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The opinions expressed in this publication are those of the respective authors and do not necessarily reflect an official position by the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand Inc.

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THE FULLER PASSES: FERRY, SKATING OR THEATRE PASSES

Mike Carter and Mal Johnson



A relatively scarce item that occasionally comes onto the market is a Fullers Pass. When I purchased my first Fullers token in New Zealand, I was advised that they were used as passes at the Fuller skating rinks. The next day at the local bourse conducted in Auckland by the NSA, I noticed another. I promptly directed Graeme Stevens towards it who happily added it to his collection. I did not realise until later that Graeme's was slightly different to mine. I had a 'un-notched' version, while Graeme's was notched on the outside.

The next opportunity came in 2011 when the same dealer, who

must have a small stash of them, let a few out through the on-line auction site TradeMe and I managed to obtain the second type while I let Mal Johnson know of their availability. Mal was interested as he believed they were theatre passes. The description used on TradeMe, however, was: FULLERS TOKEN - BRASS, 48mm. USED BY THE AUCKLAND FERRIES AS A PASS. CATALOGUE NO. G24.



Recorded in the John Bertrand™ ("Premier") New Zealand Coin

& Banknote Catalogue in the Checks, Discount and Special Purpose Tokens section as a pass token, this heavy and pleasing although not ornate item is something of a curiosity in Australian and New Zealand numismatics.

There appear to be three recorded types.

G# 23 Fullers (Pass) Brass 44.5 mm

G# 24 Fullers (Pass) Brass 48 mm

G# 25 Fullers (Pass) Alum 44.5 mm

Malcolm considers that the given size of the G23 (44.5 mm) is a misprint and we are yet to obtain an image of the smaller aluminium G25. It is suggested at this stage that G23 is the un-notched version of G24.

Firstly, let us look at the Fuller connections and consider whether there was the potential for ferries, skating or theatre usage.



Not being from New Zealand I was not aware of the Fuller family's history and involvement in theatre. There were actually two Fuller brothers of interest, Sir Benjamin John (Ben) Fuller (1875 - 1952) (pictured) and John Fuller (1879-1959). They were the second and third sons of the seven children of John Fuller (d.1923), and his first wife Harriett, née Jones.

According to the Australian Dictionary of Biography, both of the Fuller Brothers, although born in England, had a long history of activity in theatres and involvement in New Zealand. Ben died in England in 1952 and John died in Sydney in 1959. The Fuller family moved to

Auckland in 1894. The family gradually built up a vaudeville circuit, and began to buy the houses they were showing in.

The Fullers went into the moving picture business in New Zealand in 1907 and gradually extended their vaudeville circuit throughout Australia. Prospering during World War I, they ventured into pantomime and melodrama. In New Zealand their brother Walter (d. 1934) was in charge of Fullers' and Hayward's Pictures Ltd. By the 1930s vaudeville had largely given way to cinema and in 1930 'talkies' apparatus was installed in most Fullers' theatres. They survived the Depression better than most, backed by their solid theatre freeholds.

By 1934 the brothers had divided their assets, John taking up real estate in Australia while Ben sold off his New Zealand interests, although he remained governing director of Fullers' Theatres Ltd. In 1950 the picture interests of Fullers' Theatres Ltd and Hoyts Theatres Ltd were merged.

Two of the significant New Zealand buildings that the Fullers were involved with were the Odeon Theatre in Christchurch (previously called the St. James), and the St. James Theatre in Wellington. There is extensive information available on both buildings on Wikipedia but the Odeon Theatre is of interest.

According to this on-line source, the Odeon Theatre, which was built in 1883, is the oldest masonry theatre in New Zealand. First known as the Tuam Street Hall or Theatre, it was a popular venue for all types of public meetings, entertainment and exhibitions. During the 1880s and 90s the theatre functioned as a roller skating rink in conjunction with the other usual activities.

It was not until 1903 that John Fuller and Sons Ltd began their long association with this building. Use as a theatre rather than a public hall increasingly dominated. The interior was modified in 1927, and in 1930, with cinema usage introduced, the theatre was renamed St James. After a brief closure during the depression this continued along with live theatre until ownership by Kerridge-Odeon Ltd in 1960.

The St. James Theatre in Wellington was bought by John Fuller (assumed to be John senior) on 23 December 1899. He revamped the hall in 1903 and named it "His Majesty's Theatre", which was nicknamed "Fuller's". According to Wikipedia, the hall was host to pantomimes and a Cleopatra act, which involved the first and last import of snakes into New Zealand. However, opera of any kind was seldom allowed by Fuller, who usually directed any opera show to Wellington's Opera House down the road. Fuller used the old hall until November 1911, when it was eventually declared a fire hazard and demolished. The entry then goes onto state that Fuller also built over 60 other theatres in New Zealand.

The use of the Odeon Theatre as a skating rink could be the source for the idea that the tokens were used as skating passes. We must, however, keep in mind that many theatres doubled as entertainment centres and, as supported by an article in The Advertiser, Saturday 6 November 1948, any opportunity to provide entertainment was considered by the Fullers Company.

Looking more closely, the Fuller passes have a cross cut out that is probably unique in New Zealand and Australian tokens. According to Mal Johnson the purpose of the cut-out is not decorative but functional. Malcolm as a member of the Token

FOR ADELAIDE

Negotiations For Suitable Site

Sir Benjamin Fuller said yesterday that he hoped negotiations for the site of an iceskating rink in Adelaide would be completed when he returned in a fortnight for the opening of the Noel Coward show "Present Laughter."

He arrived in Adelaide yesterday for the opening of "The Shop at Siy Corner" at the Majestic Theatre.

Sir Benjamin Fuller said that three ice-skating rinks in Melbourne and two in Sydney had proved successful. One was to be opened in Perth in March.

He hoped that the construction of a rink in Adelaide would be followed by the formation of ice-hockey teams.

The rink would be of recognised standard size. Ice hockey teams from Canada and America would be brought to South Australis to give exhibitions and play local teams.

Corresponding Society based in England forwarded some articles from the Society's Bulletin that explain how that cut-out bears on the function of the passes and how they could have been used in the Fullers' operations.



Fig.2: Token from Westcliff-on-Sea

The first article, by Stuart Adams, refers to theatre tokens used in England. Described in the article is a token dispensing machine held in the Theatre Museum, Covent Garden, London. Adams Stuart was able to convince the museum staff to extricate two tokens from the dispenser to confirm their details.

According to Adams, each time the handle of the "Vernon Revolution Counter" (patented in 1893) was rotated, a token was dispensed into the well for the customer. The external and internal notches and shapes of the tokens reflected the requirements of the storage and handling mechanism.

Different shaped tokens and dispensers would be used for functions such as pit or stalls. Adams also included in another article a sketch of a token holder used for storage of the tokens which would have to be tailored to each type or shape of token.

The summary from Adams' paper concludes: These simple metal tokens sometimes made in zinc but usually in aluminium were used in many regions of England, certainly in London, Leicester and Richmond, Yorkshire. Although not confirmed it is probable that the company called the Accurate Check Taker Ltd. produced some if not all of the tokens from about 1900 until the mid-1940's. The variety of shapes provided a simple form of security in as much that a neighbouring theatre/ cinema could operate the same system by using different shapes. The shapes



also provided a way of designating parts of the theatre and the customer could be directed by the usherette to the area for which they had paid. Theatre staff retained the tickets (tokens), placing them on rods or looped onto a string and then returned to the box office thus being able to cross check the number received with the mechanical counters mounted on the dispenser.



Adams' follow-up article in 2002 provides more examples and identifies additional potential manufacturers and states: *The addition of these theatre tokens to those already recorded helps emphasise the wide distribution that this system had in England yet they rarely come on the market. Their simple style and lack of aesthetic appeal probably consigned the vast majority to the waste but despite all this they still represent an interesting part of the token world.*

An article from Popular Science Monthly, June 1929, completes the picture of how these tokens could perhaps be used through a turnstile-type mechanism.

The ferry connection is also possible as Fullers' Ferries have a connection with the Bay of Islands from 1886. Not much detail is available; however, smaller tokens and turnstile systems were used extensively for access to the Manly and Sydney ferries. Malcolm comments that, being large, the tokens lend themselves to use by the booking office to give to patrons to hand to the usherette when entering the cinema; a smaller piece would get lost in the dark if dropped (something like a hotel using a huge tag on room key). Likewise the Fullers' tokens are too large for ferry turnstiles.

A suitable question is that if Fuller used these tokens as 'entertainment passes', for instance, then why are they found only in New Zealand and are not known in Australia? We suggest that a trial was made in one of the Fuller theatres and this was not successful enough to extend the system to other theatres. The alternative is that other theatres did have them but for various reasons

discarded the passes and the dispensing equipment. Perhaps somewhere there is an Australian 'Fullers' waiting to be found.

Machine Counts Audience in Ticketless Theater

"Tokens have replaced tickets in a theatre in Cambridge, Mass. The theatre-goer receives a metal disc at the box office instead of a pasteboard ticket in return for his money. At the entrance, he slips his token in the slot of a machine, resembling a pay-as-you-enter street car coin collector. This mechanism keeps a record of the people entering the theatre so that the number of vacant seats in the house can be accurately determined at any time, and the total attendance tallied at the end of the show.

If the machines prove to be a success, they may be installed in large moving picture theatres throughout the country."

From; Popular Science Monthly. June 1929 p68.



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- 10. http://www.liveperformance.com.au/halloffame/benjaminfuller1.html (picture Ben Fuller)

OUR 2014 CONFERENCE MEDAL / ALLAN SUTHERLAND

Hamish MacMaster

On 3-6 July 2014 the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand, in conjunction with the Numismatic Association of Australia and with the support of the Numismatic Society of Auckland, is holding a major Numismatic Conference and Fair in Wellington. The four-day programme will include a number of expert speakers from New Zealand and abroad as well as a series of related numismatic activities.

The Society is using the occasion of the Conference to honour its primary Founder and early President, Allan Sutherland. Allan Sutherland was in every respect – scholar, collector, organiser – the Father of New Zealand Numismatics. Accordingly, the Society plans to issue a medal during the Conference which will feature an effigy of Allan Sutherland.



Design

Obverse: In the centre circle the badge of the Royal Numismatic Society of NZ. In the outer circle inscribed around above THE ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND and below ESTABLISHED 1931

Reverse: In centre circle the side portrait of Allan Sutherland. In the outer circle will be inscribed around above ALLAN SUTHERLAND 1900-1967 and below RNSNZ 2014 CONFERENCE

The composition of the medal is brass with blue enamel in Gold (30) Silver (60) and Bronze (60) finishes. The gold-coloured medal is for presentation purposes only, while the Silver and Bronze ones will be for sale only during the dates of the Conference. The medal will be minted at Eng Leong Medallic Industries (ELM) Mint in Singapore.

[continues p. 9]

Journals now available on CD: All of the Society's Journals from 1947 to 2008, and reprints of the "Transactions" - the proceedings of the New Zealand Numismatic Society (as it was then) from 1931 to 1947 - have been scanned and are available in PDF format on CD. The files are about 80% machine-readable (most recent editions 100%, earlier ones less so in some cases because of quality of print (or typescript in the case of the Transactions), and make a useful searchable record of the Society and NZ Numismatic topics in general.

See page 51, under "Publications Available", for price details.



