of his paper on the historical background of the reign of George II. He was accorded a hearty vote of thanks for his interesting survey.

At the Annual Meeting there was a good attendance, augmented by the President and senior officers of the Auckland Branch of the Order of St. John Society to whom a gavel in New Zealand wood, in which was inserted an historical coin of Malta, was presented on behalf of the donor, Mr. N. Soloman.

A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Menzies for a donation to the funds.

The Chairman, Mr. T. Attwood, presented his annual report, and reviewed the work of the year. The report and statement of financial transactions were adopted. There was a credit balance of £12 3s 7d.

Officers were elected as follows:—

Chairman: Mr. T. Attwood.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. E. J. Morris.

Auditor: Mr. T. P. Southern.

Executive: Messrs. A. Robinson and R. Sellars.

Hon. Sec.-Treas.: Mr. D. C. Price, 104 New Windsor Road, Avondale.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to retiring officers.

Mr. D. C. Price gave a talk on the lacquering of coins, and exhibited specimens. This provoked an interesting discussion, and the consensus of opinion was that, provided the proper lacquer was used, the brilliance of coins could be preserved by this method.

Members expressed pleasure at the wide public interest in the coin and medal display arranged by the Branch in a Queen Street window. Each day, for several days, observers were three and four deep, examining the specimens attractively displayed and labelled by a Committee under Mr. H. Robinson, who, with Mr. R. Sellars and their helpers were thanked for their worth-while effort.

Matters dealt with at the various meetings were:—

That the Branch membership levy of 2s 6d be not increased in view of the satisfactory state of finances.

That the Council be asked to request the Reserve Bank to arrange for future issues of special coins, to be packed by the Royal Mint in rolls, as was the practice in the United States.

Notable exhibits included new Israel coins (Mr. N. Soloman). At the meeting on 2 August, Mr. H. Robinson recounted incidents from his recent visit to Fiji, and Mr. Roberts read a paper on India and its problems. Mr. T. Attwood read the second part of his paper on Coins of the Bible. All speakers were accorded a hearty vote of thanks for their contributions.

#### WELLINGTON.

Regular meetings were held on 27 March, 24 April, 29 May and 26 June, at which Mr. W. D. Ferguson presided.

At the Annual Meeting on 31 July, Mr. Ferguson announced that he was shortly leaving on a visit to Australia, and could not again accept nomination as President. He was accorded a cordial vote of thanks for his unsparing work for the Society. He presented the Annual Report, and on his motion, Mr. M. Hornblow was elected President. Mr. Hornblow thanked members for the honour they had conferred on him, and assured them that he would do all he could to justify the confidence reposed in him.

Members wished Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson a pleasant holiday in Australia, and extended to Mrs. Inkersell best wishes for a happy time during her visit to the Old Country.

Matters dealt with at the various meetings included:—

The advisability of issuing a badge for members. (Auckland.) Not proceeded with.

Reprints of selected earlier papers read prior to the printing of Journal. (Christchurch.) Held over.

That a token issue of 1949 coins of the denominations not struck be made to enable the full set, with the crown piece, to be available, as in 1935. (Auckland.) Decided after investigation that Treasury would not do this.

Quotations for striking Tasman Medal were too high and it was decided that unless better prices could be obtained the matter be held over.

Displays of medals by Mr. D. Atkinson, a visiting member of long standing from Takanini, was much appreciated.

Extracts from articles on Scottish banks, published in Journal of Scottish Tourist Board, and sent by Mr. R. S. McCallum, Wanganui, were read with interest.

The congratulations of the Society were sent to Mr. and Mrs. Johannes Andersen on the occasion of their golden wedding anniversary.

Mr. James Berry gave an interesting illustrated address on his tour of Tonga and other Pacific Islands.

Tributes were paid to the work of retiring officers, including that of Mr. W. D. Ferguson, ex President, Mr. H. Martin, ex Hon. Treasurer. Mr. Chetwynd, Hon. Auditor, and other officers were thanked for their continued good work.

---

NEW MEMBERS.

