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## NUMISMATIC NOTES ON SHAKESPEARE

L. K. GLUCKMAN, M.B., Ch.B.(N.Z.), M.R.A.C.P.

"If we wish to know the force of human genius we should read Shakespeare. If we wish to know the insignificance of human learning we may read his commentators"—Hazlett.

It is probably impossible to consider any aspect of Shakespeare's life, his plays, his interests that have not previously been considered. There have already been written in excess of 450 authoritative volumes on Shakespeare and innumerable less authoritative articles, commentaries and criticisms. However, the author has no knowledge of an adequate numismatic survey of Shakespeare's works. The following survey is purely an accidental compilation of terms found in the reading of Shakespeare over some twenty years. It makes no claim to completeness or authority.

Shakespearean knowledge may be variously considered from many viewpoints such as those of the historian, the philosopher, the lawyer, the citizen, the natural scientist, the military strategist, the physician. In each situation Shakespeare appears to have had a substantial knowledge far beyond that expected of an educated layman. There are for instance over 700 medical references in the plays and Shakespeare's medical knowledge is consistent with the latest current thought of his day. This may of course merely reflect the fact that Shakespeare's son-in-law was a physician, but even so, it must be conceded Shakespeare was well educated in the current medical thought of his day. The same applies to most aspects of knowledge of the day and age. It must be emphasised that the sum total of human knowledge has grown substantially since Shakespeare's day.

Bucknill in "Shakespeare's Medical Knowledge" 1860 has put the situation clearly:

"In the olden time a man might be an admiral, and a general, and a statesman, and a country gentleman, and somewhat of a lawyer, doctor and divine into the bargain;

and this universality of education stamped itself upon the works of the old authors—above all upon those of Shakespeare.”

The purpose of this paper is :

- (1) To enumerate the numismatic terms used by Shakespeare.
- (2) To indicate in what plays these were used and where apt, to give the appropriate lines.
- (3) To question the correctness or appropriateness of the numismatic term in relation to the time and setting of the play.
- (4) To mention certain other references in Shakespeare, of interest to the numismatist.
- (5) To discuss the question as to whether or not Shakespeare could be considered to have a deep knowledge of both historical and current numismatics.

There is reference in Shakespeare to the following English money or money of account: Farthing, half-penny, obolus, three-farthings, penny, threepence, groat, sixpence, tester, testril, mill sixpence, shilling, shovel board, shove groat shilling, crown, mark, angel, royal, noble, ten shillings, pound.

The relevant English coins will now be discussed. Although there follows a good deal of repetition, this seems the desirable method of presentation as it prevents the need for cross reference and makes each section complete.

**FARTHING.** The farthing is mentioned in *Love's Labour's Lost*, set in Navarre so the reference to the coin is not a good one. The halfpenny is also mentioned in connection with *Love's Labour's Lost*. French coinage would be more accurate.

“What is a remuneration?”

“Marry, sir, halfpenny farthing.”

“Why then, three-farthing-worth of silk.”

— “O sweet gardon! better than remuneration; a leven-pence farthing better.”

*Love's Labour's Lost*, Act III, Sc. I.

The last line implies a reward of one shilling has been given.

**HALFPENNY.** This coin is several times referred to, usually in a sarcastic sense.

“He cannot creep into a halfpenny purse.”

*The Merry Wives of Windsor*, Act IV, Sc. 5.

“Marry, sir, halfpenny farthing—

“Marry, sir, halfpenny farthing—”

*Love's Labour's Lost*, Act III, Sc. I.

“Thou halfpenny purse of wit.”

*Love's Labour's Lost*, Act III, Sc. I.

“My hat to a halfpenny, Pompey proves the best—”

*Love's Labour's Lost*, Act V, Sc. 2.

"I am even poor in thanks—my thanks are too dear a halfpenny."

Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, Act II, Sc. 2.

Cade uses the coin as an expression of what his revolution will do in England in the future.

"There shall be in England seven halfpenny loaves sold for a penny."

King Henry the Sixth, Part II. Act IV, Sc. 2.

That is, Cade is promising the penny will have a purchasing power of three pence halfpenny when he is king.

The most interesting reference is: "Item, A capon, 2s. 2d. Item, Sauce, 4d. Item, Sack, two gallons, 5s. 8d. Item, Anchovies and sack after supper, s.2 6d. Item, Bread, ob."

Henry IV, Part I, Act II, Sc. 4.

Ob. is an abbreviation for obolus or halfpenny. Obolus is of Latin origin and is numismatically related to the words obel, obelos, obeliskos or Greek currency bars, obolos an ancient Greek coin in silver, and at the time of the Roman domination, in bronze. The Latin obolus or obole was the earliest known European halfpenny. As the account was read to the audience and not by them, it may well be ob was read as halfpenny but there is no real knowledge of this. It seems more likely it would be read as halfpenny than as one obolus. In the manuscript, ob was probably a convenient abbreviation, today numismatically interesting.

### THREE FARTHINGS

"My face so thin  
That in my ear I durst not stick a rose,  
Lest men should say 'look where three farthings  
goes'".

The Life and Death of King John, Act I, Sc. 1.

Three farthings was a small silver coin struck variously between 1561–1581 under Elizabeth. The coin was not in use in John's reign, hence the lines are a numismatic anachronism. On the coin a rose appeared behind the Queen's ear in profile. Wearing a rose behind the ear was then a Court fashion.

PENNY. The penny is mentioned in *The Merry Wives of Windsor*; *Love's Labour's Lost*; *As You Like It*; *All's Well That Ends Well*; *The Taming of the Shrew*; *The Life and Death of King John*; *Henry IV*, parts 1 and 2; *The Life of Henry V*; *Henry VI*, part 2; *The Famous History of the Life of King Henry VIII*; *Troilus and Cressida*; *Cymbeline*; and *Romeo and Juliet*.

It is clear that in some of these plays with a non-English setting, that is, all except *The Merry Wives of Windsor* and the *Kings*, its use is inappropriate, that is, the wrong coin is used in the wrong country.

"A friend i' the court is better than a penny in purse."  
Henry IV, Part 2, Act V, Sc. 1.

"there take an inventory of all I have,  
To the last penny."  
The Famous History of the Life of King Henry VIII,  
Act III, Sc. 2.

These last two quotations are virtually now figures of speech in the English language.

In The Life and Death of King John, penny is used in a sarcastic couplet.

"Your face hath got five hundred pounds a year,  
Yet sell your face for five pence and 'tis dear."  
The Life and Death of King John, Act I, Sc. 1.

### THREE PENCE

"a three pence bow'd would hire me."  
The Famous History of the Life of King Henry VIII,  
Act II, Sc. 3.

Bow'd here implies bent, deformed.

"a dish of some three pence."  
Measure for Measure, Act II, Sc. 1.

"I could not give you three pence again."  
Measure for Measure, Act II, Sc. 1.

"I'll rent the fairest house in it after threepence a bay."

Measure for Measure, Act II, Sc. 1.

A bay is a section of a building.

—"the controversy of threepence to a second day."  
Coriolanus, Act II, Sc. 1.

The setting of Measure for Measure is that of Vienna and that of Coriolanus is Rome, so in each instance the reference to threepence is wrong.

GROAT. Groats are referred to in seven Shakespearean plays.

"There is a groat to heal thy pate."  
The Life of Henry V, Act V, Sc. 1.

"To buy and sell with groats."  
Coriolanus, Act III, Sc. 2.

As Coriolanus had its setting in Rome the reference to groats is numismatically in error.

"A half faced groat."  
The life and death of King John, Act I, Sc. 1.

This refers to a groat with the face stamped in profile. The only coin issued under John was the silver penny and these silver pennies showed, I believe, a full face. The earlier silver pennies issued under the Anglo-Saxon Kings such as Edward the Confessor, Harold and the Norman Conqueror William I had the face in profile and it may well be Shakespeare was confusedly referring to the silver penny of the Pax type. Profile heads again appeared under Henry VII on coinage.

The plays in which the groat is mentioned are: The Life and Death of King John; The Merry Wives of

Windsor; The Tragedy of King Richard II; King Henry IV, Part 2; The Life and Death of King Henry V; King Henry VI, Part 2; and Coriolanus.

## SIXPENCE

"There is sixpence for you"

"There's a testril of me too."

Twelfth Night, Act II, Sc. 3.

"Tester I'll have in pouch when thou shall lack."

The Merry Wives of Windsor, Act I, Sc. 3.

"There's a tester for thee."

King Henry IV, Part 2, Act III, Sc. 2.

Tester, testril and sixpence are all synonyms. Tester is a corruption of the word teston. The teston was originally applied to the shilling of Henry VII, the shilling of Henry VIII, the shilling of Edward VI. As the currency became deflated and devalued it came to be recognised as the value of sixpence. Teston, a noun, became the verb, testern.

"You have testerned me."

The Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act I, Sc. 1.

Tester developed as the colloquial substantive of the verb testern.

Testril itself is a diminutive, meaning a little teston.

"His breaches cost him but a crown,  
He held them sixpence all too dear."

Othello, The Moor of Venice, Act II, Sc. 3.

Sixpence as such is referred to in Twelfth Night, set in Illyria; in Much Ado About Nothing, set in Messina; in A Midsummer Night's Dream, set in Athens; The Comedy of Errors, set in Ephesus; Othello, The Moor of Venice, set in Venice; King Henry IV, Part I; and King Henry IV, Part 2. The non-English references are not accurate.

"Of seven groats in mill sixpences, and two Edward shovel boards that cost me two shilling and two pence a piece."

The Merry Wives of Windsor, Act I, Sc. 1.

"Quoit him down, Bardolph, like a shove-groat shilling."

King Henry IV, Part 2, Act II, Sc. 4.

Mill sixpence refers to coins struck by the use of a mil and screw, struck under Elizabeth in England between 1561-72. Shovel boards were the shillings of Edward VI used in the game of shovel board. Shove groat shilling is a synonym for shovel board. The lines suggest that although mill sixpences were current the everyday thought was still in terms of the old familiar groat. That is, the period in terms of currency was transitional. Edward VI shillings were apparently then being sold at a premium.

