

ISSN 0028-8527

NUMBER 91



DECEMBER 2011

JOURNAL

NUMISMATIC



NEW

ZEALAND

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND INC.

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PUBLICATION ISSUED GRATIS TO MEMBERS

MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTION NZ\$30/A\$30/US\$30 P.A.

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NUMBER 91



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NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

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EDITOR: MARTIN L. PURDY, F.R.N.S.N.Z.

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NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC DEALERS ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box 3855, Wellington, New Zealand 6140 E-mail: nznda@acw.co.nz

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P.O. Box 33-305, Barrington, Christchurch 8244
Tel +64 3 326 6083. Fax +64 3 326 5531. Email
geoff@antiquebuyers.co.nz Ebay ID: antique.buyers
Trademe ID: antique.buyers
- John Bertrand (Collectables) Limited (Mr Tony Grant)
P.O. Box 323, Wellington 6140. Tel +64 4 499 0550.
Fax +64 4 499 0552. Email tony@bertrand.co.nz
Website www.bertrand.co.nz
Ebay ID: acw-nz Trademe ID: acw-nz
- Auckland Collectors Centre (Mr Howard Mitchell) Shop 8A,
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Email goldco@xtra.co.nz Ebay ID: goldco-nz
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- Harbour City Coins (Mr Kevin Mills) P.O. Box 1237,
Central, Palmerston North 4440.
Tel. +64 6 355 4857 Email kevinmills@xtra.co.nz
Ebay ID: coinnz Trademe ID: coinsnz
- Donald F. Ion Ltd (Mr Donald Ion) 200 Old Taupo Road,
Rotorua 3015 (P.O. Box 5080, Rotorua West 3044). Tel
+64 7 348 0722. Fax +64 7 348 0108.
Email donaldion@xtra.co.nz
Ebay ID: donald-ion Trademe ID: donaldo
- JAG Coins & Antiques Ltd
20 Dalwood Grove, Palmerston North 4412.
Tel. +64 6 355 4216, Mob. 021 0279 1671
TradeMe ID: 1JAGS1
- J.H. & M.A. Johnson Ltd (Jim & Michelle Johnson)
P.O. Box 20-621, Glen Eden, Auckland 0641.
Tel +64 9 813 3869. Fax +64 9 813 3062.
Email jim.johnson@xtra.co.nz
Ebay ID: j_h_johnson Trademe ID: moomoos
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Dunedin 9054. Tel/Fax +64 3 453 3389.
Email amkilpa@es.co.nz
Ebay ID: amkilpa@es.co.nz TradeMe ID: amk
- Dave Maze (Mr Dave Maze) P.O. Box 1062, Taupo 3351. Tel/
Fax +64 7 378 9452.
Email dave@collectorssupplies.co.nz
Website www.collectorssupplies.co.nz
Trademe ID: dave.z, collectorsupply
- Military Memorabilia Ltd (Mr Geoffrey Oldham) Unit 3,
52 Bruce McLaren Road, Henderson, Auckland
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Ebay ID: nz-cs Trademe ID: nz-cs
- P.A. Stamps and Coins (Mr Peter R. Alexandre)
P O Box 5376, Papanui, Christchurch 8542.
Tel +64 3 366 6484. Fax +64 3 352 8497.
- Alistair Robb P.O. Box 13, Wellington 6140.
Tel +64 4 233 9666.
Email BanknotesNZ@Gmail.com
- TPF Coins (Mr Rob Watts) 235 Anglesea Street, Hamilton.
(P.O. Box 19-114, Hamilton).
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OUR NEW PATRON

Lieutenant General The Right Honourable Sir Jerry Mateparae was sworn in as New Zealand's 20th Governor-General for a five year term on 31 August 2011. He has previously worked at senior levels in the New Zealand public service and military as well as contributing to many sporting and community organisations.

He was born in Whanganui in 1954 and went to Castlecliff School, Rutherford Intermediate and Wanganui High School. Of Maori descent, his tribal affiliations are to Ngati Tuwharetoa and Ngati Kahungunu. He also has links to Tuhoe and tribes in the upper Whanganui. He is New Zealand's second Governor-General of Maori descent.

Sir Jerry Mateparae enlisted as a soldier with the Regular Force of the New Zealand Army in 1972 before graduating from the Officer Cadet School at Portsea into the Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment in 1976. He served in both battalions of the RNZIR and with the New Zealand Special Air Service. He commanded a regionally-based combined force Truce Monitoring Group on the island of Bougainville during Operation Belisi in 1998, for which he was made an Additional Officer of the New Zealand Order of Merit in the 1999 New Year's Honours list.

He also served as Chief Observer in southern Lebanon with the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organisation (May 1994 to May 1995) and as Joint Commander for New Zealand forces in East Timor (December 1999 to July 2001). He was appointed Chief of Army in 2002 and Chief of the New Zealand Defence Force with the rank of Lieutenant General in 2006. He was the first officer of Maori descent to hold the rank and appointment. Retiring from the NZDF in January 2011, he was appointed as Director of the Government Communications Security Bureau.

Sir Jerry Mateparae is a graduate of the British Army Staff College (1989), the Australian Joint Service Staff College (1995) and the Royal College of Defence Studies (1999). He has a Master of Arts with First Class Honours from the University of Waikato, and was recognised by the University as one of its distinguished alumni in 2008. He is also a Fellow of the New Zealand Institute of Management.

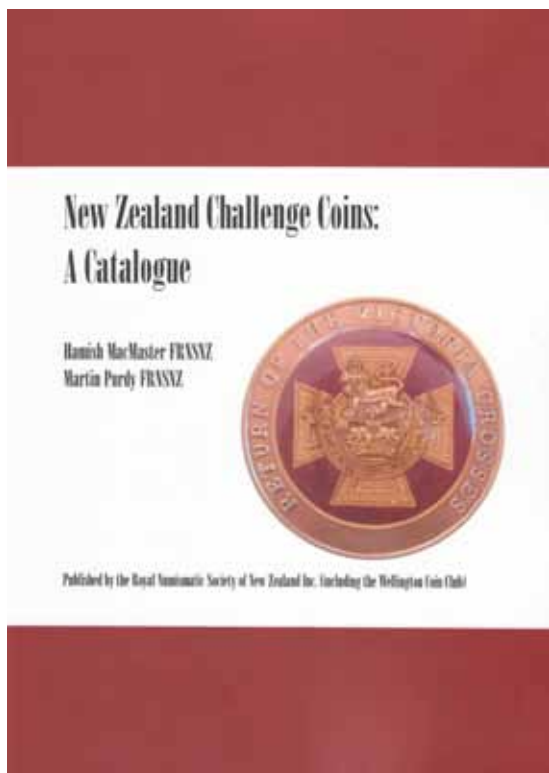
His community service includes the Rotary Club of Wellington, the Palmerston North Boys' High School Board of Trustees and the Order of Saint Lazarus of Jerusalem. In the past, he has been a patron for various organisations and groups.

In May 2011, Sir Jerry Mateparae received an honorary doctorate from Massey University and Singapore's highest military award, the Darjah Utama Bakti Cemerlang (Tentera) [Distinguished Service Order (Military)], from the President of Singapore, S R Nathan. On 1 June, at Buckingham Palace, he was knighted by the Queen of New Zealand, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, and made a Grand Knight Companion of the New Zealand Order of Merit and a Companion of the Queen's Service Order.

Sir Jerry Mateparae is married to Janine, Lady Mateparae, and they have two daughters and three sons. His interests include keeping fit, diving, reading, sport, and health and wellbeing.



NEW ZEALAND CHALLENGE COINS: A CATALOGUE - THE SOCIETY'S LATEST PUBLICATION



The latest publication from the Society was released in late 2011, a catalogue of New Zealand Challenge Coins by Hamish MacMaster and Martin Purdy. The challenge coin is traditionally a small medallion that bears the insignia or emblem of a military unit, society, etc., and is issued to its respective members. Originating in the US military, the practice is now widespread through the New Zealand Defence Force, civil organisations and some government departments.

From their now almost legendary origin in World War I, challenge coins have spread beyond the US military to military and civilian entities around the world, with quite a large number now in existence from New Zealand issuers or otherwise related to New Zealand units and organisations.

Early New Zealand examples are attributable to the New Zealand Special Air Services. The New Zealand involvement in Afghanistan from 2002 and close exposure to US Military has in all likelihood played a role in the growing popularity of challenge coins within the New Zealand Defence Force. Increasingly common within all units of the NZDF, challenge coins have more recently also been used as standard presentation

items. Many of the items listed in the catalogue have been produced over the past ten years.

The issue of NZDF Challenge Coins owes much to the industry of one man. Born in Yorkshire, Clive Robinson is the NZDF's Senior Advisor Insignia and Ceremonial Items. Clive has been responsible for the design and development of some 200 challenge coins for NZDF since producing one for the Sergeant Major of the Army in 2006. Reflecting the origins of the New Zealand Challenge Coin, the Foreword has been written by the Chief of Defence Force, Lieutenant General R.R. Jones.

The Catalogue has a much broader scope than just the New Zealand Defence Force, with five Challenge Coins relating to Government Ministers and many relating to New Zealand deployments in Sinai, Afghanistan, East Timor and Antarctica. It is now possible to find these items issued by other New Zealand government departments, Ambassadors and civil organisations such as the Salvation Army and Civil Defence. Many of the recent NZDF coins have been struck in Singapore at Eng Leong Medallic Industries, while a significant number of the earlier New Zealand-made coins have come from Millard Manufacturing, a Wellington based company established in 1982.

In June 2011 the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand issued its own Challenge Coin to commemorate its eightieth anniversary.

The Catalogue is a "limited edition" of 120 copies, compared to over three times that number for the 2009 *Catalogue of New Zealand Commemorative Medals*, and is the first of its type in this country. The catalogue is available for NZ\$40 (+ \$5 postage) from the Society. The formal launch took place at the Society's Christmas function at the James Cook Hotel on The Terrace in Wellington. This book is clearly a must for any numismatic library.

DEFACED BANKNOTES

Ray Hargreaves, FRNSNZ

In 1871 a Wellington grocer was mentioned in newspapers throughout New Zealand because he had adopted a new form of advertising. It was described as a move that

“would do credit to the most gifted American puffer, and make Professor Holloway blush with indignation that he had hitherto overlooked such a means of cheap and wide advertising” (*Wellington Independent*, 11 Feb. 1871: 2).

J. Jameson announced that he had a store in Willis Street, and that his goods were the cheapest in town. This information was stamped on the back of the notes issued by the Union Bank, which had its chambers on the opposite side of Willis Street. The advertisement was easy to read, for the Union Bank's notes were at this time all uniface, so that the reverse side was an inviting blank space. When any Union note came into his shop, Jameson stamped it with his advertisement. It was a cheap way of advertising, for the tradesman obtained his paper, which was of good quality, free, and of course he knew that no one would throw away his advertisement.

The idea caught on, and during the 1870s various tradesmen utilised notes of all the banks, as all provided white spaces of lesser or greater degree which could be used. The banks appear to have been powerless to stop the practice of stamping, except to destroy any note so defaced, but this involved extra expense, as the note had to be replaced. Thus the banks, in most instances, were loath to take such action.

It is impossible to know who, or how many people, indulged in defacing notes with business advertisements. The very occasional name occurs in the newspapers, but these appear to be a very minute proportion of those who indulged in the practice. One name that is of particular interest to those interested in New Zealand numismatics is that of Samuel Coombes, the Auckland tailor and draper, who in 1874 issued a token bearing his own effigy.

In the latter part of 1875, Coombes adopted the practice of using banknotes to carry his advertisement. This action was not popular with at least one Aucklander, who penned a letter to the *Daily Southern Cross* (5 Jan. 1876: 3):

“I have before me a note of the Union Bank of Australia, and by good luck a ‘fiver’, at the back of which at one end is a large oval stamp in red ink ‘Samuel Coombes, tailor, &c.,’ and over that and the whole length of the note are five lines of blotchy letter press, also in red ink, ‘Samuel Coombes, tailor, &c.,’ much of which red ink has penetrated through to the face of the note. Now, sir, I think this is carrying advertising a little too far. When a fellow does get a note, and is in the act of folding it to be put it away, why should he be brought face to face with ‘Samuel Coombes, tailor,’ grinning and scraping, and virtually holding out his hand for the note, and saying come and spend it with me?”

The writer suggested that the stamping of Coombes' name could be taken as an endorsement of the banknote which, after all, was merely a promissory note. He therefore suggested, no doubt with tongue in cheek, that any holder of a Coombes-stamped note, if requiring change after banking hours, should call on Coombes for the cash.

The *Hawke's Bay Herald* carried an account of an advertising war which erupted in Napier in 1880. In 1876 Neal & Close, a firm of drapers and outfitters, began to stamp their name etc. on the reverse of Union Bank notes which they received in the course of business. This encouraged other Napier businesses to follow suit, including a rival drapery firm, Blythe & Co. In early May 1880 the latter attempted to take the high ground by advertising their apologies for stamping local banknotes. Blythe & Co. claimed that about a year earlier, finding that two firms dominated the stamping of notes, they (Blythe & Co) took the step of using a stamp which covered the whole reverse of a note. This, they stated, was not only to protect their own business, but they also considered that such a means would possibly stop all firms from advertising on notes. Success was claimed, and all Napier firms agreed to stop note stamping. But the lull was only short-lived, and the practice

started again. Blythe & Co. felt they had to follow suit “in self-defence”, but they pointed out that they did not stamp clean notes, but only on top of already stamped business advertisements on notes (*Hawke’s Bay Herald*, 5 & 6 May 1880: both p. 3).

Neil & Close immediately responded with an advertisement attacking the poor quality of their rival’s stamping. Blythe & Co. were accused of using “a cheap and nasty mixture very much like coal tar, instead of ink,” which with its “stench and filth” was liable to cause illness amongst the bank tellers who had to handle the defaced notes (*Hawke’s Bay Herald*, 6 May 1880: 3).

After a couple of weeks of sniping between the two firms, Neil & Close announced they were ceasing to stamp any notes because, they claimed, local newspapers were losing out on advertisements. Blythe & Co. immediately announced they would also cease all stamping (*Hawke’s Bay Herald*, 15 May 1880: 3; 17 May 1880: 3). This appears to have been the end of the “stamping war”. Not everyone was sure. When In November 1880, the Union Bank issued a new series of notes, it made a request to local firms to “refrain from smothering them with advertisements” (*Hawke’s Bay Herald*, 29 Nov. 1880: 2). The plea was apparently successful, though the stated reason for the cessation, namely concern about the newspaper’s advertising revenue, seems questionable.

Non-advertising defacements

Another way in which notes were defaced was by the writing on them of so-called witticisms, quotations from Shakespeare and other authors, and sometimes doggerel. Notes also proved attractive to some religious persons, who delighted in stamping texts from Scripture on notes that passed through their hands. This latter practice was particularly prevalent in Christchurch in some years, for example in October 1887, when it was noted in the newspapers of the day (*Timaru Herald*, 17 Oct. 1887: 2).

The so-called witticisms often referred to the parting with the last note held. Typical of such are the following: “My last and only”, “The best of friends must part”, “Good-bye my quid”, “When will we two meet again?” “On a moral which ran ———”. The last-named was written presumably by a racecourse punter who had bet on a moral certainty that failed to win. More hopeful writings on notes were “Will ye no’ come back again”, and “Please return. Reward” (*Poverty Bay Herald*, 29 April, 1911: 1).

In early 1880 a pound note circulated in Taranaki carrying a verse which had political overtones:

“The God of Love sent from above
A sword with two sharp edges,
To cut the throats of greedy folks
That grudge poor Jack his wages.” (*Taranaki Herald*, 2 Feb. 1880: 2.)