THE 1905 'ORIGINALS' ALL BLACK 9CT MEDAL GIVEN BY THE NEW ZEALAND RUGBY FOOTBALL UNION TO PLAYERS & MANAGEMENT ON THEIR TOUR OF

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Allan Sutherland

Born on 4 December 1900 at Wendon, Southland, Allan Sutherland became the youngest appointee to the staff of Hansard in 1927 and from 1957 until his retirement in 1962 was Editor-in-Chief of Parliamentary Debates. In 1931 his interest in numismatics prompted him to advertise in the four main centres for the cooperation of other numismatists and on 20 July that year he called the inaugural meeting in Wellington and on this day our Society was born. Allan accepted the office of Secretary, a position he filled with distinction for 15 years until his election as President in 1946, to be re-elected in 1947 and 1948. He served continuously on the Council of the Society from the day it was formed until his death in 1967, a period of 36 years.

One of the earliest advocates of decimal coinage, he represented the Society on the Government Coinage Commission of 1933, following the decision to have a separate coinage for New Zealand. He also made representations to the government for the striking of special coins and medals, including the 1935 Waitangi crown and proof sets, the 1949 Royal Visit Crown, and the Society's 1935 Bledisloe Medal and 1940 Centennial Medals. His advice was eagerly sought by other societies and bodies contemplating the striking of medal awards and commemorative medallions.

His most outstanding literary work, the *Numismatic History of New Zealand*, broke entirely new ground and recorded his painstaking research over many years. First appearing in separate parts between 1939 and 1941, it was also published as a limited bound edition that has become a collector's piece.

The strength of the Society today owes much to the exceptional legacy gifted to us by our founder.

Allan F.N. Sutherland

The Society is privileged to have amongst its membership Allan F.N. Sutherland, the son of Allan Sutherland. Allan has recently been compiling information from his father's papers which give a flavour of the extensive contribution made by Allan Sutherland Senior to New Zealand Numismatics. The following are some excerpts from these papers:

NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY; The Inaugural meeting of this Society was held in the Turnbull Library 20/7/1931. The Rev D.C. Bates was President and Allan Sutherland Secretary. On 3/5/1933 the newly formed New Zealand Numismatic Society discussed the Government announcement of the issue of a specific N.Z. coinage in 1933. The Rev Bates stated that 'This was in order to combat trafficking in silver coin owing to the high exchange rate'. Allan Sutherland 'advocated artistic coinage designs varying with each denomination and symbolizing New Zealand life and customs. The institution of an entirely new coinage offered a unique opportunity to investigate the merits of the decimal system of coinage'. By the 3/7/1933 Allan Sutherland had been a member of the Government Coinage Committee set up to consider designs, denominations and manufacture of the proposed coinage. There was considerable pressure placed on the 1933 NZ Designs committee to choose their designs in order that the coins could be minted promptly in London and sent out to NZ. to alleviate the acute shortage of coin.

1933 N.Z. SHILLING DESIGN; [an interesting snippet from Allan Snr.] During a lunch break while some members of the committee were walking down Lambton Quay they saw the model of a Maori Warrior crouching holding a Taiaha in a Jeweller's shop. They liked this as the idea for the design of one of the coins and made this as a recommendation by cable to London. Unfortunately the idea of this design was difficult to convey by cable to the Royal mint designers in London. The N.Z. committee then referred the mint designers to look at Wyon's crouching Maori Warrior on the Hector medal. This was the design successfully used for the N.Z. shilling. Unfortunately the designer at the Royal Mint [Kruger Gray] drew the Maori warrior holding the Taiaha 'the wrong way round!'

1935 CROWN DESIGN; In a letter dated 26/1/1934 from Allan to Professor Rankine Brown, who was absent from that committee meeting, Allan states of the Coinage Designs Committee:

"We considered the Crown design --- Mr Berry submitted some designs to us----with another outstanding design dealing with the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi---After discussion selection was narrowed down to the Armorial Bearings and the Waitangi design--- I pointed out that I considered 1940 a more appropriate time to issue a Waitangi Crown, but it was claimed that this was our first coinage of N.Z. design since the signing of the Treaty and it was fitting that the first opportunity should be taken to perpetrate that event on coinage.--- At any rate the Waitangi design with modifications captured the imagination and was decided on as the crown design. Someone said the crown was really only for the Numismatists of the world. Mr. C [Coates?] however seems to favour the Crown for general issue."

WAITANGI BLEDISLOE MEDAL; In a letter of [12/3/1935] to Sir John Hanham Allan informed him that as 'a specimen of New Zealand medallic art' and farewell gift Lord Bledisloe was presented with a silver medal and Sir John a bronze specimen. Allan also stated that "The cost of cutting Dies was 20 Pounds".

These notes give a flavour of the outstanding contribution made by Allan Sutherland to all fields of numismatics in New Zealand. The Society is currently considering an appropriate level of commemoration in 2017 to mark the fiftieth anniversary of his death.

LEVIN INTER-CLUB MEETING, 2013

This year's meeting, organised by the Manawatu Numismatic Society, was down slightly on the usual numbers (22) and on the number of dealers present (2) but was up to the usual high standard in all other respects, with a good selection of members' displays.

For the Society, David Galt presented a report on the Numismatic Association of Australia, of which the RNSNZ is a sponsoring society, and the Australian Numismatic Society, whose 100th anniversary dinner he had recently attended, and alerted members to the planned NAA Conference to be held in Wellington in July 2014.

Curious items shown were a 2002 NZ \$2 coin that appeared to have been struck on a British 2-pence blank (the coin was magnetic), a set of pseudo-coins from the South Island location of "Riviera" struck in brass (these are normally in a white alloy, probably cupronickel, or plated, suggesting that the plating step may have been omitted with these items), and a booklet from the 1960s that listed the mysterious 1959 "strapless" penny, but with no mention of the other diagnostics needed to prove that the incorrect obverse die had been used and that it was not simply a worn or doctored coin.

The quiz was won this year by Manawatu.

A fuller report of the gathering appeared on p. 6 of the RNSNZ Newsletter in May this year.

The 2014 meeting will be organised by the Wanganui Numismatic Society and has been scheduled for Saturday 22 February.

THE 'LEFEAUX' ONE POUND NOTE STORY

The Reserve Bank of New Zealand first issued its own banknotes from the Bank's inception in 1934. This series continued until design was changed in 1940.

The first banknote series, which was always considered a 'temporary' issue, was dated 1 August 1934, the date that the bank opened for business, and the three lowest denominations (10 shillings, 1 pound and 5 pounds) were issued from that day onwards. The first fifty-pound denominated notes, however, were not issued to the public until 3 December 1934, despite showing the earlier date.

The overall designs for each denomination were similar, with only the denominational text and basic colours differing.

The colours of orange, mauve, blue-green and red respectively were similar to those of the "uniform" notes of the trading banks issued from 1924 to 1934.

All denominations were the same basic design and size $(7" \times 3\frac{1}{2}")$ and were signed by the first Governor of the bank, Mr Leslie Lefeaux, who held the position of Governor from 1 January 1934 through to 31 December 1940.

This article will focus on the one-pound denomination only, although many of the details regarding ordering and delivery of the banknote forms will be relevant to the other denominations.

The fifty-pound denomination has been completely covered in a previously published article (NZNJ no. 89, December 2009).



Image courtesy of Noble Numismatics

The One Pound Note

Basic Colour: Mauve

<u>Face</u>: On the left is an engraving of the Kiwi, a flightless bird found only in New Zealand and the country's national emblem. On the right is an engraving of Maori King Tawhiao

(1825-1894). In the centre is the Coat of Arms of New Zealand. Below that is the "promise to pay...", and finally the facsimile signature of the Governor, Leslie Lefeaux.

<u>Back</u>: Features a central vignette of Mitre Peak in Milford Sound. Either side of the illustration is the denomination in large numerals. The denomination appears in each corner as " \pounds 1".

The printer's name, 'THOMAS DE LA RUE & COY. LTD LONDON.' is centred below the vignette.



Mitre Peak is a very familiar landmark in New Zealand, rising almost sheer above Milford Sound, on the west coast of the South Island, to a height of almost 1,700 metres (5,560 feet). When viewed from the south it resembles the shape of a bishop's mitre, hence the name. The most striking view is from the Milford Hotel at the head of the Sound, and it is from a similar angle that the view on the banknote is presented.

Watermark:

The watermark image was simply the text "Reserve Bank of New Zealand" over three lines, all in bold capitals.

The letters are about 8 mm high, similar to the illustration shown below.

The text is aligned towards the left of the banknote.

RESERVE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

The only signatory for this series was Leslie Lefeaux, signing as Governor.



Leslie Lefeaux arrived in New Zealand in 1934 to become the first Governor of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand. Prior to this appointment he had held the position of Assistant to the Governors at the Bank of England. His term of office commenced on 1 January 1934.

During his seven-year term in the formative years of the bank, Lefeaux was concerned with establishing the relative responsibilities of the Government and the Reserve Bank. His signature appears on the first issue of Reserve Bank notes because they were ordered before he left England and at that time he was the first appointed official of the Reserve Bank.

He completed his term of office on 31 December 1940 and remained in New Zealand for several years. He returned to England in 1946 and died in 1962.

Serial Numbering:

The serial prefixing of this first series followed a simple system of a letter preceded by a number. Noticeably, however, the first prefix in each case was a stand-alone letter, the remainder being digits from 1 to 9 followed by the letter. In effect the single-letter prefix with no digit was the equivalent of that letter with the digit zero (0).

The serial prefixes thus follow the pattern A, 1A, 2A, 3A, 4A, 5A, 6A, 7A, 8A, 9A, making a potential of ten prefixes, or ten million banknotes, for each letter.

The one-pound denomination has an error/variety in the prefix sequence in that in the 'B' sequence the numbering does not cease at '9B' but continues with 10B, 11B and 12B. Presumably this was an error and once noticed at the printers', the sequence was altered back to the correct order and printing continued from prefix 3C. As a result C, 1C and 2C were missed out entirely from the sequence, enabling the overall sequence to maintain its integrity.

Printing Orders:

The original printing order for the one pound notes was for six million forms (notes). 'Forms' in this case is the standard term used for 'banknotes'.

This was minuted at the Reserve Bank Board meeting in May 1934 as follows:

The arrangements between the Governor and Messrs Thomas de la Rue & Company Limited, contained in agreement dated 5th February 1934, and in a letter from the Governor dated 5th February 1934, for the supply of notes as under, were approved.

These minutes were read & confirmed 31st day of May 1934. Signed L Lefeaux

The six million banknotes ordered were received at the Reserve Bank in Wellington from the printers in several deliveries throughout August 1934.

They were serial numbered consecutively from A 000001 through to 6A 153000.

The range of serial numbers from 6A 000001 to 6A 153000 was an overrun at the printers that the bank had agreed to purchase from the printing company.

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Subsequently there were another eight separate print run orders placed, five of which had 'overruns' included in the delivery.

The details are:

Three million banknote forms minuted on 24 August 1934, serial number range received, 6A 153001 through to 9A 200000, inclusive of 47,000 overruns: received at Wellington in the period December 1934 through to February 1935.

Five million banknote forms minuted on 8 February 1935, serial number range received, 9A 200001 through to 4B 250000, inclusive of 50,000 overruns: received at Wellington in the period September 1935 through to January 1936.

Two million banknote forms minuted on 28 February 1936, serial number range received, 4B 250001 through to 6B 250000. No overruns were supplied with this delivery. Received at Wellington in the period November 1936 through to December 1936.

Four million banknote forms minuted on 25 September 1936, serial number range received, 6B 250001 through to 10B 410000, inclusive of 160,000 overruns: received at Wellington in the period March 1937 through to July 1937.

Note that it was at the end of this print run that the printers made their error and overran the designated serial prefix range with the use of 10B rather than the single letter 'C' as per the correct sequence. This oversight was not noticed until part-way through the printing of the next order and this is reflected in the change back to the correct prefix sequence with the last prefix of the order being the correct 3C.

