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EDITORS: W. NEWMAN & D. GALT FRNSNZ

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FROM THE EDITORS

Welcome to Number 98 of the New Zealand Numismatic Journal. Once again, we are pleased to present several excellent articles that expand our knowledge of New Zealand numismatic history. The banknote side of that history is particularly well served. Robert Pepping has explored the story behind the pink, locally-printed 10/- notes of the First World War and also speculated briefly on how a Series 1 £10 banknote might have appeared. Scott de Young reveals the origin of the 020-prefix series. Michael Humble has shared a reminiscence of over three decades of coin collecting in Wellington. Your editors have also been contributors this year, with an excellent account from David Galt of the background to the only Albert Medal and Royal Humane Society of New Zealand Gold Medal pair ever awarded in New Zealand. Wayne Newman has offered his opinions on the origin and meaning of the Late Roman “camp gate” reverse motif and on the potential significance for the study of numismatics from the recovery of the Watlington Hoard. As always, the opinions expressed are those of the respective authors and do not necessarily reflect an official position by the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand Inc.

COVER ILLUSTRATION

Top: BNZ 10/- banknote of 1916, from Robert Pepping’s article on the BNZ first issue 10/- notes – page 9.

Centre-left: RBNZ 020 prefix series £1, from Scott de Young’s article on this unordered prefix series – page 17.

Centre-right: Robert Pepping’s speculation on the possible design of a first series £10 note, from his article on the note that was never ordered – page 29.

Bottom: 1986 Royal Visit proof commemorative dollar, from Michael Humble’s reminiscences of 32 years of coin collecting – page 41.



2019 RNSNZ MEETINGS PROGRAMME

Programme	Venue	Topic
Wednesday 30 January 2019 7.30 pm	Wellington Club, 88 The Terrace	Dr Mark Stocker – “New Zealand 1967 Decimal Coinage Reverse Designs”
Saturday 23 February 2019: Combined Meeting with Wanganui and Manawatu	Koputaroa Hall, Koputaroa Rd, 7km north of Levin	The RNSNZ (Manawatu Members, led by Graeme Hancock, with the assistance of all members) host the annual gathering at Koputaroa.
Wednesday 27 February 7.30 pm	Wellington Club	David Russell – “Napoleonic War British coins”
Wednesday 27 March 7.30 pm	Wellington Club	Dr Michael Humble - “Dead as a Dodo” Extinct NZ Birds featuring on coins
Wednesday 24 April 7.30 pm	Wellington Club	Professor Brett Delahunt – “A convenient illness”
Wednesday 29 May 7.30 pm	Wellington Club	AGM
Tuesday 25 June 6.30 pm – 9.30 pm	Karori RSA	Viewing for RNSNZ Auction
Wednesday 26 June 7.00 pm (Viewing at 6 pm)	Wellington Club	RNSNZ Auction
Wednesday 31 July 7.00 pm	Wellington Club	Members’ Short talks
Wednesday 28 August 7.30 pm	Wellington Club	Banknote Evening
Friday 20 September, 4.30 pm	West Plaza Hotel, Wakefield St, Wellington.	Members’ Function
Wednesday 25 September 7.30 pm	Netherlands Society, 61 Taita Drive, Lower Hutt	Laurence Eagle (Christchurch) – “Roman Coins, covering the Year of Six Emperors (238 AD); and Ptolemaic Coins”
Wednesday 30 October 7.30 pm	Wellington Club	Tony Grant – “Award Medals”
Wednesday 27 November 7 pm	To Be Confirmed (Hutt Valley)	Annual Dinner

JOINING THE RNSNZ

New members are warmly encouraged to join and participate in our activities. That way we can do more for collectors, dealers and researchers alike. You can help by encouraging someone new to join. They can:

- apply via our web site www.RNSNZ.org.nz
- write with full contact details (email, postal address, phone number), age if under 18, any decorations, occupation and numismatic interests to our PO Box number 2023, Wellington, New Zealand.

MEETINGS

From January 2019, most ordinary meeting will be held at The Wellington Club, in the McCarthy and Featherston Rooms, on Level 4 at 88 The Terrace, Wellington. The building is on the Reserve Bank side of the Terrace (at the dip in The Terrace about halfway between the James Cook Hotel and the Reserve Bank). Tea, coffee and biscuits will be provided at meetings. The current meeting programme is published on page 3. Please check your meeting notice and further Newsletters in case any details have changed, as venues can vary. Visitors are always welcome. Members are invited to bring “show and tell” items to meetings.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscriptions are NZ\$35; \$A35 for Australia; and \$US35 for the rest of world; all discounted to \$30 in the relevant currency if paid by 30 June for New Zealand members and by 20 July for overseas members; with half price for junior members (and for new members joining after 30 September).

Our Account is 02-0560-0038103-000 with advice to Secretary@RNSNZ.org.nz
PayPal is available for overseas payments – please ask the Secretary if details are needed. We cannot process credit card payments.

Subscriptions for 2018/19 – Please pay now if you have not paid yet.

A huge thank you to all who have paid their subs for 2018/19 so far – you have made life much simpler for those keeping the records and processing payments. Please ask the Secretary if you need confirmation of whether you have already paid.

WEBSITE

The Society website is available at www.RNSNZ.org.nz or www.RNSNZ.com Make sure you visit the updated site – you can find details of meetings, minutes and much more there. Members need to update their log-in details to access the new site. If you have not already done so, apply to join and tick “Direct credit”. The request will be sent to the Secretary for approval and you should then change or record the password that you receive.

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/RNSNZ/> (or <http://tinyurl.com/a6cx4yz>)
(now 141 members)

NUMISMATIC LIBRARY

The Society’s library is held at the Karori RSA. The locked building is accessible through Librarian Paul Bicknell or through Clint Libby and David Galt (04 9344422), both of whom live close to the Library. Access will be easiest during daylight hours or at the weekend. We continue to add books in areas not covered and hold regular publications received.

ROLL OF FELLOWS

The following is the current list of Fellows of the Society, with the year appointed:

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

RNSNZ BADGES

The Society has adopted a policy to recognise the anniversary of each member attaining 25, 40, 50, 60 or 70 years of membership and to offer the appropriate badge at the anniversary. The Society has enamelled Membership Service badges for 25, 40 and 50 years' membership. New badges for 60 years of membership have been commissioned, but not yet received.

The "NZ map" design has been retained to maintain continuity with the original Society membership pins and the Fellowship pins designed by James Berry.

If eligible paid-up members still do not have the badges for which they are eligible, please advise the Secretary. The current badge is available free. For example, if you have 40 years' total membership you can receive the badge on application. If you also want badges for earlier timeframes for which you are eligible, you can receive those for payment of \$15 each. Fellowship badges are awarded free.

If anyone has a badge they feel they do not need, we would be happy to receive it back. It could help the Society continue to award the badges further into the future to those who would like to receive them.

The Society still has a number of the 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. They are available at \$10 each, post-paid within New Zealand. Orders may be sent to the Secretary, RNSNZ at PO Box 2023, Wellington 6140.

NOTICE OF AUCTION - 2019

The Society intends to hold an auction on Wednesday 26 June 2019. Members are invited to provide numismatic items for this auction. If you would like to sell items in this auction would you please send them, with the list and your details, to the organisers no later than Monday 25th February 2019.

The guidelines are as follows:

1. Any member can provide a maximum of 25 items for sale.
2. The member is to provide a description of each item in writing (preferably by email), including the grading of the item and the reserve price required.
3. The member submitting the items for sale is to provide his/her name, address, telephone number and email address.
4. The items can be posted to the RNSNZ, PO Box 2023, Wellington 6140 or delivered personally to either of the two organisers:
 - Flemming Sorensen – flsor@xtra.co.nz
(Telephone: 04 478-5649)
 - Clint Libby – cjlibby@xtra.co.nz
(Telephone: 04 476-8576)
5. Numismatic items will be sent at the seller's risk.
6. Acknowledgement will be given when the items have been received.
7. Items cannot be listed for sale in the catalogue until they are received with the descriptive list by the organisers.
8. A 10% auction fee will be charged on the successful sale of an item.
9. The auction is not subject to GST.
10. All unsold items will be returned.

TENDER: SILVER MEDALS WITH THE LAMPARD DESIGN

The Society commissioned from Eng Leong Mint twenty silver-coloured medals numbered from 1 to 20, featuring the same portrait of Bill Lampard as on the Society's new service medal for 2018 to 2020 and the new Lampard Medal issued as the Society's most exclusive medallic award (See page 59 for details). The Society will retain number 1. The remainder are available at a minimum cost of \$40 each to members, but with the ability for members to tender for a particular number between 2 and 20. If members do not want any particular number, they can tender for the lowest numbered medal available and these will be sold to the highest tenderers, on the basis of one medal per member until all 19 available medals are sold.

Please address tenders to the Secretary, to be received by 28 February 2019, either by email to Secretary@RNSNZ.org.nz or in writing to PO Box 2023, Wellington 6140.

2019 COMBINED SOCIETIES' MEETING

Annual Inter-Club Meeting, Koputaroa Hall, Koputaroa, 9 AM – 3 PM Saturday 23 February 2019

All members of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand and Wanganui Numismatic Society are cordially invited to attend the Annual Inter-Club Meeting at the Koputaroa Hall, near Levin. Entry is \$5.00 each for everyone. Morning and afternoon tea/coffee and lunch are supplied. Free Wi-Fi is available. Please bring items for trade, sale or display.

All are welcome to arrive from 9 am. Dealers from 8-30 am. to arrange stock.

PROGRAMME:

- 9.00 Hall open. Morning tea/coffee, setting-up displays and sales tables.
- 10.00 Welcome. Societies' news updates with any new members introduced.
- 10.30 Brief introduction of displays.
- 10.45 Show & Tell: Unidentified, Interesting & Unusual.
- 11.30 Dealers' Lunch available.
- 11.45 Free time for selling & buying.
- 12.00 Lunch served.
- 2.00 Inter-club Quiz.
- 3.00 Afternoon tea/coffee.
- 3.15 Shield presented to the winning Society.
- 3.30 Farewell and meeting closes.

Hosted by the Manawatu Members of the RNSNZ.

Email GRAEME.HANCOCK@NZDF.mil.nz [in the subject line use the word:
Unclassified]

Phone 06 3519 618 (Lunch time is best time).

Getting to Koputaroa: GPS – Address # 399, Koputaroa

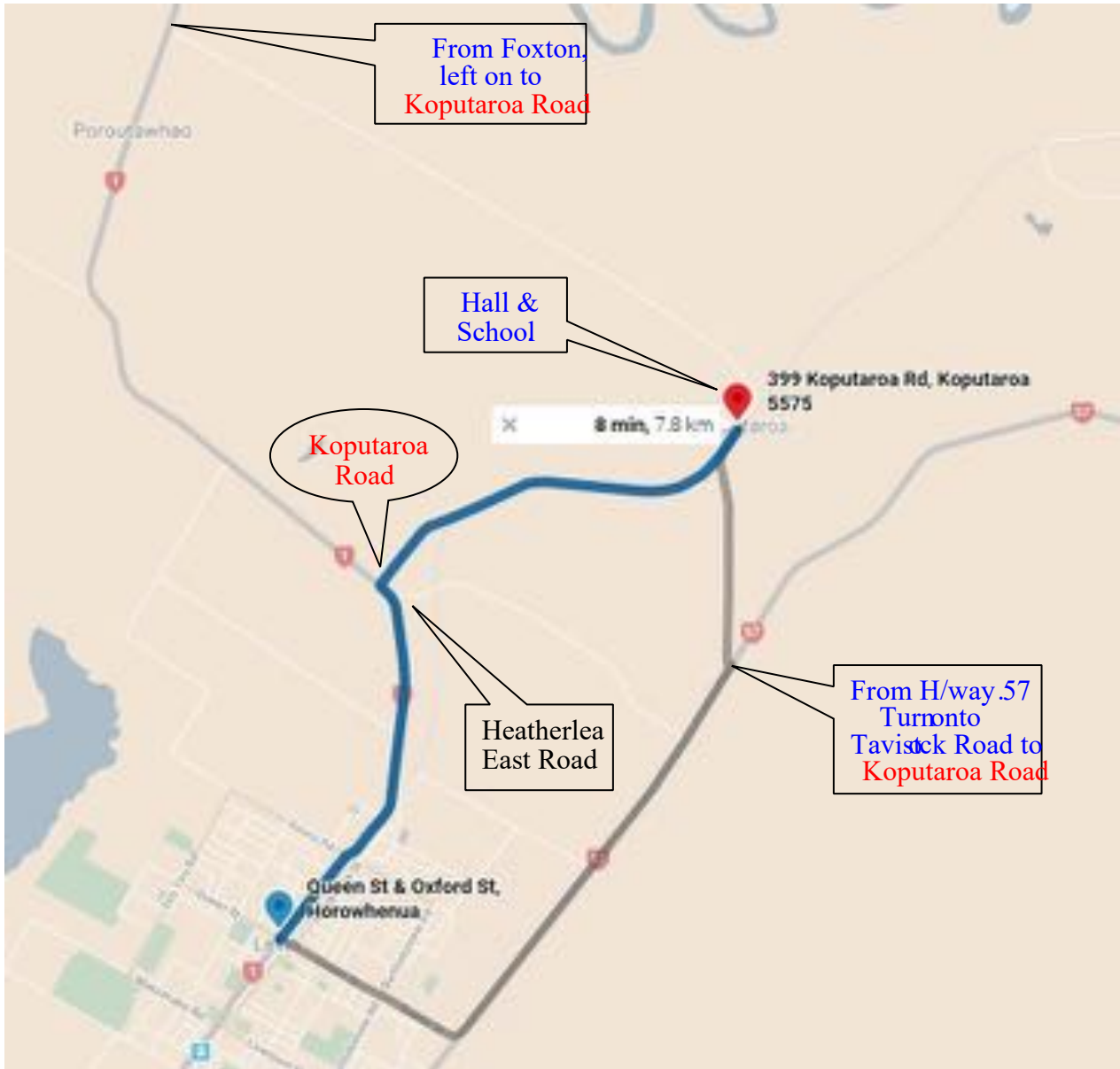
From the South:

- From Levin's Queen & Oxford Street traffic Lights, drive approximately 4 km north, and turn Second Right onto Koputaroa Road. [First Right is Heatherlea East Road.] Stay on Koputaroa Road until you reach Koputaroa Settlement, where you will see the Koputaroa Hall next to the Koputaroa School on the Left.
- From Highway 57, turn Left onto Tavistock Road to Koputaroa Road, (appears abruptly just after Railway crossing), turn Right and proceed as above.

From the North:

- From Foxton, turn left on to Koputaroa Road and proceed to Koputaroa, where the hall is almost the first building on your Right.

If requiring assistance in locating the Koputaroa Hall, ring 027 90 466 90, Raquel



ADVERTISING IN THE NZ NUMISMATIC JOURNAL AND SOCIETY NEWSLETTERS

The Journal is published annually, while the Newsletters are published two or three times a year. Both are circulated nationally and internationally to members, coin and banknote dealers and a range of museums and mint institutions. Appropriate advertising is accepted.

The rates for advertising, in New Zealand dollars, are as follows:

	Quarter page	Half page	Full page	Inside cover	Outside cover (rear)
Journal:	\$60	\$100	\$200	\$220	\$250
Newsletter:	NA	\$30	\$60	NA	NA

THE BNZ FIRST ISSUE TEN SHILLING BANKNOTES

Robert Pepping

Prior to World War I, the use of gold sovereigns and half sovereigns in everyday financial transactions throughout New Zealand was common. If demanded, presentation of any banknote at a bank counter had to be met by payment in gold or silver. The lowest denomination banknote that banks were permitted to issue was the One Pound note.

