



VOLUME 13

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JOURNAL OF THE  
NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION  
OF AUSTRALIA INC.

<http://naa-online.com/>

# The *Great War* Children's Peace Medal

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At 11 am on the eleventh day of the eleventh month in the year 1918, the Armistice was signed and the First World War—the *Great War*—officially came to a halt. The exuberant festivities to celebrate the long awaited peace that followed included the issuing of commemorative medals. In Australia the most common of these medals is the so-called *Peace* (or *Victory*) medal which was presented to every child in the country as part of the celebrations.<sup>1</sup>

## The Concept

Just three days after Armistice was signed, the suggestion to celebrate the expected peace treaty with a holiday and a school children's commemorative medal was raised in Federal Parliament. On 14 November 1918, Queensland member of the Liberal-National Party Edward Corser asked the government to declare a public holiday and 'as a means of celebrating Peace Day, distribute to the school children a medal...to suitably mark the occasion'. The acting Prime Minister, William Watt, replied for the government and promised a special celebration after the signing of peace, as well as undertaking to consider such a commemorative medal.<sup>2</sup>

Government approved the issue of a medal and the Defence Department was made responsible for its production and distribution. While initially the medal was meant only for school children, it was soon decided that all Australian children should receive the medal:

*[I]t is intended that a Peace Celebration Medal, provided by the Commonwealth Government, will be distributed amongst all children between the ages of 0 and 14 last birthday, and in the case of children of sailors and soldiers who have been on Active Service in this War, up to the age of 16 years.<sup>3</sup>*

A body called the (*Central or Commonwealth*) *Peace Celebrations Committee* was formed in Melbourne, then the capital of Australia, to 'advise the Government regarding public functions etc. in connection with the peace celebrations'.<sup>4</sup> This committee was chaired by the Honorable Richard Beaumont Orchard, MP, and was directly responsible to the Prime Minister. Each State formed its own Peace Celebrations Committee, responsible to the central committee, and each shire and district was to form its own Peace Celebrations Committee, generally responsible to the State committee. Through a sub-committee in each State, the central Peace Celebrations Committee would directly coordinate (on behalf of the Defence Department) the distribution of the peace medal to school children through the education authorities and head teachers, while distribution to non-school children was to be done through the mayors and councillors of the individual shires or districts. The more routine work involved in organising the celebration activities would be controlled and co-ordinated by the State Peace Celebrations committees.

## Peace Day Plans

Resolving the terms of the peace agreement in Versailles was taking longer than anticipated and as a consequence it was difficult to establish a date for the peace celebrations. On the first of July 1919 the King of England proclaimed a Day of Thanksgiving to be held on Sunday 6 July throughout the British Empire. This day was to consist mainly of thanksgiving church services. The actual *Peace Day* celebrations needed to be held later, in order to have adequate time for the preparation of activities such as public processions, sporting fixtures, Australia-wide coordinated bonfires, fireworks and street decorations.

Initially the intention was to spread the celebrations over a three-day period, a Thanksgiving Day, a Day of Rejoicing and a Children's Day (on which it was planned to present the peace medal). Various dates were considered but mitigating circumstances such as the shortage of coal (due to a national seamen's strike), the resultant disruption to public transport and a severe shortage of electricity for night illuminations, and even the effects of an influenza epidemic needed to be taken into account. The combination of these and the overriding problem, the acute shortage of preparation time, were instrumental in finally limiting the celebrations to only two days.

Saturday 19 July 1919 was proclaimed Peace Day throughout the Empire and in Australia declared a public holiday.<sup>5</sup> In addition one other day could be declared a holiday, either Friday 18 or Monday 21, according to the particular needs of the locality, as long as only two public holidays were taken. The peace medal would be presented to schoolchildren either on the Fri-

day, the Saturday or the Monday. Even later dates such as August 4 were considered for peace day celebrations and in fact the capital of Western Australia was one place that postponed its celebrations until that date.

## The Artist

Suitable designs for the medal now had to be considered. The Defence Department eventually accepted the obverse and reverse designs and plaster models submitted by the artist Charles Douglas Richardson.

Charles Richardson was a visual artist better known for his work as a sculptor. He was born into an artistic family in Islington, England in 1853; five years later the Richardsons migrated to Victoria. The young Charles received his education at Melbourne's Scotch College, after which he worked as an apprentice lithographer with the printing firm of De Gruchy & Leigh of Melbourne. Because of his interest in art, he attended the Artisans School of Design in Carlton. He studied painting at the National Gallery School of Design in Victoria with fellow students Tom Roberts and Bertram Mackennal.

In 1881 he travelled to England and studied art at the Royal Academy Schools together with Tom Roberts, Arthur Streeton and Bertram Mackennal. Richardson won three art prizes of which two were for sculpture. After eight years overseas he returned to Melbourne where he taught art at the Victorian Artists Society whose president he later became. Richardson and a group of artists including Margaret Baskerville and Webb Gilbert formed the Yarra Sculptors' Society in 1898. Sixteen years later he was to marry his student Margaret Baskerville. Some of his sculpture commissions include

the war memorials at Strathalbyn, South Australia, at the Commercial Travellers Association, Melbourne and at All Saints Church of England, East St Kilda, Victoria. His medallion work includes the Bert Hinkler medal (Carlisle 1928/1) commissioned by the Numismatic Association of Victoria and produced by Stokes. Richardson died in 1932.<sup>6</sup>

## Designs and Models

Richardson would have begun by first sketching some ideas for the medal and then producing several finished drawings which would later be used as part of his submission. The next step involved sculpting his designs in wax in low relief and producing three-dimensional images about fifteen centimeters in diameter of both the obverse and the reverse of the intended medal.

Plaster of Paris casts were then made of the sculpted images to produce negative moulds. The inside of these moulds was sealed with shellac and using a release agent such as soap, Richardson was able to cast plaster of Paris positive images of his sculptures from these moulds. The negative plaster moulds enabled Richardson to produce half a dozen or so positive *models* of his medal designs, sufficient to later provide all medal making firms with a pair of these models.<sup>7</sup>

## Tender Submissions

Early January 1919, after the Richardson designs for the proposed children's peace medal had been accepted, the local Melbourne firm of Stokes & Sons was consulted by the Defence Department and given the artist's designs and models to establish a

quote.

The Defence Department was keen to obtain dies from the plaster models and 'urged' Stokes 'to quote for a pair of dies' and supply the Department with these, but Stokes 'firmly refused to do so' to avoid other firms getting hold of copies of these dies and thus enable them to submit lower tenders.<sup>8</sup>

*Had Stokes supplied dies, hubs taken from these would have made replicas of the Stokes dies available to all tenderers.<sup>8</sup>*

Obviously Stokes would not have been interested in giving other firms an unnecessary advantage with their tender costings as it naturally wanted a major share of the contract itself. Without delay and before tenders had been called for, Stokes prepared a set of dies from the plaster models submitted by Richardson and from these dies struck a batch of 'sample' medals showing obverse and reverse (fig 1).<sup>9</sup> The Department was handed twelve of these sample medals by Stokes free of charge. We assume that because these were meant to represent the final item to the Department, the twelve samples were all plated in silver in order to show them with their required final finish.<sup>10</sup>

These samples were submitted in order to ensure approval of the Stokes die cutting by the Defence Department as well as to gain the 'assurance of a major share of the contract'<sup>8</sup>, and we can guess that they also helped to serve as a substitute for the requested dies that were not handed over.

