



## The Numismatic Society of South Australia Incorporated

NEWSLETTER 109 –June 2014.

**Society meetings** are held on the **3<sup>rd</sup> Thursday** of the month, in the Royal Society Room behind the State Library off Kintore Avenue, Adelaide from 7.45 pm. Supper afterwards, visitors welcome. **Postal address** P.O. Box 2183, Kent Town S.A. 5071. Secretary; Barrie Newman, phone (08) 8362 1167 or email [adelaidemint@bigpond.com](mailto:adelaidemint@bigpond.com)

**Newsletter compiled** by Mick Vort-Ronald, primarily from minutes of Society meetings recorded by the Secretary. Contact details for Mick are; phone (08) 8522 4490, P.O. Box 653 Willaston S.A. 5118, email [vortronald@yp-connect.net](mailto:vortronald@yp-connect.net) Mobile as below.

For daytime **information** phone or see Grant Morton at I.S. Wright coin shop, Shop 23 Adelaide Arcade (between Rundle Mall – Grenfell St.) Adelaide, Phone (08) 8223 7603. **After hours** enquiries, Mick Vort-Ronald, (as above) or on mobile at **0417 212 906** on meeting nights for messages etc. Please do not send text, SMS or leave messages on the phones.

Annual membership **subscriptions** are \$20 in Australia and \$30 overseas. They can now also be paid by **EFT** to 015 590 4981 20308 (ANZ) stating surname and/or postcode. ***Subs need to be renewed from November please.***

Members attending meetings **speaking** on various topics are encouraged to provide the secretary with brief **details** of the subjects and examples produced in **writing** on the night or sent by email to the secretary to allow accurate recording in the Society minutes. This will make his task much easier and ensure that correct information is later used in this newsletter for the information of other members and clubs.

**Newsletters** are now being sent via **email** to those who have the capacity to receive them. In this way you can get your newsletter quicker and better than the printed version, **AND IN COLOUR**. Please advise Barrie of your email address for future issues. This is more efficient and saves the society money. For those who do not have access to the Internet, or still want **hard copy** in black and white, some copies will still be produced and posted if requested. As a result of sending our emailed newsletters to other clubs in Australia and New Zealand, we are now receiving their emailed newsletters and these are also being forwarded on to our financial members.

**Coming events – 17 July meeting.**  
**Speaker, Richard Phillips, “Crossover of silverware and currency”.**

## COINAGE OF CHARLES 1<sup>st</sup>

Paul J.



ENGLAND. Charles I (1625-1649) Gold Double Crown. 1625-1649. Gold Double Crown (26mm, 4.43 g). London mint; Struck 1625.

**Obverse Description:** Within beaded circle crowned bust of Charles in coronation robes; behind head, X; around, CAROLVS D G MAG BRIT FRAN ET HIB REX (Charles by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France and Ireland)

**Reverse Description:** Crowned and garnished square-topped shield quartered with combined arms of England and France (1st and 4th), Scotland and Ireland; around, CVLTORES SVI DEVS PROTEGIT (mm. lis) (translation: God protects His worshippers)



Silver Crown, 1642-43. Truro mint. ENGLAND - CHARLES I, Mint Mark Rose, 29.02 g, 40mm

**Obverse Description:** At centre within a circle of beads, the King crowned and wearing armour and a long scarf, holding a sword upright on horseback advancing to left trampling arms including a drum; behind, a plume; around, CAROLVS D G MAGN BRIT FRAN ET HIB REX (Charles by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France and Ireland).