The question arises why this was so. The shilling of Edward the Sixth is a different subject. Shillings of different fineness and the same face value were minted at different places about the same time. Edward VI shillings

existed of 60 grains, 8 ounce fine silver; 80 grains, 6 ounces fine silver; 96 grains, 11 ounces, 1 pennyweight fine silver; 80 grains, 3 ounces fine silver.

It follows the "best" silver shilling had roughly 88 grains of silver, the "worst" shilling 20 grains of silver. The lesser shilling was ultimately devalued to sixpence and then fourpence. Presumably at the same time the fine shilling inflated in value to 2s. 2d. a piece. In 1552 a statute was passed forbidding the exchange of coin at more than its face value but this statute could not be successfully enforced. The possibility remains that one form of shovel board was specially suited for the game of shovel board shilling and commanded a premium for this reason. This is to my mind a less likely reason.

**SHILLING.** The most interesting references are in terms of shovel board and shove groat shillings already referred to. Altogether there are many references to shillings in Shakespeare.

The Prologue of *The Famous History of the Life of King Henry VIII.*

"Those that come—  
—may see away their shilling  
Richly in two short hours."

shows the shilling was the cost for the average person to see a Shakespearean play at the period when the play was written.

There are no references as such to the half-sovereign but there is

"Here's four Harry ten shillings in French crowns for you."

King Henry IV, Part 2, Act III, Sc. 2.

It is likely Harry ten shillings is a colloquialism for half pound or half-sovereign. No pieces of this value appeared before the reign of Henry VII.

The shilling is mentioned in *The Merry Wives of Windsor*; *Twelfth Night*; *Much Ado About Nothing*; *The Winter's Tale*, set in Sicily and Bohemia; *King Henry IV*, part 1; and *King Henry IV*, part 2; *The Life of King Henry V*; *King Henry VI*, part 2; *The Famous History of the Life of King Henry VIII.* Only the English references are appropriate.

"I shall have my eight shillings I won of you at betting"

"A noble shalt thou have—"

*The Life of King Henry V*, Act II, Sc. 1.

This is a numismatic verbal exchange. The noble was originally minted by Edward III and had a value of 6s. 8d. Henry VIII issued a George Noble of the same value and Edward IV a Royal or Rose Noble at 10/-. The Royal of Elizabeth was valued at 15/-. The terms are loosely interchangeable. It is likely here a noble was being issued

generously as a greater amount than the debt and represented a value of 10/-.

NOBLE is also referred to elsewhere.

"Mowbray hath received eight thousand nobles."

The Tragedy of King Richard II, Act V, Sc. 5.

"I gave a noble to the priest."

King Henry VI, Part 1, Act V, Sc. 4.

The noble is several times used as the basis for a pun.

"There is a nobleman of the court at door would speak with you. He says he comes from your father."

"Give him as much as will make him a royal man."

King Henry IV, Part 1, Act II, Sc. 4.

This is a twin play on the coins, Noble and Royal.

Groom: "Hail, royal prince!"

King Richard: "Thanks, noble peer; The cheapest of us is ten groats too dear."

The tragedy of King Richard II, Act V, Sc. 5.

This too is a numismatic pun. The King imprisoned is visited by his former groom. The adjectives Royal and Noble refer to coinage and the comparison to groats may be a further tilt at both the devaluation of the King and the currency.

Falstaff: "His face is a face-royal. God may finish it when he will, it is not a hair amiss yet; he may keep it still as a face-royal, for a barber shall never earn sixpence out of it."

King Henry IV, Part 2, Act I, Sc. 2.

The face royal means both the kingly face and the king's face on the coin known as Royal. Falstaff is referring to the Prince of Wales who was young and presumably beardless like the face on the Noble or Rose Noble.

## ROYAL

"I will stuff your purses full of crowns."

—"Thou comest not of the blood royal, if thou darest not stand for ten shillings."

King Henry IV, Part 1, Act I, Sc. 3.

The crown was first struck in gold under Henry VIII. The reference to blood royal is Falstaff inviting the Prince of Wales to participate in a robbery, it is a pun again on Royal and coin Royal. The Royal refers to the Ryal or Rose Noble. The noble was originally struck in gold under Edward III in 1344. The noble was valued at 6s. 8d. whereas the Rose Noble or Royal or Ryal which appeared under Edward IV was valued at 10/-.

*(To be continued)*

# COLLECTING MEDALS

by J. C. M. CRESSWELL

*A Paper read before the Wellesley Philatelic Society,  
Auckland, February 12, 1962.*

Medal collecting is a minor branch of the science of numismatics. It is also a highly-specialised, unique and personally-associated historical representation of many important and decisive world events of past centuries. Very few major events of the last two hundred years have been left unrecorded by medallists.

Broadly speaking, medals can be divided into the following categories: (a) Orders of chivalry; (b) military and civil decorations for bravery; (c) medals and awards for armed service in a given area or period; (d) medals and awards for long service and good conduct; and (e) medals for proficiency of a specified standard. Nearly every country has its own orders of chivalry and a range of awards to cover civil and military service. Many internal organisations, such as police forces, fire brigades and other bodies issue medals, decorations and even orders.

Specialised fields for the medal collector are many and varied. For instance, collections may comprise any, or combinations of the following: (a) any of the classifications in the previous paragraph; (b) models of one particular country; (c) variations (die types, bars, etc.) of one medal; (d) medals awarded to members of a particular regiment (in the case of British medals which are usually engraved with the name and unit of the recipient); (e) naval medals (or army or air); (f) medals of one metal only: gold, silver, bronze, etc. (or enamelled medals); or (g) ribbons from which the medals hang (an interesting and specialised science in itself).

Medals are made of a variety of metals—gold, silver, copper, copper-bronzed, bronze-gilt, cupro-nickel, aluminium, etc.—and in the case of many of the higher decorations and orders enamel is used freely and in a few instances jewels, some of considerable value are set into the metal. Paste diamonds are often employed in the designs of high awards.

## *Ribbons*

Most medals are designed to hang from a ribbon of a distinctive colour or combination of colours for easy identification. Sometimes the colour of the ribbon is selected for its association with the reason for which the medal has been struck. For instance, desert warfare is often represented by the inclusion of khaki in the colour-scheme of the ribbon. Medals are suspended from the ribbons by means of a bar or suspender or by a ring through which the ribbon passes. Some medals have no

ribbon and are pinned directly on to the recipient's apparel. Breast stars of orders do not have a ribbon attached.

The place of wearing medals is restricted almost entirely to the chest, usually the left side, from a ribbon around the neck, or on the hip from a broad ribbon around the opposite shoulder to the side on which the medal is suspended. At this stage it should be made clear that the term "medal" is used here to cover all types of honours.

The medal collector is in the opposite position to the coin collector in that medals, the question of rarity excepted, are more readily available if they are old and that new issues are more difficult to obtain and more costly too, owing to the fact that the recipients are still likely to be retaining them for wear. A medal of a hundred years ago is more likely to be in "circulation" as there is no veteran now entitled to wear it and the piece is no longer in the possession of the original owner. A stumbling-block for the collector is that medals are rarely issued in numbers to compare with an ordinary coin. Medals are therefore of a higher catalogue value than the average collector's coin.

### *Rim Inscriptions*

In the case of named medals, each is individual and the collector must keep a sharp lookout on the rank, name and unit of the recipient as an almost infinite variety of rarities and historical associations are contained in the brief inscriptions around the rims of the medals worn by generations of British soldiers. The rank is obviously important as a general's medal is of greater value than a private's, except perhaps where the private has some other and stronger claim to fame. The name must be watched as many hundreds of famous personalities have been awarded medals and these often pass out of family hands. The units are a little more tricky as the collector must have some means of checking whether his particular medal was awarded to a man who was the sole representative of his regiment at a battle or just one of thousands. Again, the unit is a means to identifying the recipient with some outstanding event, such as the Charge of the Light Brigade which was limited to men of a few cavalry regiments.

The name on a medal is also important from the point of view of building up a complete authentic group of medals awarded to one man. It is important that groups should not be split, for much of the intrinsic value is lost. It is also essential that a medal be in its original state, i.e., without brooch or file marks. The condition of the medal, as in all types of stamp, coin and other collecting, is of importance, from both the value angle and the possibility of forgery. A medal that has been repaired or tampered with in any way should be

treated as suspect until proved to have been repaired legitimately and not altered with the intention of increasing its value. This also applies to removing and re-engraving the inscriptions on the rim, e.g., the recipient's name and rank.

Some collectors prefer to keep the original ribbon of a medal. As there can be no proof that a ribbon is an original issue, unless it is of a different colour, width, etc., there is little significance in this, especially when it is obvious that a clean new ribbon is far more attractive than a tatty, soiled piece of limp material.

Ninety per cent of medal collectors will agree that it is quite permissible to clean medals but there will never be such agreement on the best method. For silver the most convenient cleaner is a little baking soda made into a stiff paste with water and rubbed on with the fingers. A wash under a tap and drying with a chamois or soft cloth completes the operation in a few seconds. This applies to copper and cupro-nickel too. Gold is best cleaned by washing carefully with soapy water and bronze should always be brushed. Verdigris may form on cupro-nickel, bronze and copper but this can be removed by immersion in a cyanide solution, an operation requiring some care owing to its poisonous nature.

### *Displaying Medals*

The problem of storing a collection is a tricky one and not easily solved. Ideally medals should be displayed in a wall cabinet with a glass front or just simply framed, but there are many drawbacks to this method. One of the main ones is that ribbons have a habit of fading, even in indirect light. Another is that additions are always being made to a collection and if a medal is acquired to fit a position in the middle of a neatly arranged, symmetrical display, the whole thing has to be reorganised to take the extra medal. Also the larger the frame the more difficulty in transporting it for inclusion in an exhibition in another place.

The collector must reconcile himself to being able to display one side only of each medal unless he wants them to be continuously handled. He can keep his collection in a cabinet of drawers, but if the specimens are not held down they are liable to be handled and dropped. As an alternative the ribbons can be pinned on the under flap just above the suspender and through both thicknesses on the top with a label, also pinned, over the top edge of the ribbon to give a neat finish. Each drawer can be covered with glass if desired.