When war was declared against Germany in August 1914, the government immediately implemented measures to conserve the country's gold holdings. The export of gold was banned and the status of gold coins altered. New Zealanders knew that the purchasing power of a banknote could decrease very quickly when a country was at war, but a gold coin's value was more stable.

Large scale hoarding of sovereigns and half-sovereigns was a distinct possibility. The New Zealand Government knew that this hoarding could occur and, as a counter measure, it pronounced banknotes to be legal tender on the 6 August 1914. The effect of notes being legal tender, for a member of the public, was the removal of their right to demand silver or gold coin for their note or cheque. On the other side of the bank counter, the consequence for the trading banks was the removal of the obligation to pay gold and silver coin for a note or cheque and thus to maintain their gold reserves. These measures naturally resulted in gold coins in circulation becoming scarce soon after the outbreak of war.

Ten shilling notes were introduced as a result of wartime conditions. Britain issued ten shilling notes directly after the outbreak of war. In New Zealand the pound note was already in existence, but legislation prohibited the trading banks from issuing any notes less than one pound in value. By May 1916, the trading banks were seeking legislation allowing them to issue ten shilling notes, as Australia, which had provided many of the gold coins circulating in New Zealand, was no longer minting half-sovereigns and the Australian government had prohibited the export of gold.

Accordingly, in August 1916, authority was granted to the banks to issue the new denomination, under Section 44(c) of the Finance Act 1916, as a replacement for the half-sovereign.

The entire process to design, engrave, print and ship any new notes half-way around the world to New Zealand would require at least six months to complete for the bank's printers in England, Bradbury Wilkinson and Company, however. Furthermore, there was the real possibility of the ship carrying the notes being attacked by enemy vessels. This long timeframe and perilous passage was unacceptable to the trading banks and concerning for the government; a more immediate alternative was required.

The decision taken by the Bank of New Zealand was to print a supply of ten shilling notes in New Zealand. Publishers and printers, Whitcombe & Tombs Ltd, gained the bank's approval to print the new note. The first of these was ready for issue by the start of August 1916. The Order in Council to allow banks to issue ten shilling notes was signed at Government House on Thursday 10 August 1916. It was gazetted the next day and from 10.00 am on Saturday 12 August 1916, the first notes were issued from the Bank of New Zealand Head Office in Wellington and other principal branches.



Figure 1. Bank of New Zealand, First Issue, Ten Shilling obverse with the serial number 050935 and the date 1 August 1916. The first 100,000 notes did not have the entire date printed on the note front; instead the date was completed by either hand writing or a rubber stamp. As well, it lacked the imprint, 'Whitcombe & Tombs Ltd'.



Figure 2. Bank of New Zealand, First Issue, Ten Shilling obverse with the serial number 327438 and the date 1 December 1916. This note had the entire date printed on the front. Unlike the first 268,000 notes, it had the imprint, 'Whitcombe & Tombs Ltd' in a very small font size at the foot on the front.

The notes' very simple design was diplomatically described in the various newspaper columns: *"The new note is quite unlike any other bank note in circulation. The maze of words intricately engraved as a background on most notes, is absent, and in its place is the plain business-like announcement that the bank promises to pay the bearer ten shillings sterling."* and *"The new note is not remarkable for the beauty of its engraving. It is a quite simple affair. The paper is pink in colour and tough in texture. The watermark is semi-transparent. It reads, 'Bank of New Zealand'. The Bank of New Zealand ten shilling note is not likely to be confused with notes of higher denominations, inasmuch as it is smaller in size, plainer (to the point of modesty) in design, and is coloured pink all over."* The 'Hastings Standard' newspaper thought the notes were sufficiently pink in colour to deserve the 'slangular' title of 'Pinks'.

The new notes were printed in red ink on pink paper, but the two serial numbers were printed in black. The edge was bordered with a thick and a thin red line, but unlike the £1 note of the time, the denomination was not stated at the top. Instead the words 'Bank of New Zealand' was positioned in this part and immediately under this was the phrase, 'Incorporated by Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand.' In the top right and bottom left corners were the two serial numbers.



Figure 3. Bank of New Zealand, First Issue, Ten Shilling obverse serial number 897918, 1 March 1918. The watermark "BANK OF NEW ZEALAND" is clearly visible when held to the light. The note is part of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Collection.

In the central area of the note face were the words, 'On demand We Promise to pay to the Bearer TEN SHILLINGS Sterling.' This meant gold or silver when presented at a bank, but as all bank notes were declared legal tender, the fulfilment of that promise had been suspended. Below was the date and place of issue: Wellington. In the bottom right corner above the Manager's signature were the words 'For the Bank of New Zealand'. At each end were the words 'TEN SHILLINGS' printed vertically. The note's distinguishing feature was its water-mark, 'BANK OF NEW ZEALAND'. The word 'BANK' was curved downwards at the top of the note, the word 'OF' horizontal in the centre and the words 'NEW ZEALAND' curved upwards at the bottom of the note (See Figure 3.). The back of the note was plain.

Usually a note was signed by two full signatures but on all the notes of this issue, one full signature in the 'p Manager' space and a bank officer's initials in the 'Entd' space were handwritten 'to expedite completion of the notes.' The first notes were signed by 'D. Lumsden' and initialled 'E.S.J.'

In total, 945,600 notes were printed. The first 100,000 notes did not have an entire printed date but only the partial date of '1st day of _____ 191_ ' and required the month of 'August' and the final number in the year, '6' to be either written or hand stamped onto the front of the note. All the dates on the remaining notes were printed on the note face.

Notes in the serial number range, 100001 – 268000 had the date '1st day of August 1916' printed on them, but on these notes the imprint of 'WHITCOMBE & TOMBS LTD' was missing at the foot of the note front.

The following table shows the actual or estimated (*) serial number range for each date. This is based on information collected from notes held either privately or by institutions.

Date	Serial Number Range
1 August 1916 (Written or Stamped)	000001 - 100000
1 August 1916 (Printed)	100001 - 268000
1 December 1916	268001 - 400000*
1 March 1917	400001* - 520000*
1 June 1917	520001* - 600000*
1 August 1917	600001* - 655000*
1 September 1917	655001* - 720000*
1 October 1917	720001* - 800000*
1 March 1918	800001* - 945600

Twenty nine known serial numbers of notes held by private individuals are listed below.

050935	086042	096642	102985	110657	132257
217033	217642	233696	239838	239866	239936
327438	349079	366483	485694	488067	572672
652618	673571	750467	774819	798038	845395
859059	922001	929697	933555	933891	

The decision to print a local ten shilling note was vindicated; the second issue of ten shilling notes, which was printed in England, was not issued until December 1917, some 15 months after the first issue ten shilling notes had entered circulation.

Forgeries

Considering that the design of first issue Ten Shilling note was very simple, it is somewhat surprising that only a relatively small number of counterfeit notes were produced and the first official record of an attempt to forge a note was approximately six months after its official release.

The first forgery was discovered in Palmerston North around the start of March 1917. This imitation was produced, without the watermark, on a light coloured pink paper. The lettering was completed, not by printing, but by hand. The note depicted the serial number, 302278, and the date, 1 December 1916. It purported to be signed by 'A.G. Campbell' and initialled by the countersigner 'R.W.S.'. However the imprint, 'Whitcombe & Tombs Ltd' which would have appeared on the genuine note, was omitted. The Bank of New Zealand

had no desire to make the matter public and instructed bank employees not to disclose to customers or any member of the public that a forged note had been found in circulation.

An internal bank memo stated, “Although the forgery is a clever one, it would be readily detected by any teller who is on the alert. If any others are in circulation, they may of course bear other numbers and signatures, as the work has evidently all been done by hand and not by photography.”

It appears that the March 1917 forgery was limited to one note, but this was not the case in 1919, when a significant number of counterfeit notes were identified by bank staff. The first forgery was detected at the Te Aro branch in Wellington on the 28 January 1919 and displayed the serial number 555171.



Figure 4. Bank of New Zealand, First Issue, Ten Shilling Forgery bearing the serial number 555171.

In the following month, another was found in Christchurch and another two, when scrutinising cancelled notes, at the Te Aro branch. More notes appeared in March and by the beginning of April 1919 the total number of counterfeit notes had risen to 20, the majority bearing the serial number 555171 and the remainder, 555179.

The forgeries were slightly smaller than a genuine note and experts formed the opinion that they were produced by a photolithographic process. The lettering on the forgeries had a chocolate tinge and appeared to be fainter and also smaller. The paper employed was ordinary rice paper, while the usual watermark found on a genuine note was not visible. All the notes were purported to be signed by ‘L.M. Little’. Interestingly, Mr L.M. Little had been an employee of the bank and signed notes of this issue with the serial number range, 304001 to 305000. However, he left the bank on 1 December 1916 to serve his country in the war.



Figure 5. Bank of New Zealand, First Issue, Ten Shilling Forgery bearing the serial number 555179. Both forgeries had the date 1 June 1917. The watermark "BANK OF NEW ZEALAND" is not visible when either forgery is held up to the light.

The original notes 555171 and 555179 were part of a parcel of notes (555001-555600) sent to the Lyttleton Branch of the Bank of New Zealand. The vast majority of the imitation notes were found in the lower half of the North Island – Wellington, Carterton, Masterton and Palmerston North. The original note with the serial number 555171 was received by the bank in Wellington from Christchurch on 3 December 1917 and destroyed. The other genuine note, 555179, was also destroyed and was received from Ashburton on 24 July 1918.

Both these dates were well before any counterfeit notes with these serial numbers were uttered. The conclusion drawn from this time difference is that the two genuine notes were sent to Wellington for cancellation because of their poor condition.

The police were notified and carried out extensive enquiries. Out of these, they came up with one suspect – a man who had the necessary skills to make the counterfeit notes. However, their suspect had left the country by the time the notes were in circulation and the investigation concluded with no person being charged for producing and uttering the forged notes.

When the second issue ten shilling notes were released in December 1917, it was the Bank of New Zealand's intention that the first issue notes would circulate alongside the second issue of ten shilling notes and the first issue notes would only be withdrawn from circulation if their condition was very poor. However the discovery of the significant number of forged notes derailed this plan.

On 28 February 1919, as a result of the forged notes, branches were informed not to re-issue any pink ten shilling notes to the public and to await further instructions. Less than a fortnight later, on 11 March 1919, the bank's decision was communicated to all branches: all first issue ten shilling notes were to be withdrawn, cancelled and forwarded to Head Office.

Conclusion

The first issue ten shilling notes were produced as a temporary measure and at a time when New Zealand was at war. The notes were functional, rather than artistic or reflective of the country's features and culture. Their unusual dimensions (6 inches x 4³/₈ inches or 152mm x 111mm) and design made it difficult to confuse the note with another note, but it was also an awkward one when dealing with a large number of notes.

The note was not well liked by the public as the paper disintegrated at its fold more quickly than orthodox note paper. The public's dissatisfaction is exemplified by this statement in the 'Dominion' newspaper: The Bank of New Zealand "inflicted on its customers a pink document that was as much like a tea wrapper as a bank note, and a little of the hard usage that bank notes are subjected to soon reduced this to something almost unrecognisable" and this tongue-in-cheek comment in the 'Observer' newspaper: "A headline says, 'Car runs over a bank.' Fortunately neither Harold Beauchamp (Chairman of the Bank of New Zealand) nor any pink ten shilling notes were in the bank at the time." The notes' removal from circulation in 1919 was very gratefully received.

Letter: Teutenberg SMS Gazelle Visit Medal Translation

Last year we thanked Andrew Clifford for pointing out an interesting German medal offered in Christoph Gärtner's October 2017 numismatic sale. Translated, the medal was described as: "Medals Germany: Copper Medal 1875: Visit of the warship S.M.S. Gazelle in Auckland, New Zealand. Av: Head of Maori Chief left. Rv: Transcript - In Memory of Auckland New Zealand 1875, The Officers and Teams S.M.S. Gazelle dedicated by A. Teutenberg. Weight 11.39g, diameter 28.5mm. Magnificent exquisite."



Martin Purdy writes:

The Teutenberg medal ... is in Morel as M1875/1, and I notice the obverse inscription causes some translation headaches wherever this medal appears! It's a bit garbled in Morel's introductory pages, and the auction text you quote is also a little off the mark. I'll be updating it for "Morel 3" in due course, but in the meantime, I'd suggest something like "DEDICATED TO THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF S.M.S. GAZELLE BY A. TEUTENBERG".

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THE ONE-POUND PREFIX THAT WAS NEVER ORDERED

Scott de Young FRNSNZ

Amongst the various intriguing varieties in the New Zealand pre-decimal banknotes is the one-pound prefix that was never ordered from the printers. After the well-known prefix hiccup, that is referred to as the “OK Pound”, in the Wilson signature series (see NZ Numismatic Journal 97), there was a change in prefix style for the New Zealand one-pound issues.

The change was to a much simpler style with a three-digit number starting at 001 and eventually to finish at prefix 301 at the end of the Fleming signatory series and the changeover to decimal currency on 10th July 1967.



Figure 1. Wilson One Pound 020 prefix



Figure 2. Fleming One Pound 021 prefix

In the mid 1950's the Reserve Bank of New Zealand was placing its banknote orders with the printers, Thomas de la Rue, on an annual basis in the middle of each year. Each printing order was recorded in the minutes taken at the relevant monthly Reserve Bank Board of Directors meeting and signed off at the following meeting by the Governor, E.C. Fussell.

The board meeting held on 7th July 1955, signed off on 11th August 1955, recorded the following order on 4th July 1955 for £1 notes: 19,000,000 forms.

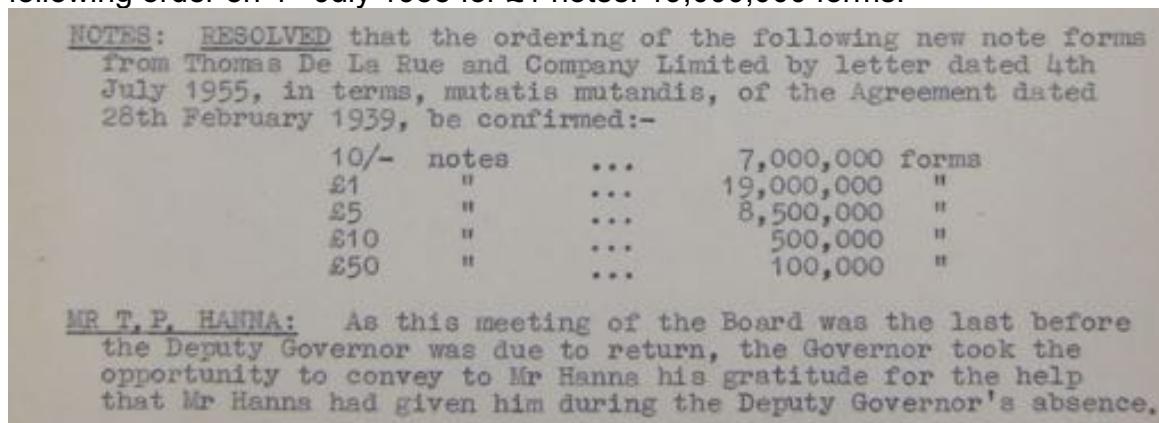


Figure 3. RBNZ Board Minutes Book 5, Page 64. Courtesy of Archives New Zealand.