Description of the sample medal is as follows:

Obverse:- Bare bust of young female facing left, hair tied at back, wearing a peaked floppy cap with LIBERTY across the front.



Fig 1: Obverse and reverse of the Stokes *Liberty* sample medal struck from the die prepared from the initial high relief obverse model coupled with the reverse design die.

Below the bust are a laurel branch to left and a burning torch loosely wound with cloth to right. Inscription around, ON EARTH PEACE / GOODWILL TO MEN.

Reverse:- On a standing shield framed by a laurel wreath tied at the bottom and open at the top, THE / TRIUMPH / OF / LIBERTY / AND / JUSTICE. Surmounting the shield is the Australian Imperial Forces (AIF) badge consisting of a crown in front of the rising sun radiating abstracted rays to the rim. To left stands a sailor in uniform, facing front, head turned half right, holding a cutlass in his right hand; to right stands a uniformed soldier in slouch hat, facing front, head turned left, holding a rifle in his left hand. Both figures support the central shield. Around the top, VICTORY. Around the bottom on a curly ribbon, THE PEACE OF / 1919. The artist's initials, CDR, below the soldier's left foot.

Dimensions are 27mm (diameter) by 32mm high. The suspension lug of the above pictured example is not holed.

Stokes had soon concluded that the obverse portrait modelled by Richardson had too high relief and would cause production difficulties. Richardson was therefore asked by Stokes to create a new obverse model with lower relief. Stokes also discussed this problem of relief with the Sydney firm of Amor in a letter sent by Stokes to this firm:

*The obverse side with the figure of Peace was modelled in bold relief [ T]o make it possible to bring up the work in one blow...we therefore instructed Mr. Richardson to make a new model for this side with less relief.*<sup>8</sup>

The new plaster model for the obverse showed a full-length female figure representing *Peace* and when Richardson had handed it over to Stokes it was submitted to the Defence Department for approval. This design and the sailor and soldier reverse were accepted as the final designs for the



Fig 2: The Richardson plaster casts showing the final obverse and reverse designs of the peace medal to be issued to all Australian children. (Images from microfilm).

medal to be issued to the children of Australia. Why the obverse design was changed from the Liberty bust to the female figure is not known—Stokes would have been quite capable of preparing a low relief die using the bust design. The new model with lower relief was paid for by Stokes and therefore remained the property of the firm. Thus Stokes seemed to maintain a degree of control over the process but no doubt speeding up its production contract was of foremost importance.

Description of the peace medal design is: Obverse:- A female with head-band and elbow-length hair flowing to either side, advancing on a low pedestal, her full-length dress billowing to left and right. Her arms are extended on either side, a bundle of rods in her left hand. Inscription on the pedestal, PEACE / 1919. Lower left is a crouching figure with winged helmet, holding shield on his left arm against woman's dress, a broken sword across his knees. He is chained to a wall bracket. Lower right is a semi-naked reclining figure, apparently awakening,

an implement in each hand. On either side of the woman's head flies a dove. In an indent below, AUSTRALIA. The artist's initials, CDR, below the helmeted figure's right knee.

The reverse design is identical to that of the sample medal described earlier as are the dimensions of the final medal—27x32 mm.

Linked to the final medal's holed suspension lug would be a split ring to which a red, white and blue ribbon with pin would be attached.

On 29 January Richardson's plaster models for both sides of the peace medal featuring the revised obverse design were pictured on page 24 of the *The Sydney Mail* (fig 2). The accompanying article states that:

*Mr. Douglas Richardson, a Victorian sculptor, has completed a plaster cast for a children's Peace medal which is to be struck...The dies are to be cut almost immediately, and it is estimated that a million and a half*

*of the medals will be distributed amongst the children.*

## Preparations

Tenders for the production of the medal were now called for. An advertisement to this end appeared in *The Age* (Melbourne) on 12 February 1919, calling for quotes to produce 800 000 medals. This advertisement, signed by EH Russell, Acting Minister of State for Defence, appeared on the Wednesday, giving any prospective Australian firm until 2 pm the following Tuesday to tender its quote.

This allowed less than a week to prepare a tender and submit it to the Defence Department in the required time. While this appears to unreasonably restrict the chances of firms outside Victoria (where the Defence Department had its headquarters) to successfully tender for the contract in time, it was and still is within the time normally given for tenders to be submitted.

The main problem with this advertisement is that the required number of medals was underquoted by at least half; the population of children in Australia under the age of fifteen would at that time have been more than 1½ million, a fact clearly revealed in the Sydney Mail article published a fortnight earlier. If this figure of 800 000 medals (which Stokes immediately queried) was advertised on purpose, then it would seem that the Defence Department was interested in creating an atmosphere of keener competition among tenderers, who would be under the impression that the number of medals required would not allow all potential contractors an allotment and thus encourage lower quotes.

Final tenders were eventually accepted

from six of the leading badge and medal making firms in Australia, namely Amor Ltd and Angus & Coote of Sydney, Schlank & Co of Adelaide, Parkes of Brisbane and both Platers Ltd and Stokes & Sons of Melbourne.

## Production Allocations

The final medal production allocations were as follows:

Amor would manufacture 720 000 medals at a cost of 25 shillings per hundred, [ie, three-pence each],

Stokes, 500 000 at 25/- per hundred, Schlank, 75 000 at 25/- per hundred, Parkes, 50 000 at 27/6 per hundred, Angus & Coote, 75 000 at 22/6 per hundred, and

Platers, 125 000 at a cost not recorded.<sup>8</sup>

This would produce a total of just over 1½ million medals—a figure more in line with the actual population of children eligible to receive the medal (see Table 1). Platers and Angus & Coote withdrew their tenders shortly afterwards and their combined allotment of 200 000 medals was presumably taken up by one or more of the remaining firms. The Defence Department would supply the red, white and blue striped ribbons with pins, to be attached to the medal's split suspension ring.

The Defence Department would no doubt have preferred dealing exclusively with the local firm of Stokes as it had done in the past, but no single company was in a position to produce such a large number of medals in such a short time with the staff and machinery on hand. Firms such as Stokes were also already heavily committed to the manufacture of other Defence Department items such as badges for *Next of Kin*, the

*Medically Unfit and Discharged Returned Soldiers.*<sup>8</sup> Because of the severe time restraints as well as Defence Department imposed requirements it had been necessary to share production of the medal between the various Australian manufacturing firms.