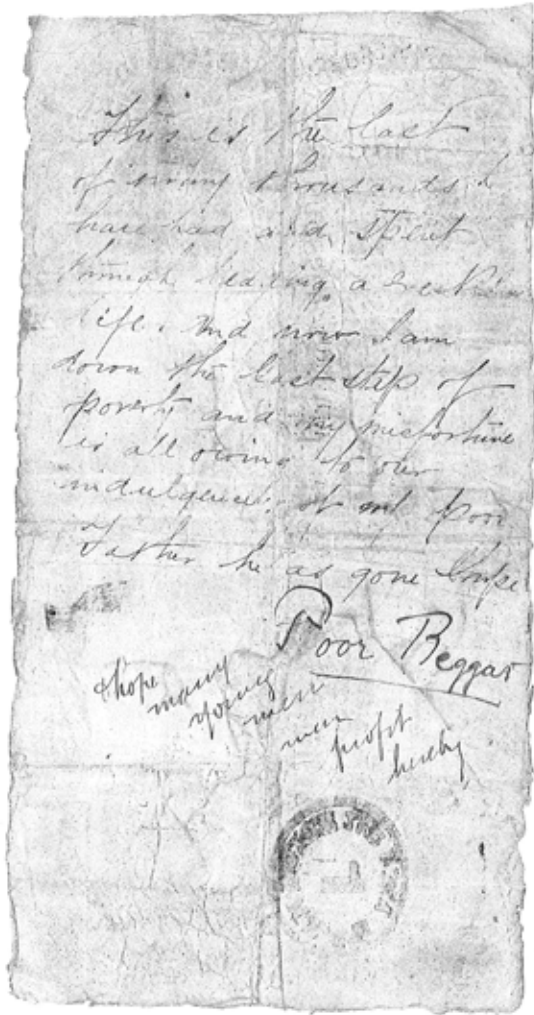
Most of the recorded manuscript additions were brief one-liners, but at least one person was wordier. In the Archives of the Reserve Bank there is a Union Bank one-pound note, of the 1878 issue, which has the following hand-written on its reverse:

“This is the last of many thousands I have had and spent through leading a reckless life. And now I am down the last step of poverty and my misfortune is all owing to over indulgence of my poor Father he [h]as gone I hope

Poor Beggar

and hope many young men will profit hereby”

The defacement of notes was not just a New Zealand phenomenon, but occurred overseas as well, in such countries as Australia and Britain. The *Timaru Herald* (2 Dec. 1899: 5) published a selection of verses and comments which apparently had been written on notes in Great Britain.



Reverse of the Union Bank note with Poor Beggar's lament for his wasted life. Illustration courtesy Reserve Bank of New Zealand.

Legislation to prevent defacement

In 1880 a "Bank and Bankers Act" was passed, and while it covered many aspects of banking, it did not fully address all the perceived problems. Complaints from leading bankers about the defacing of notes were widespread, and in the following year politicians felt bound to take some action to halt the practice of stamping and writing on notes. On 30 June 1881 an amending Bill had its first reading in the Legislative Council. Besides changes to the original Act, the Bank and Bankers Act Amendment Bill included some new clauses dealing with the defacement of banknotes. Whilst there was little discussion about the proposed changes to the existing law, the additional new clauses provoked some critical responses from a few members of the Legislative Council, though later in the House of Representatives there was no debate on the new provisions.

In the Upper House one Councillor, John Wilson, did not approve of the proposed legislation for

"He thought it was beneath the dignity of Parliament to legislate on a matter of this kind; he alluded to the vulgar habit of tradesmen advertising on bank-notes. No doubt it put the banks to a certain inconvenience, but he did not think Parliament was called upon to take such small matters into serious consideration" (*Parliamentary Debates*, v38, 1881: 295).

The *North Otago Times* (4 Aug. 1881: 2) agreed, suggesting that "for Parliament to pass a measure of this description, for the sake of pandering to the finical fastidiousness of a few bank directors and inspectors is for Parliament to prostitute its functions".

While MPs were generally in support of means to halt the stamping or writing on notes, the wording of clause 14 to achieve this end was felt by members of the Legislative Council to be extreme. In the original version of the Amendment Bill Clause 14, subsection 2 stated:

"The person whose name, or in respect of whom or whose trade, business, or affairs such name, number, device, printing, or writing shall be as written, printed, stamped, or marked as aforesaid, shall *prima facie* be deemed guilty of an offence against this section, and the proof that he has not committed any such offence shall lie on the person charged therewith."

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 55, under "Publications Available", for price details.

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The penalty for defacing a note was set at £5 to £10, which was regarded as being particularly punitive for such an offence.

Both in the Legislative Council and the newspapers there was vehement criticism of the proposal to abrogate the fundamental right of British citizens to be assumed innocent until proven guilty. The need to prove innocence in a court of law just because someone, perhaps at the other end of the country, and perhaps not known personally, signed a person's name and occupation on a banknote, would, it was suggested, prove extremely difficult. However, according to the Attorney-General, all such an accused person had to do was to go into court and swear his innocence (*Parliamentary Debates*, v38, 1881: 489). Many observers felt the answer was not so simple.

One answer to the problem, and one which would ensure the offending clause would be amended, was suggested by the Auckland paper *The Observer* (30 July 1881: 514). Its solution was that everyone who received a banknote should write "Frederick Whitaker, solicitor Auckland" on it. Whitaker was the Attorney-General who was responsible for the drafting of the Act, and who had introduced the Amendment Bill into the Legislative Council.

The 1881 Amendment Bill passed through all stages in the Legislative Council, but in the House of Representatives it was a victim of the "Slaughter of the Innocents" at the end of the year. The Amendment Bill was reintroduced in the following year, with changes made to the wording of the clauses previously objected to, and passed in September 1882. Amongst the changes was the removal of the automatic assumption of guilt of anyone charged with defacing a banknote, and the lowering of the penalty for stamping notes from a maximum of £10 to a maximum of £5. The Act became law on 1 January 1883.

After the passing of the Amendment Act several newspapers gave advice as to the meaning of the legislation. All were correct in stating the illegality of stamping names, addresses and occupations etc. on banknotes, but then warned that any person who passed or accepted such a defaced note was also liable to a fine. The *Timaru Herald* (16 Oct. 1882: 2) reprinted from "a contemporary" this opinion, and suggested that all defaced notes be refused, and any held should be quickly taken to the issuing bank so that they could be withdrawn from circulation. In some places holders of defaced notes were worried. In Auckland in October 1882 an increased number of defaced notes was handed into the banks for payment, with the expectation that they would not be reissued. There was also concern about having such notes in one's possession, even if the holder had not been a party to the defacement. The *Auckland Weekly News* (21 Oct. 1882: 6) told of how "an account had been paid with a marked note, but next morning, on noticing the fact, the person who had received the note rushed to the house of the person who paid it in a perfect fright in case 'they should get into trouble' for having such a note in their possession".

In November the *Timaru Herald* (14 Nov. 1882: 2) revisited the question of the legislation regarding defaced notes, and after carefully reading the Statute, correctly informed its readers that there was no danger in passing defaced notes so long as they had not had a part in the said defacement.

The law prohibiting note defacement does not appear to have been successful. From time to time the banks threatened to take offenders to court, as for example in Auckland in late 1896 when they warned specific tradesmen who were stamping notes that they would be prosecuted in every instance (*Timaru Herald*, 25 Nov. 1896: 3). Despite this threat, no-one seems to have been deterred from writing or stamping on banknotes. The banks seemed loath to go to court, which can be understood given the problem of having to prove a case. To date I have been unable to find one court case over the defacement of notes. The banks at one time suggested that one recourse they had was to refuse defaced notes unless the presenter could provide a satisfactory explanation of the cause of the note's disfigurement. This was presumably because anyone passing such a note which he had defaced was liable to a fine (*Taranaki Herald*, 17 Oct. 1887: 2). In 1903 H.F. Wigram suggested that banks should be made to automatically cancel all notes that were defaced (*Wanganui Herald*, 5 July 1903: 4). But this solution was too draconian for the banks.

In 1911 there were apparently still tradesmen who couldn't resist stamping particulars about their business on notes, even though by this time banknote reverses more and more carried colourful

and well-printed patterns. The Union Bank had abandoned uniface notes with their issues dated 1878, but it appears these notes were not actually circulated until one or two years later.

The deliberate defacement of notes seems to have been a non-issue over the past 90 years, though no doubt isolated instances did occur. For example, in 1967 a group of pro-republican supporters were reported to have stopped some picture-goers in Queen St, Auckland, and asked for their views on the singing of God Save the Queen in theatres. The republicans then asked if the picture goers had any dollar notes, and when some were produced the Queen's portrait was stamped "Off with her head" (*Otago Daily Times*, 4 Aug. 1967: 3).

Although shortened somewhat, the basic prohibition of defacing notes, as contained in the Bank and Bankers Act Amendment Act of 1882, has been enshrined in law ever since. At the present time, under the Reserve Bank Act, 1989, a person who "defaces" or "disfigures" a note, or passes such a note after doing such an action, is liable to a fine not exceeding \$1000.

Acknowledgements. Thanks to Stephen Meek, NZ Reserve Bank, for his assistance with the Union Banknote carrying the annotation of "Poor Beggar". *Data sources:* The Hocken Library, the Dunedin Public Library, and PapersPast provided access to the majority of sources used in the preparation of this paper.

LEVIN INTER-CLUB MEETING 2011

Twenty-two members from the Manawatu, Wanganui and Royal Numismatic Societies attended the annual get-together at the Red Cross Hall in Levin on 26 February.

Wanganui was the host Society for 2011. A moment's silence was observed for the victims of the earthquake in Christchurch a few days earlier. Merle Sneddon was not at her usual table this year through ill health, and members were asked to pass their good wishes on to her. Following member introductions, a show-and-tell session was held, and the five members who had prepared displays spoke briefly on their items. 1st prize was given to Angie & Ross Kidd for a presentation on items associated with the 1940 Centennial, 2nd went to Jim Kirk for his selection of Australian commemorative coins, and 3rd to Keith Wrigley for Coins of the 'Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek'. The other two displays, Family war medals by Peter and Grace Phillips, and Wanganui emergency coupons by Angie & Ross Kidd, were highly commended.

Short talks were given by Jim Kirk on the double florin, Ross Kidd on the 1940 Centennial, and Aidan Work on various postal notes and new banknotes.

The Quiz, set by Alistair Robb, was thought-provoking and stimulated much discussion, and was finally won by the RNSNZ on the fourth tie-breaker against Manawatu.

The host numismatic society for the 2012 Levin Inter-club Meeting will be the RNSNZ, and the meeting will be held on Saturday 25 February 2012.

NEW ZEALAND TOKEN COUNTERSTAMPS 2

Erwin Lein

This is an addendum to the list of counterstamps recorded in NZNJ no. 87, March 2008, based on further research and observation by the author.

- 32) **J & J. DICKEY/AUCKLAND** on reverse of Ashton 1863 penny (A22 L303c)
James & John Dickey from Templepatrick, Belfast, Northern Ireland, arrived on the ship Portland on 22nd July 1863 (Auckland Passenger Arrivals). They lived on City Road and owned an ironmonger's shop on Queen Street. It is likely that the counterstamp relates to their arrival in Auckland in 1863 (research by Wayne Dickey).
- 33) **F. ALBON** on obverse of Somerville penny (A497 L342). Possible connections:
a) Frank Thomas Albion was a grocer who lived on Kuri Street, Kaponga (South Taranaki Nominal Rolls WWII).
b) Francis Henry Albion was a carpenter who lived in Mangere Bridge, Auckland.
- 34) **TRADEMARK** with Phoenix in garter engraved on the smoothed obverse of a Clarkson & Turnbull penny.
What does this engraving represent?

Additional counterstamps:

- 35) **S** on reverse of Milner & Thompson penny (A379 L334d) (Museum Victoria)
- 36) Chopmarks on Ashton penny 1863 (A23 L303d)
- 37) **T. DICK** on United Service Hotel penny (A590 L344)
Was this c/s issued by Thomas Dick, NZ politician?
- 38) **PER MARE** on obverse of Union Bakery 1d. (A588 L343) (Museum Victoria)
- 39) **QUEEN STREET WHARF, AUCKLAND, TOLL 6 PENCE** on Ashton 1/2d. & Barley 1d..(Sutherland 170, cf. Premier Catalogue G82).
- 40) **WILSON/ENGRAVER/390 PITT S** on Barley 1d. (A27 L305) (Status Oct.2010)
William Wilson was recorded as having premises at 390 Pitt St, Sydney, in 1858/59.
- 41) **CE A** c/s over engraved shield on obv. of De Carle penny 1862 (Status Oct. 2010).
- 42) Chopmarks on Wilson penny (A639 L347)
- 43) **60** on both sides of a Gratten penny (A152 L321)
- 44) **F.H. ELLIOTT** on Union Bakery 1d. (A588 L343) (Baldwin's Oct. 2011)
- 45) **G. CODD** 3x on Alliance Tea 1d. (A7 L301) (Baldwin's Oct. 2011)
- 46) **J T** on Morrin 1d. (A387 L335) (Museum Victoria)
- 47) **ACEL** engraved on Milner & Thompson 1d. (A382 L334g)

[insert NZPost Commemorative Coins Programme ad from separate PDFfile here]



Item 32: J & J. DICKEY / AUUCKLAND on Ashton penny

Item 34: TRADE MARK with phoenix in garter on Clarkson & Turnbull penny



Item 36: Presumed chopmarks on Ashton

Item 42: Small chopmarks on Wilson penny



NEW ZEALAND COINAGE SPECIFICATIONS

Part 1: Predecimal coins and circulating decimal coins, 1933-2011

Abbreviations:

Ag: Silver; Al: Aluminium; Cu: Copper; Ni: Nickel; Sn: Tin; Zn: Zinc

Pre-decimal						
Denomination	Date	Diameter (mm)	Composition (%)	Weight (gross) (grams)	Actual silver/gold content (Troy oz)	
½ penny	1940-59	25.48	Cu 95.5 / Sn 3 / Zn 1.5	5.67	-	
½ penny	1960-65	25.48	Cu 97 / Zn 2.5 / Sn 0.5	5.67	-	
1 penny	1940-59	30.86	Cu 95.5 / Sn 3 / Zn 1.5	9.45	-	
1 penny	1960-65	30.86	Cu 97 / Zn 2.5 / Sn 0.5	9.45	-	
3 pence	1933-46	16.26	Ag 50 / Cu 40 / Ni 5 / Zn 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 / Ni 5 / Zn 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 / Ni 5 / Zn 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 / Ni 5 / Zn 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 / Ni 5 / Zn 5	14.14	.2273	
½ crown	1947-65	32.31	Cu 75 / Ni 25	14.14	-	
Crown	1935, 49	38.74	Ag 50 / Cu 40 / Ni 5 / Zn 5	28.28	.4545	
Crown	1953	38.74	Cu 75 / Ni 25	28.28	-	

Decimal: circulating coins						
Denomination	Date	Diameter (mm)	Composition (%)	Weight (gross) (grams)	Actual silver/gold content (Troy oz)	
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	-	
10 cents	2010-11 (Mint sets)	20.5	Cu 99	3.73	-	
20 cents	1967-2006	28.575	Cu 75 / Ni 25	11.31	-	
20 cents	2006 -	21.75	CuNi-plated steel	4.00	-	
20 cents	2010-11 (Mint sets)	21.75	Cu 75 / Ni 25	4.45	-	
50 cents	1967-2006	31.75	Cu 75 / Ni 25	13.608	-	
50 cents	2006 -	24.75	CuNi-plated steel	5.00	-	
50 cents	2010-11 (Mint sets)	24.75	Cu 75 / Ni 25	5.59	-	
1 dollar	1990 -	23.0	Cu 92 / Al 6 / Ni 2	8.00	-	
1 dollar	2010-11 (Mint sets)	23.0	Cu 63 / Zn 37	8.60	-	
2 dollars	1990 -	26.5	Cu 92 / Al 6 / Ni 2	10.00	-	
2 dollars	2010-11 (Mint sets)	26.5	Cu 63 / Zn 37	11.25	-	

Subsequent parts covering NCLT issues will appear in a future issue of the Journal.

THE 'NEW ZEALAND WHEELMAN' NOTE

- advertising piece or discount coupon? -

Ian Birdling and Martin Purdy

An item that occasionally surfaces in auctions (e.g. Noble Numismatics, *The Robb Family Collection of New Zealand Banknotes*, Sale 95B, November 2010, lots 2708, 2709) is the five-shilling "note" of the "New Zealand Wheelman". The example illustrated on the opposite page was recently acquired by Ian Birdling from an on-line auction in New Zealand.

It is difficult to categorise, though clearly a privately produced item. Examples have appeared in a number of auctions under headings such as "Private, Trial and Unauthorised Issues". The note measures 174 x 121mm, and is quite similar in style to contemporary trading bank issues; all have the same "serial number", A1 1892-1900. It is only when we look closely at the text in the centre panel that the differences become clear:

On demand we promise to give the bearer / The New Zealand Wheelman for twelve months / for the sum of FIVE Shillings Sterling.

There is no "promise to pay". Quite the contrary – the issuer of the 'note' is offering a publication *in return for payment*, i.e. a subscription fee. It would appear that the purpose of the item is to promote a subscription offer, making it either an elaborate discount coupon or simply an advertising piece.