**Reverse Description:** At centre within a beaded circle, three plumes above the Roman numeral X, below within two lines the Declaration, RELIG PROT LEG / ANG LIBER PAR; below, 1642; around, EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI (translation of the declaration: The religion of the Protestants, the laws of England, the liberty of Parliament; translation legend, Let God arise and let His enemies be scattered)

## COINS OF CHARLES 1<sup>st</sup> - continued



IRELAND. Charles I. The Great Rebellion, Ormonde four pence, issued 1643-44, obverse shows crowned CR, reverse, D IIII. Following the increase in racial and religious discrimination against the native Irish population during the first third of the seventeenth century, an open rebellion started in October 1641 as two Protestant Lords Justices had prevented the Irish parliament from passing a bill which would have alleviated Catholic grievances. Though the rebel forces failed in their attempt to seize Dublin Castle, they quickly found success at Ulster, where the rebellion spread around the countryside. Following the outbreak of civil war between King Charles and the English parliament the next year in 1642, the rebel forces of Irish Catholics gave their support to the King, further placing them at odds with the English Protestants. An emergency coinage was first issued during this period under the Lords Justices, with various denominations struck on cut pieces of flattened plate, commonly referred to as 'Inchiquin Money' after Lord Inchiquin, who was appointed to command the Protestant forces at Munster. The later issues of this coinage continued with more regular flans, though acknowledged allegiance to Charles with a crowned 'C R' on their obverses. Known as 'Ormonde Money,' they were named after the Earl of Ormonde, who was appointed Lieutenant of Ireland in 1643.

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## The evolution of the American cheque

Mick Vort-Ronald

In Australia the banks provided cheque forms to their customers for free, plus the later cost of stamp duty, which started at one penny per cheque and rose over the years to ten cents or more before being discontinued. Once written and paid, these cheques remained with the bank for seven years and were then destroyed. Collected material has been confined to forgotten “hoards” from bank cellars and rooves, or the occasional partly-used cheque book in the hands of individuals.

In the U.S.A. the cheques once paid, were given back to the writer to check their authenticity and retain for record purposes. Thus, for those interested in collecting such material, there is a rich and never-ending source of often old and historic cheques (called checks in the USA) waiting to be rediscovered in attics or amongst private papers.

For many years I collected cheques from Australia and later wrote a 320 page book about them. Among these were illustrated hundreds of cheques from friends made out to me for 20 cents as a means of obtaining current issues – never to be cashed.

I have now written two new books detailing cheques from the USA and the rest of the world. Most of the material came from extensive swapping with collectors in the UK and USA, particularly while I still operated the Banking and Currency Museum in the mid 1980s, and from the former collection of John A B Cormack from Scotland, who, it appears, obtained many hundreds (if not thousands) of cheques from all over the world written out to him for very small amounts, usually one cent.

The USA book illustrates over 800 cheques and lists a further 565 banks. In the US, nearly every town had its own privately owned bank or banks, and the most common name was “First Bank of...” Thus there could be a *First Bank of Bridgewater* or the *National Bank of Billy Springs*, and so on.

U.S.A. cheques began as simple small plainly printed forms and became more elaborate towards the end of the 1800s with engraved illustrations and later, orange coloured 2 cent stamp duty central motifs. Into the 1900s many of the forms were often printed on coloured paper without any ornamentation other than perhaps a straight border and became, which are, from a collector’s point of view, rather boring. Finally, many banks produced pictorial cheques with wildlife, mountain or other themes.

## Monthly Meeting No. 894 held at the Royal Society Room, 17 April 2014

**Visitor:** Luk, a member of NAV and IBNS note collector

*Field Visit to Freemasons Grand Lodge Museum:* The Secretary has arranged with the Freemasons for the visit to be conducted on the afternoon of Friday 10 October 2014.

*Australia/New Zealand Numismatic Conference, Wellington NZ 3-6 July 2014:* Two members (who are presenting papers to the Conference) and their wives will be attending from South Australia. *Guest Speaker July meeting:* The President confirmed that Richard Phillips will be giving a 30 mins presentation to the July meeting on the topic “Crossover of silverware and currency”.

*Postcard & Coin Show 3-4 May 14:* The Society will have a table costing \$35- at the Postcard & Coin Show to be held at Torrens Training Depot to give added support to this event and to promote the Society. Four members have agreed to attend during the weekend to man the NSSA table.