Stokes was chosen as the coordinator of the production and put in charge of liaising with the artist and the other firms on behalf of the Defence Department, no doubt because it was at the time the leading medal producing firm in Australia and because its premises were situated close to the Defence Department headquarters in Melbourne.

## Production

Stokes began its medal production in late March of 1919. In order to cope with the proposed large quantity of medals and to keep within the restraints stipulated by the Defence Department, Stokes had to put on extra staff. The number of extra workers put on is not recorded; all we know is that staff was increased to one hundred and thirty two.

Because Amor, Parkes and Schlank were unable to produce sufficient quantities of medals to fully satisfy their own States' requirements, it was necessary for Stokes to make up the shortfall and have the extra

**Table 1. Medals Produced For Each State Compared With Under-15 Population**

State	Medals Sent by Stokes	Local Production*	Total Medals*	Child Population**
NSW	?	Amor 720 000	720 000***	526 625
Vic	?	Stokes 500 000	500 000	400 260
Qld	65 400	Parkes 50 000	115 400	200 020
SA	82 600	Schlank 75 000	158 600	127 290
WA	102 000	————	102 000	87 884
Tas	74 400	————	74 000	66 708
NT	?	————	?	485
ACT	?	————	?	551
<b>Totals</b>			<b>1 670 000*</b>	<b>1 409 823**</b>

\*Not included are the extra 200 000 medals needed after Angus & Coote and Platers withdrew.

\*\*These are 1911 census figures<sup>11</sup> on which the 1919 child population estimates had to be based. They do not include the under 16 children of servicemen.

\*\*\*Amor's medal production is reported in July 1919 as 800 000, suggesting that Amor made part of the still needed 200 000 (see caption Fig 5).



medals sent to the other States. By March 29 the first batch of 102 000 medals was despatched and invoiced to Western Australia. Another delivery of 74 400 medals was made two weeks later to Tasmania. Further shipments late in May included a batch of 82 600 medals to South Australia and 65 400 to Queensland.<sup>8</sup> (see Table 1).

Records of further production and shipments made by Stokes after this date are regrettably lacking.

### **Influenza Epidemic**

Early in 1919 a worldwide influenza epidemic was causing widespread disruption to everyday life and work in Australia through sickness and death. Staff absences created a problem for the medal making firms as well as for those involved in the peace celebration preparations. One notable death from influenza was that of managing director Harry Stokes, who had been with the firm of Stokes since his apprenticeship in 1875. Many public functions such as the annual Royal Easter Show in Sydney had had to be cancelled, but by July 1919 the worst of the epidemic had already passed. Nevertheless some localities still found it necessary to alter their Peace Day celebration schedules.

The epidemic was initially most virulent along the eastern coast of Australia, with New South Wales and Victoria the worst affected. It then seems to have moved inland and westward with Western Australia still feeling the effects in July, while New South Wales, Victoria and most of South Australia and Tasmania were on the way to recovery.

### **Distribution**

The Central Peace Celebrations Committee formed in Melbourne was directly responsible for controlling the distribution of the children's peace medal throughout Australia through a sub-committee in each State (except in Queensland, as will be shown later). In this controlling role the central committee represented the Defence Department which was in charge of the whole medal project. The transportation of the various batches of medals from the Stokes premises in Victoria to the remaining five Australian States seems to have been controlled directly by the Defence Department; in South Australia, for example, the medals were stored at and despatched from the Ordnance Department of the Keswick Military Barracks in Adelaide<sup>12</sup>, while in Queensland the medals were received and despatched by the Brisbane Base Commandant.<sup>13</sup>

The State education authorities as well as representatives of private or denominational schools were then asked to make known to the State based Commonwealth sub-committees the number of medals required for all their students. The appropriate number of medals would then be released to the various schools from where students received their medals.

At the direction of the central committee a specially printed address, composed by the official AIF war correspondent CEW Bean, was sent out to every school in Australia and was to be read out at every school medal presentation.<sup>14</sup>

In the case of non-school children, a representative of the local council of each district or shire, usually the mayor, would contact the Commonwealth sub-committee which would then despatch the required

# THE GREAT WAR, 1914-19.

By Mr. C. E. W. BEAN,

Official War Correspondent with the Australian Imperial Force.

(Written at the request of the Commonwealth Peace Celebrations Committee.)

IT is over. The enormous effort of the men—yes, and women and children—of every decent nation is finished. The last gun has sounded. The last troop-train winds homewards. The last big transports, turned homeward, are punching white foam out of the southern rollers. The vast ammunition factories will presently settle down to enrich the world with peaceful goods. The trains will carry busy passengers and commerce; the big steamers will move about the world with teeming holds; the little trawlers will unship their guns and go forth to their fishing; the earth will become itself again and Australia will settle down to carve out her new and splendid future. For the submarines which scattered murder across the seas are now safely chained in a British port. And the Army which almost forced a wicked religion upon the world is beaten and harmless through the heroism of the world's good men. We are free to be happy again. Sixty thousand Australians bought us this happiness with their lives.

Some of you may remember how, five years ago, when war fell upon the world, there marched past our windows men in every sort of civilian dress, with their white shirt sleeves rolled up and carrying wooden rifles. They drilled, they practised, they exercised. Some people even laughed at them. Nobody laughs at them to-day.

For they were Australians who rushed forward to prevent a dreadful thing from happening in the world. The rulers of Germany determined that, because Germany was a mighty power, therefore she should have her way whether right or wrong. A small sister nation had offended her and she determined to try upon the world her wicked rule that whoever stood in the way of a strong nation, right or wrong, should be crushed. She knew that she was strong—and that was all she cared for. She had practised soldiering with all her people and had prepared huge cannon and immense factories of ammunition. In that fateful week in August, 1914, when France and Russia were deeply occupied with other things, she fell on them swiftly at full strength. She had small chance with the French forts and mountain barriers. But because the little Belgian nation, which lay near by, possessed a flat country to march through, and was too weak to keep their great armies out of it, the Germans suddenly marched into its land which they had promised to protect, and struck at France a vile blow in the back. And when the Belgian nation, small though it was, struck back at them, they burned the villages and killed the people in order to cow them into quietness.

Britain hated war and was hesitating to fight. But, on the moment when they heard of what happened in Belgium, the British people flung themselves straight in beside the French across the path of the Germans. In Australia and in New Zealand, 12,000 miles away, men said: "So long as we are alive in the world we shall give all we have so that this sort of thing shall not happen in it." They left their offices, their tools and farms, and hurried to offer themselves to cross the sea. They drilled in their shirt sleeves. In two months they were formed into regiments and the first splendid force of them sailed from the West.