The 'New Zealand Wheelman' was a magazine published for cycling enthusiasts, which began publication in 1892. Its first issue was recorded in *Typo: A Monthly Newspaper and Literary Review, Volume 6, Press and Personal Record*, 29 October 1892:

The *New Zealand Wheelman* (Christchurch) is the name of a new fortnightly devoted to the cycling pursuit. It is a well-edited and well got-up quarto of sixteen pages, the good proportion of seven-and-a-half being devoted to advertisements. As the editor is made to expect the support of « the notaries of cycling in the colony, » and has something to say about « the 'bookie and the toat,' » we think his proof-reader must have been napping when he read the leader. A former cycling organ, the *N.Z. Wheelman's Gazette*, was not a success; but this one has a healthy appearance.

(Source: NZ Electronic Text Centre

<http://www.nzetc.org/tm/scholarly/tei-Har06Typo-t1-g1-t6-body-d2.html>)

The 'Wheelman' appears to have been published between 1892 and at least 1901¹ and was printed for at least part of its run by Alexander Edward Wildey (1865-1953), a printer of Christchurch (<http://www.familytreecircles.com/benjamin-milton-wildey-catherine-wasen-munro-41256.html>), whose signature and imprint appear on the promotional 'notes'.

Not an item of currency, then, and theoretically not intended as such. But could they have circulated? It's something we will never know until documentary evidence turns up, although the condition that most appear in suggests that they might have been pressed into use, and there is anecdotal evidence that this did happen. The heavy folds and pinholes that some exhibit match those of well used banknotes. However, if they acted as a sort of promissory note on the basis of acceptance rather than any notion of legal tender, someone, somewhere, would have been expected to redeem them for cash. The reference to "FIVE shillings sterling" on the note is close enough to the wording of a 'proper' note, and could have fooled the unwary in the absence of closer inspection.

Notes

1 Simpson, Clare S.: *A Social History of Women and Cycling in Late-Nineteenth Century New Zealand*, Ph.D Thesis, Lincoln University 1998

THE NEW ZEALAND WHOLESALE

FIVE

ESTABLISHED 1892

The New Zealand Wharfedale

CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z.

On demand we promise to give the bearer
The New Zealand Wharfedale for twelve months
for the sum of **£100** *Challenges Standing*

No. A1 1892-1900

For the New Zealand Wharfedale

Alex. Wilbey
MANAGER.

Entd. 11/5/99

FIVE

FIVE

THE NEW ZEALAND WHOLESALE

A. WILDEY, PRINT, CH. CH.

A NOTABLE CARVING

John Cresswell

Most collectors of New Zealand banknotes will have at least one example of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand's One Pound of 1 August 1934 with its obverse theme of the kiwi, coat of arms and head of Tawhiao, the Maori King. The border is an arrangement of carvings and painted rafter-patterns to be found on a *whare whakairo* or superior carved house. These houses are assembly buildings for a tribe and reflected the wealth, history and spirit of the group. The building is usually named after an ancestor, with the tribe consisting of his or her collected descendants. The building is usually named after an ancestor and when one looks at the front, the head of the ancestor is at the centre and the barge boards are arms outstretched in welcome. It is a building of immense sanctity.



RBNZ £1 1934 (Noble Numismatics sale 95B, lot 2742 (part), reproduced by permission)



Aporo and Ngareta with the amo used on the 1934 £1 note, c. 1882

On the banknote, the vertical figures on either side are drawn from the *amo*¹, the upright panel on the right (when facing) side of a house named Hinemihi (usually designated as Hinemihi I as there were later houses of the same name), which stood at Te Wairoa, near Rotorua (now better known as the Buried Village). This house was partly buried during the Tarawera eruption of 1886 and now stands in England. It has a long and colourful history.

The village, in 1880, had about 100 inhabitants of the Tuhourangi sub-tribe of Te Arawa who were under two chiefs, Keepa Te Rangipuawhe, a hero of the East Coast War of the 1860s, and Aporo Wharekaniwha, a rich entrepreneur who owned the local flour mill and a whaleboat, used by tourists to visit the thermal wonders of the Pink and White Terraces. The tribe was the most prosperous in the country, with an estimated income of some £6000 a year from tourism.

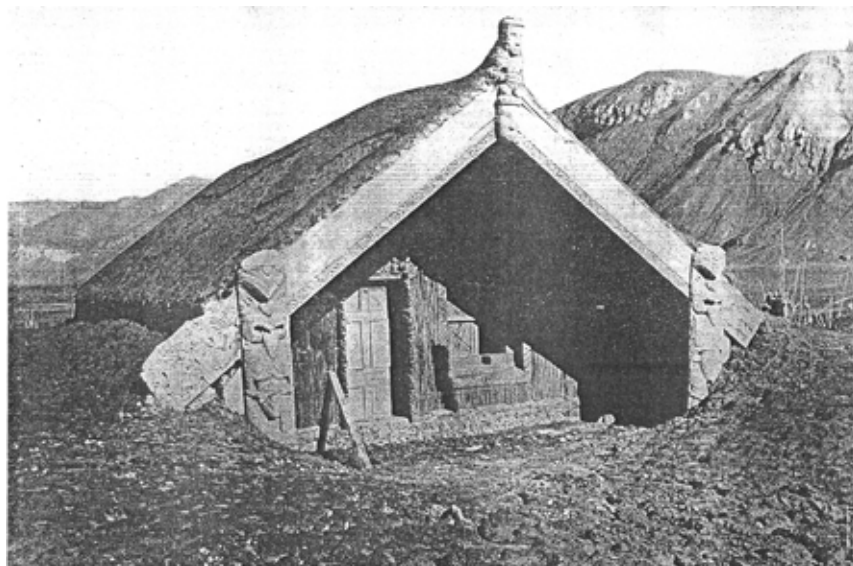
Aporo had Hinemihi I built in 1881. He wanted an impressive building to greet tourists at the entrance to the village (and they could pay to see inside too) and a gathering-place for the locals. He chose a site near his flour mill (a gift from Sir George Grey) and the stream which fed the valley. There was no lack of money and Aporo was able to hire the best carvers and builders. His builders were Katene Waiana and Inia Hohaia who felled *totara* trees in nearby bush and pit-sawed the trunks at the building site. The carvings were created by Wero Taroi (79) and Tene Waitere (23) of Okataina. These two belonged to the greatest family of carvers of all time and were paid by the square foot of carving. It was Wero's last masterpiece and the carvings embodied the history and traditions of the descendants of the ancestress Hinemihi.

It is unusual, but not greatly so, to name a house after a female. Hinemihi was a famous progenitor, having had three husbands and who had a pet *taniwha*, the Maori equivalent of a dragon. Named Kataore, this was a man-eating half man-half fish which lived in Tikitapu Lake, nearby. Reputedly, it took 350 men to capture and kill it. When cut open its stomach was found to contain the bodies and weapons of all those it had eaten, in addition to a canoe with all its passengers.

Wero planned his carving carefully. He started by framing the doorway with the story of creation, showing Ranginui, the Sky Father, and Papatuanuku, the Earth Mother, being separated by their son Tane. On the centre ridge-pole support he placed Kataore with Tamatekapua, the captain of the Te Arawa canoe which brought Hinemihi's and Aporo's ancestors from the central Pacific, traditionally about 1350 AD. Other ancestors were featured on the walls.

Aporo then flouted tradition. To show the wealth of the tribe he had the eyes of the carvings replaced with gold sovereigns and half-sovereigns, silver half-crowns, shillings and sixpenny pieces instead of the traditional *paua* (abalone) shell. The building soon became known as *The House with the Golden Eyes*.

The completed house was opened with due tapu-lifting ceremony and named Hinemihi-o-te Ao-Tawhito (Hinemihi of the Old World)². Tourists were entertained there with concerts of varying degrees of decorum, beer and rum were consumed inside and not everyone approved. The senior *tohunga* (priest) of Te Wairoa, the aged Tuhoto, observed a change in the thermal activity and said '*He tohu tera ara ka horo katoa tenei takiwa*' (It is an omen, a sign, a warning that we will be overwhelmed). And so it came about. In 1886 Mt Tarawera erupted with enormous explosions and desolated a vast area, destroying and burying Te Wairoa and Hinemihi I and nearly 5000 square kilometres around.



Hinemihi I after the Tarawera eruption, 1886

Many sheltered in her and in Guide Kate's house nearby and were saved, but the village became deserted for forty years. The house stood more or less intact but with a huge ash deposit piled against her and on her roof. The coins in the eyes of the carvings were pilfered. The villagers lost their income and became refugees, many settling with relations in the thermal area of Whakarewarewa in Rotorua. Aporo died of typhoid³ some two weeks before the eruption and must have been the last person to have his *tangi* (lying in state) in Hinemihi. His wife, Ngareta, shifted to the thermal areas of Waimangu and Waiotapu where she and Aporo had guided tourists for some time.



The Earl of Onslow

In 1889, the Earl of Onslow became the 13th and youngest Governor of New Zealand. He became intensely interested in Maori affairs and culture. His son, born in the country, became Huia Onslow⁴. Clandon Park and its grounds, the family seat of the Onslows in Guildford, England, had been extensively rebuilt and renovated by the Earl and his thought turned to obtaining a memorial of his term as Governor to ornament the estate. Onslow began searching for a suitable meeting house in 1891. Many were offered and a short list of three was finally considered.

The first was *Te Kohanganui-a-Noho*, a carved house which still stands at Te Kuiti. It had been built by rebel followers of Te Kooti, and following his defeat had become almost ruined⁵. The local, pro-government chief Taonui Hikaka did not even start to negotiate as the ownership was spread over two tribes and its sale might offend Te Kooti's followers.

He did, however, tell Onslow that the "much finer house at Joshua's Sanatorium at Taupo" had been previously offered for sale. This house is in the grounds of the Spa Hotel, Taupo, and named *Te Tiki-o-Tamamutu II* (or *Mauri-Ora*). It was reputedly built about 1875 by the chief Tamamutu to replace an older building and later almost completed by Wero and Tene Waitere⁶ for the people of Mokai. John Joshua, proprietor of the hotel, bought it from Tamamutu in 1886 for £150 and re-erected it at the hotel as a lounge and smoking room for guests, which it still is today. It was renamed *Mauri-Ora* (Living Spirit). Joshua wanted £1000 for the house, even though there were unfinished carvings. Onslow declined.

Then Roger Dansey⁷, the postmaster hero of the Tarawera eruption, asked Onslow if he was interested in the deserted and semi-ruined Hinemihi I. It was ascertained that there were 21 pieces of carving. Dansey bought the house for Onslow for £50 from Mika Aporo⁸, son of Aporo Wharekaniwha. Dansey had a plan made, showing the position of each carving, had each carving numbered and named with its story and instructions for re-erection in England⁹. And eventually Hinemihi I became a boathouse!

In 1917, while Clandon Park was being used as a hospital for wounded soldiers, some members of the Maori Battalion and other veterans, as part of their recuperation, dismantled the boathouse and re-erected it as a meeting house in the grounds with the original carvings brought out of storage. Hinemihi I was then used as a summer house.



Roger Dansey



Some time later, when the Reserve Bank of New Zealand was planning banknotes for the new national currency, replacing the issues of the various trading banks, the designers found a number of photographs taken in the early 1880s and showing the front of Hinemihi I. One these shows the three principal guides of Te Wairoa, all of whom survived the eruption. They are (L to R): Kate (Keita Makareti Middlemas), Sophia (Te Paea Hinerangi Tiawhio) and Ngareta (wife of Aporo Wharekaniwha). They pose next to the *amo* portrayed on the banknote. The other denominations of banknotes in the series had the same obverse design except that different *amo* were shown¹⁰. When the note design was changed from the Tawhiao to the Captain Cook portrait (1940-1967), the various carving designs were retained.

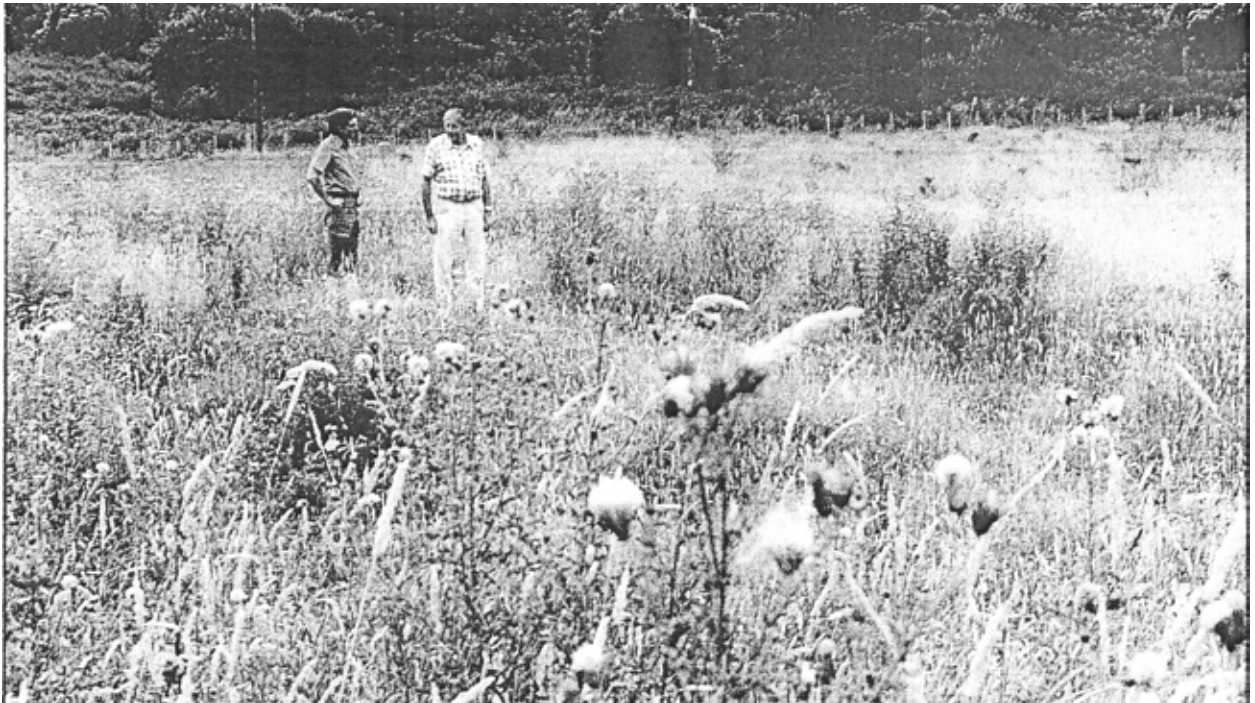
Bordering the £1 note, top and bottom, is a *kowhaiwhai* rafter design, often used in meeting houses and other buildings today. It is called *mangopare* and portrays the hammerhead shark. Different designs were used for other denominations.



Hinemihi I at Clandon Park, Surrey, 1998

In recent years there has been a determined push by Ngati Hinemihi to have the meeting house returned to Te Wairoa. However, the property is now in the hands of the British National Trust and was originally acquired by legal means from Mika with a document signed by him and translated and witnessed by Roger Dansey. The current value of the house would be in excess of a million dollars. Also, the fact remains that the house, when sold, was in derelict and deserted condition and would soon have collapsed and rotted away but for Lord Onslow. Mika just made some needed cash out of what he considered a liability. It is unlikely that, even if the house was returned to New Zealand, it would be restored to its original appearance with coins for the eyes of the carvings. It is listed as a Grade II building of special architectural and historical importance.

Now 125 years old and having survived an eruption, dismantling, transportation halfway around the world and two wars, Hinemihi stands proudly restored at Clandon Park, one of the oldest Maori buildings still standing and one of very few outside New Zealand. The original site at Te Wairoa is grassland with a bank around what would have been the base of the house. Old *kumara* pits make walking a hazard. Nearby tall poplar trees rise from the sprouted fence-posts of the 1880s. The stream has all but dried up. Wildflowers grow and the mill has gone. The banknotes are seldom seen. Even the pound has gone and dollars and cents rule the tourist trade. But the memory of Aporo and his House with the Golden Eyes carries on, a lasting part of New Zealand history.



The author and Dudley Smith examine the site of Hinemihi I as it was in the 1970s. The banked-up ash has given the site a sunken look. There is little else to see.

Notes

1 *Amo* is a term often used by historians. Hone Taiapa, chief carver of the Maori Arts and Crafts Institute at Whakarewarewa, maintained that the carvers' term was *ama*.