Peter L. advised that refereeing of the next NAA Journal was to commence on 1 May and that he and his wife (Secretary & Treasurer respectively) have now stepped down from their positions with the NAA. A vote of thanks, with acclamation, was extended to both of them from the Society.

Peter L. advised that the Art Gallery of SA will be having a display of **War medals** from 22 April to 4 August and recommended members view this interesting display.



He showed a 1943 Australian silver florin which had been “doctored” into an identification tag by a WW2 US Serviceman. The obverse of the coin had been milled and engraved “USA ASN KRAINAK ADAM 2023 7438” with additional letters on surround “CA W CA” with 2 holes punched into the coin so that it could be worn around the neck. The reverse of the coin was untouched. Research indicated that **Adam Krainak** enlisted into the Corps of Engineers on 16 Sep 1940 as a National Guardsman with the rank of Private.

Kathryn advised that she has won a proof 2014 Australian **triangular \$5-** coin from the Royal Australian Mint, officially issued as No. 3 and showed a \$1- Australian coin showing on the reverse the top **kangaroo’s ears dropped** down like a rabbit’s.

Frank showed a) an article from The Advertiser dated 27 Feb 2014 reporting that a **Northern Californian** couple had found 1427 rare coins in excellent condition buried beside an old tree and that some of the coins could fetch up to \$1mil each. They are being shown at the American Numismatic Association National Money Show; b) 3 unc sets – Seychelles (8 coins), Chile (6 coins), Isle of Man (6 coins).

T. W. showed a Chinese coin from the **Qing Dynasty** 1661-1722, Emperor Kang XI (82mm).



Richard showed a) 1690 **James II** crown (Irish gun money), b) RSL badge c1920 featuring soldier and sailor, c) RSL badge after WW2 featuring soldier, sailor and airman. Each badge is numbered.

Neil showed a number of uncirculated **RAM issues** for 2014: a) Lunar series – Year of Horse \$1- coin on a card. b) Lunar series – Year of Horse 50 cents tetra-decagon coin in a box, c) A Voyage to Terra Australis – 4 x \$1- coin set with mintmark and privy mark, d) Australia Remembers series – Australian Comforts Fund 20 cent coin on a card.

Ray showed a) 1853 and **1854 Queen Victoria** copper penny in very poor condition.

Mick showed the **1988 special folder** with proof \$2, \$5 and \$10 coins and uncirculated \$2, \$5 and Bicentenary \$10 notes – a joint issue by Note Printing Australia and the Royal Australian Mint. They were issued at \$120 – 5,000 at the Melbourne International coin fair and 20,000 by mail order. The coin fair issues had a blue ribbon with the \$5 note commencing at QAH 000001.

From 1975 to 2011 Mick conducted **surveys of banknotes** in circulation in June every year by sorting through 1,000 to 2,000 of each denomination in banks or security companies. This was done to find out what percentages of which signatures were in circulation each year. In 37 years he checked a total face value of **\$8,042,500**. He also collected **banknote bundle labels** from on top of 1,000 brand new notes, firstly from the Reserve Bank and later from security companies, and built up a collection of labels by the different years. He presented to each person at the meeting a set of labels from paper notes from \$1 to \$100 and polymer notes \$5 to \$100. He also gave to each member a booklet published by NAB about the hoard of records discovered in the former attic of Colonial Bank of Australasia, **Echuca Victoria** branch dating from when the branch opened in 1874, to 1902.

Mick discovered an even larger hoard in the 1980s from the hayloft of the ES & A Bank at **Clare**, consisting of over 100 bank ledgers, 60 boxes and 31 wheatbags of cheques dating from 1866, to after it became the ANZ Bank in 1970. The first **cheques** were still wrapped in their daily bundles from the day the branch opened. A smaller hoard was found in the basement of the **Mt. Barker** ANZ bank from the Bank of Australasia at Murray Bridge.

Mick operated the Banking and Currency **Museum** from 1988 to 2008 and gave members samples of different admission tickets, and some sections from his decimal and pre-decimal banknote books.