- Anderson, W. H., Esq., c/o Ministry of Works, Haast, South Westland.  
 Andreson, Miss Inga, Paul Street, Wairoa.  
 Bennett, S., Esq., 11 Culwick Road, Mission Bay, Auckland, E.1.  
 Berry, Brian S., Esq., 123 Holloway Road, Wellington, W.1.  
 \*Berry, Miss W. M., 56 Nevay Road, Wellington, E.5.  
 Chief of Acquisition Division, New York Public Library, 5th Ave., New York 18, New York, U.S.A.  
 Cresswell, B., Esq., 18 Caius Avenue, Gonville, Wanganui.  
 \*Cross, W., Esq., P.O. Box 210, Tauranga.  
 Dennis, Owen, Esq., 1 London Street, Richmond, Auckland.  
 Ebbett, S., Esq., 151 Estuary Road, New Brighton, Christchurch.  
 Fawcett, Cyril, Esq., 129 Albert Street, Windsor, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.  
 Griffin, Denis, Esq., c/o P.O. Box 881, Wellington.  
 Hunt, J. T., Esq., 8 Tuttons Road, Te Awamutu.  
 Lamont, P. J., Esq., c/o Post Office, Taneatua.  
 Levene, Lewis, Esq., 2 Windmill Road, Mt. Eden, Auckland, S.1.  
 McRae, A. R., Esq., 85 Campbell Street, Nelson.  
 Marshall, James, Esq., 10 Mount Pleasant Ave., Nelson.  
 \*Miller, A. E., Esq., Table Flat, Apiti, via Feilding.  
 \*Morel, L. G., Esq., 125 Bristol Street, St. Albans, Christchurch.  
 Mottram, Warwick, Esq., 64 Prestons Road, Styx, Christchurch.  
 National Library Service, Private Bag, Wellington.  
 Price, Mrs. D. C., 7 Cowan Street, Ponsonby, Auckland.  
 Steele, Richard Henry, Esq., 40 Somerville Street, Andersons Bay, Dunedin.  
 \*Stevens, Fred W., Esq., 2 Ulster Place, Christchurch.  
 Triggs, Peter, Esq., 10 Albany Street, St. Albans, Christchurch.

\*Trubshoe, L., Esq., 26 McGilbert Street, Palmerston North.

\*Turnbull, Miss M. I., 13 Albert Street, Dunedin, S.2.

Wake, Master C., 47 Kilmarnock Street, Riccarton, Christchurch.

Webster, G. M. S., Esq., 9 Greenhill Ave., Wakaki, Dunedin, N.W.2.

\*Yarwood, Mr., "The Cedars," 5 Prospect Drive, Hest Bank, North  
Lancaster, England.

\* These members' names were published last Journal, but their addresses were omitted.



# NEW ZEALAND COIN EXCHANGE

893 Cumberland Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.

H. G. WILLIAMS, Manager.

---

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

To my many Friends throughout the world—

Owing to my advancing years, I have been compelled to relinquish my active numismatic interests. Mr. L. J. Dale of the Christchurch Coin Company, has taken over my stock and business, and I have pleasure in recommending him to all past clients. I have full confidence in him to carry on in my place.

Good wishes to you all.

H. G. WILLIAMS.

22nd July, 1950.

---

To the Coin Collecting Fraternity—

As per announcement above, we wish to advise that the two businesses of the New Zealand Coin Exchange and the Christchurch Coin Company have now been incorporated and will be operated in future from Christchurch.

We have had happy relations in the past with our greatly respected friend Harry Williams and wish him a peaceful retirement.

We will do our best to give expeditious and satisfactory service to all old and new customers at all times.

CHRISTCHURCH COIN COMPANY.

L. J. DALE, Manager.

Address correspondence to:

CHRISTCHURCH COIN COMPANY

P.O. Box 3, Papanui, New Zealand.



# Christchurch Coin Company

(Incorporating the New Zealand Coin Exchange)

L. J. DALE (Manager)

487 Papanui Road, Christchurch

(Correspondence to P.O. Box 3, Papanui, New Zealand.)

---

## CANTERBURY CENTENNIAL MEDALS

1850-1950

We are now reserving orders for three types (see illustration facing page 6).

(1) Large 2-inch silver, price about £3/3/-.

(2) Large 2-inch bronze, price about 12/6.

(3) Small bronze, price about 2/6.

The small ones we expect in August and the larger ones later. Reserve what you need and we will advise firm prices for confirmation when medals are to hand.

- ★ Send for free monthly numismatic notes, and list of coins for sale.
- ★ Back numbers of New Zealand Numismatic Journals available.
- ★ Seaby's excellent low priced illustrated Numismatic books in stock.
  - Standard Catalogue of English Coins, 5/6.
  - Notes on English Silver, 1066-1648, 5/6.
  - Notes on English Silver, 1649-1949, 10/6.
  - Catalogue of copper coins and tokens of British Isles, 5/6. (Also a few copies bound at 10/6 and 15/6.)
- ★ Valuations for estates, etc., undertaken.
- ★ Buying quotes gladly given for large or small collections of good coins.