### *Guides To Collecting*

The medal collector on beginning his hobby usually finds that his greatest obstacle is the comparative scarcity of literature dealing authoritatively about his branch of

numismatics. As every philatelist knows, it is essential to have at least one good catalogue before he can hope to gain anything more than a smattering of the subject. Not only does the stamp collector need information regarding the various issues and denominations with their almost infinite varieties of colour, perforation and watermark, he must also have expert instruction as to how to identify and recognise his stamps and their variations and to learn the terms used in its various branches.

There is only one book universally on sale that treats with the medals and orders of the world generally and this is in the English language. This is Dorling's "Ribbons and Medals," the best of its type ever published but still woefully inadequate. There is not, at present, one book in print entirely devoted to British medals and there has never been one covering every single issue of the United Kingdom. A number of books and monographs have been issued in English dealing with individual medal issues or series and these are highly prized by collectors. A good example of an exhaustive treatise on a hitherto unmapped field is a monograph dealing with the Long Service Medals awarded to the New Zealand Army from the earliest awards to the present day, compiled by Capt. G. T. Stagg, F.R.N.S.N.Z., of Wellington. The whole position is such that the medal collector not only faces the problem of finding his medallic specimens but has an even more difficult job tracing out-of-print books on his own speciality and, should there be none as is often the case, he must literally compile his own reference work. On the other hand, many collectors, the author included, find that they have more books relating to the subject than medals in their collection. This is brought about by the fact that many references to historical and military subjects are required to support one work consisting of stark numismatic facts.

In spite of all this complication, medal collecting is a satisfying hobby which is steadily gaining in popularity. It gives ample scope to man's hoarding instinct, improves his general and historical knowledge and can prove an excellent investment.

*The following were exhibited on the occasion of the address:*

1. Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1901 (Boer War) with eight bars: Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902. Awarded to 18540 Driver R. Taylor, Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery Regts.
2. Honourable East India Company Medal (Bronze) for Seringapatam 1799. Awarded for the campaign against Tippu Sahib, described in the opening chapters of Wilkie Collins' classical novel "The Moonstone."

3. Waterloo Medal 1815 with original iron ring suspender. Awarded to Sergeant Henry Kent, 1st Battalion, 91st Regt. of Foot.
4. Order of the Star of Roumania (1st type). Neck badge of a Commander.

## DECIMAL CURRENCY FOR AUSTRALIA

In "Numisma: an occasional Numismatic Magazine," March 1960, there is a short article summarising the Australian Decimal Currency Committee's findings. The committee met 24 times in four States and Canberra, and reported that they were convinced of the necessity of adopting the decimal system in coinage, and favoured the 10 shilling-cent system. A period of two years was then regarded as desirable for further research, but it was proposed that the system be put into operation on the second Monday of February, 1963. A list of subsidiary coins recommended is included in the report.

## A SCHOOL MAKES NEWS

A recently formed Coin Club at Christchurch Boys' High School received publicity in connection with a "find" of coins at Kaiapoi. However, on examination it was a disappointment as it consisted of eight copper coins of no real significance.

The club itself was formed through a common interest, that of collecting coins and a desire to share this absorbing hobby. Through the year the membership increased to over 30 members with several of the senior members belonging to the Canterbury Branch of the Royal Numismatic Society.

The first meeting was a great success with two distinguished guests attending. The first guest, the Headmaster, Mr. C. F. S. Caldwell, who is the Patron of the club, gave a very inspiring talk on the value of such a club in the school and encouraged members to participate to their fullest capacity. The second guest speaker was Mr. E. Dale who brought the best wishes to the success of the club from the R.N.S.N.Z. He then proceeded to give a most interesting talk on collecting signs, aiding his talk with the display of many interesting displays of selected coins surrounding an exhibit of New Zealand tokens. Both displays were well prepared and proved to be a great success.

For the final meeting of the year it was agreed to make it a social one, when a member of the club showed the slides he took whilst in New Caledonia.

Mention should also be made of a generous donation by Mr. Baker, who gave to the school an old coin collection. From this came a display well presented in an

upright coin-case. Modern European coins were featured with some examples of Roman coins for the Latin scholars. Now the year is ended it can confidently be said that the club was a successful venture.

T. A. SQUIRES,  
Chairman.

## MONEY COMES IN MANY GUISES

By G. STUTTER.

The farthing has disappeared and the half-penny will probably soon follow. What about the penny? This has been one of England's most familiar coins for centuries, first silver, then copper, and finally in 1860 bronze.

One of the great money questions of today is: Could these coins be produced any cheaper? Yes. In the last Annual Report at the Royal Mint, the Deputy Master and Controller suggested the use of plastic coins. Coins could then be made in various colours, and would be lighter. The ease of forgery would be a draw-back for coins of a high denomination.

If plastic coins should come, it will be an interesting addition to the many kinds of currency in various lands. Some of the different kinds of money mentioned below are still used today.

In early times, shell money was one of the most popular. Red parrot feathers were an unusual base of exchange. They were arranged in the form of a brush. The parrots were caught, several feathers plucked from them, and then let to fly away.

Used razor blades were a medium of exchange to native fruit sellers. One blade purchased a basket of melons; two, a basket of paw-paws; and a dozen a large fine salmon.

Beads were used in English currency for traders engaged in overseas commerce. In a short time several kinds were used. One kind for palm oil, another for ivory or gold, and so on. Colours of beads became of great importance.

Sugar was used as legal currency in some parts of the West Indies until the 18th Century. There was also tin in England, cattle on the Continent, nails in Scotland, tea in Tartary, lead in Burma, codfish in Newfoundland, straw in Portugal, whales' teeth in Fiji, rats' tails in China—all these and many other curious articles have served as some kind of currency. In the old gold-rush days, packs of playing cards were worth more than their weight in gold.

All these items had one advantage over notes and coins of today—with a few exceptions, they could not be faked successfully.

# SOME RELATIONSHIPS OF GOLD, SILVER, MEDICINE AND NUMISMATICS

By L. K. GLUCKMAN, M.B., Ch.B.(N.Z.), M.R.A.C.P.

This paper is intended as an introduction to further investigations of the study of healing by touch with relevance to those coins and medals which were associated directly or indirectly with the custom, tradition, ritual and social beliefs underlying healing by touch.

Before the question as to what coins were used in the ceremonies associated with healing by touch is approached, it is desirable to inquire into the reasons why gold, and more rarely silver coins and medals were used in the ceremonies. Expressed another way, was the use of these two metals accidental, or was it motivated and purposive? If the use of these metals is purposive, the question is why?

It is submitted and it will later be proved that the use of each metal was deliberate, purpose and symbolic. There were special reasons why gold or silver were used and these reasons extend back into man's early history.

Native gold or alluvial gold is often found in river beds. In ancient times it was obtained in Spain, Portugal, Thessaly, Thrace, Lydia, Phrygia and Colchis. Gold is to be found in Europe, Asia, Australasia, Africa, South America, Central and North America. Alluvial or placer gold is derived from the weathering and disintegration and decomposition of gold-bearing rock or it may be derived from true veins of gold or reefs, often in Tertiary volcanic rocks.

Gold has been known and valued from the earliest times. The functions of gold were primarily magical and decorative, secondarily economic. Only four metals are to be found in the native state: gold, silver, copper and meteoric iron. It is likely gold in metallic form was the first metal to be discovered by primitive man. However, until such time as man learned the use of smelting by heat, gold could only be worked by hammering or beating. Its malleability, its permanence, its unalterability by air, water or fire all made gold very desirable.

Not all agree gold was the first metal to be discovered. For instance, in Katanga gold was called yellow copper. Some Kaffirs called it yellow iron—these titles suggest that in one case the discovery of copper predated gold, in the other case iron did. It is likely the priority of discovery varied in different parts of the world. The fact that gold could not be destroyed by the then known physical agencies, that it remained bright, and did not

tarnish easily, was attributed to supernatural agencies and soon gold was believed to have supernatural qualities and attributes.

By the time of Aristotle (384-322 B.C.) it was believed all form was made up of four elements: earth, air, fire and water. Each element had two of four primary qualities—wet, dry, hot, cold. Each substance was composed of each and every element and so by varying the proportions of elements the form of the substance was changeable. Consequently it was theoretically possible to transmute one substance into another and base metals into gold. This supposed transmutation led to the development of alchemy and indirectly to much of modern science.

The word "gold" originates well back in antiquity. It probably comes from the word "ghel" which has been altered in another way to the word "yellow." To the early Greeks, if a metal had a yellow lustre it was considered to be gold. Colour later became to the alchemist the most important characteristic of a metal.

Ghel in itself has a medical bearing. The word gall, seen in gal-bladder, in itself is a corruption of the word ghel. There were described, it will be remembered, yellow bile and black bile.

Genesis relates how God made day and night. Many pre-Christian societies had similar beliefs. Day was associated with the sun, with its warmth, its comfort, its security, its growth, its fertility. The sun was accepted as a symbol of life and a symbol of good and came to be worshipped in many societies. Gold came to be revered as it represented to the Ancients the colour of the sun and thus seemed to incorporate the mystical and magical powers of the sun.

Even in the 16th Century Agricola protested against the idea that native gold found in river gravels is drawn out of the earth by the powers and forces of the sun.

To the Ancients gold had great value, it was yellow, pure, almost indestructible, easily workable, found in the native state, could be applied externally in terms of ornaments and it was not long before it was applied internally as a medication.

The moon in turn came to be recognised as a symbol of night. Night was cold and frightening. The light or day came as a symbol for most things that were good and from this evolved white magic or beneficial magic or worship. From the fear of the dark arose black magic or fear of evil. The Chaldeans had a Sun God who probably produced gold and their symbol for sun and gold was identical. In Babylonia, gold was connected with the sun and the god Enil; silver with the moon and god Anu. The Egyptians used gold leaf to cover their skin abrasions or skin wounds as well as their mummies. The

Arabian alchemists made an elixir of life from gold. Avicenna, one of the great physicians in the Middle Ages, believed gold to be a "purifier." Pills soon became gold plated, the gold plating was believed to confer extra benefit.

The Renaissance physicians could not praise gold enough. It was considered to be a universal medicine which would cure all disease and prolong all life indefinitely. It was known as the sulphur of the sun which was used to revive nature. The colour association between sulphur and gold will be obvious.