Also displayed were 3 **police pay cheques** in 1974-76 for what Mick called the good, the bad and the ugly, pay cheques for the police commissioner **Harold Salisbury**, not signed because it was deposited through The Bank of Adelaide. Salisbury was sacked by the Premier Don Dunstan for maintaining certain “secret” records within the Special Branch, Mick, and Colin Creed the bank robber. Also shown, Mick’s new book, *Australian Modern Numismatic Banknotes* - the special issues from Note Printing Australia 1988-2001.



Barrie showed a) a newspaper cutting from the Australian Financial Review concerning a medallion engraved “Presented by Governor King to Tippahee a Chief of **New Zealand** during his visit at Sydney N S Wales Jan 1806” which was shortly to be auctioned, b) the medallion to be presented to the Best and Fairest player on the ground at the forthcoming ANZAC AFL match to be played at Adelaide Oval featuring an RSL badge (centred) and wording on the surround “**PETER BADCOE VC ANZAC DAY AFL MEDAL**” (50mm). The reverse features a bursting meteorite with space for engraving the match and winner’s details.



Peter F. showed a) a **Weekly Post Busy Bee Society** badge with painted enamel surround and painted bee in the centre, b) a **Cobbers Club** badge with red vitreous enamel background featuring a boomerang positioned between the words “Cobbers Club” with the wording “Friends make Friends” within the boomerang. He advised that the Cobbers Club was founded in England by John Fahey, a sapper with the 1<sup>st</sup> Forestry Unit (WW2) with the aim of creating closer ties between British and Australian servicemen.

## Meeting No. 895 held at the Royal Society Room, 15 May 2014

**Visitors** Luk. In the absence of the President, Richard chaired the meeting.

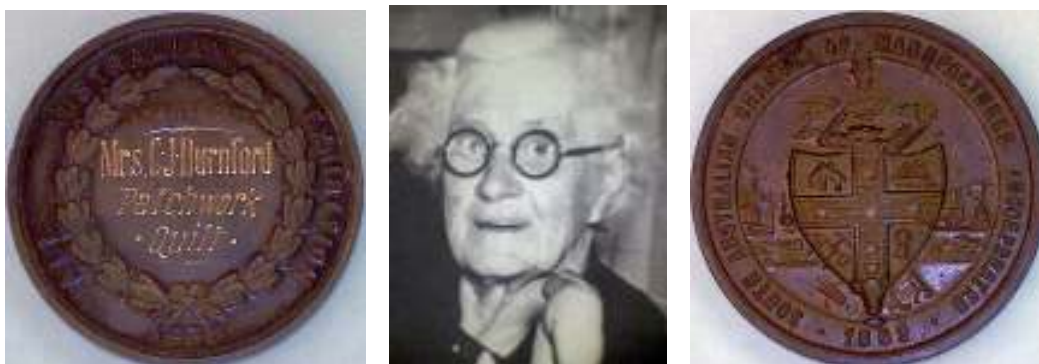
*Field Visit to Freemasons Grand Lodge Museum:* The Secretary has arranged with the Freemasons for the visit to be conducted on the afternoon of Friday 10 October 2014.

*Report on Postcard & Coin Show 3-4 May 14:* Attendance was well down on previous shows. Members of the NSSA attended to assist man the Society's table. Other members who had tables at the Show expressed disappointing results. Members had not shown interest in having tables at Stampex 14 to be held on 10-12 Oct. 2014.

Peter L. advised that an exhibition of Australian sporting medallions and other sporting memorabilia was being displayed at the **MCG**, Melbourne until the end of March next year. The Secretary to circularize the details to members if able to visit when next in Melbourne.

**Resignations:** Due to ill health, **Frank** has tendered his resignation. Members expressed regret and signed a "Get-well" card to be delivered personally to him by Paul S. It was decided that his resignation would not take effect until the end of our Financial Year and that he would continue to receive Minutes and other email notices. **Shane** advised that he is re-locating to Western Australia and no longer able to remain a member. His resignation was accepted with regret and members wished him all the best and noted that he will make contact with the Perth Numismatic Society soon.