So it was that this small army from the barely known lands of the South ranged itself by the side of every good and great nation of the world. Beside the splendid army of France the slender British line, barely one man deep in its early water-filled trenches, amongst the sodden ditches and hedgerows, with scarcely ammunition even for its few guns, was holding the Germans who looked down

C.10536.

Fig 3: The CEW Bean address, printed by authority of Albert J Mullett, Government Printer, Melbourne  
(Continued over-page.)

with their monstrous artillery behind the opposing hills. Behind the Germans the valleys and woods were stacked with their huge shell dumps; the explosives, the bombs, the machine guns had for years been pouring out of their whirring workshops as a river runs into the sea. They had fleets of aeroplanes, huge zeppelins; military railways crossed their country like a gridiron; troop-train crept after troop-train in constant procession; endless motor lorries streamed down their roads. They had prepared for generations. They were vastly strong. But all their strength could not crush the spirit of Belgium. Blow after blow was driven into France, burning the farmhouses, turning towns into ruins, splintering the forests, ploughing and shattering whole miles of land; yet the French people only set their teeth the more firmly. The Germans battered the British infantry with their huge guns, and the British guns had scarcely a shell to reply; weeks, months, years British soldiers had to suffer the crash of day-long bombardments and hear their own guns bark scarcely once or twice in return. Yet, with cannon against mere rifles, that colossal artillery could not tame their spirit. On to the weaker side, thank God, beside the great and generous and unprepared nations of the world, the small army of Australia and of New Zealand went.

They were only eight divisions amongst over two hundred in the great armies of Britain and France. But they played their part to the uttermost. They fought with consummate loyalty to their friends beside them. Sunken in the Somme mud till the frost bit the flesh from their bones, or sweltering kneedeep in the dust of the Jordan valley, they shared their best with the others, heart and soul. Beside their friends and their Allies, in Gallipoli, in France, in Palestine, in Mesopotamia, in Russia, and on the seas, everything that was asked of them they gave. From the first hour to the last, in every turn of fortune, together they stood. Strained by suffering such as the world has never known, holding fast long after all hope had died, struggling in unbelievable efforts, the great armies of the Allies at last turned back the tide. They broke the Germans in west and east. The sailors of Germany refused to sail. Her people and army gave up the fight. And the long struggle came suddenly to its close.

And what is the end? The nation which attempted to force on the world the rule that only the strong had rights, that small and weak things must go to the wall, that treaties were useless and any powerful people could break its given word—that nation itself has been broken because the best men of all countries determined by their lives or their deaths to prevent it. A great fear has been lifted from the world. Treaties are become binding again. The world has ruled that not even the strongest nation shall dare to break her given word; that be a nation never so small, if she has right upon her side a scrap of paper may protect her. The world has exacted from the great breaker of treaties a terrible punishment.

And our own young country—what does the peace mean to her? Australia rides safely in harbor to-day, a new nation. Five years ago the world barely knew her. To-day, the men who went to fight for her have placed her high in the world's regard. During four long years, in good fortune and ill, they so bore themselves that when the tide changed, the great and free nations beside whom they fought and with whom they emerged counted Australia amongst them. She has been given a place in the conference of nations; the great world has recognised her right to mould her future as she pleases. That is what the Australian force not only in France, Gallipoli, and Palestine, but in Mesopotamia, in Persia, in Russia, and on the seas, has done for Australia.

And while we offer thanks on their return to those who have won for us this right to make our country one of the greatest and our nation the happiest upon earth, while the flags flutter and hands are waving, let us not ever forget that, to many of those to whom we owe the most, our thanks can never be given. They who raised Australia to the very height of the world's regard—the gay welcome in our streets is not for them. For others the cheers, the smiles. The rejoicings which they so often longed for, they will never see. Twelve thousand miles from home they sleep for ever on the bleak moorlands where by their lives the place of Australia in the world was won. Yet, could they speak, they would not call us to weep. Their lives they gave cheerfully, grandly, knowing the cause; and they have won for their country more than they ever hoped to win. Only by one means can we work out our thanks to them—by continuing the task which they were forced to drop when the bullet took them, and devoting our lives to make this country the happy, great, and generous land whose future with their death they gave into our hands.

(Fig 3 continued): The two-page address was to be read out at every school medal presentation, making it an integral part of the medal distribution process; non-school children were not required to have the address read to them.

quantity of medals to each district. The district council would make its own arrangements regarding distribution of the medal: either it would present the medal at a gathering of all local children, or eligible children, or parents (or proxies) representing children, would collect the medal from the council offices at designated times.

If a shortage occurred, the number of medals still required would be replaced without fuss. From the various newspaper accounts we get the impression that government preferred to err on the side of generosity when it came to making the medal available. One reason for this may have been that official population figures were projected estimates based on 1911 census figures.<sup>11</sup>

Although the Central Committee had direct control over the national medal program, local variations in the distribution were unavoidable due to differing circumstances, and were willingly accepted by government for the sake of expediency.

### **South Australia**

Monday 21 July had been the intended children's peace holiday for this State and in spite of cut-backs to public transport (due to the national coal shortage) many of the Adelaide city and suburban schools managed to present the peace medal on this day.

Among these was the Observation School in Currie Street, Adelaide, where the presentation ceremony held at 9.45 am lasted only some twenty minutes due to restrictions to the regular tram timetable, before the children were dismissed for the day's holiday. The peace medal was handed out on the way to assembly, allowing each child to wear it for the ceremony that followed. A patriotic address was given, the doxology was sung,

the children were asked to bow their heads in memory of the fallen, after which the CEW Bean address was read out. The children saluted the flag, gave three cheers for peace as well as cheers for King and Empire, sailors and soldiers and nurses and concluded with the national anthem. Even the youngest wore their medals with pride and some were overheard to murmur, 'Oh, they're silver!' Those who showed greatest pride in their medals were the ones wearing Children's Patriotic Fund (CPF) badges and bars, indicating they were already actively involved in service on the 'home front'.<sup>15</sup>

In Thebarton, school children had their medals given out on Friday 18 to enable them to wear these during the Saturday Peace Day celebrations; non-school children received their medals the following Monday. Of the 11 000 residents in this district, 1 000 were recorded on the local honour roll while 3 600 medals were given to the children here.

At a combined demonstration of public and private schools in Glenelg, in addition to having received the peace medal, 'each child was...presented with a handkerchief bearing the words, "Peace. Glenelg, July 19, 1919", as a memento of the occasion'.<sup>16</sup>

Most country schools are reported to have presented the medal during Peace Day celebrations on the Saturday, with a few exceptions such as Bordertown, Riverton and Port Broughton, where medal presentations took place on Monday 21.