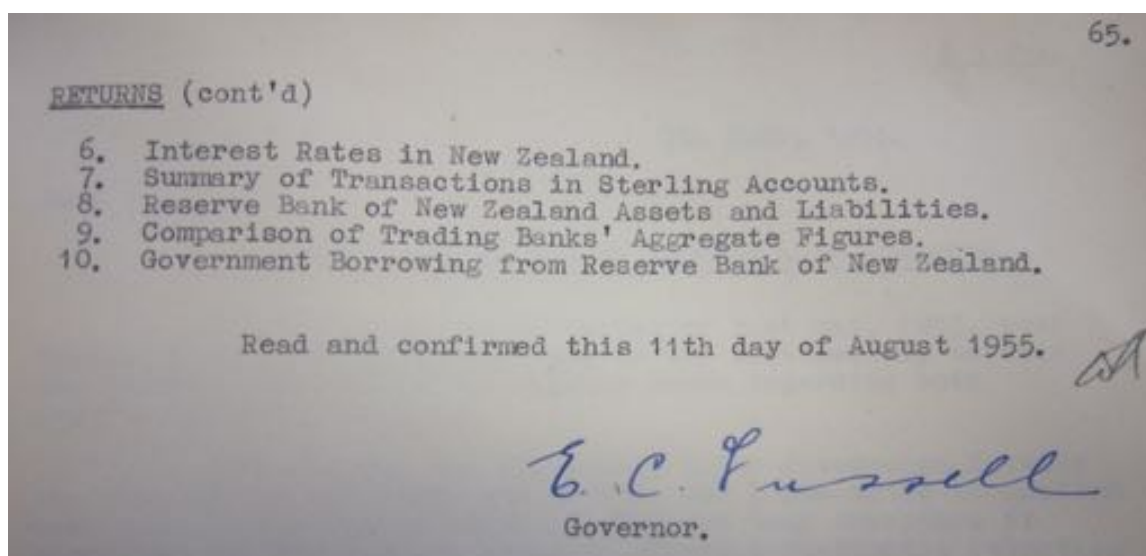


Figure 4. RBNZ Board Minutes Book 5, Page 65. Courtesy of Archives New Zealand.

These 19 million forms would be serial numbered from 001 000001 to 019 1000000 and were received at the Reserve Bank in Wellington in eight separate deliveries between 12th March 1956 and 5th October 1956.

Sometime thereafter, the Reserve Bank agreed to receive from Thomas de la Rue another 250,000 banknotes as the result of a printing overrun. Possibly these forms were offered at a discount price to the bank. These extra banknotes were serial numbered 020 00001 to 020 250000 and were received in Wellington on 23rd January 1957. These 020 prefixes were not, however, a part of the actual order placed with Thomas de la Rue and are, therefore, a prefix that was never ordered by the bank.

The following year's banknote order featured a new signatory, being R.N. Fleming as Chief Cashier. The board meeting held on 7th August 1956, signed off on 13th September 1956, recorded the following order on 13th July 1956 £1 notes: 20,000,000 forms.

NOTES: RESOLVED that the ordering of the following new note forms from Thomas De La Rue and Company Limited, by letter dated 13th July 1956 in terms, mutatis mutandis, of the Agreement dated 28th February 1939, be confirmed:-

10/- notes	8,000,000 forms
£1 notes	20,000,000 forms
£5 notes	8,000,000 forms
£10 notes	500,000 forms

Figure 5. RBNZ Board Minutes Book 5, Page 113. Courtesy of Archives New Zealand.

RETURNS: The undermentioned returns were made available to the Board:-

1. Reserve Bank Staff Housing Finance.
2. Forward Exchange.
3. Reserve Bank Investments.
4. Dollar Market.
5. Wool Proceeds Retention.
6. Interest Rates in New Zealand.
7. Summary of Transactions in Sterling Accounts.
8. Reserve Bank of New Zealand Assets and Liabilities.
9. Comparison of Trading Banks' Aggregate Figures.
10. Government Borrowing from Reserve Bank of New Zealand.

Read and confirmed this 13th day of September 1956.

W.A.

E.C. Russell
Governor.

Figure 6. RBNZ Board Minutes Book 5, Page 114. Courtesy of Archives New Zealand.

These 20 million forms would be serial numbered from 021 000001 to 040 1000000 and were received at the Reserve Bank in Wellington in eight separate deliveries between 15th July 1957 and 19th February 1958.



Figure 7. Proof. NB. the date handwritten in the top border is the date of the order.

At this time the printers supplied their customers with proofs and/or specimen notes that showed the 'last' prefix in the printing sequence of the relevant banknote order. In this case that was prefix 019.



Figure 8. Wilson 019 Specimen

The subsequent orders of notes with Fleming signature have proofs and specimens of prefix 040.



Figure 9. Fleming 040 Proof

This system was changed for the 1957 orders and the proof/specimens featured the first prefix of the print order rather than the last, as shown here with prefix 041, part of the subsequent 22 million form order.



Figure 10. Fleming 041 Specimen

The 250,000 Wilson signature overrun banknote forms with the 020 prefix were the last printing overruns received by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand in the remaining years of the one-pound series.

THE “CAMP GATE” REVERSE TYPE: NEITHER CAMP NOR GATE

W. Newman

From AD294, an architectural motif usually described as “a gateway to a military camp” became a standard reverse type for Roman coins, appearing on gold, silver and base metal issues. What was being depicted, and to what purpose, remains subject to continuing debate. The type is, however, unlikely to represent a gateway, whether of a military camp or the frequently suggested alternative of a city. This reverse appears, instead, to be directly related to the major reorganisation and fortification of the empire’s borders and critical lines of communication.

Roman mints employed two projections for architectural reverse types. Temples were usually depicted with only one wall visible in an orthographic projection. City walls and large structures, however, might be depicted using an isometric projection to give a ‘bird’s-eye view’, with the front wall shown with its rear circuit beyond. This was the projection employed to depict the Flavian amphitheatre, or Colosseum, on the sestertii of Titus (AD79-81) and aurei of Severus Alexander (AD222-235).



Fig. 1 Sestertius of Titus, Rome, AD80



Fig. 2 Aureus of Severus Alexander, Rome, AD223

From late 293 to 329, variants of the “camp gates” reverse type were issued regularly, first in gold aurei and silver argentei and later in billon coins, using both types of projection to depict a military structure that appears to be a compact, square fortress with turrets, towers or signal braziers set at each corner.¹

The orthographic style came to be used extensively on the low-value billon coinage during the era of Licinius (308-324) and Constantine I (307-337) and reappeared on the trial billon double centenionalis of Valentinian I (364-375), Valens (364-378) and Gratian (367-383) struck at Trier in 368, and later on the bronze half centenionalis of Magnus Maximus (383-388), Valentinian II (375-392), Theodosius I (379-395) and Arcadius (383-408) struck at western mints during 384-388 before a final appearance on several issues of small bronze coins from Valentinian III (425-455), although more crudely engraved, struck at Rome during 430-437 and 440-455. This reverse type, therefore, was used for 161 years from the First Tetrarchy until only two decades before the end of the Western Roman Empire.

Diocletian (284-305) established the First Tetrarchy on 1 March 293, dividing the empire into two halves, each ruled by an Augustus supported by a junior Caesar. From 294 the mint at Rome struck aurei in the name of all four tetrarchs that depicted a square fortress

with crenelated walls and five turrets in an isometric projection, with the legends PROVIDENTIA AVGG or VIRTVS MILITVM (Fig.3).



Fig. 3 Aureus of Galerius Caesar, Rome, 298 Fig. 4 Argenteus of Constantius, Antioch, 294

Diocletian also introduced a new silver argenteus, struck at twelve mints from 294.² The reverse portrayed the four emperors sacrificing at a portable altar in front of an arch in a circuit of turreted wall depicted in an isometric projection. The legends used were: PROVIDENTIAE AVGG, VICTORIAE AVGG, VICTORIAE SARMATICAE and VIRTVTI MILITVM; and variants (Fig.4).

While this reverse type continued to be struck on argentei into 299, a second type, in an orthographic projection, showing a square fortress with an open gate and topped by three or four domed turrets, was introduced. In 295 Nicomedia struck a type with four turrets topped by eagles, with doors open, for each tetrarch and another with four domes without eagles, with doors open and a star over the door, both with identical legends to those used on the isometric projection series (Fig.5 & 6).



Fig. 5 Diocletian, Nicomedia, 295

Fig. 6 Maximian, Nicomedia, 295

The interpretation of the type as showing the fortified gate of a city tends to derive from this quick succession of designs on the argenteus and the similarity of legends being seen to indicate the depiction of the same object using differing projections.³ If this were the case, for the message within this reverse type to have been understood as referring to a city, it must be assumed that by 330 every resident of the Roman world would have been

familiar with the image of a gateway as representing the city behind it. To depict a city otherwise, using the older isometric projection, from the early fourth century on would have been unnecessary and confusing to viewers accustomed to recognising an orthographic representation of a gateway as being representative of a city.

Nevertheless, when Santa Maria Maggiore in Rome came to be decorated in the reign of Valentinian III, that is precisely what occurred. This is the oldest surviving Marian church in Rome; its mosaics date to 432-440, when a late “camp gate” style was actually being struck at the mint in the city. The apsidal arch of this church showed five cities clearly intended as representations of such and labelled in two instances for the avoidance of doubt. All were depicted using the same isometric projection that had been employed on the sestertii of Titus in the first century and aurei of Severus Alexander and the Tetrarchy in the third (Fig.7).



Fig. 7 View of left side of the apsidal arch from Santa Maria Maggiore, Rome, with second register showing the adoration of the Magi with an unnamed walled city at right; the third register with the massacre of the innocents; and the fourth register showing the named walled city of Jerusalem (Hierusalem), with both cities depicted using the standard isometric projection.

The argument that a rapid transition in the style of projection used to depict cities occurred at the end of the third century and that the “camp gate” reverse type reflects this change cannot be sustained in the face of these apsidal mosaics.⁴

Furthermore, comparison of these mosaic representations of cities from Santa Maria Maggiore against the reverse image on the argentei showing the tetrarchs sacrificing before a circuit of wall reveals that the latter was clearly not intended to depict a city, as the wall encircles a space apparently devoid of any recognisable structures.

To understand the “camp gate” reverse coins, it is necessary to understand their context. The Roman Empire suffered severe defeats in the second half of the third century. The emperor and an entire Roman army were captured. The frontiers were over-run. The western provinces seceded, and large areas of the eastern provinces were briefly lost to the Palmyrene Empire. The military frontier was withdrawn to the Rhine and Danube and the provinces beyond abandoned.

The secessionist Gallic Empire (260-274) had led the response to the invasions of Alamanni, Franks and Saxons by building new fortifications to defend the Saxon Shore in Britain and the Rhine frontier, and also to protect their supply roads behind the frontier. Aurelian (270-275) had implemented similar measures along the Danube and Probus (276-282) continued this process along the northern frontiers, but it seems to be the division of responsibilities under Diocletian, with Maximian (286-305) and, after 293, with their respective Caesars, Galerius and Constantius, that permitted the systematic transformation of the imperial defences.

A major reorganisation of the army was completed to create new units dedicated to defending the borders, the *limitanei*, and the river banks of the Rhine and Danube, the *ripenses*. A policy of fortress-building was initiated along all frontiers. New forts were built both on the Roman side of the Rhine and Danube and as bridgeheads on the further banks connected to existing forts.⁵ The fort of Tasgaetium (Burg) and the road-fort controlling its supply and communications at Vitudurum (Oberwinterthur) both appear to date from 294. A new, fortified *limes* facing the Alamanni appears to have been reinforced around the same time and the potential invasion routes into northern Italy and the Rhone valley were given new defences. The stone forts of the Saxon Shore at Richborough, Burgh Castle and Portchester also date from the First Tetrarchy. At the opposite end of the empire, the eastern borders were similarly reinforced. The fort of Mobene (Qasr Bshir) on the *Limes Arabicus* in modern Jordan is dated to 293-305 by an inscription, and possibly the tower of Qasr Burqu is contemporary.

Constantine I continued this policy. The bridgehead-fort of Divitia was built across the Rhine from Cologne between 312 and 315 and linked to it by a new bridge. The road from Trier to Cologne was reinforced with forts, as was the road south from Trier up the Saar valley and the roads from Augsburg and Salzburg. Frontier fortifications and newly strengthened lines of communication across the empire can be dated to Constantine or his sons.

The next major programme of frontier fortification was initiated by Valentinian I. During 368-369, extensive building or repair of fortifications was undertaken in Britain by Count Theodosius. In 369 Valentinian began building an enormous system of defences for the Rhine-Danube frontier.

There is, therefore, a close correlation between the issue of “camp gate” reverse types and the major programmes of fortification on the frontiers undertaken by the Tetrarchs and subsequently Constantine I and Valentinian I. Although programmes of similar scale were not emulated by Theodosius I, Arcadius, Magnus Maximus or Valentinian III, the type appears to have become associated with provision for the security of the frontiers well before the later fourth century. More to the point, it is also possible to see a close correlation between the style of the fortifications being built and the “camp gate” reverses. Distinctively new styles of layout were introduced, including trapezoid, “D” or ‘bell’, oval and circular designs, in place of the traditional rectangular “playing card” layout of the

legionary fortresses, and entirely new styles of fortification were introduced: the road 'fortlet' and the *burgus*.

The *burgus* derived from the watch-towers that had been built along the *limes*, coasts and roads of the empire since the later Republic, but were fortified with an outer wall or palisade, ditch and turrets. Fortlets were square or rectangular and built with the barracks set continuously against the inside of the walls, rather than in the usual internal grid seen in earlier fortresses, to give better protection from attackers' missiles. Both styles appear to have originated on the eastern frontier and the name, *burgus*, appears to derive from the Persian *borj*, meaning a fortified tower.⁶ The troops stationed on the borders were themselves as likely to be known as *burgarii* as *limitanei* or *ripenses* and the appearance of the fortlets might be inferred, in turn, from their common name: *quadriburgi* or 'four towers'.⁷

There can be no dispute that the aurei struck at Rome during 294-299 depict just such a *quadriburgus* in isometric projection. Similarly, it is difficult to conceive of an alternative means to depict a small "square or rectangular" fort using an orthographic projection other than as appears on the silver, billon and bronze "camp gate" series. The principal distinctions in the reverse types would appear to be an attempt to distinguish between a single watch-tower, or *burgus*, and a fortlet, or *quadriburgus*, without recourse to scale.



Fig. 8 Argentei of Diocletian, Antioch, 303-4 (left) and Maximian, Trier, 300 (right)

In summary, therefore, coincident with major programmes of fortification building and the introduction of new army units and new defensive structures, including fortified watch-towers and smaller forts, the imperial government issued coins that bore reverse designs that showed types of military structures that resemble watch-towers and small forts, accompanied by legends that celebrated the valour of the troops and the foresight of the emperors. That these reverse types had not appeared previously is reflective of the innovative nature of these structures and their adoption by the imperial government in the 290s.

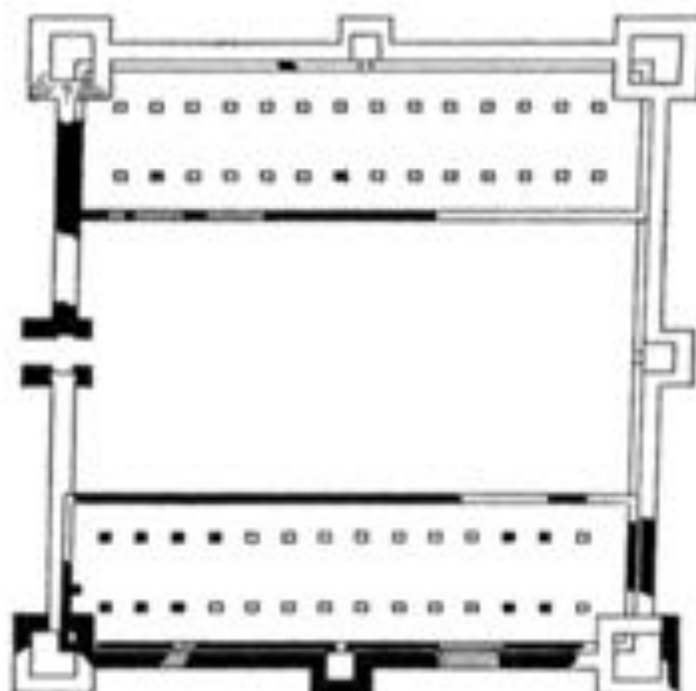
The same cannot be said of either camp or city gates. A reasonable and equally simple explanation for these traditional interpretations of this reverse type is lacking. While new city walls were being built from the reign of Aurelian into the fifth century, there is not the same obvious overlap of imperial policy, striking of "camp gate" reverse types and city wall construction.