Peter H. showed a **1977 Jubilee Medal** issued to the Armed Forces of the British Commonwealth for outstanding service 1952-1977. Obv. crowned head of Queen Elizabeth II, rev. "The 25<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth II, 6 Feb 1977" within open laurel wreath.



T. W. showed SA Chamber of Manufacture prize medallions won by his great aunt, Mrs Jessie **Clark Durnford** (5 bronze and 1 silver), and great cousin, Carrie Clark (2 bronze), between 1925 and 1936 for netting, fretwork, patchwork quilt, needlework and hairpin work.





Paul J. showed a) ENGLAND **James I** 1605 to 1625 rose farthing – possible counterfeit but there is no proof. b) ENGLAND. STUART. James I. 1603-1625. Gold Half Crown (17mm, 1.21g). Second coinage. London mint; im: rose. Struck 1605-1606. (The half-crown was equivalent to two and a half shillings (30 pennies), or one-eighth of a pound. The half-crown was first issued in 1549, in the reign of Edward VI.

No half-crowns were issued in the reign of Mary, but from the reign of Elizabeth I half-crowns were issued in every reign except Edward VIII, until the coins were discontinued in 1967), c) ENGLAND, James I. Gold Half Laurel. 4.5 grams & 28mm diam. Mintmark rose, struck 1620-21. (The half laurel was minted between 1619 and 1625, with a value of ten shillings (half a pound, or half a laurel).

The half laurel was introduced to replace the double crown of 1604, which had an initial value of ten shillings but whose value had been increased to eleven shillings in 1612 because of the increasing value of gold).



Kathryn showed two Millennium **(2000) commemorative 50c** and asked the group to identify which was worth more than 50c? The example was the incuse flag variety of which is highly sought for many times face value and can be found in your pocket change. To identify it, look at the Cross of St George which is incuse rather than flush with the coin surface, the Federation star also has a rough appearance.

Another 50c, a 2010 Coat of Arms issue was shown which was upset (rotated) 30 degrees, one segment of the dodecagonal shape. These rotated coins in circulated condition are worth about \$70. A millennium incuse can fetch \$30 (circulated) to \$1,000 for an uncirculated example, so it's well worth keeping an eye out in your change for both of these varieties.



Ray M. showed the **British Empire Medal** awarded to his grandfather as a policeman at **Maralinga** during the Atomic Tests, rev. “For God and the Empire – for meritorious service” with red ribbon and white bands at edge (he served at Maralinga for 18 yrs).



Peter L. showed a King George V penny which had been defaced as a “forget-me-not” token and silvered with the engraving “To mother with love from Jack No. 583”



Paul S. showed a) **1924 British Empire Exhibition** vitreous enamel badge with pin and featuring 12 British Commonwealth countries each listed on separate elliptical segments below a lion at top, b) 1861 Queen Victoria penny obv. very worn and rev. smoothed to feature the head of a jockey and engraved wording “Tom Loates” (**Tommy Loates** – 1867-1910, was a British champion jockey, one of only 7 to have won more than 200 races in a season in Great Britain. He died in Brighton Eng. leaving an Estate of \$1,250,000- [equiv to \$31.8m today]). c) Sterling silver medallion awarded rev. to “**John Beaton** Dec 14, 1789 who performed Decius Brutus in the play of Julius Caesar (sic)” obv. features school crest with wording on surround “Wetherdon’s School, **Newton-Abbot, Devon**”.