This order was three million forms minuted on 19 February 1937, serial number range received, 10B 410001 through to 10B 1000000, followed by a full million each of prefixes 11B and 12B. The balance of the order was with the corrected prefix and ranged from 3C 000001 to 3C 410000. No overruns were supplied with this delivery, which was received at Wellington in the period August 1937 through to October 1937.

Three million banknote forms minuted on 15 October 1937, serial number range received, 3C 410001 through to 6C 410000. No overruns were supplied with this delivery, received at Wellington in the period April 1938 through to September 1938.

Three and a half million banknote forms minuted on 22 March 1938, serial number range received, 6C 410001 through to 9C 1000000, inclusive of 90,000 overruns, received at Wellington in the period October 1938 through to March 1939.

The last order was for one-and-a-half million banknote forms minuted on 25 February 1939, serial number range received, D 000001 through to 1D 560000, inclusive of 60,000 overruns, received at Wellington in a single delivery in July 1939.

A total of thirty-one million forms were ordered and received, with a total of 560,000 overruns also received during this time, making a grand total of 31,560,000 one-pound banknotes.

The fonts used for the prefixes of the nine deliveries were not consistent over time. Two examples are described below.

The digit '1' appears in at least three different fonts.

Originally in 1A with a shallow serif at the top, followed by a flat topped serif (seen in 10B) and lastly a deep serif (seen in the last prefix 1D).



The digit '8' starts off tall and thin (seen in 8A) and ends up much wider, as seen in prefixes 8B and 8C (examples of 8A and 8C shown here for comparison).



Order	Serial from:	Serial to:	Quantity	
First Order				
6 Million Forms	A 000001	A 100000	1,000,000	
	1A 000001	1A 100000	1,000,000	
	2A 000001	2A 100000	1,000,000	
	3A 000001	3A 1000000	1,000,000	
	4A 000001	4A 1000000	1,000,000	
	5A 000001	5A 1000000	1,000,000	
	6A 000001	6A 153000	153,000	Overruns
Second Order				
3 Million Forms	6A 153001	6A 1000000	847,000	
	7A 000001	7A 1000000	1,000,000	
	8A 000001	8A 1000000	1,000,000	
	9A 000001	9A 153000	153,000	
	9A 153001	9A 200000	47,000	Overruns
Third Order				
5 Million Forms	9A 200001	9A 1000000	800,000	
	B 000001	B 1000000	1,000,000	
	1B 000001	1B 1000000	1,000,000	
	2B 000001	2B 1000000	1,000,000	
	3B 000001	3B 1000000	1,000,000	
	4B 000001	4B 200000	200,000	
	4B 200001	4B 250000	50,000	Overruns

Fourth Order				
2 Million Forms	4B 250001	4B 1000000	750,000	
	5B 000001	5B 1000000	1,000,000	
	6B 000001	6B 250000	250,000	
				Nil Overruns
Fifth Order				
4 Million Forms	6B 250001	6B 1000000	750,000	
	7B 000001	7B 1000000	1,000,000	
	8B 000001	8B 1000000	1,000,000	
	9B 000001	9B 1000000	1,000,000	
	10B 000001	10B 250000	250,000	
	10B 250001	10B 410000	160,000	Overruns
Sixth Order				
3 Million Forms	10B 410001	10B 1000000	590,000	
	11B 000001	11B 1000000	1,000,000	
	12B 000001	12B 1000000	1,000,000	
	3C 000001	3C 410000	410,000	
				Nil Overruns
Seventh Order				
3 Million Forms	3C 410001	3C 1000000	590,000	
	4C 000001	4C 1000000	1,000,000	
	5C 000001	5C 1000000	1,000,000	
	6C 000001	6C 410000	410,000	
				Nil Overruns
Eighth Order	6C 410001	6C 1000000	590,000	
3.5 Million Forms	7C 000001	7C 1000000	1,000,000	
	8C 000001	8C 1000000	1,000,000	
	9C 000001	9C 910000	910,000	
	9C 910001	9C 100000	90,000	Overruns
Ninth Order				
1.5 Million Forms	D 000001	D 1000000	1,000,000	
	1D 000001	1D 500000	500,000	
	1D 500001	1D 560000	60,000	Overruns

The 'temporary' issue of banknotes was finally replaced in circulation with the 'permanent' design from 6 February 1940, now signed by the Chief Cashier, T.P. Hanna, rather than the Governor.

This initial date of issue was chosen several years earlier, and represents the 100th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi on 6 February 1840.

The 150th anniversary, in 1990, was marked by the issue of a commemorative \$10 banknote that celebrated the sesquicentenary of the Treaty's signing. Both the original 1940 issue ten shillings and the sesquicentenary \$10 featured an engraving of the treaty signing taken from the base of a statue of Queen Victoria which still stands in Wellington to this day.

This change of design in New Zealand currency was not the end of the story for the 'original' issue of Reserve Bank of New Zealand banknotes. By the time the Lefeaux issue was

replaced in circulation by the new issue, the world was in the midst of the Second World War and it was realised that there was potential for disruption or total loss of deliveries of banknote forms from the printers in England to far off New Zealand.

Thomas de la Rue suggested that New Zealand banknotes could be printed in India, thus making the production and transport of the banknotes somewhat less risky, but not guaranteed.

This was still not considered to be safe enough to be relied upon and the New Zealand Government and the Reserve Bank decided to make alternative arrangements to cover any disastrous contingencies, with the current notes to continue being printed in England.

It was arranged for the now defunct 'Lefeaux' series printing plates to be sent from Thomas de la Rue in England to New Zealand, along with a sufficient supply of the original banknote paper from the manufacturers Portals featuring the "Reserve Bank of New Zealand" watermark.

The plates and paper were then forwarded to the Commonwealth Bank in Melbourne which, at the time, was the printer of Australia's banknotes.

They were contracted to print a large amount of banknotes from the old plates and paper, to be held in case there was a need for an emergency issue of banknotes in New Zealand, if it proved impossible to obtain the current issues from Thomas de la Rue.

Banknotes of ten shillings and one and five pounds were printed and delivered to the Reserve Bank in Wellington where they were stored in the vaults.

In the case of the one-pound denomination 5,440,000 forms were delivered to Wellington between November 1941 and January 1942. The serial number range used commenced from the end point of the official issue, at 1D 560001, and continued numerically through to 6D 1000000.

A further print run of 3,100,000 forms numbered 7D 000001 through to 10D 100000 was produced and held at the Commonwealth Bank in Melbourne.

We should note that once again there was a hiccup in the prefix sequencing and the prefix 10D should logically have been just 'E'.

These Commonwealth Bank printings differ from New Zealand issues not only by the prefix and serial range but also by the fact that the name of the original printers, Thomas de la Rue, had been removed from the base of the printing plate for the reverse of the banknotes of each denomination.



Plates with and without TDLR imprint

As fortune had it, New Zealand did not need to resort to using these emergency banknotes. But in late 1941 the Government of Fiji found itself in a similar predicament and due also to the large amount of army and navy personnel from the United States and New Zealand being stationed in the South Pacific found that they were suffering from a critical shortage of currency. Thus, some of the emergency banknotes printed for New Zealand were made available to the Fijian Government to help alleviate the shortfall.

Several different prefixes and serial number ranges of the one and five-pound denominations were overprinted on both sides by the New Zealand Government printer in Wellington with the text:

GOVERNMENT OF FIJI

£1 ONE POUND £1

THIS NOTE IS LEGAL TENDER IN FIJI ONLY

In the case of the one pound, these serial ranges were taken only from the first and last prefixes held in New Zealand, i.e. 1D and 6D.

No logical reason for the differing serial ranges has come to light. It may simply have been that these were the serial ranges stacked at the front of the vault.





There was another subsequent issue of these 'Lefeaux' emergency notes to Fiji but these were not obtained from New Zealand's supply of emergency banknotes. These were a new printing from the Lefeaux plates entirely printed and overprinted by the Commonwealth Bank in Melbourne. The paper used was not from New Zealand's emergency supply and had a different watermark to all previous 'Lefeaux' signed issues.

The prefix was also unique in that it was presented as a fraction consisting of FI over a zero, '0'. This presumably represented 'F' for Fiji and 'I' (Roman numeral) for 1 over the digit zero. This also happened with the ten shillings (although it appears none were ever issued) being FX over a zero, '0', representing Fiji and 10.

The remaining 'emergency' run of Lefeaux one pounds (and other denominations) spent its life securely locked away in the vaults of the Reserve Bank in Wellington until the government decided that they would not be needed at all and they were destroyed between June and September 1947.

The only remnants are some examples of 'specimen' banknotes produced by the Commonwealth Bank and held in the archives of the Reserve Bank and, of course, those overprinted Fijian issues that are available to collectors.



Image courtesy Reserve Bank of New Zealand

It must be noted that the Fijian overprinted Lefeaux issues are <u>not</u> New Zealand banknotes as such. They were issued by the Fijian Government.

But had the war gone differently they could very well have been issued as New Zealand currency.

Apart from being a particularly striking design, the Reserve Bank's temporary banknote issue has a truly intriguing history that stretched far beyond its 'temporary' status in New Zealand to being a cornerstone of Fiji's financial stability in a time of crisis.

The overprinted Fijian Lefeaux issues prefixed 1D and 6D were potential New Zealand issues; those prefixed FI/0 had nothing to do with New Zealand other than the fact that they were printed using the printing plates that belonged to the New Zealand Government and people.

Image credits: All images provided by the author except as noted.

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Lorimer IBNS 10-3 (1971) Rodgers IBNS 25-4 (1986) Rodgers IBNS 36-2 (1997) Rodgers IBNS 36-3 (1997) Rodgers IBNS 36-4 (1997) Schwan IBNS 38-1 (1999) Sprake IBNS 12-2 (1973)

CAB (Australasian Coin & Banknote) magazine April 2009

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Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage	Price
2013 Maori Art – Koru Gold Proof coin	Gold – 0.9999	Proof	31.19	38.74mm	\$10.00	Waka Huia (ornamental carved vessel for taonga)	250	\$3,295.00
2013 Maori Art – Koru Silver Proof coin	Silver – 0.999	Proof	31.1g	40.00mm	\$1.00	Jewellery Box	2,000	\$129.00

2013 Queen Elizabeth II - 60th Anniversary of the Coronation – produced by BH Mayer's Kunstprägeanstalt GmbH

£	lame	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage Limit	Price
22	Queen Elizabeth II - Oth Anniversary of the Coronation Silver Proof oin	Silver – 0.999	Proof	31.1g	40.0mm	\$1.00	Jewellery Box	1,953	\$129.00

2013 New Zealand Annual Coin: Short-tailed Bat – produced by Royal Dutch Mint

Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage	Price
2013 Short-tailed Bat Silver Proof Coin	Silver – 0.999	Proof	31.1g	38.70mm	\$5.00	Jewellery Box	2,000	\$129.00
2013 Short-tailed Bat Brilliant Uncirc. Coin	Copper-nickel	Brilliant Uncirculated	31.1g	38.70mm	\$5.00	Card with images	2,000	\$39.00

introduced by Royal Dutch Mint 2013 New Zealand Currency set -

	ilicy set - prounceu	by Royal Duici						
Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage	Price
2013 New Zealand	Various*	Proof	Various	Various	10c, 20c,	Wallet display	1,500	\$119.90
Proof Currency set					50c, \$1, \$2			
2013 New Zealand	Various*	Brilliant	Various	Various	10c, 20c,	Card with	2,000	\$49.90
Brilliant Uncirc		Uncirculated			50c, \$1, \$2	images		
Currency set						1		