After a period spanning a generation in which such reverse designs were issued in association with a vigorous programme of defence construction, this reverse type was established as being associated with providing for the security of the frontiers for at least the subsequent century.



Fig. 9 Mobene (Qasr Bshir) belongs to a chain of frontier forts and watchtowers that were meant to protect against roaming desert nomads on the Limes Arabicus. Home to an auxiliary cavalry unit, an inscription at the fort dates construction to 293-305. It is typical of the new style of smaller fortification adopted to defend the imperial frontiers from the North Sea to the Red Sea at the end of the third century and provides a clear example of a “four towers” type of structure.

Fig. 10 Plan of a fortlet from the Danube frontier showing the same “four towers” design: Vedidena (Innsbruck-Wilten) fortified horrea or store-buildings on the Via Claudia Augusta, fortifications dating from reign of Constantine I or his sons. (Yes, it was built out of square; this is not poor photo editing).



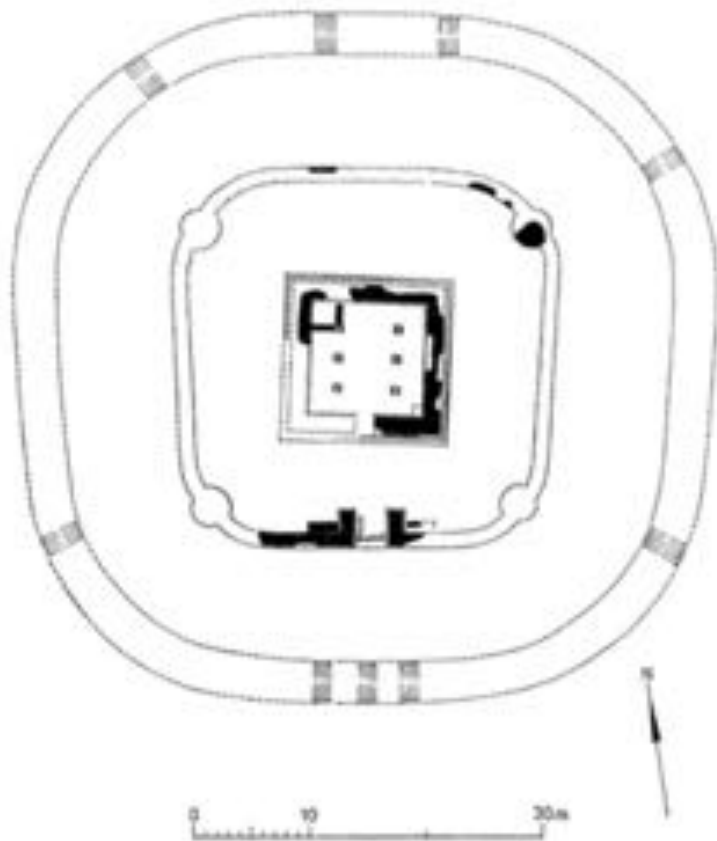


Fig. 11 Plan of a watch-tower: the coastal signal station at Goldsborough, North Yorkshire



Fig. 12 Two examples of billon centenionales struck for Constantine I at Antioch (left) and Siscia (right) that clearly show signal braziers on top of the tower.



Fig. 13 From a century later, a small bronze centenionalis of Valentinian III struck at Rome, 425-435, VOT. PVB. legend.

Images:

- Fig.1 Sestertius of Titus, Rome, 80, RIC 110, Dix Noonan Webb auction 15 Feb. 2017.
Fig. 2 Aureus of Severus Alexander, Rome, 223, Sear 7825, from www.latinata.com
Fig. 3 Aureus of Galerius Caesar, Rome 298, RIC vi, 8b, from Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.
Fig. 4 Argenteus of Constantius Caesar, Antioch, 294, RIC vi, 33a.
Fig. 5 Argenteus of Diocletian, Nicomedia, 295, RIC vi, 22a.
Fig. 6 Argenteus of Maximian, Nicomedia, 295, RIC vi, 22b.
Fig. 7 Apsidal arch, Santa Maria Maggiore, Rome, from Poeschke, J., detail from Plate 11.
Fig. 8 Argentei, Classical Numismatic Group via www.coinworld.com.
Fig. 9 Qasr Bshir, Jordan: Aerial Photographic Archive for Archaeology in the Middle East.
Fig. 10 Goldsborough signal station, from Petrikovits, H. von, detail from Fig.28
Fig. 11 Veldidena fortlet, from Petrikovits, H. von, detail from Fig.25
Fig. 12 Centenionalis of Constantine I, Antioch, 327-9, RIC vii, 78, from Anciencoins
Centenionalis of Constantine I, Siscia, 326-7, RIC vii, 200, from Anciencoins
Fig. 13 Centenionalis of Valentinian III, Rome, 425-35, RIC x, 2123, from Beast Coins

Notes:

1. Sear (Roman Coins and their values, Vol. IV & V) lists the type variously as: “four-turreted gateway of military camp”, “gateway of military camp with three or four turrets, sometimes with doors open or closed, sometimes without doors”, “three-turreted gateway of military camp”, and “two-turreted gateway of military camp”.
2. The issuing mints were: Rome, Alexandria, Antioch, Aquileia, Cyzicus, Heraclea, Nicomedia, Serdica, Siscia, Thessalonica, Ticinum and Trier.
3. For the argument that the reverse type represents the concept of the city, see Woods, D., The Late Roman ‘Camp Gate’ Reverse Type and the *Sidus Salutare*, The Numismatic Chronicle Vol. 177.
4. For a detailed description of the mosaics of Santa Maria Maggiore, Rome, see Poeschke, J., Italian Mosaics: 300-1300, 2010, p. 70 fol.
5. For more, see Petrikovits, H. von, Fortifications in the North-Western Roman Empire from the Third to the Fifth Centuries A.D., The Journal of Roman Studies, Vol. 61.
6. The etymology of ‘burg’ is invariably given as Germanic, from a presumed Old German *burgz*, while incidents of ‘burg’ occurring outside the Germanic sphere, e.g. Burgos, are ascribed to a presumed Gothic *baurgs*, but this fails to explain how these peoples acquired a term for a tower or fort that was a synonymous homophone for the Persian word. It also fails to explain how the Romans would adopt a term from the Germans for a type of defensive structure for which there is no evidence of the Germanic tribes having constructed prior to contact with the Romans. A more plausible explanation is that the Persians had a type of military structure that the Romans encountered and copied, taking a Latinised form of the Persian name for it with them, to introduce on the Germanic frontiers. This does appear to match the archaeological evidence for the introduction of these types of defence to the Roman frontiers. The etymology of ‘burg’, therefore, should be from Late Roman *burgus*, from the Persian *borj*.
7. For more on the reorganisation of the Roman army under the tetrarchs, see Elton, H., Military forces, The Cambridge History of Greek and Roman Warfare: Vol. II, Part II: The Later Roman Empire, Sabin, van Wees and Whitly (ed.), 2007

In researching this piece, I pondered the adoption of *burgus* and especially of *burgarii* when the Latin terms of *castra* and *castrum* remained available and in use, and mentioned this to my wife, whose qualifications are in music. Her response: “Perhaps they did not want to be called castrati.” Try as I might, it is hard to avoid a sneaking suspicion that this might just have been the reason.

NEEDED BUT NOT WANTED: THE SERIES 1 TEN POUND NOTE

Robert Pepping

When the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Series 1 notes were first released into circulation on 1 August 1934, only three denominations, Ten Shilling, One Pound and Five Pounds, had been prepared. By the end of that year, the Fifty Pound note was added. The large gap between the Five Pounds and Fifty Pounds denominations was of concern to many businesses. During the years when the first series was issued, the Reserve Bank was asked to consider printing Ten Pound notes as it would increase the range of denominations.

There is evidence that the Bank, in its first year of operation, did consider printing the Ten Pound denomination. On 31 July 1934, Governor Leslie Lefeaux wrote to Alexander Park, Secretary to the Treasury, asking that he contact the High Commissioner in London to inquire from the Bank's printer, Thomas De la Rue & Co, their lowest price for printing 200,000 Ten Pound notes. The note would have the same specifications and a similar design to the other Series 1 denominations.

The request was promptly made and immediately answered by De La Rue, as Lefeaux was notified on 3 August that the quote was 65 shillings per 1000 notes plus £260 for the engraving. This compared with the cost of 30 shillings per thousand for the three lower denominations and 86 shillings per thousand for the Fifty Pound note.

It only took three days for the Governor to reply to De La Rue that the quotation for the notes was too high and the ordering of notes of this denomination would be deferred for the time being. History tells us that the Reserve Bank did not order or issue any Series 1 Ten Pound notes. The first occasion when notes of this denomination were issued was the introduction of the Series 2 notes in February 1940.



Figure 1. What might have been: computer generated image of a possible obverse design for the Series 1 Ten Pound Note. The Reserve Bank desired that the note have the same design and features as the other four denominations.

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Charles Augustus Chapman is not well known in either Australia, his country of birth, or New Zealand, but should be. Almost one hundred years on from his epic rescues of four people from drowning in a massive flood in North Auckland in 1920, he deserves to be better known. The rescues earned him the only Albert Medal (2nd Class for saving life on land) and Royal Humane Society Gold Medal (Royal Humane Society of New Zealand) pair ever awarded in New Zealand for one of New Zealand's most outstanding acts of civilian bravery.

Chapman was born in Sydney in 1885, as the oldest of ten children born to Thomas and Frances Chapman (nee Green). Thomas became famous for his contribution to getting an opposing team out for no runs in an 1877 cricket match. His son likewise showed sporting prowess, taking up competitive swimming and winning championships in both Australia and New Zealand, to where he moved in 1905 and married Catherine Mary Mines (1878-1965) in 1906. They had three children: Grace, Alice, and Victor.

The electoral roll suggests that he spent most of his life in Wellington, but it seems more likely that he moved around the colony to find work. It was during one of those periods out of Wellington that he displayed the heroism that won him the two awards.

Chapman was living as a Railway worker in rural Huarau, North Auckland, near the Paparoa Valley. In the early hours of 27 March 1920, an immense flash flood swept through the Paparoa Valley. Houses and huts were swept away and five people lost their lives. Newspaper accounts suggest the cause was heavy rainfall of 100mm over 9 hours in a catchment already waterlogged from rain earlier and described it as the worst flood in the fifty years of settlement in the district.



Figure 1. Photo of the aftermath of the flood at Paparoa

On hearing news of the disaster, Chapman set out for the Paparoa, running 1.6 km to find the river had reached the top rail of the bridge in the town, 6 m above the usual level. He

found two men, Tom Grogan, who could not swim, and James Tate, clinging to timber in the middle of the river while a crowd watched helplessly from the bank. The current was swift, logs were coming down and there were submerged branches and a barbed wire fence to add to the hazards. Chapman swam 150 yards to rescue the men in turn after strenuous efforts.

He then heard that a woman and her 6-year-old son were also in danger further up-river. He found her clinging to a willow tree and swam out, but had to return for a plank for the rescue. Finding a ladder as a flotation device, he tried to tow both the woman and her child, but the rope he was using broke. He then found some fencing wire and with this rescued first the child and then the mother, the first entirely unaided and the second with some assistance. Chapman had run and swum a total of 550 m for this latter rescue.

Chapman was presented with the Albert Medal (2nd Class) and Royal Humane Society of New Zealand Gold Medal on 4 June 1923 by Lord Jellicoe, the Governor-General. Congratulations poured in after the award. Parliament awarded him 50 pounds.

ditional in settlement of petitions, £105 toward the expenses of the Government representatives attending the Pan-Pacific Science Congress in Australia, £50 to the Royal Life Saving Society, and £50 to C. Chapman for special services in the Huarau floods.

Later

Just got word from
Bill Massey's sec that £50
is on its way to me, granted
by Parliament as a recognition
by the House of my action

This is the first recognition of
N.Z. Parliament of an act of
bravery. fire a Volley

Pro Rance.
Chas

This will give us a start
when we get Home

Figure 2. A note by Chapman to his wife of advice from Prime Minister W. F. Massey's Secretary that the Houses of Parliament had awarded him 50 pounds.

As Chapman noted, this was the first recognition by the New Zealand Parliament of an act of bravery. His postscript comment, "This will give us a start when we get Home", possibly meant Australia as, after the investiture, he did go to Sydney for a time, but returned to Wellington, where he worked as a foreman. He was active in the Druid's Lodge and boating, horticultural and welfare societies. A letter of congratulations from the Oak of Sydenham Druids Lodge in Christchurch was proudly retained by the family.

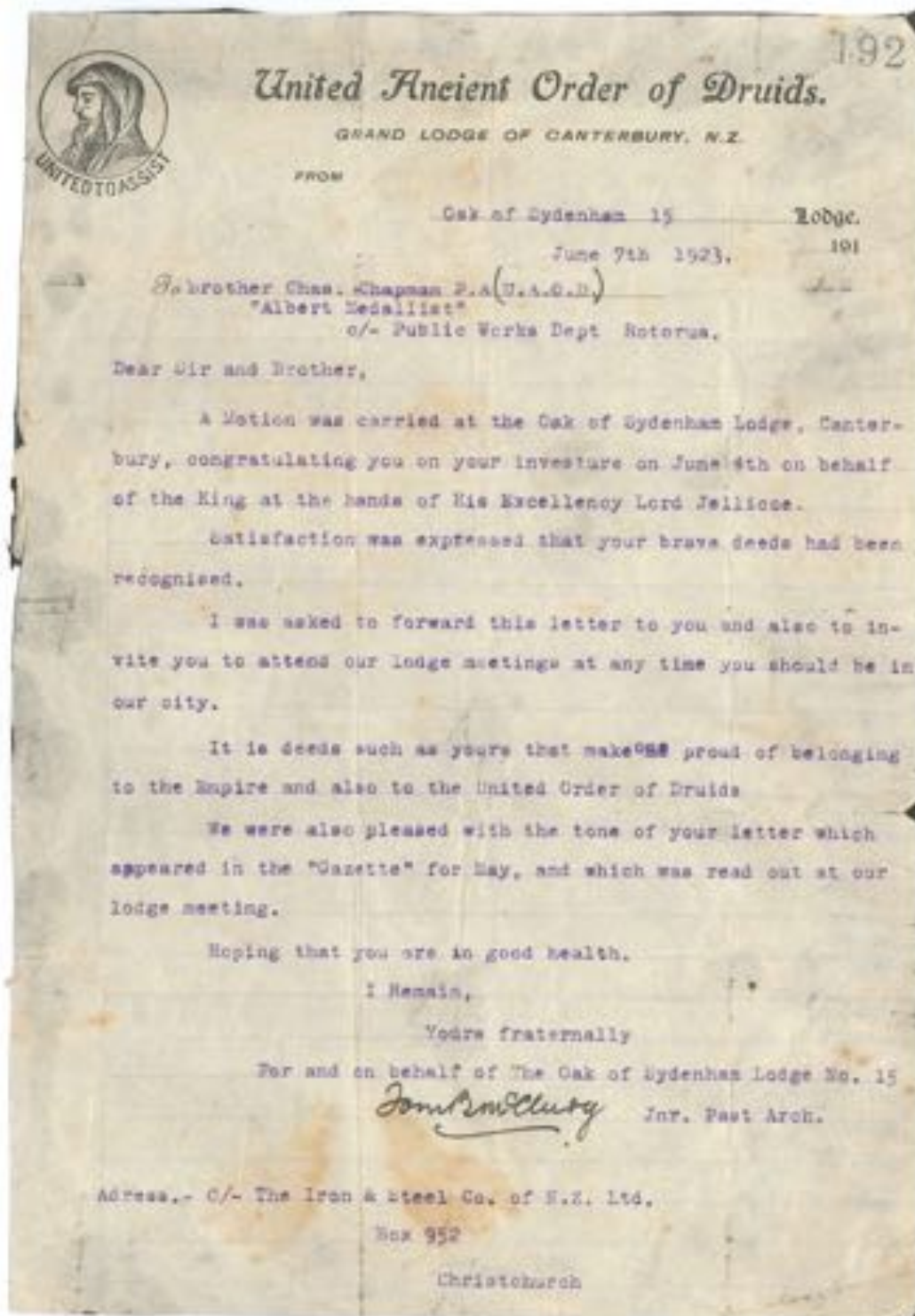


Figure 3. Congratulatory letter from the Sydenham Lodge of the Order of Druids

Chapman avoided publicity. The New Zealand Herald account of his exploits after the flood noted that he had "vanished for some unknown destination when he heard that a pressman was in the district". He was more forthcoming on his return to Sydney in 1924; the Sun of 3 February 1924 reported his views on prospects for swimmers in the approaching Olympics. Referring to the famous swimmers, Johnny Weissmuller, winner of 6 Olympic medals and actor in "Tarzan" movies, and Australian "Boy" Charlton, winner of 5 Olympic medals, the Sun reported "Mr Chapman is naturally interested in the doings of Charlton, and though he is eager to see him win, he thinks he will be defeated by Weissmuller, when they meet in the Olympic Games."