David F. showed 5 items relating to the **Matches Industry in Portugal** – 2 brass medallions, 2 philatelic covers from 1965 and 1972 and a National Society of Matches share certificate. [As in most countries, small match factories sprang up in the second half of the nineteenth century. In Portugal there were as many as 69 factories across the Nation when in 1895, the then Minister of Finance, Councillor Hintze Ribiero created a state match monopoly known as Companhia Portuguesa de Fosforos (Portuguese Match Company) and vested its operation for 30 years in Francisco Antonio Borges who opened two large factories, one at Cedofeita in Porto and the other at Beato in Lisbon. Following the expiration of this thirty year term, the monopoly was disbanded and a few new companies formed, one of which was Sociedade Nacional de Fosforos (National Society of Matches) in 1926. A medallion (measuring 79mm in diameter and weighing 184g) commemorates the 60<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of this latter concern (1926-1986) but it was not to last much longer as by the 1990s they had closed their doors due to the uptake of disposable lighters over wooden matches. However, demand for the matchbox labels of these defunct factories continued to be sought after by collectors, known as Phillumenists and it is not surprising that the Associacao Portuguesa de Filumenismo (Association of Portuguese Phillumenists) issued their own medallion in 1977 to mark the fifth anniversary of their formation in 1972. This medallion measures 80mm in diameter and weighs 258g. Phillumenic Expositions have been held annually in Portugal since at least 1965 but it wasn't until 8/4/1972 that the Association of Portuguese Phillumenists was inaugurated].



Barrie showed designs of the 3 ship medallions currently being produced by The Adelaide Mint for **Stampex 14**. Each medallion has the Stampex 14 logo on the obv. and each medallion features on the rev. a ship with the theme “**Bound for South Australia**” – the ships being the *City of Adelaide* 1864, *S.Y. Aurora* 1914 and *S.S. Gothic* 1954. Mintage 150 each. The medallions will be included in a PNC and only 50 sets of 3 will be made available to the public; the balance available for Philatelists attending Stampex 14.



Richard showed a) silver tetradrachm, 30mm, Amphipolis of **Macedon under Roman occupation**, b) silver tetradrachm of Ptolemy, Egypt c100BC Alexander & Cleopatra.

### **Meeting No. 896 held at the Royal Society Room, 19 June 2014**

Visitor Luk a member of NAV

Paul S. advised that he had visited Frank at his home and passed on the Society's best wishes to him, together with our card. He hopes to visit him again in the next few wks  
*NAA Conference Adelaide 2015:*

The Secretary asked for suggestions on the **design** for the reverse of the NAA **Conference medallion** with a South Australian connotation.

Suggestions received so far: 1. Include gold-plated image of 1852 Adelaide Assay Office gold ingot held in Art Gallery of SA; 2. Include image of gambling chit donated by German POW Hans Piltz in 1914, held by Art Gallery of SA; 3. Image of clipper "City of Adelaide" - bound for SA in 1864, now being restored at Port Adelaide; 4. Include image of 1852 Adelaide Pound. Any other suggestions to be advised to Secretary and decision to be made at next meeting for passing on to the President of NAA.

*Field Visit to Freemasons Grand Lodge Museum:* The Secretary has arranged with the Freemasons for the visit to be conducted on the afternoon of Friday 10 October 2014.

Letter sent to Powerhouse Museum Sydney enclosing 2 x \$5 and 2 x \$10 Canadian notes donated by members Dr Harold Don Allen and Charles Waites both living in Canada. Notes and letter delivered by hand by Peter L.

**NAA website** had now been restructured by our member Mark and it is a huge improvement. A vote of thanks was passed recognizing Mark's contribution to this important milestone. Carried with acclamation.

**Life Membership** was conferred on Norman R. after 50 years continuous membership. Unfortunately, due to ill health, he was unable to be present to receive his gold medallion and certificate. The Secretary advised he would present these to him in the next few days.