2 Hinemihi II is a small house, elaborately carved by Tene Waitere for his grand-daughter (Guide Rangi) as a residence in 1926. It stands, concealed from view, on a suburban Rotorua street corner. Hinemihi III stands, somewhat modified, at Ngapuna, Rotorua. In 1911 Guide Maggie Papakura took carvings from her house, Tuhoromataka, to England. These were discovered and returned in

1946 and placed on the larger Hinemihi III. This latter house, as the result of a misunderstanding, was taken to the Model Pa at Whakarewarewa, but was returned. Guide Rangi was born close by c. 1896. A fourth house (designated Hinemihi IV) was built and used by eruption survivors who settled at Puketapu, Taumarunui, but this has now gone.

3 Typhoid was a living hazard of the 19th century. The Prince Consort was thought to have died of it but one of Lord Onslow's sons survived.

4 Huia was later confined to a wheelchair as the result of a swimming accident and died aged 31.

5 The house was given to the local Ngati Maniapoto and later restored.

6 Grandfather of Guide Rangi.

7 Roger D Dansey was a New Zealand War veteran and one of the earliest European settlers in Rotorua. His family has been greatly involved in military and public affairs. During the eruption he remained at his telegraph station and his graphic reports have a unique place in New Zealand history.

8 After the eruption, Mika moved to Ngapuna with his family and was later joined by his mother. He became a member of the Arawa District Council and died aged 93 in 1937. The £50 was divided amongst the surviving builders of the house, including Tene Waitere. Mika was paid to take the parts of the house by bullock cart to the Green Lake and then by canoe and again by bullock cart to Tirau (Oxford) for transport by rail to Auckland. It took him three days.

9 Dansey's papers were later lost in a fire and the names of most of the carved ancestors are now unknown.

10 See Pepping, *op. cit.*, pp. 13-16, for further details on these.

Principal Sources:

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COLLECTOR ISSUES BY NZ POST 2010 – 2011 (mid-year to mid-year)

RWC 2011 Webb Ellis Cup coin by BH Mayer's Kunstprägeanstalt GmbH

Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage	Price
RWC 2011 Webb Ellis Cup coin	Silver – 0.999 with 0.999 gold gilding	Silver Proof	1oz	40.0mm	\$1.00	Jewellery Box	15,000 (of which up to 12,000 as individual coin)	\$129.00

2011 All Blacks: *the silver fern* – produced by BH Mayer's Kunstprägeanstalt GmbH

Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage Limit	Price
2011 All Blacks silver proof coin	Silver – 0.999	Silver Proof	1oz	40.0mm	\$1.00	Jewellery Box with acrylic panel	10,000	\$109.00
2011 All Blacks PNC	Copper-nickel	Brilliant uncirculated	N/A	30.0mm	\$1.00	Numismatic cover	10,000	\$29.50

2011 Icons of New Zealand – produced by BH Mayer's Kunstprägeanstalt GmbH

Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage	Price
2011 Icons of NZ Gold Proof Coin	Gold – 0.999	Gold Proof	1/4oz	26.0mm	\$10.00	Jewellery Box	995	\$785.00
2011 Icons of NZ Silver Proof Coin	Silver – 0.999	Silver Proof	1oz	40.0mm	\$1.00	Jewellery Box	7,500	\$99.50
2010 Icons of NZ Silver Bullion Coin (specimen quality)	Silver – 0.999	Reverse proof like	1oz	40.0mm	\$1.00	Card with images	10,000	\$65.00

2011 Annual Coin – Yellow-eyed penguin – produced by Royal Dutch Mint

Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage	Price
2011 Yellow-eyed penguin Silver Proof Coin	Silver – 0.999	Silver Proof	1oz (31.1g)	38.70mm	\$5.00	Jewellery Box	4,000	\$105.00
2011 Yellow-eyed penguin Brilliant Uncirc. Coin	Cupro-nickel	Brilliant Uncirculated	31.1g	38.70mm	\$5.00	Card with images	2,000	\$35.00

2011 Yellow-eyed penguin Silver Proof Coin Set	Various*	Proof	Various*	Various	10c, 20c, 50c, \$1, \$2	Wallet display	1,500	\$165.00
2011 Yellow-eyed penguin Brilliant Uncirculated Coin Set	Various*	Brilliant Uncirculated	Various*	Various	10c, 20c, 50c, \$1, \$2	Card with images	2,000	\$59.00

2011 Rugby World Cup Champions set by South African Mint, Perth Mint, the Royal Mint and BH Mayer's Kunstprägeanstalt GmbH

Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage	Price
2011 Rugby World Cup Champions set	Silver – 0.999 (NZ & Aust. coins, Webb Ellis coin) Silver – 0.925 (SA and England coins)	Silver Proof	1oz (NZ & Aust., Webb Ellis) 33.626g (SA) 28.28g (England)	38.85mm (NZ & Aust.) 40mm (Webb Ellis) 38.725mm (SA) 38.61mm (England)	NZD 1.00 (NZ & Webb Ellis) AUD 1.00 (Aust.) ZAR 2.00 (SA) GBP 1.00 (England)	Wooden Box	2011	\$695.00

2011 New Zealand Silver Currency set by Royal Dutch Mint

Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage	Price
2011 New Zealand Silver Currency set	Silver – 0.999	Silver Proof	41.11g (in total)	Various	10c, 20c, 50c, \$1, \$2	Black gloss wooden Box	1,200	\$259.00

*Note differences in the "Collector set" coins for 2010 and 2011 compared to circulation strikes (and previous years' "collector set" issues):

\$2 Brass 11.25g (was Aluminium Bronze 10.00g)

\$1 Brass 8.60g (was Aluminium Bronze 8.00g)

50c Copper Nickel 5.59g (was Nickel plated steel 5.00g)

20c Copper Nickel 4.45g (was Nickel plated steel 4.00g)

10c Copper 3.73g (was Copper plated steel 3.30g)

THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE MEDAL 2011

Hamish MacMaster, FRNSNZ



The medal issued this year to commemorate the restoration of Government House is one of the most imposing and striking New Zealand commemorative medals issued in recent times.

Government House, Wellington, was built on its present site and first occupied by Lord Islington, KCMG, DSO, Governor of New Zealand, and his family between 1910 and 1912. The House has since been occupied by successive Governors and Governors-General of New Zealand. The house is a listed Category One Heritage building.

This architectural medal was commissioned by the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet for issue to those persons who made a significant contribution to the Government House Restoration Project during 2008-2011. It was designed by Phillip O'Shea, CNZM, LVO, New Zealand Herald of Arms Extraordinary, whose initials appear on the obverse.

The medal was minted by Thomas Fattorini Ltd of Birmingham (founded 1827) which holds a Royal Warrant of Appointment to The Queen as makers of insignia, Honours and Awards. The firm makes a number of New Zealand Orders, decorations and medals. Struck in a limited edition of 80, the 2011 Government House medal was issued in a fitted case bearing the New Zealand Coat of Arms as used by the Governor-General of New Zealand.

Details:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Obverse | View of Government House based on a photograph circa 1912. This shows the original design of the House to which it has been restored. |
| Reverse | An inscription recording the original architects and builders of the house and those involved with the Conservation Project between 2008 and 2011. |
| Diameter | 65 mm |
| Weight | 107 g |
| Metal/Finish | Bronze with an antique finish |

FIVE-SHILLING NOTES

Ray Hargreaves, FRNSNZ

In 1903 the Hon. J.M. Twomey, speaking in the Legislative Council, suggested that the Government could take over the Bank of New Zealand, and as the State Bank, it would eventually become solely responsible for the issue of all banknotes in the colony. Twomey thought that “10s and perhaps 5s notes might be issued”. Such notes, he suggested, “would lead to double the note-issue, and would be equal to a loan to the Government of that amount” (*NZ Parliamentary Debates*, v123, 1903: 229). While commenting that notes were “more convenient to carry” than gold sovereigns, Twomey seemed more concerned with the financial advantages to the Government of issuing low denomination notes than with any popular demand, or indeed perceived need, for them. In fact, his speech was more in support of a state bank than of low denomination notes. There was no response to Twomey’s suggestion for a 5s or 10s note, as it appears no-one took it seriously.

At that time New Zealand followed the British practice of not allowing trading banks to issue notes for lesser amounts than one pound. Notes were not legal tender, but were convertible - that is a bank customer, if he so wished, could ask for, and had to receive, gold coins instead of paper money. With the outbreak of war in August 1914, there was concern that there would be a widespread demand for gold coins rather than paper money, and that sovereigns and half sovereigns would be hoarded. The Government moved quickly, and on 5 August declared bank notes legal tender from the following day (*NZ Gazette*, No. 74, 1914: 3043-44).

In 1916, the Finance Act of that year included a clause that gave trading banks in New Zealand permission to issue 10s notes, as gold half sovereigns were in short supply, since Australian mints had curtailed, and then ceased their production. In the same year even silver coins were becoming in short supply, both in New Zealand and Australia. The latter country was said to be considering the issue of bank notes with a value of five shillings, though this step was not taken. New Zealand did not consider the matter urgent, but two years later, under the Finance Act, 1918 (section 34), the right of trading banks to issue notes for five shillings was established. This concession was, again, in response to the shortage of silver coins, due in part to problems in having such coins shipped from Britain, as well as the ever-increasing price of silver. This latter situation meant that coins were becoming more valuable as bullion compared to their nominal value. If this value inflation continued the feared result would be the widespread melting down of silver coins for their metal content.

The trading banks were not enthusiastic about issuing five-shilling notes, for they would affect them financially; not only because of the cost of preparing and printing the new notes, but because of increased staff needed to handle the notes, and more significantly, the three percent note tax they would be liable for (*Poverty Bay Herald*, 9 Dec. 1918: 6).

“Business Man”, writing in the next day’s issue of the *Poverty Bay Herald* (10 Dec. 1918: 7), questioned whether the banks were, in fact, opposed to the issuing of a five-shilling note. He suggested that the banks saw the move as a means by which they could obtain more profit. He also doubted if there was a shortage of silver coins in New Zealand. “Business Man” primarily objected to five-shilling notes on health grounds. The second wave of the great influenza epidemic was at the time continuing its lethal spread across New Zealand, and the perceived filthy state of New Zealand paper money was once again under attack. “Business Man” wrote:

At present arrangements are almost completed by the banks to issue 5s. notes, which, once in circulation will practically do away with the issue of silver coin. It will be a deplorable state of affairs as it is not only inconvenient to business people to handle mere strips of paper, which they surely will be, for I understand they are to be smaller than the present 10s. issue, but will also increase the risk of spreading infectious diseases. It is adding fuel to the fire.

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.

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While according to the Minister of Finance, Sir Joseph Ward, five-shilling notes "would be more popular than coin", the *Poverty Bay Herald* thought otherwise, noting that silver was "more convenient to handle, and appeals to the average British citizen's liking for hard cash" (*Poverty Bay Herald*, 9 Dec. 1918: 6).

In late 1919 both England and Australia were reported as making final preparations for the issue of five-shilling notes. Preparations were also under way in New Zealand. By 1920 the shortage of silver coins in this country was so acute that some of the banks went ahead and had notes for five shillings prepared. Whitcombe and Tombs printed 478,800 such notes for the Bank of New Zealand (R.H. Griffin: *Bank of New Zealand Banknotes, 1861-1934*, Wellington, 1987: 3). Only one example survives, namely note number 000,001, which is held in the BNZ Archives in Wellington.

The National Bank also had notes printed, and these, like their Bank of New Zealand counterparts, were dated 1 March 1920 (personal communication from PR Officer, National Bank, dated 22 June 1971). The other banks operating in New Zealand were said to have prepared the low-denomination notes, but so far only a Bank of New South Wales note has been confirmed, with a specimen copy of it illustrated in Pick's catalogue of *World Paper Money*. The archivist of Westpac Bank (into which the Commercial Bank of Australia was absorbed) could find no reference in their archives to five-shilling notes being issued by the Bank of New South Wales or the Commercial Bank. However, Strand Coins in Sydney had on sale at the end of 2010 a BNSW New Zealand five-shilling note for \$95,000! According to Allan Sutherland (*Numismatic History of N.Z.*, 1941: 180) an example of the five-shilling note had been sent from Germany to the Bank in Wellington some time between the two world wars. Unfortunately, Sutherland provided no further details.

The archivist of the National Bank of New Zealand (part of the ANZ Group) reported that, insofar as the Bank of Australasia and the Union Bank were concerned, as far as he could ascertain from his research and by talking with former ANZ archives assistants, no five-shilling notes had even

been prepared by these two banks (personal correspondence dated 21/12/10. At this date the ANZ lacked an Archivist).

Even though the New Zealand banks were preparing to issue five-shilling notes, and some had even had notes printed, the Acting Minister of Finance, the Right Hon. W.R. Massey, claimed ignorance of the fact. When asked towards the end of April 1920 about rumours that five-shilling notes had already been printed, he stated "he had no information" about the matter! (*Colonist*, 24 April 1920: 4).

New Zealand was spared the need to issue any five-shilling notes as the availability of silver coin improved in the latter half of 1920, particularly after Britain lowered the silver content of them, and the shortage of shipping space eased.

Under the Reserve Bank Act, 1933 (section 14a), the law was changed so that notes of any denomination below 10s could be issued, so long as the permission of the Governor-General in Council was obtained. This change away from a specific five-shilling note was welcomed by the New Zealand Numismatic Society as its members saw this as making any future change to a decimal system, with possible changes to denominational names, much easier.

In 1933 a rumour circulated in Christchurch that banks were again thinking of issuing five-shilling notes as a stop-gap measure to overcome a shortage of silver coins, caused, it was said, by the smuggling of such coins out of the country (*Otago Daily Times*, 3 May 1933: 6). Bankers denied the rumour, saying that such a course of action as suggested had never been considered.

When New Zealand decided to introduce its own coinage in 1933, and with the establishment of the Reserve Bank as the sole note issuer in the country, there was an ideal opportunity for five-shilling notes to be introduced. John A. Lee, M.P. for Grey Lynn, argued for such a move when the Coinage Bill was being debated. He used the same arguments that had previously been used, namely that the Government would find notes more profitable than coins since they were cheaper to produce, and the public would have less weight to carry in their pockets. Lee went further than just urging the Government to "seriously consider" a five-shilling note - he suggested a half-crown note as well. C.A. Wilkinson, the major proponent of New Zealand having its own coins, went even further. He proposed that the country should issue banknotes for one shilling and upwards (*NZ Parliamentary Debates*, v237, 1933: 77-8, 80).

In 1935, the Annual Report of our Society, as reported in the *Evening Post*, (19 July 1935: 11), noted that "in some quarters" of New Zealand's population, there was a call for five-shilling notes as "a convenient denomination for trading purposes". Those calling for the low-denomination note are not identified.

In 1936 H.G. Williams, a member of the New Zealand Numismatic Society, proposed that New Zealand should issue five-shilling notes. He argued that such notes would be more popular than minting crowns for general use. The reasons he advanced were familiar: 1) Crown pieces would

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Journal:	Quarter page \$50	Newsletter:	Half page only \$60
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not be welcomed by the public because of their weight, which would result in rapid wear and tear on pockets; and 2) The cost of minting such coins would be much higher than printing the equivalent value notes, and as a result the return to the government would be greater if the latter course were adopted (*Otago Daily Times*, 12 Sept. 1936: 24). Williams believed that the public would welcome the convenience of the paper money over the metallic alternative. There appears to have been no support for Williams' proposal.

In April 1942, when the Japanese armed forces had extended their control over Malaya, Singapore, the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies, a shortage of silver coins developed in Australia. It was reported that the Australians were once more considering the issue of five-shilling notes to alleviate the problem. This did not eventuate, presumably because Australia was able to obtain quantities of new coins minted in the United States. There is no suggestion that New Zealand suffered any shortage of silver coins at this time, and there appears to have been no consideration given to printing five-shilling notes here.

In 1946 Frank Langstone, a member of the Labour government of the day, was obviously in favour of a five-shilling note, stating in the House of Representatives that he hoped they would be issued "in the near future" (*Parliamentary Debates*, v275, 1946: 434). He received no support, however, from his colleagues.

In 1948 Walter Nash, then Minister of Finance, suggested that as there had been a public desire for a five-shilling totalisator bet, there was room for a note of that denomination "to facilitate business". Nash also mentioned that five-shilling notes would obviate the need for people to carry "heavy coins" (*NZ Numis. Journ.*, v5(1), 1948: 21).