2013 The Hobbit: An Une	xpected Journey - I	produced by Ro	yal Australian M	lint				
Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage	Price
Premium Gold Coin	Gold – 0.9999	Proof	31.1g	38.94mm	\$10.00	Wooden box	1,000	\$3,695.00
Premium Gold Coin Set (3)	Gold – 0.9999	Proof	93.3g	38.94mm	\$10.00	Wooden box	250	\$10,995.00
Silver Coin with Gold Plating	Silver – 0.999, Gold plating – 0.999	Proof	31.1g	40.00mm	\$1.00	Jewellery Box	20,000	\$149.00
Silver Coin Set (6)	Silver – 0.999	Proof	186.6g	40.00mm	\$1.00	Wooden box	1,000	\$889.00
Brilliant Uncirculated Coin	Al/Zn/Br (gold colour)	Brilliant Uncirculated	20g	39.00mm	\$1.00	Card with images	Unlimited	\$29.90
Brilliant Uncirculated Coin Set (3)	Al/Zn/Br (gold colour)	Brilliant Uncirculated	20g	39.00mm	\$1.00	Card with images	Unlimited	\$85.00
2013 Kiwi Treasures Tan	e Mahuta Coin – pr	oduced by BH M	/layer's Kunstpr	ägeanstalt Gn	Hqu			
Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage	Price
2013 Kiwi Treasures Gold Proof Coin	Gold - 0.9999	Proof	7.78g	26.0mm	\$10.00	Jewellery Box	950	\$895.00
2013 Kiwi Treasures Silver Proof Coin	Silver – 0.999	Proof	31.1g	40.0mm	\$1.00	Jewellery Box	5,000	\$129.00
2013 Kiwi Treasures Silver Specimen Coin	Silver – 0.999	Reverse proof-like	31.1g	40.0mm	\$1.00	Card with images	13,500	\$79.00
2012 50 Years of Friends	hip: New Zealand a	and Samoa – pro	oduced by BH N	/layer's Kunst	orägeanstalt Gm	На		
Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage Limit	Price

*Note differences in the "Collector set" coins compared to circulation strikes (circulation specifications in parentheses): \$2 Brass 11.25g (Aluminium Bronze 10.00g); \$1 Brass 8.60g (Aluminium Bronze 8.00g); 50c Copper Nickel 5.59g (Nickel plated steel 5.00g); 20c Copper Nickel 4.45g (Nickel plated steel 4.00g); 10c Copper 3.73g (Copper plated steel 3.30g) New Zealand and Samoa Silver Proof coin

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Proof

Silver – 0.999

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JUST ANOTHER RESTRIKE?

Ian Fenn

Take time for another look.

A Trade Me find

From time to time I receive emails from collectors asking me to identify which variety of 1780 Maria Theresa Thaler (MTT) they have just acquired, or are looking at bidding on. Most often it's a, for me, mundane and unimportant, piece from either 1853-1935, or a post-1960 strike. However, once in a while there are some surprises. In mid-August this year a New Zealand collector emailed me about a Trade Me on-line auction. I clicked the link and was immediately looking at the rarer (H69) of the two Paris Mint types. So I quickly rattled off a reply advising what the coin was and its rough value in European terms; about NZ100 - 170 (retail). I then had one final look at the Trade Me page and, just as I was about to close it, I realized there was something different.

Paris Mint MTTs have a special appeal for me. They were first "S.F." varieties that I learned to identify. It was some nine years ago that I saw my first example of the type on display in the Vienna Coin Cabinet (housed in the Art History Museum). I had just started collecting MTT and of course having seen one I wanted an example. If I recall correctly I struggled to find one for 2-3 years. The struggle was due to my "eye" being untrained. Once I had an example in my hands my "eye" was quickly attuned and I soon began to find them on a reasonably regular basis. That said, both varieties from the Paris Mint are not common, and even if I go hunting it can take me up to a month to find one (usually the second variety; H70).

The first variety (catalogued as Hafner 69), ignoring its relative rarity, appeals to me because of the story of its minting (see NZNJ 90, December 2010). Despite that appeal, hubris almost got in the way. I was too confident in my knowledge of the Paris Mint strikes and did not expect to see anything different. Fortunately that second look revealed a potential error coin. I sent a second email to the finder, now the owner, of the coin, highlighting the possible error and warning it might only be a photographic artefact. I didn't really think too much more about the coin until I received an email telling me the coin had been purchased for a price a little higher than the European price range I had indicated. I was now worried, but in due course the coin was received and better photographs confirming the error arrived in my inbox.

Despite 233 years of production there are only a few error restrike MTT varieties catalogued. The catalogued errors, with likely market value, are as follows (in chronological order):

- Hafner 00a A Karlsburg strike, most likely 1788-90: instead of the Mint signature AH-GS it has AH-**B**S. NZ\$3500.00
- Hafner 5 A Günzburg strike of 1793 (see NZNJ 89, December 2009): Mint signature **F.S.** instead of S.F. (note that this error was a deliberate change of Mint signature that was subsequently disapproved). NZ\$4000.00
- Hafner 30b A Günzburg strike of the 1790s: Broken M in "Maria". NZ\$600.00 (not pictured)
- Hafner 51 Possibly Vienna 1890s (some say Prague): "IMI" instead of IMP. NZ\$1300.00
- Hafner 53b As for "H51": "IHERESIA" instead of "THERESIA". NZ\$1300 (not pictured)
- Hafner 55 Vienna Mint strike of the 1960s: "ARGHID" instead of "ARCHID". NZ\$600.00
- No Hafner number Vienna Mint strike of 2003/4: Edge error where one edge iron was installed upside down. NZ\$250 (guesstimate)



Fig. 1 Hafner 00a

Fig. 2 Hafner 5



Fig. 3 Hafner 51

Fig. 4 Hafner 55



Fig. 5 2003/4 edge error

The error discovered in New Zealand is a second "IHERESIA" error coin, but this time occurring on H69 which makes it a separate variety. It does not appear to have been documented before.



Digression

With a total mintage of over 400 million, made up of more than 90 varieties, it is surprising that so few error varieties have been identified and catalogued. The only comprehensive catalogue of the coin was produced by Walter Hafner in 1984. That catalogue is based on the best knowledge of that time, and of course since then new discoveries have been made. Some of those discoveries have been catalogued with Hafner numbers (in consultation with Herr Hafner) on-line at http://www.there-sia.name/en/index.html. Others have not been catalogued, most notably two Mint signature overstrikes:

- 1. 1792-96 Günzburg strike TS-IF over IC-FA. Documented by Dr Franz Leypold.
- 2. 1781-1785 Vienna Mint strike standard IC-FA signature but with F/C, identified by the author.

As the first comprehensive numismatic (as opposed to historical) work on the coin only occurred in 1976 it is to be expected that new varieties and errors will be found. However, with regard to varieties, not all new discoveries (or even old ones) are equal. To illustrate this point of view, there are a great many varieties of MTT from the period 1853 – 1900 but all are catalogued under H49 by Hafner. That period of time is uninteresting in terms of the history of the MTT. With only one Mint producing the coin the differences between coins are minor. All examples in this date range are only worth the bullion content. There are more intriguing varieties to sort out before anyone might consider exploring this area in full. Hafner's approach may seem lazy but it is practical and realistic. I know that I would do exactly the same in his place. In my opinion (only with regard to the MTT), the cataloguing of a new variety is only warranted when there is a substantive story behind the striking of that particular type. That attitude does extend, to a lesser degree, to errors.

When the photographs of the new error coin are examined it is seems that the error has possibly arisen from die degradation or, more likely, metal failing to flow into the letter cavities fully when the coin was struck. The remains of the crossbar of the letter "T" are faintly visible. There is a similar, but not so dramatic, effect on other letters, and similar effects can be seen on the "IMI" example pictured. Intriguingly, the pearls in Maria Theresa's diadem are much more like those found on the second Paris Mint variety. This find is certainly more than just another run-of-the-mill, minor undocumented variety. It is most likely a transition piece (noting the pearls in the diadem) and may mark the last of the pre-war Paris Mint strikes. It also suggests the "evolution" to the second Paris variety. Not much more can be said definitely at this juncture, other than that this new discovery does add to the story of the French striking of the 1780 MTT. Hopefully in time further examples will be found and provide an indication of its rarity. For now the one example remains comfortably in the hands of a New Zealand collector.

When I attended the 2013 ANA summer seminar I was introduced to the concept of "cherry picking". More than once I heard in a negative context the phrase "he cherry picked that off me". Clearly buyers want to cherry pick and apparently sellers tend to resent it. In this case the cherry-picked error MTT coin is a good find and as it didn't sell cheap (approx. NZ\$200), the seller has also done well. Obviously the current market value is what the coin sold for but comparing the coin to catalogued errors this coin has the <u>potential</u> to be worth as much as NZ\$1000; however, such an estimate will have to be proved, something that is unlikely to occur for some time. Even if MTTs are far from your normal collecting field, never take any MTT for granted. When you see one pick it up, and have a closer look. You never know what you may find.

NZ Historical Medals From 1968 to 1971, the "Historical Medal Society of Australia and New Zealand" struck a series of crown-sized (38 mm) commemorative medals on a range of themes including the Wahine, James Cook (NZ Bicentenary), 1970 Royal Visit and the Auckland City and Harbour Board centenaries. Only **500** each of the bronze versions were struck. We have examples of several of these issues for sale. See http://www.translatelimited.com/medal sales list.htm for details. We also buy WORLD COINS AND BANKNOTES Please ring or email with details. Martin & Rita Purdy Tel: +64 27 231 9272 Translate Limited P.O. Box 40-665 Upper Hutt 5140 Email: translate@ihug.co.nz New Zealand http://www.translatelimited.com TradeMe ID: translateItd Members of the New Zealand Numismatic Dealers' Association **Registered Second-Hand Dealers**

NEW ZEALAND CIRCULATING COINAGE SPECIFICATIONS

2011 in one place. The "circulating coinage" section below repeats what was published in Journal 91 (2011), with updated information worked in as published in Journal 92 (2012). The tables in the following pages are an attempt to bring together all of the specifications for New Zealand's coinage issues from 1933 to mid-

Acknowledgements: Thanks to the Royal Mint for clarifying details of NZ's bronze coinage specifications during the war years.