Due to the effects of the lingering influenza epidemic, Mount Gambier decided to postpone its Peace Day celebrations from the intended Friday to the Monday. After a telegram from the Director of Education advised the high school principal here of a Cabinet recommendation, the medal pres-

entation ceremony was finally held on Saturday 19. At a combined morning assembly of school and other children, the chairman of the school committee, JF Palemountain, 'made the distribution of the medals to the past, present, and prospective pupils of the Mount Gambier primary and high schools', but only sixty percent of the school population was well enough to attend.<sup>17</sup>

At East Adelaide school, after the students' ceremony and presentation, those 'children not attending school, being under or over age' were presented the peace medal by the local mayor.<sup>17</sup>

Port Adelaide had been sent 2½ thousand medals for all non-school children in the district; these were given out by the local mayor at 10.15 am on the Monday morning, but within three quarters of an hour the supply had run out. At a council meeting on Thursday 24 July this shortfall of medals was discussed. A request for an extra 3 000 medals was submitted to JA Riley, the secretary of the Commonwealth sub-committee in Adelaide, in order to make up the deficit. Regarding the shortage, Cr Cleland put the question, 'Is it a fact that some children got as many as 20 medals?', but Cr Price who had been present at the distribution denied that this could have happened. To this, Cr Wright responded with, 'Are the officers of this council aware that children were selling medals in the streets for 3d. [*three pence*] or 4d. each?'<sup>18</sup>

At Unley town hall a similar shortfall of medals was experienced at the Monday morning distribution for non-school children but 'profiteering' in this district is not mentioned in newspaper reports. In this case over a thousand extra medals had to be applied for in order to fulfil the promise to provide a medal for each child.<sup>17</sup>

## **New South Wales**

A school holiday was proclaimed throughout the State for Friday 18 July. Students in all the schools were to assemble at 9.30 am for a brief patriotic ceremony and the presentation of the peace medal. The printed address of CEW Bean which had been posted out to every school in the State was to be read as part of the ceremony. The rest of Friday would be organised on a municipal basis for combined school picnics and sport activities. Walter Bethel of the Department of Education coordinated the distribution of the medal to the various public and private schools in NSW.

In Leichhardt, children not attending schools were entertained and presented with medals at the local town hall. Each student of the Ashfield Church of England Home for Boys was given a 'Union Jack' as well as the children's peace medal.<sup>21</sup>

## **Victoria**

School children across the State were to be presented with the peace medal as well as 'other gifts calculated to impress the event upon their memory' during celebrations held on Friday 18 July.<sup>22</sup> State schools had the option, however, of closing for a holiday either on the Friday or on Monday 21, and could even have their holiday later in the week as long as only one school holiday was taken.

In Malvern the local mayor and councillors visited the various schools in the area on Friday 18 and in addition to distributing the medal, presented 'to the children...a khaki New Testament or a Catechism'.<sup>23</sup> Suburban schools that presented the medal on the Friday included those at Elsternwick, Kew, Prarahn, Richmond and Williamstown, while localities such as Black Rock



Fig 4: Top:- Peace Day celebration procession of Roseville (NSW) children on the way to the Firs Estate, where together with children from Lindfield they would receive the peace medal.<sup>19</sup>

Above:- The headmaster of Riverstone school (NSW), Mr Chapman, reading out the official address by Bean to an assembly of his students, prior to presenting them with the peace medal.<sup>20</sup> (*Images from microfilm.*)

and Box Hill chose to distribute the medal on the Saturday during Peace Day celebrations.

Various country localities such as Bacchus Marsh, Bendigo, Dandenong, Geelong and Castlemaine also handed out the peace medal to school children during the Peace Day celebrations on Saturday, usually at outdoor picnics and organised sport events. In Castlemaine, Colonel Field made an extraordinary presentation of the children's peace medal to the two oldest 'asylum in-

mates' aged 93 and 94 respectively, while the other inmates received the remaining sweets from the children's presentation.<sup>24</sup>

Ringwood decided to postpone its Saturday Peace Day celebrations 'owing to the prevailing influenza epidemic, inclement weather, and lighting restrictions'. In Woodend the shire president presented each child, in addition to the peace medal, with 'a newly minted silver coin'.<sup>25</sup>

## Western Australia

While Peace Day celebrations throughout Western Australia were planned for Saturday July 19, Perth and Fremantle decided to postpone their 'Children's Day' until Monday August 4, which was declared a State school holiday.

The South-west of the State was suffering particularly adverse weather conditions during the period of July to August. 'Owing to the uncertainty of the weather...and the prevalence of influenza', it was decided not to assemble Perth and suburbs school children in any one place but that each school should organise its own medal distribution ceremony.<sup>26</sup>

The Perth children's day sub-committee attempted to raise funds through a public appeal so that the cost of holding the 'Children's Day' celebrations could be defrayed. Through these donations, raised with considerable struggle, each child was eventually provided with refreshments which comprised a pint of ginger beer, a quarter pound of boiled sweets, a similar weight of biscuits and a fresh orange (a winter fruit). The sugar needed for the ginger beer and sweets and biscuits had been obtained by the catering contractors only with extreme difficulty and sacrifice.

On the Monday morning short addresses were delivered in the schools and 'where the peace medals [*had*] not already been distributed' these were then presented.<sup>27</sup> The CEW Bean address, 4 000 copies of which had been received on Wednesday 17 July for distribution to all the schools, was read out during the medal distribution ceremony.

The mayor and mayoress of Perth visited local suburbs on Friday August 1 to distribute medals to all eligible non-school children. On the following Tuesday the mayor

and his wife made a final distribution of medals to non-school children at the Perth town hall.

Country locations such as Albany, Kalgoorlie and Boulder held their children's medal presentations on Saturday July 19.

## Tasmania

The mayor of Hobart interpreted the age range of children eligible to receive the peace medal as being 'from eight months to under 15 years of age'<sup>28</sup>, thereby identifying the signing of the Armistice as the cut-off date for eligibility. This understanding was at odds, however, with the various newspaper reports as well as official documents which clearly indicate that the age of children 'at last birthday' was to be reckoned up to the medal presentation day.

Hobart chose both Saturday 19 July and the following Monday as holidays. At its Peace Day celebrations on the Saturday, State primary school children formed 'the living word "Peace" on the cricket ground at 10.30 a.m.' This was followed by a march-past and 'various displays, concluding with distribution of medals and refreshments for the performers.' High school students were not present as they were on winter vacation at the time.<sup>29</sup>

A non-government institution in Hobart, the Children's Aid (Infant) School, held its peace ceremony on the preceding day, Friday 18. The young pupils had their medals pinned on them 'by the Chaplain Jeffrey Brown, who explained the significance of the occasion.'<sup>29</sup>

Hobart was able to have illuminations for its Peace Day celebrations because it had a hydro-electric power supply and was not affected by the coal shortage. Consequently, people from the close-by surrounding sub-

urbs decided to attend the city celebrations and ‘many hundreds travelled by the suburban trains and the trams to inspect the decorations and illuminations.’<sup>29</sup>