This seems to have been the last public call for a five-shilling note, though when the question of introducing decimal currency was being discussed in the 1950s and 1960s, there were a few proponents of a "dollar" of five shillings as the major unit. There was practically no support as inflation had meant that a major unit of such value would be worth too little.

In recent years the swing has been against paper for lower denominations, and indeed one and two-dollar notes were replaced by coins in early 1991, with the paper notes being demonetised two years later.

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NEW ZEALAND TOKENS - SOME ASPECTS RE-EXAMINED

Ray Hargreaves, FRNSNZ

For more than a century and a quarter collectors have had a fascination with New Zealand tokens, which, after all, were the country's first indigenous metallic currency. As far as I am aware, the first publication that dealt with them was by a British coin dealer, C.W. Stainsfield, whose *Descriptive Catalogue of Australian Tradesmen's Tokens* was published in London in 1883. The New Zealand section (pp. 63-74) lists 41 issuers by towns. The catalogue was based on tokens obtained, or at least seen, in Britain. Omitted were five tokens, all from Christchurch: Beath, Gaisford & Edmonds, Mason Struthers, Milner & Thompson, and Union Bakery. The Holloway tokens and the New Zealand penny were also not included.



Possibly the first illustration of a New Zealand token.

The Somerville penny, as shown in Stainsfield's 1883 *Descriptive Catalogue of Australian Tradesmen's Tokens*.

Over the next two decades further lists of New Zealand tokens were issued by overseas collectors. These included James Atkins, who described New Zealand issues in *The Coins and Tokens of the Possessions and Colonies of the British Empire* (London, 1889: 370-380). Only two issuers were not noted, namely Beath and Gaisford & Edmonds. The tokens were listed under the place of issue, though he noted the Alliance Tea Coy and one of the Milner & Thompson tokens merely under New Zealand.

In 1897 Alf. C.W. Yelland wrote on "Australian Tokens" (which included New Zealand), in *Spink's Monthly Numismatic Circular*, (v.5, Columns 2070-2073). He listed the complete inventory of all 46 New Zealand token issuers.

The first indigenous article about our tokens was published in 1905 by Augustus Hamilton. This was simply called "New Zealand Tokens", and it appeared in the first issue of the *Colonial Museum Bulletin* (pp. 52-56). A complete list of the issuers was included, the town where the tokens were first circulated, and the denomination, but no attempt was made to date or describe the tokens.

All previous lists were eclipsed by the Mitchell Library's publication of Arthur Andrews' *Australasian Tokens and Coins* (Sydney, 1921; facsimile 1965). Detailed descriptions were included. Andrews' knowledge of our tokens may have been encyclopaedic, but he was no expert on New Zealand bird life, for he called the kiwi shown on Gilmour's New Plymouth penny token a moa!

Allan Sutherland relied substantially on Andrews' work for his detailed description of local tokens published in his monumental *Numismatic History of New Zealand* (Wellington, 1941). Since then there have been many articles and pamphlets, published in New Zealand, Australia, and elsewhere, on most aspects of our tokens. Of particular note is *They Made Their Own Money* (Christchurch, 1950) which covers Canterbury tokens; B.S. Bolton's *Auckland Tradesmens (sic) and Transportation Tokens* (Auckland, 1991); and William Lampard's *Catalogue of New Zealand Coins, Tokens and Banknotes* (Wellington, 1981).

Though not legal tender, tokens were widely used throughout most of New Zealand. Tokens were passed over shop counters, used in hotels, dropped into church plates, put in collection boxes for street charity appeals, used as Chinese gambling stakes, and most significantly used in everyday trade. They were stolen out of tills in hotels and shops, and from private dwellings, and from, usually, drunken individuals. They were even given as rewards, as for example in Thames where a young boy was presented with two McCaul penny tokens as a "Thank you" for returning a purse containing more than £10 to a lady, who was described as "mean as dirt" (*North Otago Times*, 9 March 1876: 2).

Tokens Given in Collections

Because they were not legal tender, and because there was no guarantee that they would always

be redeemed, tokens were more than likely to be used before any Imperial copper coins. Thus tokens rather than Imperial pennies were frequently given as donations to charitable causes, as contributions at meetings where a collection was taken up, and even in church offertories. An example of the use of tokens occurred in Dunedin when an appeal was made for the Lancashire Relief Fund in 1863. Whilst 17 legal penny coins were among the donations, there were 72 penny tokens.

In 1879 an accused thief had 22s in tokens on him when arrested, which he had apparently stolen from a Christchurch Methodist Sunday School (*Christchurch Star*, 27 Aug. 1879: 2). Churches were at times at a loss as to what to do with tokens, as they were not bankable. In January 1865, the Tokomairiro [Milton] Presbyterian Church noted that putting tokens in the collection was of no help, as they could not get rid of them (*Bruce Herald*, 26 Jan. 1865: 8).

Reasons for Issue

Tokens in New Zealand were issued for the same reason as they were earlier in Australia, namely a chronic shortage of small denomination Imperial coins. The provision of these latter was the responsibility of the trading banks operating in the country, but they did not regard it as a high priority. As a result, there were numerous and continual complaints about the shortage of, not only copper coins, but also the lower value silver coins. There were calls for the New Zealand Government to take steps to alleviate the shortage. A proposal in 1873 that New Zealand should establish a mint to produce copper and silver coins foundered on the cost, and the question of whether it could run at a profit.

A Dunedin businessman suggested that the Otago Provincial Council should import and circulate small change, or if they were unwilling to do so (which he suspected was the case), a public subscription should be organised to obtain further Imperial copper coins and threepences (*Otago Daily Times*, 4 March 1873: 3). There was no response to the suggestion.

Despite perhaps being issued by a competitor, it was common practice that shopkeepers would accept any token, and then (hopefully) pay them out again to the next customer. An interesting sidelight is that an Opotiki storekeeper stated in a murder trial that "I give and accept tokens, but to a lady I should give small change or English money" (*Nelson Evening Mail*, 30 Nov. 1880: 2).

For some businesses it was vitally important that small change was available. In 1873 a young paper runner in Auckland built up a thriving sideline by collecting coppers which he sold to publicans and shopkeepers for 10s 6d for 10s worth of the coins (*Dunedin Evening Star*, 9 Sept. 1873: 2). Before the Auckland Licensed Victuallers' Association issued their own tokens in 1874, hoteliers were often forced to purchase coppers at 23 or 24 shillings for one pound's worth. Confectioners also continually required small change, and in Auckland Edward Waters in 1874 issued his own tokens for this reason.

Tokens did provide a means of advertising, but it may be questioned how effective they were. No matter who issued them, tokens were accepted by most shopkeepers and the public because of necessity. They were common, and I would suggest that many people neither cared nor looked closely at who the issuer was. The metal used and the size, though the latter varied over the years, generally provided sufficient recognition as to their value as an alternative to legal coins.

Business people soon found that tokens were not only a service to themselves, but to other businesses as well, and the fact they could be profitable was a plus. This was because their intrinsic value was well below their nominal value. In Tasmania in December 1862 it was suggested that a dozen penny tokens had an intrinsic value of about five pence (*Launceston Examiner*, 6 December 1862: 5). This closely approximates John Cargill's comment at a Dunedin Chamber of Commerce meeting five months later that Australian tokens circulating in the city had "only one half the value" they purported to represent (*Otago Witness*, 16 May 1863: 8). At the beginning of January 1871 token cost was put at "something less than sixpence a dozen for pennies" (*Daily Southern Cross*, 7 Jan. 1871: 3). Sutherland suggested they cost even less, namely a farthing each, but unfortunately did not say on what he based this figure (*Weekly News*, 28 Sept. 1949: 8).

Not everyone was opposed to the use of tokens. Nelson, like many other areas, suffered greatly from the shortage of small change, and as a solution a writer to the *Nelson Examiner* (24 March 1858: 2) suggested that the Provincial Council should order from Birmingham £1,000 worth of tokens bearing the legend "Province of Nelson, New Zealand." The writer, Henry Baly, expressed some concern, though, that the initiative could falter as the special Nelson token would be taken and accepted elsewhere in New Zealand. However, he suggested this problem would only be temporary as other provinces would follow Nelson's lead and provide provincial tokens.

A decade later the *Timaru Herald's* correspondent in Temuka asked

"not why persons do, but why they should, refuse to receive copper money, unless it bears the image and superscription of Queen Victoria. . . . I cannot see why, in a small place like this, where everybody knows everybody else, these copper tokens (not to call them pennies) might not pass from hand to hand. I suppose each is worth a penny, and their use would certainly save some inconvenience" (*Taranaki Herald*, 2 May 1868: 3).

The correspondent got it wrong, of course, in suggesting tokens were worth a penny, for not even the Imperial penny had that intrinsic value.

Opposition to tokens

Tokens were welcomed, though not enthusiastically, as they provided a solution to the chronic shortage of pennies and halfpennies in New Zealand. Suggestions that they should be suddenly and completely withdrawn brought forth comments as to their great "convenience", and the problems for the commercial world if they were no longer available and nothing had been done to import adequate supplies of legal tender coins of the smallest denominations. It was also argued that it would be unfair to token holders, who had accepted them at their nominal value, if they were able to rid themselves of them only as lower-value scrap metal.

Other complaints about tokens were that: a) they were not legal tender, and indeed there were occasional questions as to whether their manufacture was in itself legal; b) there was no guarantee that their nominal value would be maintained; and c) the responsibility of providing legal coinage in return for tokens was not publicly guaranteed by most issuers. Indeed, if the issuer became bankrupt, if the firm was sold to another party, or the issuer left the country, or died, holders of large numbers of tokens had no one to claim against. One shopkeeper thought token issuers "should be compelled to keep up a guarantee fund to redeem them from the public" (*NZ Herald*, 19 Aug. 1867: 4).

NOTICE.

NONE of M. MARKS' COPPER COINS
taken at my establishment.
F. H. LEWISSON.

CAUTION.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF AUCK-
LAND.—The Tokens issued by Mr.
MORRIS MARKS will be received as HALF-
PENCE only.

W. DUDLEY,
Prince Arthur Hotel, Hobson-st.

CAUTION.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF AUCK-
LAND.—The Tokens issued by Mr.
MORRIS MARKS will be received as HALF-
PENCE only.

JOHN SCEATS,
British Hotel, Queen-street.

Morris Marks' tokens not wanted. Auckland Evening Star,

An Auckland correspondent of the *N.Z. Herald*, (18 Oct. 1867: 4), whilst criticising the issue of tokens, admitted that some Auckland businesses did swap their tokens for legal tender coins when requested, an action he described as one “they are honestly bound to do”. In Taranaki, New Plymouth’s Brown & Duthie advertised they would always redeem their tokens for “silver or goods”, though the copper tokens had to be in multiples of six (*Taranaki Herald*, 16 Nov. 1867: 2). One wonders if this offer was a response to the Coinage Offences Act, 1867, which had come into operation on 1 November 1867.

An Australian article published in 1863 noted that the Holloway tokens were at times refused by chemists as payment for the pills and ointment manufactured by Holloway! (*South Australian Register*, 30 Dec. 1863: 2). I have no doubt that the same situation occurred in New Zealand as well.

In the 1860s, some shopkeepers also complained that whilst they accepted tokens from customers, the latter were not willing, or at least were very loath, to receive tokens back in change (*Otago Witness*, 11 Sept. 1863: 6; *NZ Herald*, 19 Aug. 1867:4). Since they were never legal tender, tokens were also refused by some businesses, banks, the Post Office, and government departments, in at least some years in the 1860s, but particularly in the latter half of the 1870s. Thus in January 1868 it was advertised that “no copper token would be taken at the Newmarket and Remuera Toll-gates” (*Daily Southern Cross*, 18 Jan. 1868: 1).

A few citizens questioned whether individuals had the right to make a profit by the issue of tokens, particularly since their intrinsic value was below their nominal value, though most supporters of this viewpoint did not mention the fact that this was also true of Imperial copper coins. Businesses, churches, and anyone else who had accumulated numerous tokens that they could not pass could get rid of them only by selling them as scrap metal, and thus taking a loss. In 1867 this loss was claimed to be 50 percent or more of their nominal value (*NZ Herald*, 19 Aug. 1867: 4).



The United Service Hotel penny - one of only two issues to show Queen Victoria

In the 1870s, J. Crispe, a South Auckland settler, and inveterate letter writer and newspaper correspondent, who often used the pseudonym “Old Practical”, objected to tokens in part because he considered them “derogatory” to Queen Victoria. He wrote “that while her Majesty’s countenance is very properly represented on one side of these coins, the other is frequently defaced with advertisements of gin-shops, grocers, drapers, and what not” (*Daily Southern Cross*, 29 June 1875: 3). Crispe did not really know the designs used on tokens, as only two New Zealand tokens showed Queen Victoria, both being Auckland issues, namely that of the Auckland Licensed Victuallers’ and the United Service Hotel. Crispe, it should be noted, was a rabid prohibitionist, and deplored the thought of a Good Templar milkman being offered tokens issued by hotels (*NZ Herald*, 2 Feb. 1877: 3).

Denominations

Only five of the New Zealand issuers placed a denomination on their tokens, namely Henry Hall (penny and halfpenny on some varieties); Lipman Levy, Mason Struthers, and Edward Waters (pennies), and J.W. Mears (halfpenny). The Union Bakery token which used the Mason Struthers reverse with denomination is regarded as a mule which probably never circulated, and is therefore omitted.

As tokens were not legal tender, they had no set value, but only that which the general public would accept. Some tokens which the promoters issued as pennies were in fact passed only as halfpennies. The first instance was the token issued in Dunedin in early 1863 by Edward de Carle. His tokens had a diameter of 31 mm, the same as the new bronze penny first issued in Britain in 1860. The residents of Dunedin were familiar with the larger size of the Imperial copper penny, diameter 34 mm, which still circulated in overwhelming numbers in the town. No doubt they also made a comparison with other Dunedin and Australian tokens which were circulating in Dunedin at the same time and which were also 34 mm in diameter. A writer to the *Otago Daily Times* (17 Feb. 1863: 5) urged his fellow citizens "to refuse these trashy coins" for they were "scarcely of the value of a halfpenny". E. de Carle had by this time decided to give in to popular opinion and advised the public that his tokens should pass as halfpennies, even though, as he lamented, such a devaluation would mean a loss of about 3½d per dozen to him (*ODT*, 18 Feb. 1863: 5). Andrews stated that the manufacturer of the de Carle token was W.J. Taylor, a firm which operated both in London and Australia. He did not state which place was involved with this particular token, but William Lampard suggested it was Melbourne (*N.Z. Numis. Journ*, No. 60, 1981: 40). In the often reprinted letter of de Carle warning Dunedin residents that his tokens should be accepted as a halfpenny rather than as a penny, de Carle wrote the tokens "were consigned to me from home" (*Daily Telegraph*, 18 Feb. 1863: 2). Surely this referred to Britain, which was popularly known as Home to a century or so of pakeha New Zealanders. The quality of the token also suggests to me British rather than Australian manufacture.

Morris Marks' decision to devalue his tokens was also due to public pressure. Marks' token was smaller than the usual penny token being only 31 mm in diameter. This, plus the fact it was made of brass, suggested to many Aucklanders that its intrinsic value was well below the normal for tokens. Marks issued his tokens probably in late December 1870. On 7 January 1871, the *Evening Star* carried an advertisement from Auckland jeweller F.H. Lewisson, stating that he would not accept "Marks' Copper Coins". On 9 January two Auckland publicans advised in the same paper that Marks' tokens would only be taken as halfpennies. A letter in the *Daily Southern Cross* (11 Jan. 1871; 2) suggested that Marks should have "his tokens remelted and put two in one, when they will, no doubt, pass as other penny tokens without difficulty". In face of public hostility, Marks advised holders of his tokens that he would honour them as pennies until 6 February following, after which they would circulate as halfpennies (*Auckland Evening Star*, 30 Jan. 1871: 2).

When the Auckland Licensed Victuallers' token first appeared in 1874, some Auckland shopkeepers refused to accept them as pennies, and would only accept them as halfpennies. However, the attempt to devalue them failed, as the Association publicly announced that it would redeem them at a penny, and this quelled the opposition (*Daily Southern Cross*, 12 & 15 Oct. 1874: 3).