Chapman was right, with Weissmuller coming in ahead of Charlton in the 400 meters, but Charlton won gold in the 1500 meters as a long-distance specialist. Chapman also gave his views on the merits of Australian and New Zealand surf beaches: "The surf beaches here cannot compete with those in New Zealand. There you get the big long rollers and you have to go out further for them."

Chapman died at Grey Lynn, Auckland, on 21 August 1945, aged 60.



Just twenty-two gold medals have been awarded by the Royal Humane Society of New Zealand since its establishment in 1898 and only five Albert Medals were awarded to New Zealanders for New Zealand-related events, excluding those for overseas events. The medal pair, having been held by Chapman and family members since their award, were included in the 21 September 2018 Mowbray Collectables auction in Wellington, and sold for \$21,519 including buyer premium to a New Zealand buyer.



Charles Chapman's medal pair (this page and previous): Royal Humane Society of New Zealand Gold Medal and Albert Medal; Lot 162, Mowbray Collectables auction 21 Sep.2018. Image: Mowbray Collectables.



Charles Chapman

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"Zealandia's Brave", John D. Wills, Royal Humane Society of New Zealand, 2001

Chapman Family documents (the author thanks the family for access to these)

In 2014 a metal detectorist celebrated his 60th birthday by spending five hours plodding across an empty field on a cold, damp October day. Just when sanity was set to prevail and he was about to chuck it in, he got a ping. That ping turned out to be a haggis of clay stuffed with ninth century silver buried in 878 by a member or follower of the Danish *mycel here* or Great Heathen Army. The hoard contained 15 silver ingots, three silver arm rings and 186 English silver pennies.

The pennies come from the later 870s: the least well-understood period in the development of the English coinage in the ninth century. Of the 1500 coins of Alfred of Wessex known before this discovery, only 61 specimens were known from the 875-880 period. As for his contemporary, Ceolwulf II of Mercia, only 11 coins were known in total.

The hoard not only vastly increases the corpus of coins for these two rulers for this critical period; it provides multiple examples of coins previously known only from unique specimens. It would be very easy, therefore, to focus on the coins and the effect of the new discovery on our knowledge of them - on the purely numismatic significance. But this would be to miss the point entirely, because the real significance of the Watlington Hoard will be in its effect on the discipline of numismatics itself.

This is not to discount the numismatic significance, but the hoard's real impact will be on the academic stature and future role of numismatics. Over the course of the next decade, the whole political, social and economic history of southern England during the ninth century will be scrutinised, revised and rewritten. The people at the forefront of this process will be numismatists.

The sheer scale of the shift in the perception of numismatics that is going to result from the discovery of this one hoard is difficult to describe. That numismatics could have anything at all to add to the history of the ninth century would have been risible to the great historians of last century and unthinkable even a decade ago. Numismatic evidence was almost irrelevant. The historians had a unique resource that made any reliance on contemporary coins or charters seem unnecessary. In a series of manuscripts preserved down the centuries, they had a year-by-year contemporary account of events in what is collectively known as the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. With the dates, characters and actions already described, as they occurred, what extra might the coin evidence contribute beyond an occasional useful portrait?

The numismatists, therefore, struggled to be seen to have a relevant contribution to make. In fact, the very purpose of the coinage was called into doubt. As neither Mercia nor Wessex possessed a monetized economy, what were these coins being used for? Their most likely use, it was conjectured, was as gifts and exchanges within high-status social networks.

It was a brilliant numismatist, Michael Bonser, who realised that he could test this hypothesis. For what is the one thing that we can confidently infer from the sight of a coin on the ground? That somebody has dropped it, and to have dropped it, that person must not only have been carrying it, but also attempting to use it (for it is perfectly possible to carry safely any number of coins around, as long as you do not attempt to use any of them).

What Bonser realised was that the records of single coin finds provided a randomised sample of monetary activity that could be plotted spatially and temporally.

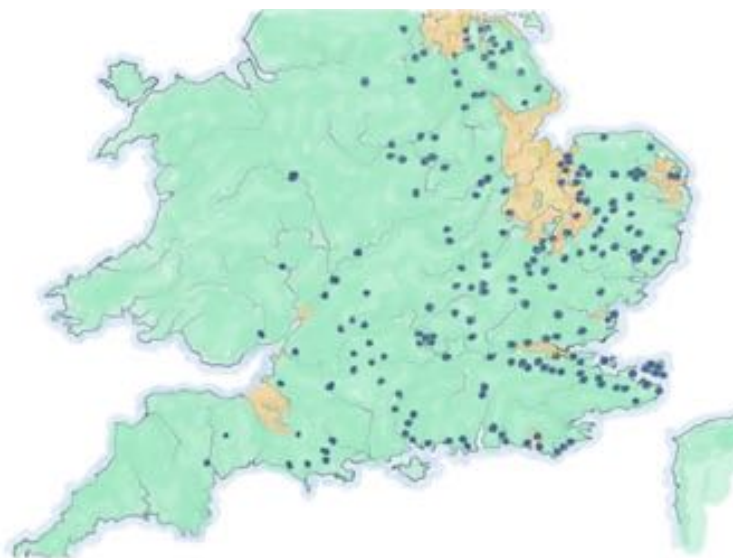


Figure 1. Sites of single coin recoveries pre-1991, after Bonser and Chick

Since Bonser published his researches in 1997 it has become a relatively easy task to draw on the Corpus of Single Finds reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme to add single finds reported over the twenty years since. The results continue to show an intensely monetized economy in eastern England at the outset of the ninth century. Neither of the more western core territories of Mercia or Wessex appears to have been integrated into this economy and the pattern of single finds does not fit any known high-status social group network.

When the relative numbers of single finds from individual sites are taken into account, however, it becomes immediately obvious that the driver was not social networking, but trade with the Continent through the ports at *Gippeswic* (modern Ipswich) and *Hamwic* (modern Southampton).

The English called the peoples who came these trading settlements *wicingas*, using their corruption of the Latin *vicus* to describe an informal trading settlement. From *wicingas* the Norse kept the word to describe the inhabitants of a good, sheltered sandy bay – which was a prerequisite for the *wic* ports that had no piers or jetties. It was not before 1809 that the mediaeval Nordic *vikingr* was rendered into its modern sense of “Viking”, but it was seized upon and popularised by Sir Walter Scott a decade later to describe the bloodthirsty Northern savages and it has now become the label for an epoch and its social and material culture.

Using Bonser's randomised sample, the effect of the Viking assault on monetary activity and trade in southern England can be shown to have been catastrophic. The increasing piracy and then the invasion by the Danish *mycel here* in 865 effectively terminated the monetized economy of England and it did not recover to the same levels as in the early ninth century for nearly five centuries afterwards.

This brilliant research, nevertheless, was hardly heard of outside numismatic circles and was in itself no challenge to the accepted history of the period. That challenge began only in the last decade of last century, when numismatists openly questioned the interpretation of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.

The Chronicle entries imply that London had been in the hands of the Danes for over a decade during the 870s – from 872 until Alfred besieged the city in 883. The historians concluded that London remained in Dane lands, but London was the principal mint for the Mercian kingdom and also minted about a third of the coinage of Wessex. Numismatists could see no interruption in the operations of the London mint through this period. They

could observe no break in the continuity of moneyers working at the mint, or anything else to suggest that the mint was not still under the control of the Mercian government after 872.

Nevertheless, this disquiet within the numismatic community was unlikely to have had any real effect on the prevailing interpretation, had not the Watlington Hoard delivered with almost surgical precision the numismatic evidence to challenge one of the most enduring disputes from the whole period: the relationship between Alfred of Wessex and Ceolwulf II of Mercia.



Figure 2. Silver pennies of Alfred of Wessex (left) and Ceolwulf II of Mercia (right)

Since 1840 numismatists have known of two unique coins, one issued by Alfred and the other by Ceolwulf II, that possessed a common reverse design showing two emperors of equal size enthroned beneath the outspread wings of an angel, holding the orb between them. The design was commonly used on Roman imperial solidi in the fourth century and was re-employed on Kentish coins in the sixth and seventh centuries. The iconography seemed clear: two kings issued coins of the same design to show that they were equals and allies.



Figure 3. "Two emperors" silver penny of Alfred and Ceolwulf II and a solidus of Magnus Maximus, 383-8, minted at London. Image: The Fitzwilliam Museum

Such an interpretation was anathema to historians, however, because they had a very strong statement that dismissed any suggestion of equality or alliance between Alfred and Ceolwulf II from the contemporary Chronicle:

“A.D. 874. This year went the army from Lindsay to Repton, and there took up there winter quarters, drove the king, Burhred, over sea, when he had reigned about two and twenty winters, and subdued all that land. ... And the same year they gave Coelwulf, an unwise king's thane, the Mercian kingdom to hold; and he swore oaths to them, and gave hostages, that it should be ready for them on whatever day they would have it; and he would be ready with himself, and with all those who would remain with him, at the service of the army.”

With only one specimen from each ruler for the Two Emperors type, numismatists were in no position to argue with the contemporary Chronicle record. But with the addition of a dozen new specimens for each example from the Watlington Hoard, that is precisely what they now could do. The relationship between Alfred and Coelwulf II can be examined on the basis of the normal contemporary evidence: the coins and charters of each.

And these already call into question the basic assumption that Alfred was at the centre of the reforms of the Wessex coinage ascribed to him. Alfred succeeded his brother as king in 871. The only noticeable change to the coinage was a further marked debasement, with coins being reduced in fineness to barely better than 10 % silver and being struck light at less than 1 g on a standard of 1.25 g.

This pattern continued for three years before, suddenly, a series of new coins were introduced in rapid succession, struck at far higher fineness and much heavier weight, and recycling Mercian designs from coins struck over fifty years earlier. At the moment, the only credible catalyst for these reforms is the accession of Coelwulf II in 874.

So how then do we explain the Chronicler's dismissive treatment of Coelwulf? The palaeographers and philologists who have been studying the manuscripts are now satisfied that the original Chronicle was composed by a single author in 890, drawing on a variety of older sources that were not subsequently referred to or copied again. Those sources now appear to have been drawn on very selectively, to diminish the role of Mercia and to focus attention on the lineage and achievements of the kings of Wessex.

The creation of the Chronicle has generally been viewed within the context of the restoration of learning by Alfred. Nevertheless, the collection of all annals within the territories under his control about twelve years after the ‘treaty of Wedmore’ and the production of a single chronicle that was then copied and sent throughout the kingdom have all the appearance of creating an authorised history. No copy of the older annals that were the sources and which appear to have dated from the mid-seventh to mid-eighth centuries has survived separately.

The demonetisation of the common coinage after 880 may be seen to be a part of the same programme. There appears to have been a political revision to expunge Alfred's connection to Coelwulf II from the historical record, within a wider programme to expunge much of the historic role of Mercia from that record. As such it reveals a level of political sophistication at a far higher level than the mere propaganda that some historians have previously charged the Chronicle with being.

The numismatic evidence has challenged and overturned the historical view that London was in Danish possession or abandoned between 872 and 883. It has not supported the historic interpretation of Mercia as the junior partner of the alliance with Wessex and has overturned the historic acceptance of Coelwulf II as a merely nominal king whose reign was confined to a single year. The new evidence that will come from the study of the Watlington hoard pennies will challenge the historical view further. The recovery of the hoard will result in the re-examination and complete revision of the history of England in the later ninth century. The role and stature of numismatics will necessarily be greatly increased through this process over the next decade, to an extent that would have been inconceivable only twenty years ago. It is for this reason that the recovery of the Watlington Hoard could prove to be the most significant numismatic event of recent years.

32 YEARS OF COLLECTING NZ COINS: A PERSONAL REMINISCENCE

Michael Humble

My first attempt at coin collecting was not auspicious. I read a Treasury advertisement in *The Dominion* in early February 1986, announcing the release of a silver proof dollar to commemorate the forthcoming Royal Visit of the Queen, from February 22nd to March 2nd, 1986. I rang the Staff at the Treasury's Collectors Coin Department and was told somewhat peremptorily that the proof silver dollar had already sold out! It seemed surprising to me since the total mintage was 40,000. However, I asked to have my name put on the Treasury's mailing list and later in 1986 received a brochure for the 1986 annual coin issue, which featured the Kakapo. Since 1972 the annual coin issue had consisted of a proof set, proof dollar, uncirculated set and uncirculated dollar. I ordered a 1986 proof set as a birthday present for my 15 year old Godson!

I 'passed' on the 1987 annual issue but then, for reasons I cannot recall, I visited a Wellington coin dealer in December 1988 and bought all the proof sets from 1988 back to 1974! (I also bought a 1986 Royal Visit proof dollar, of course!) And so my coin-collecting career had begun.

In 1989 responsibility for Collectors' Currency was transferred from the Treasury to the Reserve Bank, starting with the 1989 Commonwealth Games coin issue. That started a very pleasant 12-year association with the staff of the Collectors' Shop at the Reserve Bank, who included Bill Mitchell, Kath Walker and Lynda Hoare. I have happy memories of driving from the Medical School to the Reserve Bank in my lunch hour and parking in one of the Visitor Car Parks on the left of the main entrance. Nowadays this would be impossible due to the row of bollards with their red lights on top! The Staff offered a great service; I remember Lynda Hoare patiently allowing me to look through the descriptive cards for the 1998 platinum and pure silver Kiwi coins so I could have the same serial number! (For the record it was 50, as I had just celebrated my 50th birthday.)

During the 1990's I realised that my principal interest was in collecting the beautiful pre-decimal NZ Coin Series, in EF condition or better. The pleasure in finding a scarce coin (for example, the 1936 florin) in good condition was hard to match. The highlight of my coin odyssey was acquiring the 1935 Waitangi proof set in May 1990. A colleague at the Medical School showed me an advertisement for a coin auction in Auckland. I had never taken part in an auction in my life before, but sent in a postal bid, which was unsuccessful. I later bought the set from the winner of the auction, who was a coin dealer in Lower Hutt.

I think most collectors were very disappointed in late 2001 when the Reserve Bank transferred responsibility for marketing Collectors' Currency to New Zealand Post's Collectables and Solutions Centre in Wanganui. This meant no more visits to the Reserve Bank's shop on The Terrace! Nevertheless I continued to receive excellent service from Teresa Crowley and Vicky Campion in the Wanganui coin department over the next decade.