Because of the imminent exodus of local residents to Hobart for the Saturday celebrations, nearby Kingston Council decided to postpone its own celebrations until Wednesday 23 July. ‘It would be a day for the children, and if their celebrations were held on the same day as those at Hobart...they would be a failure.’<sup>30</sup> This was not the only problem the Kingston council needed to sort out. When Kingston’s allocation of medals arrived, the clerk discovered that the promised quantity of 1 500 medals was 450 short.<sup>30</sup>

As in Kingston, Clarence Council decided to advance its Peace Day celebrations—in this case to Saturday 26 July—because of local residents attending the Hobart celebrations on the preceding Saturday. Clarence Council also undertook to look into the problem of medal duplication, which would occur when local children attending school in Hobart would receive medals there and also receive medals in Clarence as local residents. The Warden warned the other councillors, ‘If the children are like their fathers, they will take all they can get!’<sup>31</sup>

Launceston was also able to have illuminations in the streets (due to hydro electric power) but the peace medal presentation to school children here was held on Friday 18 at Albert Hall.<sup>31</sup>

Many variations in the date set aside for medal distribution occurred in Tasmania. Examples of such variations, as well as the above dates of July 23 and 26, occurred in Hamilton—medals distributed Friday afternoon July 18, in Brighton—Saturday July 19, and on Bruny Island—Monday July 21.

## Northern Territory

At a special meeting on Monday 14 July at the Victoria Hotel in Darwin, a Peace Celebrations Committee was formed and plans were made for the following Saturday: a march would be held followed by sport events and in the evening a concert and a finale of fireworks would take place. The Darwin Town Council contributed ‘£25 odd’ to help defray costs.<sup>32</sup>

The local Protector of Aborigines, R McDonald, advised ‘that natives should not be forgotten’ and promised to do all he could on their behalf.<sup>32</sup> The Committee invited the various ethnic groups to participate in the procession and concert—at that time Darwin had Chinese, Japanese, Greek and Italian communities.

On Saturday at 2.30 pm all children were to assemble at the Darwin Town Hall where they would ‘be presented with a badge [*sic*] to commemorate the day’ so that this could be worn for the procession and the activities that followed at the local oval.<sup>33</sup> Sport events at the oval included a ‘centipede race’ for aboriginal children, which was won by Darwin with Melville Island coming second. Children were also given lollies, cakes and soft drinks.

## Queensland

Stokes had made an initial shipment of 65 400 medals to Queensland already on March 29, but it was only on Thursday 10 July that medals were made available for distribution to the various localities throughout the State, indicating that the medals had been in storage for some three months, apparently at the Brisbane Base Ordnance Department.

Most localities throughout the State presented the children’s peace medal to students



of both State and denominational schools on Peace Day, Saturday July 19. The presentations were made either by one of the head teachers or a local councillor and often took place outdoors at picnics, organised sport events or just gatherings, where children would be entertained and be given appropriate gifts of sweets, biscuits, an orange, and the like.

In a few shires like Grandchester and Howard, the medals were handed out to school children on Friday 18. The Shire Council of Barcardine insisted on postponing its whole peace celebrations program 'until the influenza epidemic is entirely gone', even though schools were opened the following Monday.<sup>34</sup>

At Charleville no peace medals were received, while some localities did not get their full allocation, but for some reason this matter was only dealt with in Melbourne sometime in late 1920 or early 1921. Townsville and several other places including the Shire of Tara had submitted claims that at least some of their school children did not receive the peace medal; these places 'were either entirely overlooked or were issued with insufficient quantities' of the medal.<sup>13</sup>

Official correspondence to sort out this anomaly also tells us something about the method of distribution of the medal in this State. A letter from the Department of Defence in Melbourne to the Prime Minister's Department seems to reveal a variant in the way the medals were issued to school children in Queensland.

*[T]he distribution of the Medals in Queensland...[was] performed by a Committee...in turn under the control of a Central Committee.*<sup>35</sup>

The letter tells us that distribution of the medal was 'solely a matter for the Queensland Committee, the Central Committee being only concerned with the bulk supply to the State'. This was at variance with the process throughout the rest of Australia, where distribution was carried out under the direct supervision of a State sub-committee of the Central Committee.

The author of the letter, the Secretary of the Defence Department, takes trouble to point out that the medal shortfall had been caused either 'due to error on the part of the Queensland Committee or neglect on the part of the Shire Council', as the Defence Department was eventually able to ascertain that all requisitions submitted by the State Committee had been 'met in full and without question, by the Central Committee'. In fact the number of medals supplied to Queensland had 'greatly exceeded the approximate figures given by the Commonwealth Statistician of those eligible to receive them.'<sup>35</sup>

Attempts at getting to the bottom of this matter of the shortfall of medals in Queensland were unsuccessful. The committees involved had 'long since been disbanded' and correspondence to the secretary of the Queensland State Committee had not been satisfactorily replied to, no doubt due to his failing health as by early 1921 he was deceased.

Some four months later the Defence Department seems to reveal a medal distribution process in Queensland different to that indicated in the letter above (and more in line with the Australia-wide practice) when it says that

*The distribution of these Medals was actually controlled by the Peace*

*Celebrations Committee which was responsible to the Prime Minister.*<sup>13</sup>

The Committee directly responsible to the Prime Minister was of course the Melbourne based Commonwealth Peace Celebrations Committee—the State committees were responsible to the Central Committee. We already know that in Queensland the task of supervising the distribution of medals had been given to the State Committee, but in the end the Central Committee had to take responsibility for any mistakes. Perhaps it was this final accountability that was being highlighted in the above memorandum.

In order to solve the problem of the short-fall of peace medals in Queensland a batch of 7 973 surplus medals that had been kept in reserve at the Melbourne Defence Department Ordinance Store was forwarded to the Base Commandant in Brisbane in early July 1921.<sup>13</sup> The Shire of Tara and the other Queensland towns still lacking peace medals were then requested to contact the Brisbane Base Commandant directly, for their peace medal allocations.<sup>36</sup>

This was not quite the end to the fulfilment of the distribution of peace medals to Queensland, as another batch of approximately 11 200 medals was still 'required to complete issues to the school children in Queensland'.<sup>37</sup> By the time this batch of medals was supplied, it had taken more than two years to finally wind up the matter of the distribution of the children's peace medal in Queensland.

### **The Medal Dies**

Many die varieties of the medal exist today. This is not surprising. Only a very short time had been available for the planning and

production of the unusually large number of medals required. The average medal die would have lasted for 10 to 15 thousand strikings, making it necessary to create between at least 100 and 150 dies. Apart from accidental and unintentional variations, there are a number of deliberate differences in the dies that are clearly identifiable. These occurred when the various firms added their own identifying marks to the dies, to differentiate them from those made by the other firms and to advertise the capabilities of their own workshops.

There are also discernible differences in the designs themselves, which indicates that firms such as Amor and Schlank produced their own dies separately from Stokes. The problem of which firm made which dies has been a much debated topic in the past; the following observations and discussions should help to clarify the matter.