Abbreviations:

Ag: Silver; Al: Aluminium; Au: Gold; Cu: Copper; Ni: Nickel; Pt: Platinum; Sn: Tin; Zn: Zinc; NFS: Not further specified

Mints: RM: Royal Mint, London & Llantrisant

RAM: Royal Australian Mint

RCM: Royal Canadian Mint

Others identified by name or location in the tables

Denomination	Date	Diameter (mm)	Composition	Weight (gross) (grams)	Actual silver/gold content (Troy oz)
Pre-decimal					
½ penny	1940-41	25.48	Cu 95.5 / Sn 3 / Zn 1.5	5.67	1
½ penny	1942-45	25.48	Cu 97 / Zn 2.5 / Sn 0.5	5.67	1
½ penny	1945-59	25.48	Cu 95.5 / Sn 3 / Zn 1.5	5.67	1
1_2 penny	1959-65	25.48	Cu 97 / Zn 2.5 / Sn 0.5	5.67	I
1 penny	1940	30.86	Cu 95.5 / Sn 3 / Zn 1.5	9.45	I
1 penny	1941-45	30.86	Cu 97 / Zn 2.5 / Sn 0.5	9.45	I
1 penny	1945-59	30.86	Cu 95.5 / Sn 3 / Zn 1.5	9.45	I
1 penny	1960-65	30.86	Cu 97 / Zn 2.5 / Sn 0.5	9.45	I
3 pence	1933-46	16.26	Ag 50 / Cu 40 / Zn 5 / Ni 5	1.41	.0227

3 pence	1947-65	16.26	Cu 75 / Ni 25	1.41	
6 pence	1933-46	19.431	Ag 50 / Cu 40 / Zn 5 / Ni 5	2.83	.0453
6 pence	1947-65	19.431	Cu 75 / Ni 25	2.83	-
1 shilling	1933-46	23.622	Ag 50 / Cu 40 / Zn 5 / Ni 5	5.66	.0908
1 shilling	1947-65	23.622	Cu 75 / Ni 25	5.66	
Florin	1933-46	28.575	Ag 50 / Cu 40 / Zn 5 / Ni 5	11.31	.1818
Florin	1947-65	28.575	Cu 75 / Ni 25	11.31	
½ crown	1933-46	32.31	Ag 50 / Cu 40 / Zn 5 / Ni 5	14.14	.2273
½ crown	1947-65	32.31	Cu 75 / Ni 25	14.14	
Crown	1935; 1949	38.74	Ag 50 / Cu 40 / Zn 5 / Ni 5	28.28	.4545
Crown	1953	38.74	Cu 75 / Ni 25	28.28	
Decimal: circul	ating coins				
1 cent	1967-88	17.53	Cu 97 / Zn 2.5 / Sn 0.5	2.074	-
2 cents	1967-88	21.08	Cu 97 / Zn 2.5 / Sn 0.5	4.147	
5 cents	1967-2006	19.431	Cu 75 / Ni 25	2.828	
10 cents	1967-2006	23.622	Cu 75 / Ni 25	5.655	
10 cents*	2006 -	20.5	Cu-plated steel	3.31	
20 cents	1967-2006	28.575	Cu 75 / Ni 25	11.31	
20 cents*	2006 -	21.75	CuNi-plated steel	4.00	
50 cents	1967-2006	31.75	Cu 75 / Ni 25	13.608	-
50 cents*	2006 -	24.75	CuNi-plated steel	5.00	-
1 dollar*	1990 -	23.0	Cu 92 / AI 6 / Ni 2	8.00	I
2 dollars*	1990 -	26.5	Cu 92 / AI 6 / Ni 2	10.00	-
	T holonification		Po seise in Mist sets Jots John Statistics		

ne ic produ alread	ollowing t ct labels y a highl	laples are an and actual m y confusing s	attempt to r easurement eries in the	bring together the t ahead of other p process. It will be	e iniormatic sublished s e seen that	ources. We hope that details are still not en	one place. t we have not tirely clear in	i ne mormation introduced fur a couple of ca	i is based primarily on the ther confusion into what is ses.	n v
Acknc previo	wledgen usly unre	nents: Thank solved detail	s to Michae s. Some de	el Humble for a stails of recent Ro	wealth of yal Mint an	product label inform d Royal Australian Mii	ation, and t nt products u	he Perth Mint nfortunately rer	for confirming numerous nain unconfirmed.	S
Catalo	gue	Denomi- nation	Date	Theme	Diameter (mm)	Composition	Weight	Actual silver/gold	Mint	
Σ	Schön						(grams)	content (Troy oz)		
Decim	al coins:	NCLT					-			
			0001				r o			

New Zealand commemorative coins, particularly the silver and gold issues produced after 1990, come in a wide range of sizes, weights and metal content, which seems dictated at least in part by the Mint of origin in each case, whose standard specifications are applied to crownsized coins made for this country. Unfortunately, the regular switching of Mints means that these specifications appear highly irregular when viewed as a list. This is complicated by the fact that there are often discrepancies between the information given on the 'product labels' that

NEW ZEALAND NCLT COINAGE SPECIFICATIONS, 1967-2011

Catalo	gue	Denomi- nation	Date	Theme	Diameter (mm)	Composition	Weight (gross)	Actual silver/gold	Mint
KΜ	Schön						(grams)	content (Troy oz)	
Decim	al coins:	NCLT							
72	69a	5 cents	1990	Sesqui set	19.41	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5	3.27	0.1	RAM
73	70a	10 cents	1990	Sesqui set	23.6	Ag 92.5 /	6.53	0.2	RAM
234	220	10 cents	2007	Tuatara	20.5	Cu-plated steel	3.31	-	RAM
117b	197a	10 cents	2010 -	Mint set issues	20.5	Cu 99	3.73	-	Utrecht
74	71a	20 cents	1990	Sesqui set	28.52	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5	13.07	0.39	RAM
P2	59a	20 cents	1995	Piedfort	28.58	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5	28.25	0.84	RM
118b	198a	20 cents	2010 –	Mint set issues	21.75	Cu 75 / Ni 25	4.45	-	Utrecht
75	72a	50 cents	1990	Sesqui set	31.75	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5	15.74	0.47	RAM

RM	RM	RM	RM	RAM	Utrecht		RM 1967, 71; RAM 1972-73; RM 1975-76	RAM	RAM	RAM	RAM	RAM	RM	RCM	
	Uncertain	0.47	1		ı		1	ı	1	ı	ı	ı	ı	I	
13.0	13.0	22.5	13.608	20.0	5.59		27.216	27.216	27.216	27.216	27.216	27.216	27.216	27.216	
Outer ring: Cu 75 / Ni 25; inner circle: Aluminium bronze (Cu 92 / Al 6 / Ni 2)	Outer ring: Ag 92.5; inner circle: Cu 92 / Al 6 / Ni 2	Outer ring white Au 37.5 / inner circle: Au 91.7	Cu 75 / Ni 25	"Al/Zn bronze" (no further details given)	Cu 75 / Ni 25		Cu 75 / Ni 25	Cu 75 / Ni 25	Cu 75 / Ni 25	Cu 75 / Ni 25	Cu 75 / Ni 25	Cu 75 / Ni 25	Cu 75 / Ni 25	Cu 75 / Ni 25	
31.75	31.75	31.75	31.75	38.74	24.75		38.74	38.74	38.74	38.74	38.74	38.74	38.74	38.74	
Endeavour	Endeavour	Endeavour	LOTR (18 diff. designs)	Narnia (6 diff. designs)	Mint set issues		Coat of Arms	Cook Bicent.	Mt Cook / Aorangi	Cook Islands	Games	NZ Day	Waitangi/Jubilee	Beehive/	Coronation
1994	1994	1994	2003	2006	2010 –		1967; 1971-3; 1975-6	1969	1970	1970	1974	1974	1977	1978	
50 cents	50 cents	50 cents	50 cents	50 cents	50 cents	06- 7 9€	1 dollar	1 dollar	1 dollar	1 dollar	1 dollar	1 dollar	1 dollar	1 dollar	
87	87a	87b	134- 151	202- 207	199a	dollars 19	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
90	90a	906	135- 140; 235- 246	279- 284	118b	Cu-Ni	38	40	42	43	44	45	46	47	

RCM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RAM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RAM	RAM		RAM	RM	RCM	RCM	RM		RM	RM	RM RM RM
1	1	,	1	I	-	1		1	,	-	-	1	,		.8094	.8094	.8094	.8094	.8094	1000	.8094	.8094	.8094 .8094 .8094
27.216	27.216	27.216	27.216	27.216	27.216	27.216	27.216	27.216	27.216	27.216	27.216	27.216	27.216		27.216	27.216	27.216	27.216	27.216		21.216	27.216 27.216	27.216 27.216 27.216
Cu 75 / Ni 25	Cu 75 / Ni 25	Cu 75 / Ni 25	Cu 75 / Ni 25		Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5	V 0.0 E / U 1 2 E	Ag 32.3 / 00 / . 3	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5 Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5 Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5										
38.74	38.74	38.74	38.74	38.74	38.74	38.74	38.74	38.74	38.74	38.74	38.74	38.74	38.74		38.74	38.74	38.74	38.74	38.74	38 74		38.74	38.74 38.74
Arms	Fantail	Royal Visit	Takahe	Royal Visit	Coinage 50th	Black Robin	Black Stilt	Royal Visit	Kakapo	National Parks	Penguin	Games	Sesqui		Games	Waitangi/Jubilee	Beehive/ Coronation	Arms	Fantail	Roval Visit		Takahe	Takahe Royal Visit
1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1983	1984	1985	1986	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990		1974	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981		1982	1982 1983
1 dollar	1 dollar	1 dollar	1 dollar	174-90	1 dollar	1 dollar	1 dollar	1 dollar	1 dollar	1 dollar		1 dollar	1 dollar 1 dollar										
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	61	62	63	64	65-68	73	dollars 19	42a	44a	45a	46a	47a	48a		49a	49a 50a
48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	65	66	67- 70	76	Silver	44a	46a	47a	48a	49a	50a		51a	51a 52a

54a	52a	1 dollar	1984	Black Robin	38.74	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5	27.216	.8094	RM
55a	53a	1 dollar	1985	Black Stilt	38.74	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5	27.216	.8094	RAM
56a	61a	1 dollar	1986	Royal Visit	38.74	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5	27.216	.8094	RM
57a	62a	1 dollar	1986	Kakapo	38.74	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5	27.216	.8094	RM
65a	63a	1 dollar	1987	National Parks	38.74	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5	27.216	.8094	RM
66a	64a	1 dollar	1988	Penguin	38.74	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5	27.216	.8094	RM
67a- 70a	65a- 68a	1 dollar	1989	Games	38.74	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5	27.216	.8094	RAM
76a	73a	1 dollar	1990	Sesqui	38.74	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5	27.216	.8094	RAM
Other	NCLT do	llars 1990-							
78a	74a	1 dollar	1990	Kiwi	23.00	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5	8.00	0.24	RM
P1	74b	1 dollar	1992	Piedfort	23	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5	16	0.48	RM
141- 143	152- 154	1 dollar	2003	LOTR	38.61	Aluminium-bronze (NFS)	28.28		RM
141a	152a	1 dollar	2003	LOTR	38.61	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5 with Au 91.7 highlights	28.28	0.84	RM
247- 269	155- 177	1 dollar	2003	LOTR	38.61	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5	28.28	0.84	RM
152/a	183	1 dollar	2004	Little Spotted Kiwi	40.0	Ag 99.9	31.10	1.0	RAM
157	187	1 dollar	2005	ANZAC	38.74	Cu 84 / Zn 11 / Al 5	20	ı	Perth
154	188	1 dollar	2005	ANZAC	38.74	Ag 99.9	31.135*	1.0	Perth
*Mint s "averaç	tates that ye" of 31.(its one-ounce 535g shown or	silver coins n some labels	weigh between 31.1 s and in some catalc	35 and 32.1 ogue listings	135g. This applies to all F S.	^p erth Mint 1-ou	nce issues belov	w. This will explain the