Paracelsus (1493-1541) believed gold was not quite as good as an emerald but was better than silver when swallowed and was an antidote for poisoning, prevented miscarriages and put into the mouth of a new-born baby it prevented the Devil acquiring power over the child. Gold was considered especially good in heart disease because the sun was supposed to rule over the heart. Paracelsus believed there was much occult virtue in electrum, an alloy of seven metals including gold and silver. From this alloy, amulets could be prepared.

Roger Bacon (1214-1292), the great philosopher, spoke of aurum potable or potable gold, the elixir of life. He records how a Sicilian ploughman found a golden phial with a gold-yellow liquid inside it. He drank this and was immediately rejuvenated both physically and mentally and became transformed from an old man to a robust and handsome youth. Bacon claims that Pope Nicholas the Fourth vouches for the accuracy of this story.

Round about this time Chaucer (1340-1400) described a doctor of physic and produced this interesting couplet in his Canterbury Tales.

"For gold in Physik is a cordial  
therefore he loved gold in special."

These two lines require special consideration by those not well versed in Chaucer. They have, as is often the case, a double meaning. The word "physik" means both medicine and the practice of medicine. The word "cordial" means a tonic so Chaucer is saying the doctor loved gold because it did people good but more important he loved it because when he acquired it, it was a tonic to him.

At one stage in history gold had a reputation for relieving pruritus or itch and a cynic rewrote Chaucer a little differently—"gold has many uses including the relief of both the itch and the itching palm."

Gold round about this time became known as tincture solis or tincture of the sun. In Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra, Act I, Scene I, we find the Queen greeting Antony's messenger whom she considers a very poor and inferior type compared to Antony. She says,

"coming from him, that great medicine hath with its tincture gilded thee."

Shakespeare also refers to potable gold.

"Thou best of gold art worst of gold!

Other, less fine in carat, is more precious,  
Preserving life in medicine potable."

King Henry IV, Part II.  
Act IV, Scene V.

Roger Bacon and other philosophers and alchemists believed that all substances are ultimately composed of one elemental matter which was gold and that if one could remove impurities from any substance one would get a *materia prima* that was gold. They searched all their lives for the philosopher's stone which would transform all baser metals to gold and would prolong life indefinitely.

From this search for the philosopher's stone many things evolved. Bottger was a German apothecary's apprentice. The impecunious King of Prussia believed that Bottger had mastered the art of the philosopher's stone and could transmute base metal into gold. His intention was to seize Bottger and exploit his talents. Bottger, however, fled to Saxony to escape.

Augustus the Strong, King of Saxony, was equally mercenary and he seized Bottger and placed him in a laboratory to manufacture gold. However, the king needed money more urgently for other purposes and the chemist Tschirnhausen suggested Bottger be allowed to cease his research and to make porcelain as a royal monopoly to finance the kingdom in the meanwhile. Bottger in fact was the first European to make porcelain and the factory at Meissen near Dresden round about 1710 dates from his discovery. Thus man's greed for gold led indirectly to the manufacture of high-class porcelain in Europe.

The great philosopher-poet Omar Khayam in his *Rubaiyat* refers to this philosopher's stone:

"The grape that can with logic absolute,  
the two and seventy jarring sects confute,  
the subtle alchemist that in a trice,  
life's leaden metal into gold transmute."

To him the philosopher's stone is of course alcohol.

In the different metals the alchemists saw variants of man in various stages of spiritual and physical purity culminating in the highest purity of gold. Apart from the fact that gold could not be destroyed by primitive man, the alchemist also found he could not destroy gold by most acids or chemicals. Indeed the result of most chemicals was to refine and purify gold. The same applied to fire. Gold to the alchemist became the symbol for man's spiritual and physical redevelopment. Gold became known as the noble metal. So did silver although

it was considered less noble than gold. This is of direct numismatic interest.

Ramon Lully lived about 1235–1315 A.D. He was stoned to death whilst on missionary work and was canonised in 1419. Lully is reputed to have mastered the transmutation of base metals into gold and to have converted 22 tons of base metal into gold in the Tower of London. The purpose of this endeavour was to finance a crusade against the Turks. Lully imposed several conditions on Edward II or Edward III—it is not certain which king is referred to—one, that the King of England personally participate in the crusade; one, that some of the gold be given to the Church; one, that no gold should be used in any hostility against other Christians. The King broke these conditions. Lully protested and was incarcerated in the Tower of London but escaped to France.

There is of course no historic validity for this story which was recorded by Ashmole who attributes it to a monk Cremer who reputedly introduced Lully to the King. If Lully was imprisoned it is more likely it was because he could not make gold or to apply pressure to make him release his esoteric knowledge.

From this alchemical gold Edward reputedly had the Rose Noble struck. The Rose Noble was not struck, however, until 1465.

References to a "Rose Noble, one of those that Raymond Lully is said to have made by chymistry," exist as late as 1696 claiming the coin could still then be seen. It may be there was confusion between Noble and Rose Noble. The Noble was first issued in 1344, not long after Lully's death. The name Noble could derive from the fact gold was the noble metal. Also it is possible, if this applies to both Noble and Rose Noble, it would be socially, politically and religiously desirable to give the new coin special attributes to foster royal prestige. One desirable attribute could be the coin was struck from alchemical gold, the purest form believed to exist. The fact that the gold used had been "created" years before and stored would add to credibility, especially if no witness to the original experiments survived. Claims made by king or state are likely to be accepted as factual, especially when it might be treasonable to refute them.

The motto on the Rose Noble—"Jesus autem transiens per medium eorum ibat" is believed by some to have an esoteric meaning; that as Jesus passed secretly and unknown by the midst of the Pharisees, so gold was made by a secret and invisible art amidst the ignorant.

It is interesting the same motto appeared on certain Angels used in healing ceremonies some generations later. It may be noted here other coins in other countries have been made of "alchemical" gold.

Christian IV of Denmark struck ducats in 1644 and 1646. Scepticism developed in 1647. Further ducats were coined of the same alchemical gold to vindicate the alchemist. The coins bear the legend 'Vide Mira Domi'—see God's miracle.

Ferdinand III was convinced of the transmutation of base metals to gold after witnessing the experiments of an alchemist Hofmann at Nuremberg. Medals of alchemical gold were struck in 1647. In 1648 Richthausen conducted a further transformation and Ferdinand III struck a medal to the value of 300 ducats. In 1650 Ferdinand III himself personally made a transmutation and struck a further medal. Ferdinand's son, Leopold I, was equally convinced of the ability of the alchemist and struck gold ducats from alchemical gold in 1675.

Between 1677-1686, the Margrave George William of Bayreuth was convinced by an alchemist Krohneman that he could convert mercury into gold. He also manufactured silver from which medals were struck. Krohneman was finally exposed as a fraud and hanged.

Another alchemist, Caetano, extracted large sums of money based upon his claims to manufacture gold. He was dressed in a gilded cloak and hanged from a gilded gallows at Kostrzyn in 1709 and a medal was struck to commemorate his death.

About 1705, a Swedish general, Paykhull, was condemned to death for treason. He saved his life by claiming he could manufacture gold and indeed the product of his labours and skill was coined into 147 ducats in 1706.

In 1710 in France, a peasant Delisle in the presence of the master of the Lyons mint reputedly manufactured pure gold. This gold was medalled, each medal bearing the inscription "Aurum arte factum"—gold made according to skill and knowledge.

In 1675 Becher, an alchemist, offered to make the States General of Holland a profit of 1,000,000 gold thalers a year. He reputedly conducted successful preliminary experiments. Holmyard refers to a silver medal dated 1675 bearing the inscription in Latin, "Becher, by his hermetic art transmuted this ounce of purest silver from lead."

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, gold became intensely popular in many forms. It is recorded of Sir Unton, Elizabeth's ambassador to the court of Henry IV in 1595; "The King's physicians gave him confectio alcarmas compounded of musk, amber, gold, pearl and unicorn's horn with a pidgeon applied to his side and all the means that art could provide." Sir Unton died of pneumonia or appendicitis. The best that can be said is that the treatment didn't harm him as nothing in it was active. It can be said too that many of the preparations of gold that were sold contained prob-

ably nothing but water. One famous medical book of 1600 was called "aurum non aurum" which means in English "gold is not gold." One sceptic wrote the most important ingredient of these mixtures is the commonest fluid provided by nature, that is, water. As late as the 17th century alchemists talked of divinely endowed gold which was necessary to certain experiments. Ordinary gold defiled by daily use was useless in these experiments.

It is by no means clear what the mediaeval physicians meant by gold. The basic problem was of course to make it soluble and hence drinkable. Many alchemists felt that gold has a principle, a seed, and this seed or soul of gold was the universal medicine that would confer perfect health and immortality to those who consumed it. The great chemist Glauber included silver in his potable gold elixir. About 1540 in Paris, gold enjoyed a considerable reputation as a treatment for syphilis, a reputation proven unjustified by time. There are recorded in the literature many formulae for making gold medications and one of these, made by precipitating gold leaf in aqua regia and precipitating gold by solt of tartar caused severe diarrhoea and often death. Hence gold medications—so called—varied from the harmless and goldless to the toxic and fatal.

Touch money will be fully described in a later paper. All that will now be said is this, that the general group of scrofulous disease which would to-day be known as glandular tuberculosis were thought to be curable if the victim received a special blessing from the king in company with a piece of gold or occasionally silver, which was known as Touch Money. This money was suspended from the neck and if sold or disposed of the disease would return.

Cramp rings will be referred to. Edward the Confessor on his death bed gave away a ring which he obtained from a pilgrim from Jerusalem. This pilgrim in turn had obtained it from a mysterious stranger who was supposed to be a saintly visitor from another world. The ring is preserved at Westminster as a relic and was claimed to cure both epilepsy and cramp. It was heard of at Havering at Essex and it is thought the actual name comes from the words "Have a ring." Boarde in his Breviary of Health 1557 writes "The Kings of England doth hallow every year cramp rings which rings worn on one's finger doth help them which hath ye cramp." Mary Tudor was the last queen to make these rings.

In some part of the world, rings not made of gold are still in esteem for curing various illnesses. These rings are supposed to be most efficacious if they are made of coffin handles or nails from an exhumed coffin. They were also thought to be efficacious if made from a mixture of gold and silver which is made while the Passion of the Saviour is being read over them.