I was fortunate to have a very good association with all the coin dealers in the Wellington region over the years. Two small niggles still stand out, even after 32 years: I was sold a 1974 Commonwealth Games proof set without its dark blue plastic folder and a 1965 Ballot Set without its descriptive card! (These deficiencies were later remedied). Most of the early proof coins were not protected by coin capsules and I found it was worthwhile inserting folded acid-free tissue paper in the case to protect the coin from rusting of the case. The worst offender was the case for the 1977 Waitangi proof dollar!

With my retirement in April 2013 after 33 years at the Wellington Medical School it was inevitable that I had to cut back on my coin collecting. I now have only standing orders for the annual proof set and the annual \$5 coin. I also collect the annual Kiwi coin (sadly no longer the gold version!) and also coins with a Royal theme. This is totally hypocritical of me, since I am a confirmed Republican!

One question remains: what on earth am I going to do with my coin collection when (to use an irritating expression of my late Mother's) I shuffle off this mortal coil?



My Waitangi proof set and 1986 Royal Visit commemorative proof dollar.



Official New Zealand commemorative coin programme

New Zealand Post is the only official issuer of New Zealand legal tender commemorative coins in partnership with the Reserve Bank of New Zealand

View our full range of coins at nzcoins.co.nz



COLLECTOR ISSUES FROM NZ POST

Product	Denomination	Composition	Diameter	Weight	Finish	Mintage	Issued
2017 Platinum wedding anniversary 1oz silver proof coin	One New Zealand dollar	0.999 silver	38.61mm	1 troy oz	Proof colourised	2,017	2017
Māui and the sun 2 x 1/2 troy oz gold	2 x Ten New Zealand dollars	0.9999 gold	30mm	1/2 troy oz	Proof	150	2018
Māui and the sun 2 x 1oz silver proof coin	2 x One New Zealand dollar	0.999 silver	40mm	1 troy oz	Proof (Maui) and proof with gold plating (Sun)	1,500	2018
Sperm whale 1oz silver proof coin	One New Zealand dollar	0.999 silver	40mm	1 troy oz	Proof colourised	1,500	2018
2018 Moa 1oz silver proof coin	Five New Zealand dollars	0.999 silver	40.00mm	1oz	Proof	1,500	2018
Wahine 50 Anniversary 2oz coin	One New Zealand dollar	0.999 silver	50.00mm	2oz	Proof colourised	400	2018
Manuka Honey 1 oz Coin	One New Zealand dollar	0.999 silver	40x46 mm Hexagonal	1oz	Proof colourised	2,018	2018
1918 Back from the Brink Silver Proof Coin	One New Zealand dollar	0.999 silver	40mm	1oz	Proof	2,500	2018
1918 Back from the Brink Gold Proof Coin	Ten New Zealand dollars	0.9999 gold	21.69mm	1/4oz	Proof	500	2018
1918 Back from the Brink Silver Proof Coin with colour	One New Zealand dollar	0.999 silver	40mm	1oz	Proof colourised	1,000	2018
2018 Royal Baby Coin	One New Zealand dollar	0.999 silver	39mm	1oz	Proof	606	2018
2018 Maui and the Fish gold proof coins	2 x Ten New Zealand dollars	0.9999 gold	2 x 30mm	2 x 1/2oz	Proof	150	2018
New Zealand two dollar coin	New Zealand two dollars	Brass	26.50mm	11.25g	Proof	1,000	2018
New Zealand one dollar coin	New Zealand one dollar	Brass	23.00mm	8.60g	Proof	1,000	2018

COMMEMORATIVE COINS PROGRAMME

RRP	Designer	Producer	Case	Reverse Design #	Edge
\$ 159.00	Jonathan Gray, NZ Post	Numiscom	Jewellery Box	Platinum Wedding Anniversary ring with Swarovski crystal.	Milled
\$ 3,599.00	Dave Hakaraia & Elisabeth Vüllings, Wellington, NZ	BH Mayer's Kunstprägestalt GmbH	Set in acrylic block, within hand-made wooden box - wakahuia - carved from NZ totara	Coin 1: Sun; Coin 2: Māui	Milled
\$ 279.00	Dave Hakaraia & Elisabeth Vüllings, Wellington, NZ	BH Mayer's Kunstprägestalt GmbH	Set in acrylic block, in a black leatherette display case with a red & white rope pattern on the lid	Coin 1: Sun (with gold plating); Coin 2: Māui	Milled
\$ 149.00	Hannah Stancliffe-White, NZ Post	Helvetic Mint	Jewellery Box	Sperm whale and calf off Kaikōura coast with transparent blue enamel	Milled
\$ 139.00	Dave Burke	BH Mayer's Kunstprägestalt GmbH	Jewellery Box	Moa	Milled
\$ 259.00	Jonathan Gray, NZ Post	BH Mayer's Kunstprägestalt GmbH	Jewellery Box	T.E.V. Wahine	Milled
\$149.00	Jonathan Gray, NZ Post	BH Mayer's Kunstprägestalt GmbH	Gold coloured resin box	Honey bee (<i>Apis mellifera</i>) on a mānuka (<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>) flower	Milled
\$ 139.00	Strategy Creative, Wellington, NZ	Royal Australian Mint	Silver coloured Metal Tin, like WWI Princess Mary Gift box	A company of soldiers climbing the wall in the attack on Le Quesnoy	Milled
\$ 799.00	Strategy Creative, Wellington, NZ	Royal Australian Mint	Gold coloured Metal Tin, like WWI Princess Mary Gift box	Loved ones embracing in joy and relief at the soldier's safe return	Milled
\$ 139.00	Strategy Creative, Wellington, NZ	Royal Australian Mint	Last of 5 coins in continuity set housed in round metal tin	A pilot preparing for flight, with a section showing aircraft engaged in battle	Milled
\$ 149.00	Saint Andrew Matautia, NZ Post	Mint of Norway	Jewellery Box	Traditional rocking horse with English rose and NZ fern motif	Milled
\$ 3,599.00	Dave Hakaraia, Wellington, NZ	BH Mayer's Kunstprägestalt GmbH	Set in an acrylic block, housed within a hand-made wooden box	Coin 1: Maui in Canoe; Coin 2: Fish	Reeded
\$ 195.00	Robert Maurice Conly	Royal Dutch Mint	In PROOF SET in display box (Price for Set)	Kōtuku (white heron)	Milled with a channel with ten beads
	Robert Maurice Conly	Royal Dutch Mint	In PROOF SET in display box	Kiwi	Alternately, 4 milled & 4 plain bands

Product	Denomination	Composition	Diameter	Weight	Finish	Mintage	Issued
2 x ½oz silver proof coin	2 x one New Zealand dollar	0.999 silver	2 x 30mm	2 x 1/2oz	Proof	1,000	2018
New Zealand 50-cent coin	New Zealand 50-cents	Copper-nickel	24.75mm	5.60g	Proof	1,000	2018
New Zealand 20-cent coin	New Zealand 20-cents	Copper-nickel	21.75mm	4.45g	Proof	1,000	2018
New Zealand 10-cent coin	New Zealand 10-cents	Copper	20.50mm	3.70g	Proof	1,000	2018
2018 Royal Wedding Coin	One New Zealand Dollar	0.999 silver	39mm	1oz	Proof	1,500	2018
2018 Armistice 50 cent *	50 cents	colourised Nickel plated steel	24.75mm	5g	Currency *	2,000,000	2018
Armistice 1919-2018 silver proof 50 Cents	50 cents	0.999 silver	39mm	1 oz	Proof	1,500	2018
Armistice 1918-2018 full colour 3-poppy coin One Dollar	One New Zealand Dollar	0.999 silver	40mm	1oz	Proof	1,000	2018
Armistice 1918-2018 joint set One Dollar	One New Zealand Dollar	0.999 silver	40mm	1oz	Proof	1,111	2018
2019 Kiwi Ten New Zealand Dollars	Ten New Zealand Dollars	0.9999 gold	26mm	1/4oz	Proof	500	2019
2019 Kiwi One Dollar	One New Zealand Dollar	0.999 silver	40mm	1oz	Proof	2,500	2019
2019 Kiwi Specimen Dollar	One New Zealand Dollar	0.999 silver	40mm	1oz	Reverse proof-like	7,500	2019
2019 Kiwi 1/2 oz silver specimen 5-coin set	One New Zealand Dollar	0.999 silver	30mm	1/2oz	Reverse proof-like	500	2019

RRP	Designer	Producer	Case	Reverse Design #	Edge
	Dave Hakaraia & Elisabeth Vüllings, Wellington, NZ	BH Mayer's Kunstprägestalt GmbH	In PROOF SET in display box	Coin 1 - Maui, Coin 2 - The Fish (gold plated)	Reeded
	James Berry	BH Mayer's Kunstprägestalt GmbH	In PROOF SET in display box	HMS Endeavour with Mount Taranaki (Egmont) behind	Plain
	Robert Maurice Conly	Royal Dutch Mint	In PROOF SET in display box	Pukaki	Spanish flower
	James Berry	Royal Dutch Mint	In PROOF SET in display box	kōruru (mask)	Plain
\$143	Dave Burke	Mint of Norway	Jewellery Box	Prince Harry & Meghan Markle in heart-shaped koru pattern flanked by two red roses, for UK and USA	Milled
\$ 0.50	Dave Burke	Royal Canadian Mint	Circulation *	RNZRSA red poppy within remembrance wreath with silver fern and koru elements	Plain
\$149	Dave Burke	Mint of Norway	Jewellery Box	RNZRSA red poppy within remembrance wreath with silver fern and koru elements	Milled
\$ 149.00	Dave Burke	Royal Australian Mint	Display case with acrylic block	Three RNZRSA red poppies with stained glass window behind	Milled
\$ 449.00	Dave Burke	Royal Australian Mint	Three coin set with Great Britain and Australian coins included.	Three RNZRSA red poppies and two coloured stained-glass window design	Milled
\$865	Dave Burke	BH Mayer's Kunstprägestalt GmbH	Jewellery Box	Brown Kiwi - Apteryx mantelli	Milled
\$ 139.00	Dave Burke	BH Mayer's Kunstprägestalt GmbH	Jewellery Box	Brown Kiwi - Apteryx mantelli	Milled
\$ 79.00	Dave Burke	BH Mayer's Kunstprägestalt GmbH	Jewellery Box	Brown Kiwi - Apteryx mantelli	Milled
\$ 349.00	Dave Burke	BH Mayer's Kunstprägestalt GmbH	Jewellery Box	5 coins with brown kiwi, little spotted kiwi, great spotted kiwi, tokoeka and rowi respectively.	Milled

Notes to table of collector issues from NZ Post:

* 2018 Armistice 50 cents: Most placed directly into circulation, but some sold in multiple formats including as rolls of 20 & packs of 4 x 5 coins; packs at face value plus postage; coin covers (\$17.90), and individual commemorative coin packs (\$9.90).

All Obverse designs feature the Ian Rank-Broadly portrait of Queen Elizabeth II

New Zealand Post has also produced the following medallions:

Dog and Chinese character for dog	Medallion	Gold plated	50mm	999	2018	\$	69.00
Pig and Chinese Character for Pig	Medallion	Gold plated	50mm	999	2019	\$	69.00

WALLER CUP VICTORY FOR WANGANUI

The Waller Cup is a quiz trophy competed for between the Wanganui Numismatic Society and the Manawatu members of the Royal Numismatic Society nearly every year since 1969. Thanks to David Russell's posting of the material on the Society Facebook page, we can all see the 2018 post-match shot of the victorious Wanganui members with the trophy, with Graeme Hancock, who contested the cup for the Manawatu members.



From Left to right: Angie Kidd, Ross Kidd, Graeme Hancock, Jim Kirk and Terry Tapa (all also RNSNZ members)

SOCIETY BUSINESS

Council Meeting, 2 October 2018

The Council decided at this meeting that:

- The Society's new award for exceptional meritorious and outstanding service will be known as "The Lampard Medal";
- Ordinary monthly meetings will shift to a new venue at the Wellington Club;
- The Society would support Paul Bicknell's research into the 1940 NZ Halfcrown through the purchase of the UK National Archives file on the subject;
- The Council would establish a Committee of: Paul Bicknell, Todd Skilton, Andrew Christie, David Galt, Wayne Newman, Flemming Sorensen and Selwyn Lowe to plan for the next numismatic conference to be held in 2020.

The Council also:

- Expressed its appreciation of Wayne Newman's hard work in getting the new website up and running
- Reviewed the past year's events and decided on the programme for 2019.

2020 NUMISMATIC CONFERENCE

The Society is planning another exciting numismatic conference, to be held in Wellington at The Wellington Club over the four days of Friday 16 October to Monday 19 October 2020 immediately after the World of Wearable Art event.

The format will be similar to that in 2017 in Auckland with:

- A tour of Wellington numismatic sites, including access by bus to some further afield
- Both a closed bourse, available only to those attending and a public fair
- Scope for book launches for any new publications
- Welcome function
- Displays
- Two full conference days, with overseas keynote speakers
- An opportunity for breakfasts on site for those staying elsewhere, lunches provided on site and a conference dinner
- Conference medals and banknote overprints to be produced

One possible new feature is the addition of specialist streams for some topics. We are looking closely at streams for those interested particularly or exclusively in military medals and ancient coins, which are under discussion with the Orders and Medals Research Society and New Zealand University researchers respectively. We need to balance the attraction of having such specialist streams for those with specialised interests against the loss of opportunity that they might represent for the more generalist collector to learn from specialists in these fields.

More details will be coming as plans advance but we suggest you reserve the dates in your diaries now and make sure you will be in New Zealand in October 2020 if you are planning any overseas trips for next year.

CURRENT OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

Patron:	Her Excellency The Right Honourable Dame Patsy Reddy, GNZM, QSO, Governor-General of New Zealand.
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Vice-Presidents:	Professor B Delahunt*, Dr R P Hargreaves*, Messrs B. Connor, A W Grant*, C R Libby*, H C MacMaster*, L G Morel*, J. Eccles, G Hancock and Mrs A Lampard
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Editors:	Mr D A Galt* and Mr W Newman
Council:	President, Vice Presidents, Society position holders and Messrs, Paul Etheredge, J H Johnson, D M Russell, S Lowe and T Skilton

*Fellows

PUBLICATIONS AND MEDALS AVAILABLE

(all prices in NZ dollars at current rates, plus postage)

- **New Zealand Challenge Coins, 2nd edition (“NZCC2”)**
(published May 2016) (NZ post free) **\$45.00**
- **New Zealand Commemorative Medals, 2nd ed. 1941-2014**
(“MacMaster II”) (published July 2014) (NZ post free) **\$40.00**
- 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
- **Journals, nos. 1-52, 54-88 (December 2008), incl. Transactions**
+ Vol. 60 (Lampard Catalogue), CD in PDF format **\$95**
- Individual numbers \$5
- Index of nos. 4-42 (published 1966) \$3
- Index of nos. 71-85 (published 2007) \$3

RNSNZ SERVICE MEDALS 2018 – 2020

The Society once again has commissioned a new service medal, featuring the same portrait of Bill Lampard as feature on the Society's new Lampard Medal (see story on page 58 under 28 November meeting). For each year 2018 to 2020, there will be 28 medals in a bronze coloured 45 mm format available for presentation to those providing services to the Society, each with the date engraved in red.

Twenty eight of these 45 mm medals were due for presentation for service given in 2018 at the Annual Dinner, but it was discovered just before the Dinner that Eng Leong Mint, from whom all the Society's recent medals have been commissioned, had struck the medals using the wrong die for the obverse, featuring the wording "80th Anniversary" used for the Society's 80th anniversary in 2011.

Eng Leong Mint has confirmed that it will replace the incorrectly struck medals and then the correct medals will be able to be awarded. The incorrect medals were shown to members at the Annual Dinner but all were collected in and held by the Society pending resolution of their fate with Eng Leong Mint.