Designs

The designs on New Zealand tokens are shown and / or described in numerous publications, and there is no necessity for them to be duplicated here. However, James Atkins (*Coins and Tokens* . . . , 1889: 339) was not impressed with Australasian issues, when compared with the great variety of British tokens of the past. He described the bulk of the former token issues as "For the most part very uninteresting, having little artistic merit, and, of course, no antiquity". He criticised them for having just the names of issuers, coats of arms, or something symbolic of the trade of the issuer.

On the Clarkson & Turnbull token there is shown a harbour view which features a breakwater. Some early accounts of the token describe the scene as being that of the Harbour at Timaru, but this is not the case, as when the token was produced the town had no protected anchorage, but

vessels were unloaded and loaded out at sea. In 1877, when the Timaru Harbour Board held a competition for plans for a proposed breakwater, some local humorist sent in a Clarkson & Turnbull token. The Board decided the breakwater shown could not be considered as no engineer's name was provided (*Timaru Herald*, 3 Oct. 1877: 3).

An Australian numismatist once described the Maori shown on some of the Milner & Thompson tokens as being "the upper part of a Maori chief in full war-paint" (C.H.P.: "Coins and Currency in Australia," *Sydney Morning Herald*, 9 Oct. 1888: 3).

Coinage Offences Act

On 4 September 1867 the "Coinage Offences Act, 1867", (or to give it its full title "An Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Law against Offences relating to the Coin") was passed, and it was brought into operation on the following 1 November. After the deadline passed some disquiet arose over the meaning of two clauses in the Act, namely the 14th and 15th, and in some quarters, the 31st clause as well.

The 14th clause stated (in part) that "Whosoever shall falsely make or counterfeit any coin resembling or apparently intended to resemble or pass for any of the Queen's current copper coin" was guilty of a felony. The penalty for the breach of this was penal servitude for three to seven years, or imprisonment for up to two years, "with or without hard labour and with or without solitary confinement".

Clause 15 dealt with the passing of any coin which resembled "or apparently intended to resemble" a current legal coin, and knowing that such coin was false or counterfeit. If convicted of such a misdemeanour, the offender was liable to be imprisoned for up to a year, again with or without hard labour and solitary confinement.

The 31st clause gave anyone who witnessed a person making or uttering coins contrary to the Act, the right to apprehend the culprit and give him in to police custody.

For the *Taranaki Herald* (16 Nov. 1867: 2) and other papers, these clauses could be interpreted as prohibiting the circulation of tokens. According to the *Wellington Independent* (21 Nov. 1867:

The Society still has a number of enamelled silver membership pins in stock. These were produced in the 1960s and are still in the original sealed plastic packets as received from the manufacturer.

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3, reprinted in *Daily Southern Cross* 28 Nov. 1867: 3), the clauses “appear to impose upon all persons uttering or receiving copper tokens a penalty of imprisonment not exceeding two years, or of penal servitude not exceeding seven years in duration”. In the issue of 26 Nov. 1867 the *Wellington Independent* warned that if tokens were considered to resemble “or apparently intended to resemble” the legal coinage, few citizens would be safe from prosecution.

“The child of tender years who invests Papa’s present of coppers in ‘lollies’; the smoker who buys a ‘yard of clay’; the imbiber of colonial beer at threepence a glass, and all who deal in or use these articles . . . are made criminals by Act of Parliament - and must do penance in red shirts while mending the highways.”

Newspaper sellers and buyers were also at grave risk, as indeed everyone who spent or accepted tokens.

As to the 31st clause, the *Nelson Colonist* (6 Dec. 1867: 4) asked of its readers to “Imagine any person seizing a bank teller by the collar for giving him a penny token in change, and dragging him to a police constable, or giving a bank manager in custody for having in his possession these penny tokens, with intent to pass or utter the same!” With such scenarios widely published in the newspaper, no wonder there was great public concern about the legislation.

The *Nelson Colonist* (6 Dec. 1867: 4) castigated the Act as

“a rare instance of meddling legislation; and nobody appears to have protested against its passing, nor to think of the vast inconvenience it will occasion to every tradesman and dealer of any kind, including bankers and housekeepers, and even little boys, who spend their occasional coppers in exchange for lollipops.”

However, it was admitted by some writers that the wording was confusing, and perhaps tokens were not included in the restrictions. But the public were advised that “it will be found much the safest plan not to accept any of the numerous tokens now current for coin of the realm” (*Wellington Independent*, 21 Nov. 1867: 3). This advice was reprinted in papers throughout the country. “Tradesman”, in a letter to the *Evening Post* (23 Nov. 1867: 2) said this warning “had created one of the greatest nuisances I have experienced as a trader, for we cannot get on without coppers, and there is scarcely any of the English coinage, while all other copper tokens are now refused right or left.”

There was no agreement as to whether tokens were or were not “false or counterfeit coins” or were “intended to pass” as current legal coins. Some argued that tokens bore little resemblance to Imperial copper coins, so would not mislead the public - not even those citizens who could not read.

One writer noted the “absurdities” that a strict - and incorrect - interpretation of the clauses would bring forth. Thus a correspondent in the *Marlborough Express*, (18 Jan. 1868: 4) pointed out that if any person sold or purchased old tokens as scrap metal they would be “guilty of a felony,” and the only way was for each individual holder of unwanted tokens to act was to melt them down himself.

Justice Johnston, addressing a Grand Jury in Wellington, made it quite clear that the furore about passing tokens had no basis. He acknowledged that part of the Coinage Offences Act “had given considerable fear and annoyance to certain tradesmen and others,” but “the law was in no way changed, and there was no danger whatsoever in passing tradesmen’s tokens” (*Evening Post*, 11 Dec. 1867: 2). Johnston described the Act as “of little importance.” (*Nelson Evening Mail*, 11 Jan. 1868: 2). But despite these pronouncements, not all members of the public were convinced, and some fearing punishment, or perhaps pecuniary loss, refused to accept tokens in change.

The *Nelson Colonist* (17 Jan. 1868: 4) raised an interesting point of law when it asked:

“If it is legal to circulate copper tokens, the wording of the Act appears to make it equally legal to circulate gold and silver tokens, which we apprehend, the Mint authorities would speedily prohibit. If, on the other hand, the Act means to prevent the circulation of gold and silver tokens, it seems to us that equally stringent provisions are enacted against tokens of copper.”

No definitive answer was forthcoming. There was also a feeling that the Government could not enforce such a law, as tokens fulfilled a real need in New Zealand's commercial world, as neither banks nor government had provided sufficient supplies of legal tender copper coins. The furore over the meaning of the Act quickly died down over the succeeding months, and as far as I can ascertain, no one was ever charged under the Act for issuing or passing a token in everyday commerce.

Henry Hall Court Case

According to his obituary (*Christchurch Star*, 11 May 1897: 2) Henry Joseph Hall, grocer and wine and spirit merchant, was the first issuer of tokens in Canterbury, though no date of initial circulation has yet been established. It appears to have been in the 1864-65 period (*Marlborough Express*, 18 Jan. 1868: 4). Hall certainly issued more varieties of his token than any other New Zealand token issuer.

In December 1867, A.J. Raphael, a Christchurch pawnbroker, brought an action against Hall because the latter refused to accept back 46 of his own tokens for 3s 10d, but rather would only purchase them as old copper, at a lower price. The case was seen by some as a test of the Coinage Offences Act, and as to whether issuers of tokens were bound by law to redeem them for legal tender. At the time of the Court case it was estimated that there were about £200 worth of Hall tokens in circulation (*Press*, 21 Dec. 1867: 3).

Hall had become bankrupt, and his shop had been turned over to A. Louisson, who had found amongst the stock "kegs of copper tokens." Louisson gave instructions that these tokens be sold for whatever they would fetch, and this was done. Amongst the sales was £20 worth for the use of the Telegraph Office (*Timaru Herald*, 25 Dec. 1867: 2).

It was claimed that when issued by Hall the tokens were purported to represent one penny each, though no value was stated on them. At the Court hearing a witness, F.T. Hoskins, stated that he had received penny and halfpenny tokens from Hall's shop, and whilst previously they had been accepted back at the same value, just recently the tokens had been refused as money. Charles Oswald, another customer of Hall, had in the past been told that the tokens "were as good as coins." However, not long previously, Hosking had purchased salt from Hall's shop and paid for it with Hall tokens. Shortly after he left the shop Hall ran after him, took back the salt and said he would not accept the tokens in payment (*Marlborough Express*, 18 Jan. 1868: 4).

The Court ruled that an issuer of tokens had to pay any holder of the tokens their value in legal tender coins (*Wellington Independent*, 2 Jan. 1868: 3). Whilst the Judge in his ruling referred to various British laws, he made no mention of the Coinage Offences Act. The verdict made sense, but the decision seems to have had no effect in practice. Tokens continued to circulate, and as yet no further court case has been found where an issuer of tokens was charged with failing to pay the nominal value of his tokens in legal tender coins when called upon to do so.

Dates of Tokens

As more research material becomes available, much historical writing needs to be revised. This applies as much to tokens as to any other topic. It has allowed us to date the issue of some undated tokens, but has also made us question the dates on some dated tokens, as on the evidence we now have, these latter dates are incorrect. In some instances the date of issue is wrong by only a few months, but at other times it is more than a year. Some instances are: Day & Mieville, not 1857 as dated but issued some time after 1859; Edward de Carle, dated 1862 but issued early 1863; Auckland Licensed Victuallers Association, dated 1871, but issued 1874; Morris Marks, n.d., issued 1870; Edward Waters, n.d., issued 1873; Kirkcaldie & Stains, n.d., issued 1874; Gilmour, n.d., issued 1875; and J. Hurley, n.d. but possibly issued 1863 (*N.Z. Numis. Journ.*, No. 88, 2008: 18-19; No. 89, 2009: 4-5). Further research has suggested the following token dates.

The penny token of R. Gratten bears the date 1872. We know this date must be wrong because Gratten did not take over the Thames Hotel until 1873, as this was the date the license was transferred to him from the former licensee, John Copland. The date of issue was 1874, as evidenced from a report in the *Daily Southern Cross* (19 Feb. 1874: 2) which noted that Gratten “had received a large supply of copper penny tokens” from Britain. Is it significant that Auckland’s two other hotel tokens were issued in 1874 as well? Gratten’s token shows on the reverse what the *Daily Southern Cross* (19 Feb. 1874: 2) described as “a well-executed figure of a Maori canoe, with a Maori sitting in it.” One would question this assessment, as the canoe looks more like a North American Red Indian canoe, and its exotic looking prow was never the result of Maori enterprise.



Left: Samuel Coombes - not a good likeness? Centre & right: “Bastard coinage” - McCaul’s penny

S. Coombes’ token, though undated, was also issued in 1874, as noted in the *Auckland Evening Star* (20 Aug. 1874: 2). It is the only New Zealand token which carries an effigy of its issuer, though according to the *Evening Star* “the artist cannot be congratulated on his successful delineation of the well-known features of his patron”.

George McCaul’s Grahamstown token is dated 1874, yet I can find no mention of it in the *Thames Star* for that year. However, in its edition of 29 December 1875 it discusses the country’s circulating medium “here” - presumably Thames - in which tokens are described as a “bastard coinage”. It records that: “Lately, however, the currency has been inundated with a *local issue*” [italics added]. This must surely refer to McCaul’s penny.

Merrington’s undated token was issued some time in the period 1865 to 1868. This date is assumed because the firm of “J.M. Merrington and Co.” from Sydney took over the existing Nelson firm of J. and E. Paul on 1 April 1865. In mid-1868 the business changed its name to merely “J.M. Merrington,” as he had purchased the business (*Nelson Examiner*, 11 April 1865:10; 16 May 1868: 1).

Holloway Tokens

Although not made for a New Zealand business concern, the tokens issued by the London manufacturer of patent medicines, “Professor” Holloway, were probably the most widely circulated tokens in New Zealand. In late 1862 in Auckland it was claimed that “Professor Holloway’s profile adorns every handful of copper change” (*ODT*, 20 Dec. 1862: 5). When the first Holloway tokens - bearing his profile and all dated either 1857 or 1858 - first arrived in this country is not known. Dr Gluckman suggests they were probably initially introduced in 1857 (‘Holloway’s Currency Tokens,’ *NZ Numis. Journ.*, v11(3), Feb. 1964: 108). In late 1859 Holloway penny and halfpenny tokens were deposited in the Nelson College foundation stone. No other tokens were included, which suggests the early widespread use of Holloway tokens before New Zealand issues were in any way numerous. Gluckman was correct in surmising that Holloway tokens were bought cheaply overseas and then circulated in New Zealand at a profit. For example, the Wellington merchants

Bethune & Hunter advertised in the *Wellington Independent* (10 Feb. to 29 May 1860), that not only had they Holloway's pills and ointment for sale, but also "2 cases of Holloway's copper tokens". It is possible that Holloway tokens continued to be minted for a number of years after 1858, but retained the original date.

In Table 1 I have attempted to give an overall picture of token issues by decades. The table shows that the 1860s were the most prolific years, with 22 issuers, while in the 1870s there were 15. After many tokens I have shown a span of dates, somewhere in which I suggest they were issued. These estimates were based on such factors as death of issuer, bankruptcy, partnerships established or ended, years when branches of the business were established and/or closed, and of lesser importance similarity of designs and who struck the token. The latter measure is open to question in some instances. I am unaware who first attributed makers to the New Zealand tokens, though I assume it was probably Andrews. Care must be used when assigning tokens to Stokes or Stokes & Martin. Andrews lists Stokes as taking Martin into partnership in 1870, so we may accept that a token made by them is 1870 or later. But we cannot be sure if the maker is listed solely as Stokes that it was made prior to the partnership. Taking the token of Coombes as an example: it is attributed to Stokes, yet we now know that it was issued in 1874.

I would suggest that in future catalogues of New Zealand tokens could usefully have a column listing dates shown on the token, followed by a second column showing the actual date of issue, or at least the years in which the undated token was first put into circulation. Any corrections or suggested amendments to the dates shown in Table 1 will be most welcome.

Out-of-Town Tokens

Although tokens were issued in the cities and some towns, they were carried from place to place and used in most places in New Zealand, as everywhere there was the same problem – the shortage of Imperial copper coins. Apparently the only exception was the South Island's West Coast, not because of any basic objection to tokens as such, but rather as the Coasters had an aversion to any copper currency at all, whether legal or not (*Daily Southern Cross*, 21 April 1876: 2; *Lyttelton Times*, 10 June 1879: 5). Thus in the mid-1880s it was reported that "In Westland the bronze coinage is almost unknown, no shopkeepers recognising them as current" (*West Coast Times*, 9 Dec. 1885: 2). On the other hand, as late as 1876 it was claimed that Taranaki was "almost the only County where . . . tokens pass current even in a modified way" (*Taranaki Herald*, 4 Oct. 1877: 3). Aucklanders, at least, would have disagreed with this claim.

During the 20th century finds of tokens which did not originate in the local area were often reported in newspapers. The Dunedin *Evening Star* (17 Oct. 1962: 1), in referring to the local situation noted

"Gardeners often strike them in the soil, especially in the older built up areas of the city. Interior redecorators find them when pulling away old linings. Port Chalmers ship-breakers have found them where they have fallen from sailors' pockets a long time ago."



Wallace tokens were found as far afield as Dunedin.

In Dunedin tokens issued by Hague Smith (Auckland) and Wallace (Wellington) had been found. In Oamaru de Carle (Dunedin), McCaul (Thames), and Auckland Licensed Victuallers' Association tokens were dug up, and a Milner & Thompson token was found in a Wellington suburb in early 1931. These finds reinforce the claim that tokens were widely scattered from their place of origin in the 19th century, and many other similar discoveries were no doubt made but never publicised.

Australian Tokens

Tokens in Victoria, Australia, were banned in 1863, and numbers of them were purchased by speculators at low rates and shipped to New Zealand. Dunedin businessmen complained in May 1863 about their prevalence in the town and decided to inform the New Zealand Government that "spurious coin" was in circulation in Dunedin. No action resulted. But Australians weren't the only ones active in bringing tokens across the Tasman. In 1863 J. Ross & Co., general merchants, Invercargill; Dunedin warehouseman R. Butterworth; and R. Port of Wellington, all imported cases of tokens from Melbourne. In the following year Turnbull & Co., Wellington, did the same. In these instances the tokens were presumably on-sold to small businesses which were in need of elusive small change. In 1870 a Wellington confectioner, T. Dacombe, imported a case of tokens, while early in the following year he took delivery of two cases of "copper specie", which may well have been further tokens. As a confectioner he required a good supply of coppers, given that his wares sold mainly at a very low price. The final record of token imports is interesting as the importer in January 1872 was de Carle, who had shifted to the West Coast. The tokens imported could well have been examples of the Hide and de Carle tokens issued in Melbourne, and dated 1857 and 1858. Though not in great numbers, Australian tokens were also brought across the Tasman by sailors and tourists in the 1860s and 1870s, and appear to have been passed, often successfully, in the normal aspects of trade. For example, tokens issued by John Pettigrew in Brisbane were around in Auckland in 1870-71 (*Daily Southern Cross*, 11 Jan. 1871: 2).