156	190	1 dollar	2005	Lions	38.61	Aluminium-bronze (NFS)	28.28		RM
156a	190a	1 dollar	2005	Lions	38.61	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5	28.28	0.84	RM
276	185	1 dollar	2005	Rowi	38.74	Cu 84 / Zn 11 / Al 5	20		Perth
153/a	186	1 dollar	2005	Rowi	40.0	Ag 99.9	31.135	1.0	Perth
159	192	1 dollar	2005	King Kong	38.74	Cu 84 / Zn 11 / Al 5	20	ı	Perth
160- 162	193- 195	1 dollar	2005	King Kong	38.74	Cu 84 / Zn 11 / Al 5	20		Perth
164	196	1 dollar	2005	King Kong	40.60	Ag 99.9 with gold highlights	31.135	1.0	Perth
286	208	1 dollar	2006	Aslan	38.74	Aluminium-bronze (NFS)	20	·	RAM
287	209	1 dollar	2006	Aslan	40.0	Ag 99.9 / Au 99.9 highlights	31.10	1.0	RAM
285	210	1 dollar	2006	Witch	40.0	Ag 99.9 / Au 99.9 highlights	31.10	1.0	RAM
288	211	1 dollar	2006	Wardrobe	40.0	Ag 99.9	31.10	1.0	RAM
158	201	1 dollar	2006	FIFA World Cup	38.61	Ag 99.9	28.28 label	0.84	Valcambi
289	213	1 dollar	2006	Queen's 80th	38.74	Aluminium-bronze (NFS)	20		RAM
290	214	1 dollar	2006	Queen's 80th	40.0	Ag 99.9	31.135	1.0	RAM
291/a	216	1 dollar	2006	NI Kiwi	40.0	Ag 99.9	31.135	1.0	Perth
293	217	1 dollar	2006	Gold Rush	38.74	Cu 84 / Zn 11 / Al 5	20	1	Perth
294	218	1 dollar	2006	Thames/ Coromandel	40.60 label: 40	Ag 99.9 with gold highlights	31.135	1.0	Perth

B.H. Mayer, Germany	B.H. Mayer, Germany	RM	RM	B.H. Mayer, Germany	B.H. Mayer, Germany	B.H. Mayer, Germany	Japan Mint	Perth	Perth	Perth
0.04	.9989	I	.8410	1.0	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	I	1.0
1.244	31.1 (Schön: 28.28)	28.28	28.28	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.135	30.8	31.135
Au 99.9	Ag 99.9	Cu 75 / Ni 25	Ag 92.5	Ag 99.9	Cu 75 / Ni 25	Ag 99.9	Ag 99.9	Ag 99.9	Brass (Cu-Zn) (NFS)	Ag 99.9
13.92	40.0	38.61	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	30.0	40.6
Scott Base	Scott Base	Scouting	Scouting	GS Kiwi	Royal Wedding Anniv	Royal Wedding Anniv	Aoraki Mt Cook	HT Kiwi	Hillary	Hillary
2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2008	2008	2008
1 dollar	1 dollar	1 dollar	1 dollar	1 dollar	1 dollar	1 dollar	1 dollar	1 dollar	1 dollar	1 dollar
223	222	225	225a	224	227	227a	229	231	232	233
296	297	299	298	300/a	302	302a	232	309/a	321	311

322	236	1 dollar	2009	Icons / Map	40.0	Ag 99.9	31.1	1.0	B.H. Mayer, Germany
322a	236	1 dollar	2009	Icons / Map	40.0	Ag 99.9	31.1 (label: 1 ounce)	1.0	B.H. Mayer, Germany
323	242	1 dollar	2009	SR Whale	40.0	Ag 99.9	1 troy oz	1.0	B.H. Mayer, Germany
324	238	1 dollar	2009	Giant Eagle	40.0	Ag 99.9	1 troy oz	1.0	B.H. Mayer, Germany
325	240	1 dollar	2009	Giant Moa	40.0	Ag 99.9	1 troy oz	1.0	B.H. Mayer, Germany
326	239	1 dollar	2009	Colossal Squid	40.0	Ag 99.9	1 troy oz	1.0	B.H. Mayer, Germany
327	241	1 dollar	2009	Giant Weta	40.0	Ag 99.9	1 troy oz	1.0	B.H. Mayer, Germany
328	243	1 dollar	2009	Reserve Bank	39.19	Cu 65 / Ni 18 / Zn 17	26.45		RCM
333	244	1 dollar	2009 (2010)	FIFA	40.0	Ag 99.9	31.1 (label: 1 troy oz)	1.0	B.H. Mayer, Germany
331/a	246	1 dollar	2010	Icons / Southern Cross	40.0	Ag 99.9	31.1 (label: 1 ounce)	1.0	B.H. Mayer, Germany
336- 350	250- 254	1 dollar	2010	Ancient reptiles set of 5	40.0	Ag 99.9	31.1	1.0	B.H. Mayer, Germany
341	248	1 dollar	2010	Maori Art	40.0	Ag 99.9	31.1	1.0	B.H. Mayer, Germany
120a	117a	1 dollar	2010 –	Mint set issue	23.0	Cu 63 / Zn 37	8.60	I	Utrecht
335/a		1 dollar	2011	Fern	40.0	Ag 99.9	31.1	1.0	B. H. Mayer, Germany
343		1 dollar	2011	Silver Fern / All Blacks in PNC	30.0 (leaflet)	Cu 75 / Ni 25	I	I	B. H. Mayer, Germany
79a	75a	2 dollars	1990	Kotuku	26.50	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5	10.00	0.3	RM
87a	84a	2 dollars	1993	Kingfisher	26.50	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5	10.00	0.3	RM
121a	118a	2 dollars	2010 –	Mint set issue	26.50	Cu 63 / Zn 37	11.25	ı	Utrecht

dollar	s – Al-B 76	3ro 5 dollars	1990	ANZAC	38.74	AI-Bro (NFS)	28	_	RAM
	2				-		2		
lollar	-n s.	Ni							
	78	5 dollars	1991	Rugby	38.73	Cu 75 / Ni 25	27.22	ı	RAM
	62	5 dollars	1992	Coinage 25th	38.73	Cu 75 / Ni 25	27.22	1	RM
	80- 83	5 dollars	1992	Explorers (4)	38.73	Cu 75 / Ni 25	27.22	1	RAM
	85	5 dollars	1993	Coronation	38.73	Cu 75 / Ni 25	27.22	1	RM
	91	5 dollars	1995	Tui	38.61	Cu 75 / Ni 25	28.28	1	RM
	95	5 dollars	1996	Kaka	38.61	Cu 75 / Ni 25	28.28	1	RM
	96	5 dollars	1996	Auckland	38.61	Cu 75 / Ni 25	28.28	1	RM
~	100	5 dollars	1997	Saddleback	38.61	Cu 75 / Ni 25	28.28	1	RM
	101	5 dollars	1997	Chch	38.61	Cu 75 / Ni 25	28.28	1	RCM
	102	5 dollars	1997	Golden Wedding	38.61	Cu 75 / Ni 25	28.28		RM
	104	5 dollars	1998	Albatross	38.725	Cu 75 / Ni 25	29.00	1	South Africa
~	105	5 dollars	1998	Dunedin	38.725	Cu 75 / Ni 25	29.00	1	South Africa
4	106- 109	5 dollars	1998	Pride in NZ (4)	23	Cu 75 / Ni 25	6.00		Valcambi
	119	5 dollars	1999	Morepork	38.61	Cu 75 / Ni 25	28.28	1	RM
~	120	5 dollars	1999	Wellington	38.61	Cu 75 / Ni 25	31.10	1	Valcambi

New Zealand Challenge Coins: A Gatalogue

Hamish MacMaster FRASAZ Martin Purdy FRASAZ



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Valcambi	RM	RAM	RAM	RM	RAM	RAM	RAM	RAM	RAM	RM	Perth	Utrecht	Utrecht		RAM	RM	RM	RM	RM
ı	ı	I	I	ı	1	I	I	1	1	1	1	I	I		.8095	.8095	.8095	.9359	.9359
28.28	28.28	27.22	28.28	28.28	27.22	27.22	27.22	27.22	27.22	28.28	22.0	31.10	31.10		27.22	27.22	27.22	31.47	31.47
Cu 75 / Ni 25	Cu 75 / Ni 25	Cu 75 / Ni 25	Cu 75 / Ni 25	Cu 75 / Ni 25	Cu 75 / Ni 25	Cu 75 / Ni 25	Cu 75 / Ni 25	Cu 75 / Ni 25	Cu 75 / Ni 25	Cu 75 / Ni 25	Cu 75 / Ni 25	Cu 75 / Ni 25	Cu 75 / Ni 25		Ag 92.5-93.5 / Cu 6.5-7.5 (label)	Ag 92.5-93.5 / Cu 6.5-7.5 (label)	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5 (label)	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5 (label)
38.61	38.61	38.74	38.61	38.61	38.74	38.74	38.74	38.74	38.74	38.61	38.60	38.70	38.70		38.73	38.73	38.73	38.61	38.61
Cormorant	Kereru	Hector's dolphin	Sky Tower	America's Cup	Kokopu	Taiko	Penguin	Falcon	Tuatara	Frog	Kakapo	Dolphin	Penguin		Rugby	Coinage 25th	Coronation	Sea Lion	Winter Olympics
2000	2001	2002	2002	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		1991	1992	1993	1993	1994
5 dollars	5 dollars	5 dollars	5 dollars	5 dollars	5 dollars	5 dollars	5 dollars	5 dollars	5 dollars	5 dollars	5 dollars	5 dollars	5 dollars	ər 92.5	5 dollars	5 dollars	5 dollars	5 dollars	5 dollars
121	125	127	128	130	132	181	184	200	221	230	235	245		s – Silve	78a	79a	85a	86	88
125	128	145	131	272	132	133	146	148	150	233	329	334	348	5 dollar	80a	82a	88a	89	96

RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM		RCM	RM	RCM		South Africa	South Africa	RAM	RM	RM
.8410	.9359	.8410	.8410	.8410	.8410 calculated	5 and .8461	.9359 label (KM: .7500)	.8410	.9359 label	(KM: .8410)	.8684	.8684	.8410	.8410	.8410
28.28 (label)	31.47 label	28.28 label	28.28 label	28.28 label	28.28	KM says 28.4	31.47 label (KM: 25.22)	28.28 label	31.47	(KM: 28.28)	29.00 label KM: 29.20	29.00 Label KM: 28.28	28.28	28.28 label	28.28 label
Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5		Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5		Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5 label	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5 label	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5 Au 91.7 highlights					
38.61 Iabel	38.61 Iabel	38.61 Iabel	38.61	38.61	38.61 Iabel		38.61 Iabel	38.61	38.61	label	38.725	38.725	38.61	38.61 Iabel	38.61 label
Queen Mother	Ross	Tui	Kaka	Auckland	70 th birthday		Heemskerck	Saddleback	Chch		Albatross	Dunedin	Sky Tower	America's Cup	Jubilee
1994	1995	1995	1996	1996	1996		1996	1997	1997		1998	1998	2002	2002	2002
5 dollars		5 dollars	5 dollars	5 dollars		5 dollars	5 dollars	5 dollars	5 dollars	5 dollars					
89	92	91a	95a	96a	97		98	100a	101a		104a	105a	128a	130a	129
91	92	93a	97a	99a	101		102	103a	106a		107a	113a	131a	272a	151

RM		Valcambi	RM	Valcambi	Valcambi	ect)	RM	RM	RAM	RAM	RAM	RAM	RAM	RAM	RAM	RM	Perth
.8395 acc. to KM; must be .8410		.1927	.9083	.9999 calc. (KM: .9234)	8666.	t of 28.28 incorr	.9083	KM: .8410; must be .9083	KM: .8743 must be .9083	.9083	.9083	.9083	.9083	.9083	.9083	.9083	1.000
28.28 label		6.00	28.28 label	31.10 (label)	31.10	(stated weigh	28.28	28.28	28.28 label + Schön; KM: 27.222	28.28	28.28	28.28	28.28	28.28 label	28.28	28.28 label	31.135
Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5 Au 91.7 highlights		9.99.9	Ag 99.9	Ag 99.9 label	Ag 99.9		Ag 99.9 label	Ag 99.9 label KM says 92.5	Ag 99.9	Ag 99.9	Ag 99.9 with gold highlighting	6.99.9	Ag 99.9	Ag 99.9	Ag 99.9	Ag 99.9	Ag 99.9
38.61		23	38.61	38.61	38.61		38.61	38.61 Iabel	38.74	38.74	38.74	38.74	38.74	38.74	38.74	38.61	38.65
Coronation		Pride in NZ (4)	Morepork	Wellington	Cormorant		Kereru	Royal Visit	Hector's dolphin	Kokopu	Kokopu	Taiko	Penguin	Falcon	Tuatara	Frog	Kakapo
2003		1998	1999	1999	2000		2001	2001	2002	2003	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
5 dollars	er 99.9	5 dollars	5 dollars	5 dollars	5 dollars		5 dollars	5 dollars	5 dollars	5 dollars	5 dollars	5 dollars	5 dollars	5 dollars	5 dollars	5 dollars	5 dollars
133	s – Silvi	106a - 109a	119a	120a	121a		125a	126	127a	132a	132b	181a	184a	200a	221a	230a	235a
147	5 dollar;	109a- 112a	115a	123a	125a		128a	149	145a	132a	132a	133a	146a	148a	150a	233a	329a