A statement in a letter from Stokes to Amor clearly indicates that Amor made its own dies.

*We take it that you will have no difficulties getting reductions from these models in your machine.*<sup>8</sup>

The letter is referring to the plaster models submitted by the artist Richardson and which (or more likely, copies of which) had been sent by Stokes to Amor. It verifies that Amor possessed a pantograph machine capable of making reductions from the larger three-dimensional plaster models to the size of the intended medal.<sup>38</sup> The letter also implies that Stokes had such a machine as well. Clearly the inference of the letter is that Amor itself was now set to produce the dies for the children's peace medal.

But an account sent to Amor for dies made

by Stokes, caused numismatists to believe that Stokes may have been responsible for Amor's peace medal dies.

*On 16 April 1919, a day book entry recorded chargings of £485.6s.8d against Amor, for "Dies & Sundries". The ledger sheet is missing.<sup>8</sup>*

It was tempting to interpret the word 'dies' as 'dies for the children's peace medal'—the sum of money owing is appropriately large and the date of 16 April seems to fit into the period in question. The dies are not identified, however, and the matter was made more tantalising by the missing ledger sheet and so nothing conclusive could be deduced from the statement.

The description of an exhibit shown by WJ Amor, recorded in the Australian Numismatic Society (ANS) Report of the July 1919 meeting finally clears up the matter beyond doubt:

*Commonwealth of Australia, Children's Peace Medal. Designer, Douglas Richardson, of Melbourne. Dies cut and medals struck to specification by W. J. Amor, of Sydney.*

This statement convinces us that Amor did make its own dies, which helps to explain why the medals (with their comparatively more handsome and better-finished looking designs and relief) stand out from those made by the other makers.

With the Schlank dies the matter seems quite clear-cut because their more *naïve* designs and seemingly flatter sculpting are so distinct in appearance that we should have no doubt about Schlank being the maker of its own dies.

Again there is a statement by Stokes which contradicts this conclusion:

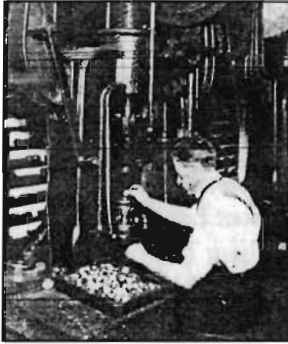
*Schlank & Angus & Coote, both manufacturing jewellers, found it impossible to obtain or to prepare their own dies...The actual striking were undertaken by Amor, Stokes and Parkes.<sup>8</sup>*

Taking the last part of the statement first, we have to conclude that the writer of these words was in error, as the medals attributed to Schlank bear not only the signature of the firm and its die-sinker but even omit the CDR signature of the artist, a thing hardly done if Schlank did not at least strike these medals.

The first part of the statement, 'impossible to obtain...dies', indicates that Schlank may not at the time of tendering, have had on hand the required batch of new dies for cutting. Schlank's ability to sink dies, however, is proven by its history of medal and badge production. Many dies from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries made by Schlank still exist in the archives of Olson, who took over the equipment of Schlank sometime in the 1960s. As well as this, Alan Olson himself has verified that William Coward (whose initials are signed on the 'Schlank' peace medal) was indeed a die-sinker for this company.

The writer of the statement would not be in error, however, if we interpret his words to mean 'impossible to prepare their own dies *from the plaster models*', because die-sinkers are, as a rule, trained to work from two dimensional images rather than three-dimensional sculptures and Schlank may not have been sent the drawings straight away.<sup>39</sup> Schlank obviously did not possess a panto-

## Peace Medal Production at Amor



i) Guillotining Sheets of Copper.



ii) Cutting out the Blanks.



iii) Annealing the Blanks.



iv) Striking at the Press.



v) Cleaning and Finishing  
After Silver-plating.



vi) Pinning Up and Ribboning  
the Medals.

Fig 5: How the Peace Medals Were Made. At the establishment of Amor Ltd, Sydney, no fewer than 50 hands were employed in the striking of 800 000 medals, the materials used comprising ten tons of copper; half a ton of copper wire and 3 000 ounces of silver.<sup>41</sup> (Images from microfilm).



Examples of the Medal from each Maker



CDR / STOKES



Stokes

STOKES / CDR



CDR / —

In the  
Style of  
Stokes



— / CDR



AJP / —

Parkes



— / AJP

Examples of the Medal from each Maker



Amor



CDR / AMOR LTD

— / CDR



In the  
Style of  
Amor



CDR / —

— / CDR



Schlank



W<sup>M</sup>C / S. S & CO.

W<sup>M</sup>.C. / S. S & CO L<sup>D</sup>

Because of the large number of dies produced, the varied conditions under which they were manufactured and importantly the haste in which they had to be completed, the medals naturally show many design variations apart from those evident in the signatures and their combinations. A detailed study of these design variations is beyond the scope of this article and is not dealt with here.

## Silver and Bronze

Medals were also produced in solid silver, apparently for use as presentation pieces. One such silver medal had evidently been presented to the Hon. RB Orchard for his role as chairman of the Commonwealth Peace Celebrations Committee. Orchard in turn, donated this medal (made by Stokes) in July 1919 to the Australian Museum in College Street, Sydney.<sup>42</sup>

A fortnight later two more peace medals were donated to the Australian Museum, one (by Stokes) from Orchard and the second (by Amor) from the NSW Minister of Education; the museum's 'Register of Numismatics' describes these medals as 'alloy'. This term 'alloy' was initially thought to mean bronze, giving rise to the idea that special bronze-finish medals had also been issued, but new evidence confirms that these medals are in fact silvered bronze.

This evidence is found in the Power House Museum, whose catalogue lists three 1919 peace commemorative medals with cross references to the Australian Museum specimens. While all three are now catalogued as 'silver' (cat. entries dated 1998), close inspection has revealed the first listed (reg no. N7104, by Stokes) as solid silver while the other two (reg nos N7145, by Stokes and

N7146, by Amor) as silvered bronze.

In addition to the above silver example, other silver medals have since turned up in private collections. Collectors have also reported seeing medals with a bronze finish, in unworn condition and with no trace of silvering<sup>43</sup>; whether these were purposely made is not known, however. Such bronze-finish medals could have simply passed through the manufacturing process without having the final silver finish applied.

## Summary

This is the story of a small medal, from its inception through its manufacture and finally to its distribution to every child in Australia. The medal is the most common of all the commemorative medals issued in Australia and examples of it still appear regularly at local auctions and in dealers' 'scratch' trays.

And yet it is an important Australian numismatic memento of the long awaited peace after the first World War. Its inscription reflects the wish for peace and the hope for liberty. The medal is not just a souvenir, however. There was no doubt an added significance to the medal for those children whose father (and rarely, mother) had been killed in combat and did not return home. To these children the medal must have represented a memorial to their late 'dad' (or 'mum'). It is little wonder then that in some places such as Port Adelaide the medal was keenly sought after, presumably by those who were not eligible to receive it, albeit there at a small cost.