New Zealand Tokens in Australia

It has long been known that Australian tokens were widely used in New Zealand, but the fact that New Zealand tokens also crossed the Tasman has rarely been documented in this country. Up until the time tokens were banned in the various Australian states, sailors and passengers from New Zealand carried a few of this country's tokens in their pockets, and once ashore in Australian ports presumably spent them with relative ease. At the end of 1863 Sydney's copper coinage was reported to be largely tokens, not only from the other Australian states, but also from New Zealand and Britain (*South Australian Register*, 30 Dec. 1863: 2). In Brisbane, a cashier stated that an examination of one drawer of tokens that had been presented over the previous few years included tokens of Day & Mieville, Ashton, and Hall (*Brisbane Courier*, 12 Oct. 1870: 3). New Zealand tokens were no doubt lost or just left in buildings and these on occasions were dug up many years later. I have not actively researched this aspect, but did come across a report from Cairns that a Somerville token had been dug up from an overgrown piece of ground (*Cairns Post*, 24 Feb. 1950: 5).

Token Numbers

How many tokens circulated in New Zealand, or even what proportion they occupied in the copper coinage, we do not know, nor will we ever be able to do so with any certainty. However, an approximate set of figures for the proportion of copper, bronze and token coins in circulation is available. These were provided in September 1874 by C.T. Batkin, Secretary of the Treasury at the time. His figures were that tokens provided a half, bronze coins three-eighths, and the old copper coins one-eighth (*Appendices to the Journals, House of Representatives*, 1875 H.9: 3). These proportions have been published numerous times since, and Sutherland included them in his *Numismatic History of New Zealand* (1941: 102). Occasionally they are presented as facts, but without any further comment, as for example a few years ago when the proportions were said to be the situation "in the 1870s", rather than applying to 1873. Unfortunately Sutherland, when quoting the original Memorandum of Batkin, omitted the latter's opening sentence, namely that:

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“The information I have been able to obtain as to the amount of Imperial copper coin in the colony is so meagre, that I feel considerable hesitation in expressing an opinion on the subject.” In other words, the oft-quoted proportions were simply a guess based on rough perception rather than on any scientific assessment, so that care should be used in quoting them.

Batkin was, however, certainly correct when he also stated that “In some of the provinces the copper currency includes a very large proportion of tokens, in others that proportion is comparatively small”. The unevenness of use no doubt varied from year to year and place to place. Thus Taranaki was short of small change in the early 1870s, but with the issue of Gilmore’s penny token in 1875 the widespread use of tokens in Taranaki was criticised two years later (*Taranaki Herald*, 4 Oct. 1877: 3).

The End of Token Issues

In the first half of the 1870s, as the economy boomed thanks to Julius Vogel’s lavish borrowing, the shortage of small change was exacerbated. This was true in many small towns as well as the cities. The *Wanganui Chronicle* (10 June 1874: 2) noted that “The lack of small change is a feature of New Zealand currency”. It appears that the shortage of small coin was most marked in Auckland and Christchurch. As Table 1 shows, 15 new businesses issued tokens in the first half of the 1870s. Six of these businesses were in Auckland and the same number in Christchurch. There were also new issuers in Thames, New Plymouth, and Wellington. The last tokens to appear in the 1870s were possibly those of S. Clarkson and Gaisford & Edmonds in Christchurch, and John Gilmore in New Plymouth. These were probably issued no later than 1875, but this assumption needs verifying.

The generally accepted date of the last New Zealand issue is given as 1881, when the last dated token of Milner & Thompson was apparently circulated. However, according to Hamilton (Hamilton 1905, *op. cit.*: 52), the last year the company’s tokens were issued was “probably 1883”. Robinson (“Auckland Tradesmen’s Tokens”, *NZ Numis. Journ.*, v13 (3), May 1974: 135) agreed with this date, but offered no supporting evidence. Sutherland in 1959 suggested 1882 as the final year (Sutherland: ‘Currency Tokens of New Zealand,’ *NZ Numis. Journ.*, v9(6), Dec. 1959: 255). I would tend to support 1882 as the most probable year, given that there is indirect evidence of new tokens being issued in that year, as it is noted in the *Christchurch Star* (5 April 1882: 3) that there was an “increasing quantity of new copper tokens” appearing in the city. But possibly these were 1881 issues being released from stock to answer a need in Christchurch where tokens seemed “to have become regarded as current coin of the realm”. It was even suggested that tokens in Christchurch were “nearly, if not quite, equal in number to the English penny” (*Star*, 14 April, 1882: 4).



The last of the run – the “mix-and-match” variety of die combinations found in the Milner & Thompson tokens led some numismatists, including Bill Lampard, to believe that these were struck for members of the public at the Christchurch Exhibition in 1881-82.

It has been suggested that the tokens were issued solely as advertising pieces, as an international exhibition was held in Christchurch in 1881-82, but apparently many of the Milner & Thompson tokens were carried away by visitors, and then passed in their home towns. The most affected by this practice appears to have been Wellington, where they were apparently not welcome (*Evening Post*, 24 April 1882: 2).

I was wrong when I suggested in *From Beads to Banknotes* (1972, p. 89) that “The decline in token usage was gradual and coincided with the increasing availability of larger quantities of Imperial bronze coinage in the 1880s”. Greater supplies of pennies and halfpennies had, in fact, arrived earlier.

Available statistics, as shown in Table 2, reveal that New Zealand increased her imports of bronze coins in the mid-1870s. The value of Imperial bronze coinage imported in 1875 showed a significant increase over the previous five years, and imports maintained a high level in the following two years as well. Only £5 worth was imported in 1878, but the imports rebounded in 1879. In 1880 to 1882 inclusive, no “copper” specie was imported, despite the traditional claim (including my own) that the British Government agreed in 1881 to keep up supplies. According to the *N.Z. Official Yearbook 1990* (p 637) and many other writers, “tokens began to disappear” after the British Government “undertook to keep up supplies of official coins.” This claim was first put forward by Sutherland who wrote that “On the 21st February, 1881, regulations were issued in London for the ‘Supply of British Silver and Bronze coinage to the Colonies’, and this is the first indication that ample supplies of British coin were available”. But Sutherland ignored a key part of the regulations, namely that the New Zealand Government was responsible for ordering what it wanted, and that it was responsible for paying the nominal value of the coins ordered. The change to earlier regulations was merely that the British Government would now pay the cost of freight, etc. of the bronze coins. I can find no evidence that the British Government “guaranteed an ample supply of copper coins”. In any case, the regulations Sutherland quoted appeared dated two years earlier, namely on 12 February 1879, and were published in the *AJHR* for 1880 (A.2: 28-29).

I suggest that tokens (with the exception of the Milner & Thompson) were most probably not issued after 1875 because the New Zealand Government had decided to call in the old, larger copper coins (which had ceased to be minted in 1860), and also to start replacing the tokens in circulation with Imperial coins. Sutherland claimed (*Numismatic History of N.Z.*, 1941: 108) that New Zealand in the 1870s “had not the slightest intention of withdrawing tokens or old copper money”. But the *New Zealand Gazette* of 16 September 1875 carried a Proclamation, dated 24 August 1875, decrying the copper coins as from 31 January 1876. A further proclamation dated 30 August 1875 stated that “no Copper Moneys, either of the Imperial or token coinage” would be accepted in payment of the Crown Revenues” after the end of the following January. Various New Zealand newspapers reprinted this notification that tokens as well as the old copper coins were being decried. The *Evening Post* (17 Sept. 1875: 2) stated that by the proclamation tokens had been “interdicted”. In 1878 the *Auckland Evening Star* (23 Aug. 1878: 2), quoting a correspondent, printed that tokens were “of no value, not a current coin, unlawful”. But they were still accepted, though with declining favour, by the general public. Thus it surely cannot be claimed, as is so often done, that tokens were “demonetised” in 1897.

The end of token issues did not mean that their circulation immediately ceased. In June 1878 the North Shore Ferry Coy, Auckland, purchased ten shillings worth of copper tokens from the *Evening Star* newspaper, while in June 1880 the same value of tokens were stolen from J. Cosgrove’s drapery warehouse, Queen St, Auckland (*Evening Star*, 28 Nov. 1879: 2; 7 June 1880: 2). In 1884 a Christchurch resident attempted (unsuccessfully) to pay a tram fare with tokens.

In late 1882 the *Auckland Observer* (4 Nov. 1882: 124) printed the following verse titled “The Bronze or Copper Token Nuisance”:

New Zealand Challenge Coins: A Catalogue

**Hamish MacMaster FRNSNZ
Martin Purdy FRNSNZ**



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Let publicans, sinners and tradesfolk combine
 To drive copper tokens from use;
 The Government wisely such payment decline,
 The public should stop the abuse.
 For why should we feed the vain glory and pride
 Of such as T. Hall and S. Coombes?
 But make them call in their old tokens and hide
 Till buried with them in their tombs.
 And when down below, in Purgat'ry's pain
 Their portion to justly receive,
 Perhaps their release these tokens may gain,
 By bribing "Old Nick" gain reprieve.

The fact that the tokens of T. Hall, or, as I presume was meant, Henry J. Hall of Christchurch, were mentioned, again reminds us that tokens were not confined merely to the district in which they were issued.

In December 1890 a Christchurch stamp dealer and tobacconist was advertising that he wanted to buy tokens, for which he offered one shilling per dozen. In 1893 it was reported that an unidentified Auckland token had been sent to Britain, and that the recipient had donated it to the British Museum where it was on show "in a glass case." At the same time it was claimed that Auckland tokens "will be worth more than a penny a piece some day" to collectors, who were said to have most of those still available (*Observer*, 4 Feb. 1893: 12). A Christchurch collector even advertised in the *Taranaki Herald* his willingness to purchase tokens (*Taranaki Herald*, 19 April 1893: 3). By late 1908 "rare old N.Z. tokens" were offered for sale in Wellington. From being a necessity, then being a curse, tokens had reached respectability as objects of desire.

Isolated reports of token use continued to be reported for decades. The *Nelson Evening Mail* (25 Sept. 1897: 2) reported that tradesmen's tokens issued "in the early days" were still being passed in that city, "especially on newspaper boys, in the dark." In the following year M.H. Long, an Australian coin collector, wrote that "Copper Tokens, I am informed, are still in use in some of the back bush towns in New Zealand" (Spink's *Numismatic Circular*, v6, 1898: 973). In 1908 a Merrington token was accepted in a Gisborne shop, even though it had been holed (*Nelson Evening Mail*, 13 Feb. 1908: 2). A conductor on a Napier tram unknowingly accepted a 108-year-old (sic) English token for a fare in 1916 (*Thames Star*, 4 Sept. 1916: 5). In 1925 a Union Bakery token was successfully used as a penny in Waimate, and as late as 1936 a storekeeper in New Plymouth found that a Brown & Duthie token issued 70 years earlier had been unwittingly accepted as a penny (*ODT*, 9 Oct. 1925: 14; 16 Nov. 1936: 36). No doubt there were other instances of tokens being passed over with legitimate pennies, but which were not mentioned in the press.

By the time of the First World War, tokens had long been valueless, but there were still people who "supported" worthy causes by using them as donations. This was true in Wellington in mid-1918 during the running of a copper trail in aid of the Red Cross. But the donors of the tokens, as well as some foreign coins, were in some instances more generous than they knew. The trail organisers

TO Coin Collectors--Collection of 60 N.Z.
 Penny Tokens from 1857. Price £2.
 Apply 1016, Evg. Post.

The Good Old Days! Evening Post, 13 Oct. 1931: 1.

collected the tokens, etc., with the idea of selling them to collectors. Other donations of tokens were encouraged, and items received included various New Zealand and Australian tokens, as well as the once ubiquitous Holloway token.

A year after the Second World War began, a “waste reclamation drive” was held in Wellington. One unusual item received was a collection of tokens, as well as some coins. There were about 200 items, including tokens from New Zealand, Australia, and Britain. The donor suggested they be sold, but according to the *Evening Post* reporter many of the tokens were in poor condition and would not bring much more than, if not the same as, their sale as scrap metal (*Evening Post*, 12 Sept. 1940: 12). No doubt many other instances of token passing occurred, but which were not reported in the newspapers.

Acknowledgements. Data was obtained from many sources, but particularly from holdings in the Hocken Library, Dunedin Public Library, and PapersPast.



Pratt (L) and ALVA (R) pennies – few notice the word “ESTABLISHED” above the dates. The dates shown aren’t the year of issue!

Table 1

Issue Dates of Tokens

The date given on a token is shown without brackets. A date shown with brackets is the date of issue which has been established. It may differ from the date on the token. If no one year is noted, the dates show the years within which the tokens were most probably first issued.

1857 - 1859. Ashton, 1858; Barley, 1858; Clark, 1857; Day & Mievile, 1857 [1859-1860?]; Forsaith, 1858; Holloway, 1857 & 1858; Jones & Williamson, 1858; Somerville, 1857; Wallace, 1859; Wilson, 1857.

1860 - 1870 Alliance Tea Coy., 1866; Anderson, [1860s]; Ashton, 1862; Beath, [1860s]; Beaven, 1863; Brown & Duthie, 1866; Caro, [1860 - 1864?]; Clarkson & Turnbull, 1865; de Carle, 1862 [1863]; Gittos, 1864; Gourlay, [1860s]; Hall, [1864 - 1865?]; Hurley, [1863?]; Lipman Levy, [1860s]; Mears, [1860 - 1867?]; Merrington, [1865 - 68]; Morrin, [1860 - 1866?]; Perkins, [1862-1866?]; Petersen, [1863-1869?]; Pratt, [1864 - 1870+?]; Reece, [1860 - 1867?]; Hague Smith, [1862 - 1869?].

1871 - 1879 Auckland Licensed Victuallers’ Assoc., [1874]; Clarkson, 1875; Coombes, [1874]; Gaisford & Edmonds, 1875; Gilmour, [1875]; Gratten, 1872 [1874]; Hobday & Jobberns, [1874 - 75?]; Holland & Butler, [1872 - 1875?]; Kirkcaldie & Stains, [1874]; Marks, [Dec. 1870]; Mason Struthers, [1870s]; McCall, 1874 [1875]; Union Bakery, [1870s]; United Service Hotel, 1874; Waters, [1873].

1880 - Milner & Thompson, 1881 - 1882?.

Note: The dates are when the tokens were *first* issued.

Table 2
Copper Specie Imports by Value 1868 - 1885

							<i>Values are in £</i>
Year	Value	Year	Value	Year	Value	Year	Value
1868	140	1869	10,050	1870	100	1871	60
1872	254	1873	451	1874	460	1875	1595
1876	1610	1877	1535	1878	5	1879	2510
1880	nil	1881	nil	1882	nil	1883	20

Note The return for 1869 is very questionable, as there is no report in the newspapers of any massive import of bronze coins that year. Their origin in 1869 was primarily Victoria, Australia.

Source: *Statistics of New Zealand*.

ROLL OF FELLOWS

The following is the current list of Fellows of the Society.

	Appointed
A.G. Barker	1967
R.P. Hargreaves	1977
L.G. Morel	1977
A.F. Robb	1982
F.K. Gottermeyer	1987
K.A. Rodgers	1988
A.W. Grant	2003
C.R. Libby	2003
M.L. Purdy	2003
J.B. Duncan (Hon. Fellow)	2004
J.A. Brook	2005
D.M. Carian	2005
B. Delahunt	2005
S. de Young	2007
H.C. MacMaster	2010
L.J. Carlisle (Hon. Fellow)	2010
D.A. Galt	2011
F.E. Sorensen	2011

Eccles Stamps, Coins & Postcards

(John R. Eccles)
STAMP AND COIN DEALERS
(Member: NZ Numismatic Dealers' Assn)

BNZ Centre
Food Court Level
1 Willis Street
WELLINGTON

POSTAL ADDRESS
PO BOX 1174
WELLINGTON
NEW ZEALAND

Phone: +64-4-499 6460
Fax: +64-4-499 6466
Mobile: 0274-481153
Email: john.eccles@xtra.co.nz



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- * **WAR MEDALS, BADGES & MILITARIA.**
- * **POSTCARDS, pre-1940. New Zealand's biggest stock.**
- * **CIGARETTE CARDS, sets and singles, over 100,000 cards in stock.**
- * **SPORTING MEMORABILIA, especially rugby, cricket and golf.**
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BUYING PACIFIC ISLANDS: All coins wanted from New Hebrides, French Oceania, Tuvalu, Kiribati, New Guinea (1929 to 1945), Fiji sixpence, shilling, florin from 1934 to 1967, Tonga 1 pa'anga, 2 pa'anga, French Polynesia 50 cent, New Caledonia 50 cent, Tokelau UNC cased dollars, Pitcairn UNC dollars.