Richard showed early **British Service Medals** a) 1894 Long Service Good Conduct Medal (LSGC) – For Long Service in the Volunteer Force, silver, Queen Victoria on obv. with green ribbon; b) 1897-1898 Punjab Frontier Medal silver, obv. Queen Victoria, rev. British soldier and Indian soldier, edge engraved “3401 Havildar Bur Singh 1<sup>st</sup> Sikh Infy” with striped ribbon – red, green, red, green, red; c) India General Service Medal (GSM) with Burma 1885-87 Clasp, silver, obv. young Queen Victoria, rev. “Faith placing laurel wreath on soldier”, edge engraved “1880 Pte Sooltan Kahn 27<sup>th</sup> Bo Inf”, with striped ribbon – red, blue, red, blue, red; d) India General Service Medal (GSM) 1908 North-West Frontier, silver, obv. Edward VII, rev. “India” with fort on mountain top, edge engraved “2393 Markham”, with striped ribbon green, blue, green; e) Egypt 1882 Service Medal, silver, obv. Queen Victoria, rev. “Egypt” and sphinx, edge engraved “2012 Pte G Barclay 1/Yorks:R”, with striped ribbon blue, white, blue, white, blue.

Paul J. showed and spoke about the coins of **Charles I** (1625-1649) – see pages 2-3.  
 Neil showed the latest **2014 RAM** issues: a) PNC 100 yrs ANZAC \$1- coin with 70c stamp, postmarked “1<sup>st</sup> Day of Issue Albany 22 April 14”, b) \$1- unc coin on card – 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the \$1- coin, c) \$1- unc coin on card – “G for George” aircraft, d) 50c unc 12 sided coin on card Australia at War – Battle of Cocos, e) 50c unc 12 sided coin on card Australia at War – German New Guinea, f) 50c unc 12 sided coin on card BOER WAR with colour patch, g) \$1- unc with “mob of roos” 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the \$1- with “s” Sydney counterstamp

Kathryn showed a **1966 Decimal Changeover** Sydney Coin Club Medallion which depicts pre-decimal coins on the obverse and new decimal coins on the reverse. It was struck in silver, bronze and the presented example struck in cadmium plating. (Carlisle reference 1966/11). She was interested to find further information about the medallion and asked other members to comment on what they knew, remembered or could determine from the item showed. (The florin depicted on the obverse, interestingly, is dated 1964 –a coin that doesn’t exist.)

Paul S. showed a **1725 George I** copper medallion issued to commemorate the Order of the Bath to his grandson. Obv. George I, rev. grandson wearing the Order. (designed by John Croker) and then went on to explain how George I gained the crown in 1714 for the Hannoverian House of Orange from the Tudor House of Stuart commencing with James I in 1603. Pictures next page.

Peter L. mentioned that the first Australian Banknote, the **ten shillings** banknote dated 1913, had been recently purchased by the National Museum of Australia, Canberra.

Mick discussed the evolution of the **American cheque**, see pages 3-4.: He displayed cheques dated 1820, 56, 60, 71, 87 and 1969, 84 and 88, the last two being made out to Cormack for one cent and to himself for 20 cents.



Barrie showed a **1986 Gold Escort** Commemoration copper medallion and certificate for the Australian Police Historical Society re-enactment of the 1852 gold escort and Adelaide Assay Office pound.



Peter F. showed a) **Scottish sterling silver medallion**, awarded to an unnamed recipient for Dux of Maxwellton School in 1855 *Obv.* Hand engraved: REWARD/ OF MERIT *Rev.* Hand engraved: DUX/ MAXWELLTON SCHOOL/ 1855/ punched sterling silver marks for Glasgow, 1854. The medallion is 40mm diameter, which includes a silver surround to which a brooch pin is soldered,

b) a British (most likely) sterling silver school medallion, awarded in 1831 *Obv.* Hand engraved: THE REWARD OF/ ATTENTION TO STUDY/ (name[s] erased) / 1831 *Rev.* Hand engraved in eight lines: KNOWLEDGE/ IS MOST VALUABLE/ WHEN RIGHTLY APPLIED;/ FOR WISDOM CONSISTS, NOT/ SO MUCH IN ABSTRUSE/ SPECULATION, AS IN MENTAL / POWER AND DISPOSITION/ FOR ACTIVE USEFULNESS. The medallion is made up of a hand inscribed disc, with a sculpted wreath surround, and an applied suspension loop. Diameter is 40mm. The name of the recipient and/or the school, as well as most of the Sterling silver punch marks, have been erased.