Gold is still used in modern medicine in the treatment of certain rheumatoid arthritis and in certain other

diseases. Radioactive gold is also used in the form of gold granules or gold foil in the treatment of certain neo-plastic disorders. This is the only form in which pure metallic gold is used. Until about the early 1900's an American physician named Keeley used to claim he could cure alcoholics by having them swallow small quantities of gold salts in solution. This brings to mind a 17th century treatment for alcoholism which consisted of swallowing a solution of crushed amethysts.

It is interesting to note that the ceremony of the Royal Touch, associated with the giving of a gold coin or medal, was specific for the King's Evil or scrofula, a form of tuberculosis. Here gold was applied externally. Within this century gold has been given by injection as a treatment for other forms of tuberculosis. There are some ten commercial preparations of medicinal gold made to-day. There is a link between the use of gold and silver in medicine. In fact silver was known to the Egyptians as white gold. An amalgam of gold and silver was known as electrum. It used to be believed that a container of electrum would tarnish if poisons were placed in it. It was similarly believed that venetian glass would shatter into atoms if poison was placed in it. Both electrum and venetian glasses then were well sought after by the ruling classes of the Middle Ages. Electrum was dedicated by the Egyptians to Jupiter.

Silver, although less noble than gold, acquired a special reputation for use in brain diseases, in epilepsy, depression, vertigo and in amnesia. One silversmith of antiquity used to attribute his wonderful memory to the effects of the particles of silver absorbed whilst working. The word lunatic of course comes from the Latin word luna meaning a moon. Silver medicines were often known as *tinctura lunae* or tincture of the moon. There was a *pilula lunaris* of silver nitrate. Luna caustic or silver nitrate was known as *lapis infernalis* or hell stone because it burnt so much. The main use of silver to-day is probably in the form of nose drops and eye drops. Too much leads to absorption of silver which is deposited in the skin causing a brown discolouration. The condition is known as *argyria*. Silver nitrate is also used in anti-smoking remedies.

One thing that can be said of all patients with *argyria* is that they have a sterling character. In certain societies a remedy consists in drinking liquid in which an old sovereign has stood, preferably an English sovereign. This too is strictly a sovereign cure.

Jaundice has importance as a sickness in primitive and early and mediaeval society because of the yellow coloration of the skin. Jaundice derives from the French *jaune* meaning yellow. The ancient Hindus endeavoured to banish the yellow skin discoloration to yellow creatures and yellow objects such as the sun. Part of the treatment consisted in making the patient more yellow by

painting him with yellow porridge, sitting him on a bed which had three yellow birds tied to it with a yellow thread, washing the yellow porridge off the patient with the intention of transferring the yellow colour to the birds. Finally hairs of a red bull wrapped in gold leaf were glued to the patient's skin.

The Greeks tell of a bird which bore the name *ikteros*. This is also the name for jaundice. If a jaundiced person slew the bird his jaundice left him. Pliny also mentions a yellowish stone that cured jaundice.

Even in modern times jaundice is known in Greece as the Golden Disease and can be healed by gold. A sovereign—preferably English, as English gold is purest—is left standing in wine under the stars for three nights. The wine is then consumed at the rate of three glasses a day. A Wend cure is similar—water in which a gold coin has stood overnight is consumed. In Russia a gold bracelet might be worn to cure jaundice. In Germany in the early 20th century anything yellow including gold coins and rings was used in jaundice. The Romans called jaundice *Morbus Regius*, the Royal disease, a further association between yellow, gold and medical nosology.

The view that like healed like crystallized in the Doctrine of Signatures of Paracelsus—the medicinal value of plants and minerals is indicated by their external form or by some sign impressed on them by astronomic forces. A noble substance might cure a royal disease. Jaundice or icterus implied far more than is implied to-day. It probably referred to all body discolorations and pigmentations with a yellow, brown or orange tinge. At different periods of time the adjective black, green, yellow have been added to jaundice. Moreover, jaundice is a symptom not a disease and as a symptom it has many causes. There is a strong ikelihood that in different societies there were varying concepts of royal illnesses and diseases. There is good evidence for this in certain modern primitive societies.

The question will later arise why in England certain diseases collectively known as scrofula were treated by royal touch in association with either gold or silver coins or medals. Suffice it to say at this stage the association of noble metals and royal disease has been shown. The fact that healing powers have long been attributed to gold and to a lesser extent silver have been shown and reasons for these healing powers have been suggested.

### CARTWHEEL COPPER COINS 1797

Most collections of coins of early New Zealand contain specimens of the "cartwheel" two-penny (2 oz. avp.) and one-penny (1 oz. avp.) 1797 struck in copper in the foundry of Matthew Boulton at Handsworth, near Birmingham. Boulton collaborated with James Watt, inventor of the steam engine in 1769 (says *Coin World* 16 March, 1962) and together they erected in the area the first steam

engine to operate eight coin presses, and each could produce 50 large or 150 small coins a minute. The Government gave them a contract to produce penny and two-penny pieces, and coins dated 1797 were still being minted in 1799.

In 1800 about 250,000 of these pieces were sent to New South Wales, where the penny was rated at 2d. and the 2d. rated as 4d., presumably to keep the coins in the country.

*Numismatic History of New Zealand*, p. 69. A. Sutherland states: "These coins were well struck, and because of the novel raised rim with incuse lettering, the inscriptions were usually legible even on worn coins. These coins circulated in New Zealand, but owing to their weight they were awkward to carry, and in later years many were to be seen in use by grocers, not as money but as scale-weights."

The coin was designed by Conrad Kuchler whose initial K is on the lower left drape on the obverse. The design of Britannia goes back to the coins of Emperor Hadrian. The story survives that near Hadrian's Wall, in the north of England, a Roman captain was asked how he could distinguish between the Picts and Scots in a motley band of prisoners hard by. "That is easy," he said. "We just throw in to them a handful of denarius, and the Picts don't get any."

Mr. ALAN SUTHERLAND, F.R.N.S., F.R.N.S.N.Z.

*(The following letter was sent to Mr. Sutherland after the February meeting.)*

Dear Mr. Sutherland,

At the suggestion of the writer and with the unanimous approval of all members present, it was decided at the February meeting of the Society that a letter be sent to you conveying our very best wishes for many long and happy years ahead on the occasion of your retirement from the position of Editor-in-Chief of *Hansard*.

Your work as a foundation member of the Society, your fifteen years as Secretary 1931-1946 and three years as President 1946-48 plus your invaluable work as Editor of the Reports and Journal for many years have created a record of service to the Society that has been unsurpassed.

Your sterling work, interest and drive in the first decades placed the worth of the Society on a high plane and I feel this was largely responsible for the Society receiving a Royal Charter.

Now New Zealand is approaching the time for a change to Decimal Coinage I would also like to place on

record, as I mentioned at the meeting, that many Societies, Members of Parliament and others are in full support of Decimal Coinage, but that you have been the strongest and earliest advocate for Decimal Coinage in New Zealand since our Society was formed in 1931.

That you may have good health, happiness and enjoyable numismatics for many years to come is the sincere wish of all Wellington members. I am sure other New Zealand members and many overseas also wish to be associated with these good wishes on the occasion of your retirement.

Yours very sincerely,

JAMES BERRY,

President.

At the meeting, Mr. Sutherland replied thanking the President and members for their good wishes, and stating that he hoped to arrange his annual visits South to coincide with meeting dates. He would always take a keen interest in the Society, and would do everything he could to extend its influence and usefulness.

THE ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NZ. (INC.)

## ANNUAL REPORT OF 1961-62

The Council of The Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand have the honour to present its 31st Annual Report for the year ending 30th June, 1962. The year has been a full and interesting one and steady progress has been achieved. The new members for the year total 23; there have been five resignations and one death. It gives me pleasure to record the continuing harmonious relations during the year between the Canterbury Branch and the Parent Body, and we trust with the introduction of the President's Newsletter to N.Z. members that this happy state of affairs will be established throughout New Zealand.

During the year, Mr. W. Chetwynd of Wellington was honoured with a Fellowship of the Society for his good work over a long period of years. Apart from other help he has been Hon. Auditor of our Society for 23 years, and the honour is well deserved. Mr. J. Hunt Deacon, of Adelaide, who needs no introduction in the numismatic world, was awarded an Honorary Fellowship. He has always been willing to assist and advise us since our Society was formed in 1931, and his work in the numismatic field is well known.

In sending out notices of meetings to members in the Wellington area this year, an attempt was made to give details of the programme in order to encourage better attendances. I am pleased to report that many interesting programmes were arranged and the average attendance of members for the year has been the highest in the history of the Society. A pleasing feature also is the

interest shown by junior members and their strong attendance at meetings.

One of the highlights during the year was a programme of colour slides taken by Mr. Hughan on part of his overseas trip, showing Singapore, Bangkok and Hong Kong. The slides were excellent and the whole programme including his commentary was much enjoyed. Another highlight was an evening spent at the Dominion Museum, where Mr. Hamlin gave an interesting display and talk on the numismatic collection. Later in the year Mr. Hamlin gave members an unusual and interesting evening with a talk on the coinage of China. Meetings were also varied by the inclusion of film evenings made possible with the help of Mr. G. Ranger.

During the year further discussions have been held on Decimal Coinage and at our last meeting, which was attended by the Hon. H. G. R. Mason and representatives from the Treasury and the Reserve Bank, a lively discussion was held in an endeavour to obtain some action. It was decided that a deputation from the Society should put before the Minister of Finance the proposal that as a first step towards Decimal Coinage, and as an educational measure to show people that the change would be simple, the Government issue two coins—"Half Shilling" and "Quarter Shilling"—these coins to circulate concurrently with all coins now in circulation. The idea is to get away from the "Six" and "Three" pence on the only coins which need altering, apart from the penny, to prepare us for decimal coinage. It would seem absurd if New Zealand is to have Decimal Coinage, that any requirements from now on for additional sixpenny and threepenny pieces should be minted as such when half and quarter shillings could be minted just as easily and would serve equally well for the transition period as fractional or decimal coinage. It is also proposed to suggest that in any year when the full range of New Zealand coins are required to be minted, cased proof sets for collectors and others be produced. As the Minister of Finance is busily engaged with preparation of the Budget, the deputation to the Minister has to be deferred until after the Budget is issued.