ALL Pacific Island banknotes.

NEW FELLOWS

Two new fellowships were awarded during 2011, to David Galt, current President of the Society, and Flemming Sorensen, a long-standing member of the Wellington Coin Club and the RNSNZ, both for their tireless services to the Society and its activities.



David Galt first started taking an interest in collecting coins at the age of eight and has been at it ever since. He joined the Society's Otago Branch in 1974 for four years as a student then moved to Wellington, occasionally attending Royal meetings but being more active in the Wellington Coin Club where he became Editor of the Newsletter from 1998, and later Assistant Treasurer and a Vice President. He was active in arranging the merger of the Royal Numismatic Society and the Wellington Coin Club. After the merger, he continued editing the Society's Newsletter, taking it now to three annual issues of around 40 pages each.

He was elected President in 2006.

Features of the Society's operations since then have included the promotion of numismatic society memberships in 2007 with the New Zealand Post sponsored free sets of 2004 5-cent and 2005 10-cent circulating coins; the annual functions following Mowbray auctions to provide an opportunity for members living outside of Wellington; postal concessions for the overseas postage of numismatic items and the 2011 80th Anniversary celebrations where David was the main organiser. David considers that all three of the objects of the Society are important - providing opportunities for collectors, promoting numismatic knowledge and promoting the interests of the wider numismatic community wherever possible.

David's main numismatic interests are world coins, which he collects by date and type, with the main emphasis on the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

* * * * *

A member of the Wellington Coin Club since 1968 who transferred to the RNSNZ in 2005 with the merger of the two organisations, Flemming Sorensen began collecting coins as a ten-year-old in Denmark when he received a number of foreign coins for odd jobs for tourists such as helping to get their canoes out of the river. After building up a collection of mainly Danish and NZ coins, he lived in Switzerland for a few years in the 1970s and developed an interest in the coins of that country too. His area of specialisation is now coins from Denmark and the Danish colonies from 1560 onwards.

Flemming is a tireless worker and supporter of the RNSNZ and the WCC who is always willing to assist in any and every way. He has always been willing to get involved with all aspects of the Society's business, including playing a key role in organising the Society's 75th and 80th anniversary celebrations and many other previous events of a similar nature, as well as assisting with room maintenance, erecting shelves and arranging secure storage for the Society's collection.

He assisted Bill Lampard over many years with the WCC auctions, which were also open to RNSNZ members, and now puts in many hours of assistance each year in preparing the Society's annual auction.

He is currently the Keeper of the Collection and Assistant Treasurer.



RNSNZ ANNUAL REPORT 2010/11

It is again a pleasure to report on a busy and successful year for the Society. We have contributed to our aims of promoting collecting, research and the interests of the numismatic community in New Zealand with the promise at year end of some exciting events to come.

Ordinary meetings occurred throughout the year.

They included:

April 2010: An auction, once again organised by Flemming Sorensen and Clint Libby. This was very well attended by over twenty participants with extensive additional postal participation. Almost all sections of the catalogue attracted real interest, although somewhat less in the case of world banknotes. The evening ran until quite late but had the excitement that only a good auction can bring.

May 2010: Annual General Meeting. Most of our officers were willing to accept re-nomination and continue to contribute their work on the Society's behalf. Officers' expenses and subscriptions were maintained at the same levels at the previous year, with subscriptions remaining at NZ\$30 for a full year, or A\$30 and US\$30 overseas, with half rates for junior members under 18 and second half-year subscriptions.

June 2010: Associate Professor Mark Stocker from Otago University provided a fascinating presentation on "Completing the Change: New Zealand Coinage Designs 1935-40".

July 2010: Members and guests gave short talks including:

Hamish MacMaster: Parthian Coins

David Galt: Forgeries of circulating coins

Patrick Cordue: L C Mitchell and New Zealand \$1 error coins

Chris Scrimshaw: The series of British, Australian and New Zealand pennies

Ian Birdling: US colonial banknotes; Confederate banknotes; and early US and Mexican banknotes

Gary Weston-Webb: Life Saving Medal Collection from the 1930's

Bruce Shi: Chinese notes and early and current Chinese coins

Israel Munro: Collection from her Grandfather, retrieved from Dutch canals, and halfcrown collection

Malcolm Bain: Chilean, Colombian and Peruvian banknotes and coins

August 2010: Alan Boaden, Head of Currency at the Reserve Bank, talked about the work of the Bank, including plans for circulating coins, counterfeiting and commemoratives. We were grateful that Alan was able to step in at short notice when an earlier scheduled speaker, Ken Wright of Cue design, who has designed a number of recent New Zealand commemorative coin and banknote issues, had to withdraw for family health reasons.

September 2010: The Society visited the premises of Mayer and Toye and saw the striking process for our 2010 and 2011 service medals up close. As a long established firm, the company was able to show us historic equipment dating back 100 years and show a wide variety of medal and badge-making techniques.

October 2010: Hamish MacMaster presented the Allan Sutherland lecture on the History of the New Zealand Commemorative Medal 1865 to 2010. This was a well researched and illustrated discussion, covering the themes found in New Zealand commemorative medals through time.

December 2010: The Society's end-of-year dinner was held commencing with drinks at the Malthouse; followed by a move to Coyote, a nearby Mexican restaurant. Members present who had made particular contributions to the Society through leadership, support or speaking and research and written contributions were recognised with the presentation of 2010 service medals, again underwritten by Alistair Robb.

January 2011: Ian Birdling spoke on "Prototypes, Specimens and Samples including Test Runs of Banknotes", lavishly illustrated with examples.

February 2011: Gary Weston Webb spoke on Alouite large silver coinage of Morocco AH 1299 to 1336 (AD 1882 to 1918), also illustrated with great examples from his collection.

March 2011: Alistair Robb spoke of his interest in banknotes over time, particularly including people he had met in the course of collecting and dealing, with handy hints on acquiring material.

Meetings through the year continue with a pattern of keeping formal business to a minimum – sometimes a difficult task – and then having a show and tell session followed by the main topic for the evening. Members are welcome to bring items for sale following the meeting. A special feature has been meetings of junior members run in parallel with the senior meeting, ably organised by Hamish MacMaster with other parents looking in over the course of the meeting. This is particularly welcome as a way of opening up the meeting for all family members. Occasional quizzes and contests have enlivened the junior meetings.

Several special events occurred through the year.

The annual drinks and nibbles following the major Mowbray auction on 8 October 2010 was again a great event, with good attendance by members from throughout New Zealand and the Wellington launch of Rob Pepping's excellent publication, "New Zealand History Noted". This is a beautifully illustrated volume, with a rich history of banknotes. It was great that the Society was able to support Rob in his work. We in turn acknowledge the support of Wellington dealers including Mowbray's, Alistair Robb, Martin Purdy and John Eccles with sponsorship for the event.

Visits to Wellington by members and other distinguished guests can be special occasions too. The short visit by our honorary Fellow Les Carlisle on 6 November was a good opportunity to meet. Les generously presented the Society with a copy of his authoritative book on Australian commemorative medals, together with a supplementary price guide. This is a particularly useful volume, with details of many medals highly relevant to New Zealand and New Zealand designers.

The Levin joint meeting with the Manawatu and Wanganui societies on 26 February 2011 was again a fun occasion, with high quality displays by the host society, Wanganui, and good trading opportunities and short talks. The highlight of the day was the retention by the Royal of the Quiz trophy for a second year, despite facing a record number of tie breaking questions.

We look forward to further special events in 2011, as we plan for the Society's 80th anniversary celebrations on 17 and 18 June, with a walking tour of Wellington numismatic sites and an anniversary fair with more dealer representation than seen in Wellington for many years. I urge members to give their fullest support to this occasion. I am grateful to members of the Numismatic Society of Auckland for their early support for this event too.

We continue to represent the interests of collectors and dealers, most notably through the renewal of the postal concession available only to members, allowing legal postage of numismatic items overseas and advocating the issue of circulating commemorative coins. We have also been able to provide advice on numismatic questions, including the operation of the Reserve Bank Museum and numerous queries that come to us from other parties.

Publications remain a major area for us, particularly as a way to support out-of-town members. We again produced three Newsletters and one Journal of 84 pages, now with some full colour content. Martin Purdy's editorship was again outstanding, as were major contributions from Dr Ray Hargreaves, Ian Fenn, Doug Carian, John Cresswell and Hamish MacMaster. Martin deserves special thanks also for editing and proofreading contributions to other publications, such as Newsletters, as does Ray Hargreaves for continuing original contributions. Our library continues to grow, providing a major research tool. As well as donated volumes already mentioned, we received a Danish catalogue from Flemming Sorensen and bought "The Token Book" by Paul Withers, an authoritative book on UK tokens. These works allow members to check items that would otherwise be hard to research.

The Society remains in a financially sound position, as we generally seek to break even on major events. We had a small, closely managed investment in South Canterbury Finance, redeemed under the Government guarantee, but our over \$100,000 of funds are invested in bank deposits at year end. This position allows us to undertake a wider variety of projects, including a major fair, supporting publications such as the MacMaster Commemorative medal catalogue, with the majority of those printed now sold, and to support others in need. We donated \$500 to the Canterbury earthquake appeal in a decision taken at our February meeting and offered free tables to Canterbury dealers at our June 2011 fair, two of which are being taken up as at the date of this report. Several Canterbury dealers have suffered severe disruptions to their businesses and it is fitting to be able to support the region in this way.

Many people support the Society. The list of those supporting us in extra ways over 2010 included 28 people awarded a 2010 service medal and is included in the January 2011 Newsletter. We are vitally dependent on this support, with generous donations of volunteer time. I am sure all members join with me in applauding these contributions. I want to acknowledge also the past contributions of Harry Duckworth as a former Secretary of the Wellington Coin Club and Don McNeill as Librarian and brewer of tea and coffee, who have stood down from the Society, and Michael Humble who has stood down from the Society's Council this year. Particular appreciation also needs to be recorded for Hamish MacMaster's work as Secretary, Flemming Sorensen's work as Keeper of the Collection and Gary Weston-Webb's contribution as Treasurer.

Pleasingly, we have a steady stream of new members joining us. Some resignations have been received and we have seen the expected attrition of members following the 2006/7 promotion involving the 2004 5-cent and 2005 10-cent coin pairs, although it is gratifying that many have continued their membership. At 31 March 2011, we had 230 members including 22 life members and 13 junior members.

David Galt
President

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND INCORPORATED
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2010

INCOME	2010	2009	EXPENDITURE	2010	2009
Subscriptions	\$5,937.88	\$6,799.91	Catalogue	\$12,599.14	
\$0.00					
Catalogue	\$4,335.80	\$0.00	Rent/function/postbox	\$3,412.19	\$3,099.68
Interest	\$4,362.74	\$5,960.62	Resident withholding tax	\$1,126.11	\$1,866.19
Journal income/advertising	\$4,258.70	\$2,709.10	Journal costs	\$1,694.53	\$3,098.92
Auction	\$4,113.50	\$113.55	Auction costs	\$1,628.85	\$0.00
Publications/book sales	\$576.45	\$378.90	Newsletter costs	\$1,049.74	\$0.00
Christchurch Fair	\$525.00		Postage	\$1,076.86	\$1,082.73
NAA Subscriptions	\$342.00	\$340.36	Honoraria	\$1,400.00	\$1,400.00
Sundry	\$210.00	\$35.00	Books	\$172.35	\$386.89
Tax refund 2008/9	\$175.85	\$459.04	Sundry expenses	\$860.07	\$363.26
Medals	\$72.00	\$428.00	Other publicity	\$935.30	\$454.38
Sales in Aust through NAA	\$0.00	\$475.00	Medal expenses	\$428.00	\$428.00
Promotion/badges	\$0.00	\$300.00	NAA Journal costs	\$223.75	\$252.07
Levin function	\$0.00	\$265.00	Advertising	\$315.00	\$315.00
			Insurance	\$0.00	\$663.30
			Safe	\$0.00	\$626.73
			Levin/speakers	\$0.00	\$942.67
			Promotion/badges	\$0.00	\$4,612.50
			loss	-\$2,011.97	-\$1,327.84
	\$24,909.92	\$18,264.48		\$24,909.92	\$18,264.48

BALANCE SHEET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2010

LIABILITIES	2010	2009	ASSETS	2010	2009
Opening Members' Funds	\$123,688.75	\$63,503.51	BNZ Current Account 00	\$7,820.84	\$10,657.34
			BNZ Current Account 01	\$139.08	\$3,639.88
Plus Surplus (- = Deficit)	-\$2,011.97	-\$1,327.84	BNZ Term Deposit (1)	\$50,000.00	\$23,602.84
less expected tax refund	\$603.59		BNZ Term Deposit (2)	\$0.00	\$58,669.36
Net after tax loss	-\$1408.38		BNZ Term Deposit (3)	\$0.00	\$14,601.43
Surplus due to revaluation		\$61,513.08	ASB Term Deposit	\$50,000.00	
			South Canterbury	\$8,480.84	\$8,480.04
			Fixed Assets	\$3,063.02	\$3,063.02
			NZ debtors accrued	\$1,675.00	
			NAA AU\$376 @ \$0.80	\$470.00	\$475.00
			Tax refund 2009/10	\$603.59	\$459.04
			Petty cash	\$28.00	\$40.00
Closing Members' Funds	\$122,280.37	\$123,688.75		\$122,280.37	\$123,688.75

NOTES

1. Accounting treatment of auctions has changed to include gross auction sales and costs from 2009/10 instead of the Commissions only shown until 2008/9. Settlements for auctions can span several financial years. Sales include Society items, as well as members' items.

2. Fixed Assets include Catalogues, Books, Journals, Medals, Coins, Slides, Projector, Screen, Chairs, Desk & Display Cases, including former Wellington Coin Club assets.

3. Details of Investments are:

	Amount	Interest Rate	Maturity
BNZ Term Deposit	\$50,000.00	4.95%	19 Jun 2011
South Canterbury	\$8,480.84	10.25%	3 Nov 2010
ASB Term Deposit	\$50,000.00	5.00%	26 Aug 2012

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

5. Catalogues and publications sold have generally been expensed when published, including 140 copies of the MacMaster 1941-2007 Catalogue. Sales revenue is therefore recognised as income when sales are made.

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

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
(signed)
Hon Auditor

D A Galt
(signed)
President

G Weston-Webb
(signed)
Treasurer

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY 2011-2012
(Elected A.G.M. May 2011)

PATRON:	The Governor-General of New Zealand, His Excellency the Rt Hon Sir Anand Satyanand, GNZM, QSO (as at May 2011)
PRESIDENT:	Mr DA Galt *
VICE-PRESIDENTS:	Dr RP Hargreaves *, Messrs FK Gottermeyer *, AW Grant *, CR Libby *, KB Mills, LG Morel *, ML Purdy*, AF Robb* and Mrs A Lampard
SECRETARY:	Mr HC MacMaster*
ASSISTANT 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)

- Catalogue of New Zealand Commemorative Medals 1941-2007 (published December 2009)	\$40
- 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 (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 format	\$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 Inc (including the Wellington Coin Club) meets at 7:30 p.m. on the last Wednesday of each month, January to October, at the top floor, Turnbull House, Bowen Street, Wellington (opposite the Beehive). Visitors welcome. The November meeting is usually an early Christmas function at a different venue. See 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 www.naa-online.com. 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 3', a room within the MoTaT complex. Anyone wishing to attend a meeting should contact either Jim Duncan (09-428-1338) 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. at Rostrevor House, 113 Rostrevor St, Hamilton.

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 PageMaker (up to Ver. 7.0) where possible, or as a high-resolution TIFF file. Advertisements in PDF form are also acceptable.



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Email: john.mowbray@xtra.co.nz

or john@mowbraycollectables.co.nz

www.mowbraycollectables.co.nz