RECENT RNSNZ MEETINGS

29 August 2018 Meeting

"English Hammered Coinage from William I to Elizabeth I"

Graham Holmes presented an overview of more than five centuries of the English coinage, commencing with an introduction to the terminology and methods of manufacture. The upper die was called the pile and carried a simpler design; the more complex design was carried by the lower die or trussel, which was normally cast with a spike to enable it to be driven into a log. The reason for putting the simpler design on the pile was that the stresses of the striking process required two to four piles for each trussel.

By the time of the Norman conquest English mints were using a more efficient method to produce dies, using a range of different punches to set a design into the die, rather than engraving the design entirely. The Norman mints continued the practice of casting silver into thin ribbons to be beaten to the required thickness and cut into discs with shears to form the blanks to be hammered into coins. By the thirteenth century English mints cast the silver into rectangular bars roughly equal to the diameter of the desired coin. These bars were then cut into thin slices and beaten into an approximate circle.

The resulting blanks were weighed, with underweight blanks being discarded to be melted down again and overweight blanks being trimmed or filed until within the tolerance for being struck.

Under William I over 70 mints were striking coins in England. The profile portrait that had been employed on Anglo-Saxon coins for five centuries was superseded by the front facing portrait that would be standard through to after 1500. Under William I (1066-87), William II (1087-1100) and Henry I (1100-35) there was a gradual deterioration in the quality of the coinage until the coins in circulation were generally underweight and poorly struck, with a visible legend being an exception, and degraded by wear and clipping.

Serious measures had to be taken to curtail debasement and forgery. At Christmas 1124 all moneyers in England were summoned to Winchester to attend the famous Assize of the Moneyers, where they were questioned about their activities and required to offer

satisfactory accounts. A number are reported to have been mutilated in various ways for issuing inferior coin.

Henry II (1180-89) introduced the 'Short Cross' coinage on his accession. This was designed by Philip Aimer of Tours in Henry's French territories. The 'Short Cross' design was used through the reigns of Richard (1189-99), John (1199-1216) and Henry III (1216 - 72) up to reforms in 1247.

The coinage had again become degraded by wear and clipping, so the cross was extended to the edge to discourage clipping. Numerous mints were opened for the recoinage, but closed again in 1250, leaving only the royal mints at London and Canterbury and the ecclesiastical mints at Durham and Bury St Edmonds. As well as the introduction of the 'Long Cross' coinage, the reign of Henry III saw the first attempt at adding a numeral after the king's name, initially TERTIUS and later III, and the first attempt at issuing a penny struck in gold and valued at 20 silver pence. Both innovations were unsuccessful.

Edward I (1272-1307) initiated a major re-coinage in 1279 that discarded many traditions that had continued from the Anglo-Saxon mints. The moneyer's name ceased to be shown. The portraiture was improved under the new "Master Worker" (later "The Master of the Mint"). A new 4d groat was introduced beside the penny, halfpenny and farthing. Further innovations were introduced during the reign of Edward III (1327-77). England experienced an economic boom; the export of woollen broadcloth multiplied by nine times in three years. In 1344 a series of gold coins was introduced: a florin valued at 72d or 6/- (called a double leopard), a half florin valued at 36d (a leopard) and a quarter florin at 18d (called a helm). This was unsuccessful and replaced by a heavier gold coin series: the noble (80d or 6/8d), half noble (40d) and quarter noble (20d). The 'noble' was in turn replaced by the 'angel', which remained tarified at a third of a pound (80d).

A gold pound was introduced by Henry VII (1485-1509). From the design of the king enthroned in majesty this came to be called a sovereign. The silver 12d shilling coin was introduced at this time, too.

Under Henry VIII (1509-47) the gold and silver coinages were debased. In 1526, in order to stop the drain of gold out of the kingdom, the gold coinage was re-tarified at 264d for the sovereign (22/-), 88d for the angel (7/4d) and 54d for the new crown of the rose (4/6d). The ecclesiastical mints at Durham and Bury St Edmonds closed following the 1535 Act of Supremacy. From 1544, in order to finance the king's inordinate extravagance, gold was reduced from 23 to 22 carats, and then to 20 carats. The silver coinage was reduced from sterling (.925) first to .750, then to .500 and finally to .333 (giving rise to the king's nickname at the end of his reign – "Old copper nose").

Although some fine gold and good silver was reintroduced under Edward VI (1547-53), large quantities of base coinage remained in circulation on the accession of Elizabeth I (1558-1603). The nominal value of these coins was reduced in 1560 and their withdrawal from circulation was completed in 1561. Fine gold at .979 and silver at .925 were reintroduced. The reign of Elizabeth I was notable for the variety of denominations in circulation (nine in gold and eleven in silver).

It also saw the first attempt at mechanisation of the mint process. In 1561 the Royal Council installed Eloye Mestrelle, formerly of the Paris Mint, in the Tower with presses brought from Paris. As the presses were operated by a horse-drawn mill, the coins were

described as 'milled'. Although the milled coins were clearly superior to hand struck coins, the mint workers feared for their jobs. The warden of the mint conducted an experiment that showed that the new technique was much slower and Mestrelle was sacked, and subsequently hanged in 1578 for counterfeiting. The milled coins were preferred by the public and remained in circulation; there is a reference to them in "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (which was written no earlier than 1597 and published in 1602).

The first bimetallic English coin was introduced under Charles I (1625-49); the rose farthing was struck with a lead plug to discourage forgers. The production of hammered coins in England finally ceased in 1662 after the restoration of Charles II (1660-85) and introduction of the Pierre Blondeau four-man screw press.

Graeme's excellent summary of almost 600 years of English numismatic history was equally excellently supported by Sharon Holmes' slides, with easily the best slide transitions ever presented at a Society meeting.

Seven members brought recent acquisitions or items of interest to share and discuss.

- F. Sorensen brought a recent NZ Defence Force challenge coin – "A Force for NZ";
- G. Robinson brought a 1808 half-Guinea;
- G. Hancock brought a NZ 10 cents as an example of the wear that could be achieved on a newish coin by getting it stuck in the mechanism of a clothes dryer;
- C. Libby brought a new series NZ \$20 banknote as a refutation of the claim that there would be "no dud notes"; from 15 notes issued by an ATM he had found one with three clear faults visible on the royal portrait: a white line above the eye, a 'pimple' on the upper lip and a 'mole' (black dot/line) on the chin;
- B. McDonald brought an Australian 3d with a clear difference in diameter between the obverse and reverse sides;
- M. Purdy brought a medal commemorating the centenary of NZ Rugby League in 2007 and celebrating the "All Golds" (whose feats had failed to be recalled by a single member present); and a medal issued by the NZ Fire Service to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the international year of volunteers, which had been in 2001, so this medal was for "I.Y.V.+10";
- W. Newman brought a selection of hammered silver coins:
 - 1361-69 groat and 1363 half-groat of Edward III
 - 1204-9 penny of John
 - 1465 groat of Edward IV
 - 1525 groat and half-groat of Henry VIII
 - 1422-7 half-groat and 1456 groat of Henry VI
 - penny of Edward I
 - penny of Æthelred II



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ELM

50th Anniversary

26 September 2018

"The Foreign British Order"

Brett Delahunt gave an illustrated presentation on the Royal Guelphic Order which had been established as an honour of the Kingdom of Hanover by George III to reward services in the Peninsula Wars. The Order was Gazetted in April 1815 and consisted of three classes in both Military and Civil Divisions. The Guelphic Order continued to be awarded in Britain until the death of William IV in 1837.

Seven members brought recent acquisitions or items of interest:

F. Sorensen brought a collection of Swiss shooting medals, commonly called 'shooting talers', including: an 1853 Lucerne medal by Johann Frener, 1904 St Gallen silver plaque by Hans Frei, 1928 St Gallen at Mels, 1902 Aargau at Brugg, 1904 St Gallen silver medal, 1906 Thurgau at Arbon, and 1924 Aarau silver medal

R. Wright brought a medal he was awarded about forty years ago while stationed in French territory. He had found a local cemetery contained NZ servicemen, but was in a poor state, so he obtained a budget from the Commonwealth War Graves Commission to restore the cemetery and did so. He had subsequently been invited to a gala dinner and was surprised to receive a medal, miniature and button-hole of a Knight's Croix d'Honneur Franco-Britannique: a gilt-edged red enamel Maltese cross with ball-tipped finials, crossed swords between the arms, with loop for ribbon suspension, with a circular central gilt medallion bearing the British and French flags encircled by a blue enamel ring inscribed in gilt letters 'F. FRANCO BRITISH ASS.'

The award was originally created by the Association Amicale Franco-Britannique in 1933 to reward work in fostering closer relations between the two countries.

V. Lukyanovich brought a selection of the new Russian banknotes. The 200R and 2000R notes were released in October 2017. The 200R note shows the Monument to the Scuttled Ships from Sevastopol on one side and the Chersonese ruins in Sevastopol and a map of Crimea on the other. It has a 3mm windowed security thread. The 2000R note has a 5mm holographic security thread and shows the Vladivostok Bridge and a space rocket standing on the launchpad. A new 100R note was introduced in May 2018 to commemorate the FIFA World Cup held in Russia over 14 June-15 July. It has no security thread.

There is also a circulating 25R coin commemorating the 2018 FIFA World Cup as well as the established 10R commemorative series that have celebrated historic cities and towns, regions, cities of "military glory" and the 150th anniversary of the Russian Historical Society (banned in the USSR from 1917 and returning to Russia only in 2004).

B. Delahunt brought a medal that he has sought for 30 years and was only the second to ever be offered on the market: King Edward VII Medal for Science, Art and Music. Only 30 of this silver-gilt medal were struck; two were taken to Denmark for a State visit by Alexandra and a dozen were distributed to artist celebrities of the Edwardian Age. The Royal Archives record 11 individuals who received this medal in the years 1903 to 1906, after which it ceased to be awarded. A further, unrecorded, award is known to Sir James Gildea, G.B.E., K.C.V.O., C.B. (as it came on the market in 2008).

C. Scrimshaw brought a cased NZ\$1 from 1970 with the familiar Mt Cook-Aoraki image and a comparison example, showing that two different dies had been used, and an example of the previously reported error that appears no longer to be listed as a variant with the final letter in COMMEMORATING struck as a “C”.

A. Christie brought a double-page article, removed from his mother’s Women’s Weekly of August 1965 and written by B. Williams (the “Bert” of John Bertrand Ltd), warning of the impending “kerfuffle” from decimalisation as proof of early numismatic interest.

D. Galt brought a 10c and 20c chit from POW Camp 57 at Gruppignano, near Udine, Italy, which held captured ‘other ranks’ NZ and Australian servicemen in WWII. These chits are infrequently encountered.

W. Newman drew the meeting’s attention to The Royal Mint’s 2018 James Cook 250th anniversary commemorative £2 coin, with a design showing the ‘Endeavour’ under full sail overlaid on a chart of the Solent. Although the portrayal of the ship’s sails shows them billowing forward from a following wind, the ensign is shown streaming away in the opposite direction, against the wind. This ‘rookie mistake’ of marine art is made slightly more amusing by the artist’s name: Gary Breeze.

31 October 2018

“Current developments in New Zealand coins and banknotes”

Little introduction was required for NZ Post Head of Stamps and Coins, Simon Allison, or his fellow guests, Jacqui Sadler and Nauman Chaudhry. Given that our guests made up a quarter of those present, a very informal question-and-answer format was quickly adopted for the evening. Simon explained that Jacqui oversees the planning of designs and releases for the coming twelve months and Jacqui identified the major international fairs in Beijing, Berlin and the USA as the critical reference points for planning. Nauman added that the international market is the focus for the business with over 90% of sales going off-shore.

In response to a question from Michael Humble, it was conceded that delays at the Mint of Norway in the production of the 1oz silver proof replica circulating commemorative Armistice 50 cent coin had caused some embarrassment. The Norwegian Mint has a very high reputation for quality, so the delays were unexpected. These were exacerbated by the fact that the coloured inset has not been added in Norway, but in Germany.

The Armistice centennial commemoratives completed the 2018 issues. Jacqui revealed drawings of coins being considered for 2019. Some had reached the point of being decided on; others were still literally on the drawing board. A silver proof and coloured proof coin of the extinct North Island Takahe is planned for early in 2019. The coloured version will feature in the 2019 proof currency set.

A further issue in the Legends of Maui series is also planned, with two coins depicting Maui obtaining fire from the goddess of the underworld. There are two products in the issue, the first is a 2 x ½oz gold proof coin set, presented in a very handsome case with carved inlay. The other product is a 2 x 1oz silver proof set.

An idea still being explored is a four-coin silver proof set celebrating lighthouses. This was greeted very positively and the meeting felt it could provide a more extensive series that would be attractive to a wider community than the usual collecting fraternity. There is an

enduring public fascination with lighthouses that could respond to a series celebrating the many lighthouses around the New Zealand coasts.

In contrast, with only five Kiwi species, there is a challenge to continuing this series. No decision has yet been made on the 2020 kiwi, but one idea being considered is another silhouette cut-out.

A concept being developed for a stamp issue theme is New Zealand pioneers of space exploration. While this coincides with the fiftieth anniversary of the lunar landing, the stamp issue looks at how New Zealand has contributed to space exploration. An early design idea for a coin has the view of the Milky Way from the Mt John Observatory. NZ Post is also looking to develop a stamp and coin series to recognise the navigator Kupe. This issue is planned to be released at the time of Matariki 2019. A general observation was made that for all three issues, designing a stamp issue poses significantly fewer challenges than a coin issue, as the coin offers a more limited opportunity for detail and depth of image.

A slightly different challenge is posed by the 250th anniversary of the arrival of HMS Endeavour and James Cook next October. Unlike the UK, for example, New Zealand has had an image of the Endeavour on its coins for decades. Furthermore, the arrival of Cook remains strongly connected with the advent of European settlement and this issue has become far more socially divisive than was the case 50 years ago. What image to use and what aspect of that voyage to celebrate are considerably more complex decisions now. In response to a suggestion from Michael Humble, it was agreed that the role of Tupaia was critical to the success of Cook's contacts in New Zealand in avoiding more widespread bloodshed.

The number of commemorative and special coin issues has remained generally set at six each year since 2002. This seems to be about right for the market. Similarly, getting the theme and the mintage right is critical to the success of each issue, because NZ Post cannot compete on price, so it is critical that its issues remain sought after by selling out. Mintage in the range of 750-1000 seems to be 'hitting the sweet spot', but for events that might have a relatively brief 'shelf life' (such as royal weddings, births, christenings, etc) a more limited mintage might be adopted.

An example of this was the minting of only the 606 coins ordered for the birth of Prince Louis, which appears to be only the second time this has occurred (the first being the minting of proof sets in 1935). This does come with its own risks, however, because any flaws within the 606 coins received would need to be remedied before the order could be completed, causing frustrating delays as the coin is sent back to the mint to be struck again.

Nauman Chaudhry noted that it is abrasion of the capsules that is frequently the problem, simply as a result of the very long freight-journey involved to get the coins from northern hemisphere mints to New Zealand, and NZ Post is acquiring better trays for keeping capsules separate, so that the appearance of the coins remains unblemished.

Simon confirmed that unsold coins are melted down after about five years usually, but this is not publicised and any reduction in the final mintage is not made known for commercial reasons.

Clint Libby asked about the structure of the Stamps and Coins team and Simon explained that there are eight people based in Wellington who are primarily involved in design, sales, marketing and programme creation, while a further 26 based in Whanganui are concerned with customer interaction, production and distribution.