Enquiries have been made regarding medal production and despite rapid advance in technology there does not seem to be any economical method to produce small quantities of medals, although there seems little difficulty in obtaining satisfactory results when large quantities are required. Two Council Meetings have been held during the year, and these have brought forth suggestions which I hope will be of general benefit. One proposal adopted was that a President's Newsletter be issued twice a year to New Zealand members. This will help to keep contact with the more distant members. This will help to keep with the more distant members in the period between the issue of the Society's Journal. Grants were made from the General Fund towards expenses of meetings in Canterbury and Auckland districts. The suggestion that the

President visit Auckland and Canterbury districts once yearly was agreed to in principle, but would need to vary according to the time, etc., available to the President in office each year. The holding of biennial conventions in different main centres was another proposal. Although a good one, the success of such a proposal would depend to some extent on the expense and time involved individually or collectively in attending such a convention.

A remit from the Canterbury Branch was that selection be made of the more important articles which appeared in Vols. 1, 2 and 3 of the Society's Journal be reprinted in book form for sale to present-day members who had little access to such good material long out of print. The Editor, Mr. C. R. H. Taylor, and Assistant Editor, Mr. Alan Sutherland, are co-operating in this matter and will report on it in due course.

Another decision was that if in the opinion of the President a full Council Meeting was desirable, the travelling expenses of one council member from each of the Auckland and Canterbury districts be paid from the General Fund. Some difficulty has been experienced during the year in obtaining sufficient original material for the Journal with consequent delay in production. I am happy to report that this has now been overcome and a larger than usual Journal is now in course of production. Our Journal, in the main, should contribute original material and research in the field of numismatics. The Journal is the mouthpiece of the Society and only through the quality of the subject material in its pages can our Society hold its standing and gain in prestige in the numismatic world. We must continue to be careful to see that the commercial element is not allowed to intrude to the detriment of the quality of the Journal.

The Council wishes to place on record its thanks and appreciation to office bearers of the Society for their good work during the year. In particular I wish to record my sincere personal thanks to Mrs. Ranger for so ably filling the arduous office of Secretary, and on the social side, in providing excellent suppers at the meetings. Also to the immediate past-President, Capt. Stagg, for help and advice during the year, regarding rules and regulations, and to Mr. Horwood and Mr. Chetwynd, as Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Auditor respectively. Thanks are also due to my wife for typing the notices to members, etc., during my year of office and for contributions to the suppers.

Special thanks are due to Mr. Bell and Mr. Dale of Christchurch, to Dr. Gluckman of Auckland and Mr. Hughan of Carterton in giving their time and helpful advice when attending council meetings in Wellington. All the meetings of the Society, since it was formed in 1931, have been held in the Alexander Turnbull Library (except during a period while the building was being reconditioned), and again our thanks are due to the Librarian for this privilege. The Librarian, Mr. Taylor, is also the able editor of our Journal, and with Mr. Suther-

# ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND (INCORPORATED)

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 1962.

RECEIPTS				PAYMENTS								
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
To Balance 31/6/61	.....	.....	.....	294	18	6	By Journal Expenses:					
Subscriptions	.....	.....	.....	119	9	11	Printing	105	6	0		
Government Grant	.....	.....	.....	100	0	0	Postage	5	17	2		
Advertising	.....	.....	.....	19	3	10		-----	111	3	2	
Badges	.....	.....	.....		19	11	Typewriter		37	0	0	
Donations	.....	.....	.....	7	3	3	Stationery		10	11	3	
Bank Interest	.....	.....	.....	9	16	9	Badges		38	15	0	
Journals	.....	.....	.....	18	4	11	Stamps		10	15	6	
Suppers	.....	.....	.....	3	3	5	Incidentals—Company Registration Fees			15	0	
							Income Tax		10	2	1	
							International Fee		5	18	10	
							Branch Expenses		52	14	6	
							Donation		2	2	0	
				£573	0	6			-----	£573	0	6

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT MAY 31, 1962.

LIABILITIES				ASSETS								
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
<b>ACCUMULATED FUNDS:</b>							Post Office Savings Bank		478	7	1	
Composite Sub. A/c.	.....	.....	.....	13	17	7	National Savings A/c.		145	3	5	
Balance, 31st May, 1961	.....	.....	.....	899	13	5	Bank of New Zealand		293	3	2	
Medal Trust A/c.	.....	.....	.....	4	18	0	Excess Expenditure over Receipts		1	15	4	
				£918	9	0			-----	£918	9	0

Composite Subscription Trust A/c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Interest	£13	17	7	Credit	£478	7	1
Medal Trust A/c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Interest	4	18	0	Credit	£145	3	5

W. CHETWYND, Hon. Auditor.

W. E. HORWOOD, Hon. Treasurer.

land as Assistant Editor we could not wish for a better combination.

The year as a whole has been a happy and pleasant one, and in leaving office I wish to record my sincere thanks to local members for their support and regular attendance at Wellington meetings and to the co-operation of Canterbury and other members in what I feel has been quite a successful year. Finally, I wish to convey to the new President and office bearers all good wishes for successful meetings and further good work for the Society in the year ahead.

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

JAMES BERRY,  
President.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### TWO MOONS AND IRONTAIL

Dear Sir,—I have often admired the buffalo Indian nickels issued in U.S.A. from 1913 to 1938, but I did not know that the Indian head reflected the likenesses of three Indians, Two Moons, Irontail and another. This is what the designer J. E. Fraser of New York explained. Recently some of these nickels dated 1938 were found with a D superimposed on S under "Five Cents" in exergue. Perhaps if we looked further there would be an L below. One can imagine why Two Moons got his name, but why Irontail? Posterity should not be left guessing.—Yours, etc.

ENQUIRER.

### COIN VALUES

Although coin values are not within the ambit of our numismatic studies, the majority of numismatists are interested in coin and medal values, for in some measure they are a barometer of rarity or importance.

Glancing over advertisements in *Coin World* for 16 March, 1962, one sees references to "Key Coins", i.e., those that are rare and command higher values than similar coins of other dates.

United Kingdom pennies advertised include 1918 KN £3; 1918 H £1; 1919 H £1, and 1919 KN £5 10s. (values approximate); 1950 £1; 1951 £1 10s.

Coin values decline steeply when the condition deteriorates. In an advertisement in *Coin World* the Canadian 1937 dime is offered for sale as follows: Unc. 7 dols; v. fine 3 dols; fine 2 dols; v. good 1 dl. Note the marked drop from an uncirculated coin to one in very good condition.

I agree with those who disregard the terms "f" and "vf" as they are too often confused with "fair" and "very fair" with unhappy results.

An uncirculated coin may be blue tarnished, or it may be nicked, scratched, or sweat-etched with a fingerprint. A fuller description seems to be needed, such as "unc. brilliant." The term "FDC" seems to be falling into disuse in some places. "Unc. mint lustre" could be an alternative, with "Excellent" next, perhaps with "bright" or "blue toned," etc., and then "very good" and "good." Self-respecting collectors will not have in their collections modern coins below the "very good" condition, unless there are special reasons.

The 1936 Canadian dime with a dot below the date to indicate that it was issued in 1937 is valued at 30 dollars.

A. S.

# A REVIEW OF DECIMAL COINAGE

by JAMES BERRY, F.R.N.S.N.Z.

(*Paper read at May Meeting, 28th May, 1962.*)

The United States of America led the way in adopting decimal coinage in 1786–92 followed by France 1799–1803 and her system was extended to the countries of the Latin Union in 1865. Austria-Hungary adopted decimal coinage in 1870, Japan 1871, Germany 1873, Scandinavian countries 1875 and Russia 1839–97. Since then most of the other countries in the world have dropped the fractional system and adopted the decimal system of coinage.

After reading further notes from a previous Journal Mr. Berry went on to say: "I make no apology for reading the foregoing extracts from an earlier paper on decimal coinage which I prepared in 1947 and read at a meeting of the Society on August 25th of that year. The same remarks apply exactly to-day. We still do not have decimal coinage in New Zealand. At that time 15 years ago I mentioned a total of 90 countries using decimal coinage and 15 countries not using it. The only countries in the world of any importance now who are not using decimal coinage are Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

Unfortunately during the past 15 years one aspect of the subject has altered greatly to New Zealand's disadvantage, and that is the cost of conversion which is now in the region of about £5 million as compared with an estimate of approximately £2 million in 1947. Unless rapid action is taken to change to a decimal system the costs of conversion are going to snowball very rapidly. This is because of the swift increase in importation and use of business calculating machines, slot machines and so on. As just one example—I do not think we had any parking meters in 1947. I have been feeding so many coins into them on business trips in recent years that I feel we have had parking meters with us for a lifetime. To-day there are many thousands of them in the country. Many types of new expensive office machinery have been evolved—all probably costing about 30 per cent. more than decimal machines of equivalent type, and what is more, costing far more for upkeep compared with the more simple decimal machines. Parking meters would cost about £5 to convert for other coins, but this could be avoided by keeping the silver or rather cupro-nickel coinage the same weight and sizes as at present.

With decimal coinage it is no longer a question of *whether* we should have it—just about every organisation of importance in the country and the government as a whole are in favour of it. Each year and month that we drift along waiting only adds to the expense of the change-over. In my opinion the Government should take immediate action to order new coins to replace the sixpences and threepences. Minted in the same size, shape and

weight the sixpence can be replaced with a 5d. or  $\frac{1}{2}$  shilling piece and the 3d. by a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or  $\frac{1}{4}$  shilling piece. The 10/- note will still be worth 10 separate shillings but 100 pence instead of 120 and the pound of 20/- would be 200 pence instead of 240 pence.

Virtually we will then have decimal coinage in operation. New notes for the new units of value can follow. The question of name for the new 10/- unit arises. I feel that the word "ZEAL" suggested initially by Mr. Allan Sutherland to the Hon. H. G. R. Mason is the best. A £50 note would become 100 Zeal, £10 note 20 Zeal, £5 note 10 Zeal, £1 note 2 Zeal and 10/- note 1 Zeal. "Zeal" is equally suitable for singular and plural and has a definite tie up with this country, being the exact central letters of "NEW ZEALAND." Although one thinks of cents in regard to decimal coinage, I feel it would be quite in order to keep the name penny or pence. It will have slightly different value, but a penny is worth so little in our money to-day that the difference would be negligible anyway.