334a	245a	5 dollars	2010	Dolphin	38.70	Ag 99.9	31.10	.9989	Utrecht
ı	I	5 dollars	2011	Penguin	38.70	Ag 99.9	31.10	.9989	Utrecht
5 dollai	s – Gold	q							
88b	85b	5 dollars	1993	Coronation anniv.	38.73	Au 91.7 / (balance not known)	47.54	1.4011	RM
10 dolli	ars and	above							
94	06	10 dollars	1995	Gold prospector	27.00	Cu 92 / Al 6 / Ni 2	7.25	I	RM
94a	90a	10 dollars	1995	Gold prospector	27.00	Au 99.9	15.55	0.5	RM
98	94	10 dollars	1996	General Grant	27.00	Cu 92 / Al 6 / Ni 2 Iabel	7.25	I	RM
98a	94a	10 dollars	1996	General Grant	27.00	Au 99.9	15.55	0.5	RM
104	66	10 dollars	1997	Gabriel's Gully	28.4	Cu 92 / Al 6 / Ni 2	6.5	ı	RM
104a	99a	10 dollars	1997	Gabriel's Gully	28.4	Au 99.9	15.55	0.5	RM
114	110	10 dollars	1998	Centenary of Motoring	38.61	Cu 95 / Zn 5	31.10	I	Valcambi
114a	110a	10 dollars	1998	Centenary of Motoring	38.61	Cu 95 / Zn 5 coated with Au 99.9	31.10	I	Valcambi
124	111	10 dollars	1998	Kiwi	30.0	Ag 99.9	15.55	0.5	Valcambi
122	122	10 dollars	2000	Millennium	38.61	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5, Au 99.9 highlights	28.28 g	.8410	RM
130	124	10 dollars	2000	Niagara	22.0	Au 99.9	7.77	0.25	Valcambi
129	123	10 dollars	2000	Claymore	18.0	Au 99.9	3.88	0.125	Valcambi
273	131	10 dollars	2002	America's Cup	28.4	Gold-plated nickel- brass (NFS)	11.95	I	RM
274	131a	10 dollars	2002	America's Cup	28.4	Au 99.9	15.552	0.5	RM
144	178	10 dollars	2003	The One Ring	38.61	Au 91.7	39.94	1.18	RM
270	179	10 dollars	2003	Frodo	38.61	Au 91.7	39.94	1.18	RM

1	180	10 dollars	2003	Sauron	38.61	Au 91.7	39.94	1.18	RM
	182	10 dollars	2004	Pukaki	38.61	Au 91.7	39.94	1.18	RM
	189	10 dollars	2005	ANZAC	20.10	Au 99.9	7.777	0.25	Perth
	191	10 dollars	2005	Lions	22.05	Au 91.7	7.988	0.24	RM
~	215	10 dollars	2006	Queen's 80th	20.0	Au 99.9	7.777	0.25	RAM
ß	219	10 dollars	2006	Otago	25.10	Au 99.9	15.554	0.5	Perth
5	212	10 dollars	2006	Aslan	38.0	Au 99.9	31.10	1.0	RAM
4	228	10 dollars	2007	Diamond Wedding	26.0	Au 99.9	7.775	0.25	B.H. Mayer, Germany
5	226	10 dollars	2007	Scouting Centenary	38.61	Au 91.7	39.94	1.18	RM
9	234	10 dollars	2008	Hillary	20.6	Au 99.9	7.776	0.25	Perth
0	237	10 dollars	2009	Icons/Map	26.0	Au 99.9	7.775	0.25	B.H. Mayer, Germany
5	247	10 dollars	2010	lcons/Southern Cross	26.0	Au 99.9	7.775	0.25	B.H. Mayer, Germany
2	249	10 dollars	2010	Maori Art/Hei Tiki	40.0	Au 99.9	31.103	1.0	B.H. Mayer, Germany
6		10 dollars	2011	Icons/Fern	26.0	Au 99.9	7.775	0.25	B.H. Mayer, Germany
0	93	20 dollars	1995	Salute to Bravery	38.00	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5 + Au 99.9 cameo	31.103	0.92	RCM
8	103	20 dollars	1997	Golden Wedding	38.61	Ag 92.5 / Cu 7.5 + Au 91.7 cameo	28.28	0.84	RM
_	77	150 dollars	1990	Kiwi	28.0	Au 91.7	16.95	0.5	RAM
6	112	150 dollars	1998	Kiwi	30	Pt 99.95	15.55	0.5	Valcambi

RARE UK-NZ MULE SOLD BY DOWNIES

Dr K.A. Rodgers

Lot 1602 in Downies' first Melbourne auction of 2013 consisted of a rare halfpenny mule that would have been of interest to both British and New Zealand collectors. Mules among New Zealand's pre-decimal coinage are few and far between and this one consisted of a British obverse combined with a New Zealand reverse dated 1965. It has been assigned the SCWC number KM A23.

Both the NZ and UK halfpennies were struck on identical flans and both obverses at the time used the Mary Gillick effigy of Queen Elizabeth. However, as all Kiwi collectors know, from the introduction of a distinctive coinage in 1933, New Zealand's obverse legends have always been given in English while the Mother Country stuck with tried and true Latin.

The error was graded "brown EF" and when the dust settled around final hammer fall it had realised its estimate of A\$6,000 plus 19.25% BP.

Question: is this mule unique?

© K.A. Rodgers 2013

Image courtesy Downies.

[Editor's note: this item was listed by Coincraft in their catalogue in 1998 and described as "possibly unique", but does not appear to have been picked up by other catalogues until now.]



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Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand Annual Report, Year to 31 March 2013

David Galt

Over the last year the Society has continued to meet monthly in Wellington, while looking to provide services that benefit our wider national and international membership.

Membership numbers are broadly holding up, with a steady flow of new members balancing deaths and resignations. At the end of the 2013 membership year we had 244 full members, 9 junior members and 2 Honorary Fellows.

Most officers continued in office from the 2011/12 year following the AGM, including David Galt (President and Newsletter Editor), Hamish MacMaster (Secretary), Martin Purdy (Journal Editor) and Gary Weston-Webb (Treasurer) and Keeper of the Collection (Flemming Sorensen). I wish to particularly thank Hamish, Martin, Gary and Flemming as well as Paul Bicknell, Craig Kitchen and Clint Libby who give particularly active service to the Society on an ongoing basis. There are many others who also contribute.

The Council is always thinking through new ways to promote members' interests. It is good to see steady growth in the use of our Facebook page, which remains a good way to share and stay in touch with developments, while the web site also continues to be updated.

It was pleasing to recognise service by Society members with the award of a completely new medal design, featuring the crossed patu from the New Zealand threepence, arranged by Hamish MacMaster. Two special President's award medals featuring this design were presented to Hamish for service in arranging production and distribution of the medals and to Martin Purdy in recognition of outstanding service as Journal Editor. Twenty-six bronze coloured medals were awarded to people who contributed to the Society in a significant way and 20 silver medals were struck, of which 19 numbered medals were sold in an auction, making a pleasing contribution to the costs of the medal.

Pleasingly, we elected Shayne Bradley as Librarian, after a vacancy of several years. Unfortunately, Shayne has stepped down for personal reasons and so we have that vacancy again. Shayne has made a good contribution to the Society as an elected officer in a short time and deserves our thanks.

Hamish MacMaster is also stepping down as Secretary, having been appointed New Zealand's next Ambassador to Saudi Arabia. It is a pleasure to offer the Society's congratulations to him as it is to also offer congratulations to Paul Foster-Bell, an active member of the Society, who recently became a list MP, and has returned from a posting in Saudi Arabia. Hamish has pleasingly agreed to accept nomination as a Vice President. Hamish has carried out his work as Secretary well, giving generously of his time and wisdom. It is very good news that Craig Kitchen is willing to accept nomination for this important position.

The main events held or to be held are listed in the table below:

Date	Subject	Speaker or Organiser
April 2012	Captain Cook	Dr Michael Humble
May	AGM	David Galt
June	Auction	Clint Libby, Flemming Sorensen
July	"The Lure of Coinage in Ancient Greece"	Dr Matthew Trundle, University of Auckland Classics Department

August	Banknote theme evening	Alistair Robb
September	Visit to Te Papa national museum numismatic collection	Te Papa Numismatic Curator, Michael Fitzgerald
October	"Weird Numismatics" evening (notes, coins and medals fitting with a Halloween theme)	Martin Purdy
Friday 2 November	Mowbray International auction and function	Post auction function hosted by RNSNZ
Wednesday 5 December	Dinner, Petone	David Galt
January 2013	The British Penny	Chris Scrimshaw
February	"Ancient Islamic and Middle Eastern Coins"	Gary Weston-Webb and Hamish MacMaster
Saturday 2 March	Combined meeting of Royal, Wanganui and Manawatu Numismatic Societies, Levin	Organiser: Manawatu Society
March	Members' short talks	David Galt, Craig Kitchen, Hamish MacMaster, Wayne Newman, and Gary Weston-Webb

Many thanks to all who contributed to these successful meetings.

During the year, our main venue for ordinary meetings, held on the last Wednesday of each month except November and December, shifted to Te Puni Kokiri House on Lambton Quay, following the closure of Turnbull house pending earthquake strengthening. Our library shifted temporarily to Shayne Bradley's house but remained available to members on request. Following Shayne Bradley's need to step down as Librarian, the library has been shifted again to Gary Weston-Webb's house and library items will remain available for consultation by arrangement. It is to be hoped that strengthening of Turnbull House proceeds successfully, allowing us to return to a very satisfactory venue at some point.

Attendances at meetings have typically been around 14 to 22 members, including the attendance of junior members accompanying their parents.

The Society again produced three Newsletters and one Journal during the year, with a good range of content.

The Society continued to provide advice and support to Government agencies on numismatic questions. An important example was assistance provided to the Reserve Bank by a number of our members with refreshing its exhibitions of numismatic material. It is extremely pleasing to see the Reserve Bank making an effort to introduce new material to its exhibits, which will be a magnet to numismatists, with rare coins and trading bank notes from the Reserve Bank's stock, as well as the Reserve Bank's own issues to be on display. Some of our members will be lending material to the Reserve Bank for these exhibits, for both temporary and longer term exhibitions to supplement the Reserve Bank's own holdings. It is also excellent news that loans have been arranged by the Reserve Bank from Te Papa, which will provide the first opportunity for some of its material to be included in a numismatic display for many years.

The Society has also enjoyed the support of Te Papa and the Reserve Bank through opportunities to view their material (Te Papa) and donations of material (both) to supplement our library. These are greatly appreciated, with particular thanks to Michael Fitzgerald and Mark Holland.