Probably the most complex part of the medal story is the distribution with its many variants, as revealed by the newspaper reports and other documents in the various States.



The matter of who made the actual dies seems to be cleared up. The subject of die varieties is only touched on for reasons of complexity of such a study, but also, frankly, because this article has run out of journal space. A study of the die variations will hopefully be the subject of a future article and may be based on a hoard of some five-hundred examples of the medal located in South Australia as well as others located elsewhere.

The histories of the medal making firms have also not been dealt with in this article. Brief histories of Stokes, Amor and Parkes can be located in *Australian Commemorative Medals and Medalets From 1788*, by LJ Carlisle, Sydney, B&C Press, 1983, while a brief history of Schlank by GW Tomlimson can be found in *Australian Numismatic Journal* (SA), Vol 22, 1971, p 8. The reader is also directed to *The Amor Centenary 1888-1988*, by RJ Byatt, LJ Carlisle and WJ Mira, MCC, Sydney, 1988, and, *A Centenary History 1896-1996: AJ Parkes & Company Pty Ltd*, by Bryan Jamison, the Company, Brisbane, 1995.

## Acknowledgements

The authors wish to thank the following people and agencies for valuable help in compiling information for this article: the librarian Battye Libr WA; Ted North, State Records Office WA; the librarians in the State Libr SA; Sarah Philips, Project Officer and the archivists in State Records Dept SA; Dante Sel, Access Services, National Archives of Aust, Canberra, who supplied references to four online docs which unfortunately were inaccessible, 'database unavailable'; Tony Marshall, Senior Librarian (Heritage Collection), State Libr

Tas; Paul Donnelly, Curator decorative Arts and Design (Numismatics), Power House Museum, Ultimo, Sydney; Terry Pepperell, Vic, for supplying important information; Dr Walter Bloom, curator, Dept Maritime Archaeology, WA Mar. Museum, Fremantle; Sven Kuusk, Curator, Military Museum, Keswick Military Barracks, SA; and especially Peter Lane (assistant ed.) for extensive help with research and editing.

## Notes and References

1. LJ Carlisle, *Australian Commemorative Medals From 1788*, B & C, Sydney, 1983; medal 1919/2 (obverse and reverse designs are transposed and the medal is described as given to school children).
2. *Cwealth of Aus: Parl Debates*, vol LXXXVI, Senate and House of Reps, AJ Mullett, Melbourne, nd., 14 Nov 1918, p 7823.
3. Letter from Peace Celebr Committ (PCC, Sth Aus), to PCC (Beachport), 9.5.1919; PCC (SA) Corresp 1919; State Records SA, doc GRG 32/15.
4. Agency notes: CA 468. Natl Arch of Aus (naa), Canberra. [www.naa.gov.au](http://www.naa.gov.au)
5. Proclaimed Jy 3, 1919.
6. G Serle (gen.ed), *Aus Dict of Biog*, vol II, MUP, Melb, 1988, pp 380-381.
7. This traditional procedure is still used by many medallic sculptors today.
8. Stokes records.
9. The dies for these sample medals are today housed in the Stokes archival collection: die no. 81 is for the 'liberty' portrait obverse and die no. 549 for the reverse.
10. Three copies of this sample medal have since been seen, including one in silvered bronze sold at auction by Noble Numismatics, Sale 60, Apr 1999, lot 968.
11. GH Knibbs, *Year Bk Cwealth Aus. 1901-1919*, no.13, 1920, Melb, p 91. The next census after 1911 was held in 1921.
12. Memo secr. PCC (SA) to chair PCC sub-committ. (SA), Jne 6, 1919. PCC (SA) Corresp. State Records SA, GRG 32/15.
13. Memo Cwealth Dept Defence to Prime Minst Dept, Jne 29, 1921, 502/8/3, no. 32857. naa, series A457/1, item 1 502/1.
14. The complete text of the address is also recorded (eg) in *The Sydney Mail*: 'Victory Celebr Nr', Jy 23,

- 1919, p 16.
15. *The Register*, Adelaide, Jy 22, 1919, p 6. See Colin Thomas' article in *ANS Qld Branch 25<sup>th</sup> Yr Commem News Bulltn, 1977-2002*, p 73, where two peace medals are shown attached to CPF badges. For further information on the CPF, the reader is directed to: *Patriotic Work in Our Schools: A report on The South Australian Patriotic Fund*, compld by Adelaide L Miethke, Adel, The CPF Commtt, (nd).
  16. *The Register*, Jy 21, 1919, p 7.
  17. *The Register*, Jy 22, 1919, p 6.
  18. *The Register*, Jy 26, 1919, p 10. The average weekly male wage Dec 1919 was 74/11d (74 shillings 11 pence); GH Knibbs, *Year Bk* 13, ppl064-65.
  19. *The Syney Mail*, Aug 6, 1919, p 21.
  20. Op cit, p 10.
  21. *Syney Morning Herald*, Jy 19, 1919, p 11.
  22. *The Age*, Jy 21, 1919, p 9.
  23. *The Argus*, Jy 16, 1919, p 10.
  24. *The Age*, Jy 21, 1919, p 10.
  25. *The Argus*, Jy 21, 1919, p 8.
  26. *The West Australian*, Aug 2, 1919, p 6.
  27. Op cit, p 2.
  28. *The Mercury*, Jy 9, 1919, p 5.
  29. *The Mercury*, Jy 19, 1919, p 7.
  30. *The Mercury*, Jy 15, 1919, p 6.
  31. *The Mercury*, Jy 10, 1919, p 8.
  32. *The Northern Territory Times and Gazette*, Jy 19, 1919, 20<sup>th</sup> page.
  33. Op cit, 12<sup>th</sup> page.
  34. *The Brisbane Courier*, Jy 22, 1919, p 7.
  35. Letter Dept Def to Prim Min Feb 22, 1921, 502/8/2, no. 9634.
  36. Letter Prim Min to Tara Shire, Jy 6, 1921, FGT/SH.
  37. Memo Dept Def to Prim Min Oct 31, 1921, 502/8/4, no. 50503.
  38. See *ANS Report*, Sep 22, 1915, meeting in the Amor workshop, giving details of reduction process with pantograph machine.
  39. The late Adelaide die-sinker, English-trained Ernest Snook, was unable to interpret three-dimensional plaster casts and could only work from drawings.
  40. Confirmed by Greg Faux of Parkes.
  41. *The Sydney Mail*, Jy 23, 1919, p 21.
  42. The 'register of numismatics' which lists this and the following two medals, and the items recorded in it, were transferred to the Technological Museum at Ultimo in 1961; in 1988 that museum was once again moved and renamed Power House Museum.
  43. See (eg) Downie's Aus Coin Auct 281, Feb 2003, lot 642.