On the grounds of sentiment many will no doubt deplore the passing of the £1 note, but in the name of progress it must happen. The £1 has little definite relationship with other coinages to-day. The Australian £1 is 25 per cent. different in value from our own and the pound of value is often confused with pound of weight. We deplore the passing of the picturesque sailing ships but I do not think anyone would suggest that we go back to using them in place of the modern, efficient shipping we have to-day. That, too, will probably pass in time to be superseded by much faster and more efficient hovercraft or aircraft. The current penny and half-penny could well be replaced by smaller and lighter coins. Most people agree that the present penny is far too heavy.

South Africa in place of the £1 now has the "rand" consisting of 100 cents. India has the "rupee" of 100 paise. In Australia the word "Austral" has been suggested, but they will probably decide on a shorter word than that for their decimal unit.

It was estimated that the cost of the changeover in New Zealand in 1957 would be £4 $\frac{1}{2}$  million. In Australia an estimated cost of postponement would increase the conversion expense by about 9 per cent. each year. I think a recent New Zealand estimate placed the cost at £5 million and with the rapid adoption of modern office machinery I venture to assess the cost of postponement in the region of 15 per cent. per year. There is evidence that Dominion-wide organisations are becoming concerned at the delay. As far as the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand is concerned the delay now exceeds 15 years.

Eight different systems of Decimal Coinage were compared by the Decimal Coinage Committee reporting to the Government. These eight were:

- (a) Pound mil system—£1 = 1,000 cents.
- (b) Pound cent system—£1 = 100 cents.
- (c) 10/- cent system—10/- = 100 cents.
- (d) 8/4 cent system—8/4 = 100 cents.
- (e) 5/- cent system—5/- = 100 cents.
- (f) 4/2 cent system—4/2 = 100 cents.
- (g) 2/- cent system—2/- = 100 cents.
- (h) 1/- cent system—1/- = 100 cents.

I am pleased to see that of the eight systems discussed, the one eventually decided on was the 10/- cent system which is the one I based my paper on in 1947 as being the most logical and easiest to adapt to our present coinage with less inconvenience to the public than any other system. Australia is also in favour of the 10/- system as was South Africa. However, at present the United Kingdom seems to be in favour of the pound divided into 1,000 mils. This, I think, would be a great mistake. As the purchasing power of our money decreases fairly rapidly over the years, a pound divided into 1,000 parts when a present 1/240 of a pound buys little or nothing, or less than a farthing (a coin now redundant) did 30 years ago, it seems quite unnecessary and would involve the public in using and writing far more figures than used in the 10/- cent system. The Report of the Decimal Coinage Committee in 1959 was thorough. The committee recommended the adoption of the 10/- cent system, but that was in 1959.

Let us at least get some action in urging the Government to sanction the minting of new coins to replace the 6d. and 3d. as soon as possible, and action for new notes as well.

I will close by quoting the last paragraph of the paper I read to this Society in August 1947 entitled "Onward to Decimal Coinage":

"Our motto on the New Zealand Coat of Arms is 'ONWARD.' Let it be 'Onward New Zealand to Decimal Coinage' as another improvement in our daily life for the benefit of all."

I will quote a remark made to me yesterday when I mentioned to a university student that at our meeting we would be having a discussion on decimal coinage. He said—"Everyone agrees decimal coinage would be a good thing—what do you want to discuss?" I replied, "Exactly: we want to discuss 'ACTION' to introduce it as soon as possible."

### DECIMAL COINAGE IN 1965 ?

"Britain has virtually decided to adopt decimal currency. But a start with its introduction will be two or three years ahead, and it will be phased. It will be developed in close association with Australia and New Zealand. This was the meaning of a statement made in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Sewyn Lloyd.)" Extract from *Morning Herald*, Newcastle, 23/12/1961.

Now that there is general support for decimal coinage in the "fractional currency" countries of the Commonwealth, the need for fixing a date for the change is becoming increasingly urgent. It is to be hoped that Hon. H. R. Lake and Hon. D. Seath will take the initiative without delay.

## BOOK REVIEW AND NOTICES

*British Copper Coins and Their Values, Part 2—Tokens*, edited by H. A. Seaby. 236 pages, Seaby Ltd., London, 1961. 12/6.

A guide to values is ordinarily a guide to intrinsic interest, significance, beauty or other characteristic, and Seaby's have performed yet another good service in publishing this convenient-sized book. There are three pages on the interesting history of tokens generally, followed by the listings. This covers the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, within those periods the order being alphabetical by counties, the tokens themselves chronological. Values are given for respective condition, reflecting well what the layman finds it so hard to understand, that condition is vital to value in coins.

*"Canadian Silver Dollars"* by Starr Gilmore, Canadian Numismatic Publishing Institute, 1961, \$1.50.

It is one of the prerogatives of a reviewer to criticise but when one is presented with a contribution to numismatic literature such as this, only praise and commendation can be offered. This book is the outcome of years of painstaking research, and its publication should serve as a model to numismatists throughout the world. Mr. Gilmore's assembly of facts pertaining to Canadian Dollars—with no omissions—is now placed at the service of his fellow collectors. When I say "with no omissions" I mean exactly that. He has left no departments to the imagination, and one has only to refer to his book to obtain the information desired. I myself am the fortunate possessor of the full set of the 29 Canadian dollars issued, and can therefore strongly recommend this book to all interested—particularly so, also, because Starr Gilmore is a member of our own Royal New Zealand Numismatic Society.

E. J. ARLOW.

*Standard Catalogue of British Coins. 1. England and the United Kingdom.* Edited by H. A. Seaby. 224p. Seaby Ltd., 1961.

This catalogue is in a new format and should be welcome to collectors of English coins. It is in a handy pocket size 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ " and the innovation is that nearly all of the 600 or so illustrations are half-tone reproductions from coin photographs. It has listings and values of over 3,400 coins, with illustrations and details of 126 mint-marks and some numismatic terms and abbreviations.

The purpose of this type of catalogue is to give the reader or collector a general value for a particular class of coin in an average state of preservation and also an idea of the range and value of coins in the English series. Of particular interest are the numismatic notes printed at the beginning of each new reign. In the notes on the

current reign of Elizabeth II it is stated that ten million sovereigns were minted in the years 1957-59 to counteract the activities of continental counterfeiters.

The more advanced collector will find this catalogue a handy work for reference. Printed on good quality paper, it is available from the publishers, 65 Great Portland Street, London, W.1, as follows: Stiff paper cover 14/- (postage 9d.), Cloth bound 20/- (postage 1/-), Interleaved, cloth bound 30/- (postage 1/3). Mr. H. A. Seaby is to be congratulated as editor of what I am sure will prove to be a very popular catalogue. We are indebted to the publishers for our copy which will be a useful addition to the Society's Library.

J. B.

## MEETINGS

### WELLINGTON

*Meeting of 26 February:* Mr. Alan Sutherland, a foundation member, wrote that on his retirement from the editorship of *Hansard*, he would be less in Wellington and thus unable to attend meetings. It was resolved to send Mr. Sutherland a letter upon the occasion of his retirement, and to express appreciation of his many considerable services to the Society and the cause of Numismatics.

A display of coins and medals by junior members evoked some most admirable collections. Prizes (medals donated by Mr. James Berry) were awarded to Ron Rutherford (first), Hamish Hancock (second) and James Harper (third).

Mr. Hamlin showed an exhibit of tokens, which covered almost the full range of N.Z. specimens. Mr. Berry read a paper on tokens, giving particular attention to the "Forsaith" penny and half-penny. Forsaith was Prime Minister for one day only.

*Meeting of 28 March:* Mr. Dale from the Canterbury Branch attended, and after the usual business Dr. Gluckman of Auckland gave a particularly interesting, unusual and informative paper on "Touch Money." These coins were associated with the idea that the royal touch could cure disease, a belief held for many centuries.

*Meeting of 28 May:* The presence of the Hon. Mr. Mason, Mr. Parker, and Mr. Lorimer was to help with their views on the question of Decimal Coinage. Before giving a paper on D.C., the President first read a few extracts from an article he had written in the 1947 issue of the *Journal*, dealing with Decimal Coinage. Unfortunately, little progress has been made, in spite of the Society's ceaseless efforts. The President pointed out that the cost of conversion was now much greater than in 1947, and was steadily rising. The Decimal Coinage Council had presented their ideas of conversion as being

suitable to modern methods and the adoption of the "Cent" system, but the *delay* on putting through the Decimal Coinage was the greatest drawback. Some form of action appears necessary to introduce Decimal Coinage. The Hon. Mr. Maon was in favour of a D.C. system, and put forth the suggestion that the abolition of the name of 6d. and 3d. as a start, contending that the name itself would be a confusing issue when D.C. is eventually introduced.

A resolution was passed that the Society send a deputation to call on the Minister of Finance, with the recommendation that "3d. be called  $\frac{1}{2}$ -shilling, and 6d. be called  $\frac{1}{4}$ -shilling." Proposed by Mr. Chetwynd, and seconded by Mr. Horwood. Mr. Mason feels that the *weight* of the value per coin should be sacrificed for the new system. Mr. Parker of the Treasury is also in favour of D.C. The primary decision of the advance lies with the Minister of Finance, and at present the stumbling block to the introduction of D.C. is the shortage of overseas funds. Another point raised by a member was that our system of coinage was a disadvantage to overseas trade where Decimal Coinage was used. Mr. Lorimer of the Reserve Bank stated that it would be advantageous if there was standardisation in coin sizes. As Mr. Sutherland, Auckland, is on the D.C. Committee, and has been an active advocator for D.C. it is hoped that he will be a member of the deputation to call on the Minister. The deputation to comprise Capt. Stagg, Messrs. Berry, Chetwynd and Sutherland. The advantage of this discussion proves that the subject is being put in the public eye and some progress may be made.

## CANTERBURY

*Meeting of 19 March:* The Council was asked to consider an approach to Treasury requesting that proof sets of new mintings be made available for numismatists both here and abroad.

Short talks by members were given as follows:

Mr. Salter—The Garden of Coins.