The international postage concession for numismatic items sent out of New Zealand was renewed again, very pleasingly at the end of the year with the reinstatement of international Air Registered services to the range of services available. This will be good for NZ Post's volume of business and also good for our members who now have available a more affordable service for lower value items crossing international borders again.

The Society will continue to lobby for the introduction of circulating commemorative coins, particularly in the light of staff changes in the Reserve Bank. There is an opportunity to foster greater appreciation of some of New Zealand's heritage that is simply waiting to be taken.

Initial planning was carried out for a conference from 3 to 6 July 2014, to be held under the Numismatic Association of Australia banner and also in cooperation with the Numismatic Society of Auckland. Such support is highly valued. The event promises to be the largest numismatic event in Wellington, if not New Zealand. We have made good progress in arranging speakers and initial commitments to attend from people overseas. One keynote speaker will be Philip Attwood, Keeper of Coins and Medals at the British Museum. We are in discussions with others and just as importantly have good indications of support from New Zealand speakers. The event is partly inspired by the very successful conference hosted by Victoria University of Wellington in July 2011 on the topic of "Money in the Ancient World". We expect a good mix of numismatic papers.

The event will be held in the West Plaza Hotel. Another walking tour of numismatic spots of particular interest will be included and is already booked in with the excellent BNZ and Reserve Bank museums, with other good venues to be arranged. The conference will conclude with a major coin fair. We hope to attract at least as many as the 11 dealers as at our 2011 fair. We will have medals struck and banknote overprints available for the occasion, to attract a range of attendees with both collecting and numismatic study interests.

Another service to members which we have been able to offer is the consolidation of orders for New Zealand's own NCLT issues, partly with the help of John Eccles, which has enabled interested Wellington based members to take advantage of better wholesale prices for these coins.

The Society also remains in good financial heart, which enables us to undertake events such as the 2014 conference, where we can underwrite the expenses incurred.

We are well placed to begin another good year in 2013/14.

[Notes to accounts continued from p. 50]

4. Tax refund for 2009/10 is estimated at 30% tax rate on overall loss; still to claim

5. Medals, catalogues and publications are expensed when purchased. Sales revenue is recognised as income when sales are made.

6. NAA is the Numismatic Association of Australia. It holds some receipts for us, pending payment for Journals on behalf of members.

7. Former Otago Branch funds of \$1090.82 are not shown above.

8. Opening members' funds for 2011/12 restated to correct two errors in the published accounts for that year, which omitted two elements of members' funds - the anticipated tax refund (\$603.59) and the value of 2010/11 closing debtors (\$2435.20). The underlying balances (i.e. \$130,093.54), though, are unchanged and were correct in the published accounts for 2011/12.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

I have examined the books and accounts of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand Inc and am satisfied that the above Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet correctly set out the financial results and position of the Society.

A W Grant	D A Galt	G Weston-Webb
(Signed)	(Signed)	(Signed)
Hon Auditor	President	Treasurer

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND INCORPORATED
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

INCOME	2012-13	2011-12	EXPENDITURE	2012-13	2011-12
Subscriptions & Donations	\$3,770.67	\$4,685.48	Catalogue	\$0.00	\$2,930.75
80th Celebrations	\$12.00	\$10,801.50	80th Celebrations	\$0.00	\$8,917.33
Catalogues	\$706.18	\$2,560.25	Rent/function/postbox	\$3,673.96	\$2,444.07
Interest	\$3,704.19	\$7,479.05	Resident withholding tax	\$648.20	\$1,308.81
Journal Income/Advertising	\$1,820.00	\$1,187.44	Journal costs	\$1,672.85	\$3,976.01
Auction	\$4,472.60	\$4,591.50	Auction costs	\$4,130.54	\$3,927.54
Publications/book sales	\$161.80	\$156.95	Newsletter costs	\$944.60	\$805.50
Functions	\$260.00	\$275.00	Postage	\$1,625.12	\$1,210.43
NAA subscriptions	\$74.18	\$144.00	Honoraria	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
Sundry	\$603.82	\$175.79	Books	\$2.80	\$182.00
Medals	\$1,566.75	\$99.00	Sundry Expenses	\$57.48	\$30.37
			Website	\$432.99	\$392.74
			Medal expenses	\$3,137.20	\$0.00
			NAA Journal costs	\$280.82	\$157.50
			Advertising	\$373.75	\$356.50
			Shelving	\$481.86	\$0.00
			Function	\$400.00	\$0.00
			Surplus (- = Deficit)	-\$2,209.98	\$4,016.41
	\$17,152.19	\$32,155.96		\$17,152.19	\$32,155.96
		BALANCE	SHEET		
	FOR TH	E YEAR END	ED 31 MARCH 2013		
LIABILITIES	2012-13	2011-12	ASSETS	2012-13	2011-12
Opening Members' Funds	\$130,077.54	\$126,061.13	BNZ Current Account 00	\$9,178.84	\$10,175.46
			BNZ Current Account 01	\$0.00	\$1,946.61
Plus Surplus	-\$2,209.98	\$4,016.41	BNZ Term Deposit (1)	\$54,083.75	\$54,083.75
			BNZ Term Deposit (2)	\$11,014.07	\$10,000.00
			ASB Term deposit	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
Closing Members' Funds	\$127,867.56	\$130,077.54	Fixed Assets	\$2,941.63	\$2,941.63
			NZ debtors accrued	\$0.00	\$0.00
Creditors	\$16.00	\$16.00	NAA A\$25.34 @ 0.80	\$31.68	\$312.50
			Tax refunds	\$603.59	\$603.59

 Petty Cash
 \$30.00
 \$30.00

 Total Liabilities
 \$127,883.56
 \$130,093.54
 \$127,883.56
 \$130,093.54

NOTES

1. Auction income includes sales receipts and postage costs charged to bidders. Settlements for auctions can span several financial years. Donated items are shown under Subs and donations. Function expense was treated as part of rentals in 2011/12. Much Turnbull rental expense paid in 2012/13 related to the previous year.

2. Fixed Assets include Catalogues, Books, Journals, Medals, Coins, Slides, Projector, Screen, Chairs, Display, Shelving and Cases.

3. Details of Inv	estments are:	Amount	Interest Rate	Maturity	
I	BNZ Term Deposit (1)	\$54,083.75	4.95%	19 Jun 2014	
I	BNZ Term Deposit (2)	\$11,014.07	5.15%	27 Apr 2015	Rolled over 27/4/12 incl. interest
,	ASB Term Deposit	\$50,000.00	4.75%	26 Aug 2015	Rolled over 26/8/12

The BNZ 01 current account was closed during the year.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY 2013-2014 (Elected A.G.M. May 2013)

PATRON:	His Excellency The Rt Hon Sir Jerry Mateparae, Governor-General of New Zealand
PRESIDENT:	Mr DA Galt*
VICE-PRESIDENTS:	Dr RP Hargreaves*, Messrs FK Gottermeyer*, AW Grant*, CR Libby*, KB Mills, HC MacMaster*, LG Morel*, ML Purdy*, AF Robb* and Mrs A Lampard
SECRETARY:	Mr C Kitchen
TREASURER:	Mr G Weston-Webb
ASSISTANT TREASURER:	Mr F Sorensen*
AUDITOR:	Mr AW Grant*
KEEPER OF COLLECTION:	Mr F Sorensen*
ASSISTANT KEEPER:	Mr ML Purdy*
LIBRARIAN:	Vacant
JOURNAL EDITOR:	Mr ML Purdy*
NEWSLETTER EDITOR:	Mr DA Galt*
COUNCIL:	President, Vice Presidents, Society position holders and Prof. B Delahunt*, Messrs PL Bicknell, JR Eccles, JH Johnson and DM Russell; B Connor (Otago)
* FRNSNZ	

PUBLICATIONS AND MEDALS AVAILABLE (all prices in NZ dollars at current rates, plus postage)

- New Zealand Challenge Coins: A Catalogue (2011) (NZ post free)	\$45
- Catalogue of New Zealand Commemorative Medals 1941-2007 (published December 2009) (NZ post free)	\$29
- 2006 Anniversary medal (38mm, bronze)	\$35
- Special publication, "The Numismatic Birth of the Dominion, The 1933 New Zealand Coinage", by Dr Mark Stocker (2005), 36pp, A5 format	#0.0 5
(Issued to members as Journal 82A, June 2005)	\$8.95
 Transactions of the Society, 1931-1947 (three vols, photocopied, fcp reduced to A4, unbound), indexed 	\$40 each
- Set of Journals, nos. 1-52, 54-59, 61-82 (including three volumes of Transactions and reprints of out-of-print issues)	\$350
- Set of Journals, nos. 4-52, 54-59, 61-82 (as above, minus Transactions)	\$250
- Full set of Journals, nos. 1-52, 54-88 (December 2008), incl.	
Transactions + Vol. 60 (Lampard Catalogue), on CD in PDF form	at \$95
- Individual numbers	\$5
- Index of nos. 4-42 (published 1966)	\$3
- Index of nos. 71-85 (published 2007)	\$3

MEETING DATES

The ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND meets 7:30 p.m. last Wednesday of each month, Jan-Oct. Base venue the NauMai Room, Te Puni Kokiri, 143 Lambton Quay (cnr Lambton and Stout Sts), Wellington, with occasional meetings at other locations. Contact Secretary for details. Visitors welcome. 'November' meeting (actually early December) usually an early Christmas function held at a different venue. See http://www.RNSNZ.org.nz; Contact e-mail Secretary@RNSNZ.org.nz.

The RNSNZ is a sponsoring society of the Numismatic Association of Australia, PO Box 3664, Norwood SA 5067, Australia. Website <u>www.naa-online.com</u>. RNSNZ members can opt to receive the annual NAA Journal for a small extra charge with their annual subscriptions.

Other clubs and societies in New Zealand:

The Numismatic Society of Auckland, mailing address PO Box 818, Shortland St, Auckland 1140. Meets at 7.30pm on the second Tuesday of every month except January in 'Discovery 4', a room within the MoTaT complex. Anyone wishing to attend a meeting should contact either Jim Duncan (09-422-3525) or David Baird (09-846-7463) for directions.

Manawatu Numismatic Society, c/- 15 Troup Road, RD 3, Woodville 4999. Meets at the RSA, Broadway Ave, Palmerston North, second Tuesday of each month except January; meet in foyer 7:15 - 7:30 pm to be signed in.

Tauranga Numismatic Society, PO Box 202, Seventh Avenue, Tauranga 3140. Meets Wesley Church Centre, first Wednesday of month, 100 13th Avenue, 7.30 pm. Phone (07) 533-1881.

Waikato Numismatic Society, 203 Waite Road, RD 5, Hamilton 3285. Meets 3rd Wednesday of each month (Feb-Nov) at 7:30 p.m. Contact Secretary for venue details: etheredge@xtra.co.nz.

Wanganui Numismatic Society, PO Box 123, Wanganui Mail Centre, Wanganui 4540. Meets 7.30 pm last Tuesday of every month except December. Contact (06) 345-6587 for details.

GUIDE FOR CONTRIBUTORS

Submissions for the NZ Numismatic Journal are welcome at any time; however, copy received after about August may be too late for the current year's issue and may have to be held over.

Please submit copy electronically if possible, preferably by e-mail or on disc or CD, in Word or RTF form. To assist the Editor, please use Arial 11pt or 12pt for body text, which should be fully justified. Titles should be in Arial 14pt, in capitals and centred. The author's name should be on the next line and right-justified. Footnote numbers should precede full-stops. Illustrations should be in TIFF or JPEG format.

Advertising: Copy should be provided in Word or InDesign (up to CS5.5) where possible, or as a high-resolution PDF file.



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