Mr. Thomas—Similarity in Coin Types.

Mr. Simpson—The Alexandrian Tetradrachm.

Mr. Barker—Debased Coinage.

Mr. Bell—The Australian Proof Series.

*Meeting of 16 April:* A Numismatic Quiz was arranged for this evening and resulted in a tie for first place between Messrs. Barker and Rose, Mr. Rose being awarded first place by drawing of straws.

Messrs. Salter and Morel were thanked for the work they had put into the preparation of this interesting and successful programme.

An Auction in aid of Branch funds was enjoyed by members and realized the sum of £6/15/6.

*Meeting of 13 June:* Miss M. K. Stevens spoke on the Canterbury Museum's collection of electrotypes from the British Museum. This display, one of the standard sets issued by the British Museum in the 1880's, has recently been remounted by Mr. L. J. Dale. It includes electrotypes representing coins of the ancients from the earliest Greek coins of about 700 B.C., to Roman and other coins of approximately 1 B.C. These are arranged in three geographical divisions and further subdivided into seven chronological periods, so that it is possible to trace the artistic development of die-engraving in Greek coin types, both in style and in the representation of spatial depth. The speaker dealt also with the types of Alexander the Great and his successors, which show the introduction into coin types of a portrait of the king or ruler responsible for issuing the coins.

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The following schedule has been compiled for the benefit of Members of our Society and it will be repeated in every issue of the Journal unless cancelled or alterations authorised by the member concerned. All members have the right to have their names included and a small charge is made for each line for each issue.

SCHEDULE OF MEMBERS' SPECIALTIES AND WANTS

**ALLEN, H. DON, 7534 Wiseman Ave., Montreal 15, Canada.**  
 Specialty—Bank note issues especially Commonwealth countries.

**ALLEN, Theodore Jr., Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona, U.S.A.**  
 Specialty—Silver Crowns of the world and any books relative thereto.

**ARLOW, E. J., 68 Dixon St., Wellington.**  
 Specialty—World Coinage all dates. Exchanges available.

**ATKINSON, D. O., F.R.N.S.N.Z., Takanini, Auckland.**  
 Medals and Badges, especially Australasian and Colonial.

**BALMER, G. N., 4 Carrington St., Wellington.**  
 Specialty—world gold coins.

**BELL, R. G., 50 Murray Place, Christchurch.**  
 Waitangi Crown F.D.C.—will exchange for my wants in the rarer N.Z. tokens—correspondence invited.  
 Specialty—N.Z. and Aust. and English Tokens, Church Tokens.

**BETTON, Jnr., J. L., 650 Copeland Tce., Santa Monica, Calif., U.S.A.**  
 Specialty—All British Commonwealth coins and tokens. Buy and trade. Correspondence welcomed.

**BERRY, JAMES, F.R.N.S.N.Z., G.P.O. Box 23, Wellington.**  
 Commemorative Medals of all types with particular emphasis on artistic angle, also Illustrated Books of same.

**BROOK, Julian A., 9 Clarendon Rd., St. Heliers, Auckland.**  
 Specialty—Modern Foreign, American, Canadian and Commonwealth especially N.Z. and Australia.

**BURDETT, L. J., 19 Whenua View, Titahi Bay, N.Z.**  
 Specialty—Coins generally, and Church Tokens.

- CRAIGMYLE, J., P.O. Box 99, Wanganui.**  
Specialty—Gold Coins.  
Wants—N.Z. Waitangi Crown 1935.
- DENNIS, E. R., 172 Nelson St., Invercargill.**  
Specialty—Old English, Roman, and general.
- FERGUSON, J. Douglas, F.R.N.S., P.O. Box 180 Rock Is., Quebec, Canada.**  
Specialty—Canadian Coins, Tokens, Medals and Paper money
- FOWLER, F. J., P.O. Box 24, Tawa, Wellington.**  
Specialty—Coins of Pacific Countries.
- FREED, A. J., 28 Abbott St., Ngaio, Wellington.**  
Specialty—Coins generally.
- GASCOIGNE, A. W., 16 Brecon Rd., Stratford, N.Z.**  
Wants—William IV half sov. small head 1834, also Crown piece proof or pattern 1831.
- GOURLAY, E. S., F.R.S.N.Z., 124 Nile Street, Nelson.**  
Specialty—Hammered English silver and gold coins, from Ancient British to Charles II—also wants to buy same.
- GRAYDON, J. R. C., 7 Plymouth St., Karori, Wellington.**  
Medals—British Campaign Medals and Decorations.
- HEWETSON, R., P.O. Box 131, Palmerston North, N.Z.**  
N.Z. Tokens wanted—buy and exchange.
- HEYWOOD, H., Central Fire Station, Esk St., Invercargill.**  
Specialty—Miniature British Orders, War Service Medals and Decorations.
- HORNBLOW, M. H., F.R.N.S.N.Z., P.O. Box 23, Wellington.**  
Specialty—General.
- HORWOOD, W. E., F.R.N.S.N.Z., 6 Highbury Rd., Wellington.**  
Specialty—English and Roman Coins.
- HUGHAN, H. G., F.R.N.S.N.Z., P.O. Box 48, Carterton, N.Z.**  
Specialty—World Gold Coinage, and Coins of the Realm.
- HUNT, C. G., King's Bldgs., Victoria St., Hamilton, N.Z.**  
Specialty—Historic N.Z. Coins and Medallions.
- JARVIS, P. W., 16 Jefferson St., Wellington, N.Z.**  
Specialty—Coinage of France and French Possessions. Any N.Z. dates supplied in exchange.
- JEFFERY, F. J., 20 Warwick Crescent, Milksham, Wilts, England.**  
Wants—English silver coins, Edw. VII halfcrowns, miss.—strikes and brockages.
- KIRKWOOD, James, 4484 Douse Av., Cleveland 27, Ohio, U.S.A.**  
Wants—Notes of British Commonwealth.
- LOWNDES, R. D., 4a Sultan Street, Ellerslie, Auckland.**  
Specialty—modern foreign coins (no notes). Wants—Korean and Ethiopian coins.
- LYNCH, M. A. C., 10 Atherton Rd., Epsom, Auckland.**  
Specialty—N.Z. Tokens and Coins, also interesting Foreign.
- LYNCH, M. W., 22 Cook Street, Gisborne.**  
Specialty—English-French—all issues.  
Wants—George II Crown young or old head.
- MCCLEW, J. M., P.O. Box 9363, Newmarket, S.E.**  
Specialty—English and British coinage.

**McNAUGHT, C. M., P.O. Box 166, Wellington.**

Stamps and Coins including U.S.A. and Canadian Dollars.  
N.Z. and Australian commemorative coins and early English silver coins, especially crowns.

**MADDEN, I. B., M.A., F.R.N.S., F.S.A. (Scot.), 15 Belvedere St., Epsom, Auckland, S.E. 3.**

Specialty—English-Irish silver coins—general collector.  
Member American Numismatic Assn., Numismatic Society of South Australia, Historical Assn. (London); Historic Auckland Society (N.Z.), and of several English, Irish, American and Australian Historical, Archæological and Genealogical Record Societies.

Interested in all heraldic and historical matters.

**MALUSCHNIG, K. E., 53 Central Terrace, Wellington.**

Specialty—Gold Coins.

**MENZIES, C. E., 39 Old Mill Rd., Grey Lynn, Auckland.**

Specialty—Coins Generally.

**MOORHEAD, David P., 35 Wells Rd., Beaumaris, Vic. Aust.**

Specialty—Australian Colonial and Commonwealth Currencies, Australian Tokens and Commemorative Medals, also U.S.A. Silver Dollars.

Wants—To purchase or exchange as above.

**MOTTRAM, W. D., 64 Preston's Rd., Papanui, Christchurch.**

Tokens—Crowns—and modern British Commonwealth issues.

**NETHERCLIFT, N. R. A., 8 Douglas St., Hawera.**

Tudor and English Hanoverian Silver—Maundys.

Wants—Gold and silver coinage of George III.

**OCHSNER, John G., P.O. Box 566, Levittown, N.J., United States of North America.**

Purchase and trade—World silver and minor coins, 19th and 20th Century.

Wants—Mintage records and Director of the Mint reports from countries throughout the world. Kindly write, what you have.

**PALMER, A. H., P.O. Box 440, Wellington.**

I buy or exchange all Gold Coins.

**POLASCHEK, SERGEANT A. J., 21 Tui St., Burnham Camp, Canterbury, N.Z.**

Specialty—Medals—British and Foreign.

**PRICE, E. C., 50 Rhodes St., Merivale, Christchurch.**

N.Z. Traders and Trading Bank Notes 1840 to 1933.

**RANGER, Mrs. E., 58 Majoribanks St., Wellington.**

Specialty—Tokens, Gold Coins, Church Tokens.

**RAUDNIC, John, 10 Kensington Av., Petone, Wellington.**

Wants—Early British pennies from 1841 to 1859.

**REMICK, J. H., C.P. 742 Haute Ville, Quebec P.Q., Canada.**

Wants—Gold, silver and copper coins of British Commonwealth.

**ROBINSON, H., P.O. Box 5189, Auckland.**

Wanted N.Z. Tradesmen's Tokens, Church Tokens, and all or any material listed or not listed in the N.Z. Numismatic History of Allan Sutherland. Have exchange material or will buy.

**ROUFFIGNAC, J. K. de, 84a Nelson St., Petone, Wellington.**

Specialty—Medals and Gold Coins.

**RUTHERFORD, Master R., 11 Princess Street, Newtown, Wellington.**

Wants Overseas Coin pen friends.

**SADD, A. A., 15 Marne St., Palmerston North.**

Specialty—Roman Coins.

**SCHLATHER, Chris C., LL.B., 3,500 Halliday Ave., St. Louis 18, Missouri, U.S.A.**

Wanted—Pre-1900 East Asian, Oceania and African coins, American and Australian Territorial gold.

**SCOTT, J. F., Dentist, Dannevirke.**

Specialty—Gold coins and crowns—exchange or buy.

**SILCOCK, R. B., 21 Rothsay Rd., Ngaio, Wellington.**

British and Colonial Campaign Medals and Decorations.

**SIMPSON, A. J., 252 Graham's Road, Bryndwr, Christchurch.**

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