Malcolm Bain asked whether the business is profitable and Simon confirmed that both streams remain profitable, but although the coins generate higher revenues, the lower production costs for stamps mean these are inherently more profitable. On this topic, in response to a question from Flemming Sorensen, Simon explained that the lack of a local mint that can produce in quantity and the requirement for NZ Post to pay the full face value to the RBNZ for each coin and then meet the production costs means that there is a far smaller opportunity for issuing circulating commemoratives in New Zealand by comparison with Europe or Canada, where the mints can generate substantial revenue from seigniorage on such coins.

Following on from this, Paul Bicknell asked when New Zealand might next see a coloured circulating commemorative. Simon responded by asking the meeting what topic might be of national significance comparable to the ending of the hostilities in 1918 and noted that it had taken a real effort from the NZ Post team to overcome reluctance within the RBNZ in 2015 to commit to this commemorative. The discussion that followed suggested a rather disheartening gap of over 20 years before a similar coin might be struck to mark the centenary of the start of WWII or the bicentenary of Waitangi.

Simon, Jacqui and Nauman stayed for the remaining items of business and mixed and chatted with the members after the close of business.

Graeme Hancock brought not one but two of the new circulating Armistice commemorative 50 cents, but confessed that they had been acquired at the meeting of the Whanganui Numismatic Society earlier in the day and not in change in a transaction.

Malcolm Bain had brought back from his visit to Moscow earlier this year both the new Russian rouble notes introduced last year and in May and a selection of the notes of the former USSR in circulation from 1961 through to 1992 (the sixth and seventh Soviet rouble series).

28 November 2018

The Lampard Medal – Launch and Presentation of First Medal to Martin Purdy



The November meeting saw the Launch by the RNSNZ of its new medal, The Lampard Medal, to recognise meritorious and outstanding service to the Society.

The RNSNZ Council considered there was a need to award a medal to recognise service going well beyond ordinary levels. Having considered several options, it was agreed that a design that recalled the example provided by Bill Lampard was the most appropriate for such a medal. Bill Lampard was a long-serving President of the RNSNZ (21 years) and also an officer of the Wellington Coin Club. He devoted countless hours to the two societies, now

merged, as he organised major events and fairs, edited Journals and Newsletters, arranged auctions and talks and kept or completed financial accounts in unstinting service. He also warmly encouraged many others in their hobby and helped them to put their best foot forward in service to the Society and numismatics.

Eng Leong Mint was commissioned to strike the medal, which is a 50 mm diameter uniface, showing Bill Lampard's portrait, with scope for engraving on the blank side to recognise the person the medal is awarded to. Five medals have been struck in gold colour to be awarded over time. The first of these was awarded to Martin Purdy on 28 November 2018.

In presenting the first Lampard Medal medal to Martin Purdy, RNSNZ President David Galt said:

"It is a great pleasure to launch tonight the Lampard Medal. This is a special award that the Society will issue extremely rarely to recognise truly outstanding service. It might be issued only every 10 years or so.

There are certainly people in the Society's past who might have earned this award – Alan Sutherland would certainly have been one. But very few would have done so and those in the past will not be given this honour retrospectively. First, I want to thank those who have helped produce this medal, especially Ann Lampard who helped provide photographs, together with Martin Purdy, and Hamish MacMaster, Wayne Newman and Clint Libby who organised the medal's design and production, and Malcolm Bain who arranged to pay for them. They, of course, also helped procure the service medals from Eng Leong Mint of Singapore.

The quality of the medals is evident, and it was notable that Mayer and Toye (who engrave medals for us) acknowledged the quality of the design when engraving this one.

The medal has a portrait of Bill Lampard on it on the obverse with the words:

"William H Lampard President of the RNSNZ 1981 – 87 and 1989 – 2003" and below, "For Service".

On each copy to be awarded, the date is engraved below the portrait. The medal is 50 mm and there are only 5 that will be produced in that size, a stock intended to last many years.

It is to be engraved with details about the recipient on the reverse, which has been left blank for that purpose. The one to be presented tonight is engraved with the words:

"Martin Purdy FRNSNZ, In recognition of an extraordinary contribution to the Society and Numismatics over many decades, Fellow – President, Vice President – Secretary, Keeper of the Collection, Librarian – Editor"

There was not enough space to record everything that Martin has done. He has held many other roles, helped organise events, been at working bees, stored our assets faithfully, sold our wares on Trademe and elsewhere and, of course, still has an eye open for the Society's interests – recently, for example, drawing our attention to an award scroll which was being offered on Trademe that we might have otherwise missed.

He has supported all the NZ numismatic societies, starting with Manawatu originally.

Perhaps his most enduring contributions will be those in writing:

- The Challenge Coins Catalogues, produced with Hamish MacMaster
- The Commemorative Medals Catalogue

- Editorship of the RNSNZ Journal for many years
- Editorship of the RNSNZ Newsletter

There are many more online and helpful, unattributed contributions, for instance in cataloguing and valuing the Reserve Bank numismatic collections with Alistair Robb and Bill Lampard some years ago. Many will know of Martin's assistance with queries and generous willingness to help with advice. There is a reason why people go to Martin, of course – shown in the fact he now must take the quiz at Levin in a team on his own as any other Society's team would simply win the annual trophy if Martin was in the team and there would be no contest.

Martin does have a life outside numismatics. You might not have known it until quite recently and it is only because Martin has placed some boundaries around the numismatics that he has a reasonable quality of life now. With interests in vintage cars, family and, of course, professional language translation, Martin's skills and knowledge are much more widely shared in the community.

There is one other thing that also deserves to be mentioned: Martin has also been a friend to many of us and we appreciate that too. We look forward to Martin's further contributions as he continues his work on Medal and Challenge Coins catalogues."

The presentation was made at the annual Society dinner in Whitby's restaurant at the James Cook Hotel Grand Chancellor, Wellington.

PERIODICALS ACQUIRED SEPTEMBER – DECEMBER 2018

Australasian Coin & Banknote Magazine, Sept. to Nov. 2018

Australian Numismatic Society Queensland Branch News Bulletin Sept. to Nov. 2018

Bathurst Stamp, Coin, Collectables and Lapidary Club Newsletter, Nov – Dec 2018

Journal of the Numismatic Association of Australia Vol. 28

Mintmark No. 406 – 410, Sept. to Nov. 2018

New Zealand Armorer Spring 2018

Numismatic Society of South Australia Newsletter September 2018

Perth Numismatic Journal September - November 2018

South West District Coin Club Bulletin September – October 2018

Turnbull Library Record 2018

Victorian Numismatic Journal September 2018

Universitat Wien Institut für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte Mitteilungsblatt 57
[University of Vienna Institute for Numismatic and Money History Newsletter 57];

BOOKS ADDED TO LIBRARY SEPT-DEC. 2018

Douglas N. Muir, "A Timeless Classic - The Evolution of Machin's Icon", British Postal Museum and Archive, 2007

2015 UNCIRCULATED SETS

The Society is still planning on producing 2015 dated sets, following New Zealand Post's withdrawal from provision of official sets. We had a near sell-out of the 2014 sets. We hold both the 2015 dated ANZAC and ordinary 50 cents coins for the purpose, as well as the 20 cents, \$1 and \$2 coins. We are looking to acquire the 10 cents coin as soon as possible to keep continuity of the sets available to our members.

OTHER NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES

Numismatic Association of Australia

The RNSNZ is a Sponsoring Society of the Numismatic Association of Australia. The NAA supports high quality numismatic research, and the NAA Journal, previously available to RNSNZ members on a renewable subscription basis, is now available on-line, as well as in our Wellington based library. As the Library now receives several copies of each NAA Journal, these can be borrowed more readily by members. Full details of the NAA are at: www.numismatics.org.au

The 2019 NAA conference will be held in Sydney at ACANS, Macquarie University, from Friday 5 to Sunday 7 April, coinciding with the Noble auction. You might like to diary it now – it's always a good occasion. See updates at <http://www.numismatics.org.au>

Numismatic Society of Auckland – 60th Anniversary

Congratulations to the Numismatic Society of Auckland on its pending 60th Anniversary. The NSA will mark its 60th anniversary with a commemorative medal designed by member Roger Barnes. The 38mm medal will be struck in sterling silver (40 pieces) and in copper (60 pieces) and will be available at NZ\$95 and NZ\$25 respectively, with delivery at cost. The striking design is a departure from the expected and includes the badge of the NSA which Roger has also created. If you wish to order a medal or medals please email Jim Duncan, stating the number you want, at jimchris.d@xtra.co.nz or write to:

Numismatic Society of Auckland, P O Box 818, Auckland 1140, NZ.

The NSA is not seeking money at this time but needs to sell those they order. The medal will come with an explanation of its imagery.



NEWS BRIEFS

2018 New Zealand Circulating Armistice Coins

It's time for celebration! As sought by the RNSNZ for many years, the Reserve Bank of New Zealand has now issued a second circulating commemorative 50 cent decimal coin, this time dated 2018 for the Armistice. Distribution was through New Zealand Post and directly into circulation with a mintage of 2 million. It is to be hoped that this time the larger mintage will see more actually circulate than for the first decimal commemorative in 2015 when they quickly vanished. This is better for the long-term future of numismatics in New Zealand than for all to disappear into hoards, only to re-emerge at a lower price on the secondary market after 10 to 15 years from hoarders' estates.

NZ Post did provide for these coins to be ordered directly from New Zealand Post at face value plus postage by the roll, catering for collectors in numismatic societies and RSA members and then the general public from 1 September. Numbers available through this route were restricted, as the objective was to get the coins into circulation. We advised members by email about the opportunity to acquire them when numismatic society members could order two rolls before the wider public was able to order.



NZ Post also marketed a 1oz silver commemorative 50 cent coin with the same design and another with three poppies. All now show as sold out on the NZ Post web site.

First Lefeaux Ten Shilling up for sale again

The first Reserve Bank of New Zealand Lefeaux Ten Shilling note has again come up for auction, this time by Heritage, in its January 2019 sale 4008, graded PCGS Very Choice New 64, after conservation work. This note was given to Secretary to the Treasury A. D. Park and first sold from family effects in the early 1980's. Estimated at \$US30,000 up to \$50,000 after an earlier sale at \$US35,000 in 2015, it sold for \$US18,000 including 20% buyer premium.



Wedgwood Jasperware Coin

Ceramic tableware is somewhat out of fashion as an antique at present but that doesn't mean all ceramics are down and out. Ceramic coins and tokens have been around before but now The Commonwealth Mint has announced the world's first Jasper Ware legal tender coin, being a £5 produced for Tristan da Cunha.

Jasper Ware was developed by Josiah Wedgwood in the 1770s. It is manufactured in a range of different colours. The most common is a pale blue, known today as Wedgwood Blue, which is the colour of the new 65 mm coin.

White relief decorations are characteristic of Jasper Ware. The coin shows the Three Graces, the daughters of Zeus: Euphrosyne representing Mirth, Aglaea (Elegance), and Thalia (Beauty). The presence of a harp, thistle, and shield embellished with the Union Jack point to the three figures representing Britannia, Scotia, and Hibernia.

Mintage is 3,000. The coin has a "WEDGWOOD / ENGLAND" edge-mark.



More on new coinage materials – Combined polymer and metal

The Karlsruhe mint in Germany in November 2018 struck a new 10 euro German coin, which places a polymer ring between and inner core and an outer ring. This is the first proof polymer 10 euro but earlier 5 euro coins have been struck using the same technology. The 10 euro shows a hang glider. Understandably, these coins are for collectors rather than for general circulation.

Queen Elizabeth II Portrait Updated on Australian Coins

The portrait of the Queen on Australian coins is to be updated. In a 3 September 2018 announcement, Governor-General of Australia Sir Peter Cosgrove said, "This new effigy will be a new image for a new era – continuing to tell the story of a reign and lifetime," adding, "Congratulations to the Royal Australian Mint and Jody Clark – the new coins and effigy are set to become a familiar sight for years to come." Ross MacDiarmid, chief executive officer of RAM, added, "The transition to a new effigy on all Australian coinage will begin in 2019 and continue into 2020. Coins carrying previous portraits of the queen will remain in circulation."

Jody Clark is an employee of the British Royal Mint and is the first British Royal Mint employee to have designed a portrait of the monarch to appear on Australian coins in



more than 100 years. (The 1910 to 1936 portrait of King George V appearing on Australia's coins was designed by Australian Sir Edgar Bertram Mackennal.) Clark's portrait of Queen Elizabeth II, first introduced on British coins in 2015, was submitted anonymously in a design competition.

The new portrait of the queen about to appear on Australia's coins is the sixth of her reign and will be an adaptation of the current British design by Clark. The Australian coins will include the queen's shoulders appropriately covered and will show her wearing the Victorian coronation necklace absent on current British coinage. This clearly leaves room for speculation about which design New Zealand will adopt and when. Would anyone like to guess?

The First Dollar of the Americas



Obverse of the Mexico City mint 8 reales of 1538, that realized US\$528,000 at Heritage Auctions Images courtesy www.ha.com.

One sale at the 2018 ANA's World's Fair of Money drew a massive audience. Heritage Auction's World and Ancient Coin Platinum Night featured 'The First Dollar of the Americas': a hammered Mexico City-minted Carlos and Joanna 8 reales of 1538. For numismatic historians few coins are more important. The piece is the very first dollar-sized coin struck in the Americas and hence the first Spanish 8 reales from the New World, that spawned the legendary 'pieces-of-eight' and, eventually, the US dollar.

It was only in 1947 that hard evidence was located showing that the early Mexican Mint had struck dollar-sized, silver 8 reales pieces within two years after it began operations in 1536. Documents located in the Spanish archives provided transcripts of a 1545 investigation undertaken by Francisco Tello de Sandoval on the orders of the king. The enquiry concerned accusations of fraud made against Hernan Cortés, Spanish conqueror of Mexico. The evidence included eyewitness accounts from mint officials, including Francisco del Rincón, the mint's first assayer. These make it clear that 8 reales were struck very briefly in 1538 but proved difficult to produce satisfactorily with the equipment available.

In 1947 no example of any 8 reales dated 1538 was known but in the 1990s a new Spanish shipwreck was located in the Caribbean, sunk c.1550. It yielded three specimens of the 1538 8 reales in a chest of some 2,000 silver coins struck at the early Mexican mint. The design of all three is typical of early issues of Carlos and Joanna produced in Mexico from 1536 to 1542. The obverse shows a simple crowned arms with lions and castles in the quadrants and a pomegranate at the bottom. These are flanked by oMo (Mexico City Mint) mintmarks.

The reverse shows the crowned Pillars of Hercules along with PLVS in a panel standing

for PLVS VLTRA [further beyond] - the post-Columbus Spanish response to the expression 'ne plvs vltra' [nothing further beyond] that formerly labelled the exit from the Mediterranean through the Straits of Gibraltar. The assayer's letter R for Rincón is below the pillars. Above a small Greek cross indicates the 8 reales denomination. The legend reads: KAROLVS ET IOHANA D / HISPANIE ET INDIARVM RE [Carlos and Joanna, by the Grace of God, Monarchs of Spain and the Indies]. While some of the lettering is Gothic, including the mintmarks, most is in Latin characters that became the norm for the later series of these coins of 1542-1572.

Early sales in 2006 and 2008 reflected collector and dealer concerns that more than three examples existed. When it was subsequently confirmed that there were only three in existence, prices took an abrupt up-turn. That offered by Heritage in August 2018 is the superior piece, grading NGC AU50. It was sold for the first time by Heritage in 2006 for \$US373,750. This time the "The First Dollar of the Americas" achieved \$US528,000.

Serbian 100 Dinara Honours Nikola Tesla

Nikola Tesla, electrical engineer, physicist and inventor extraordinaire, is being honoured on a series of 1oz .999 fine silver 100 dinara released by the National Bank of Serbia. Each coin in the series showcases one of Tesla's inventions, patents and visionary concepts. Three different coins were slated for 2018. The first "Tesla" in the series was issued on 10 September 2018. It salutes his contribution towards utilising alternating current and shows his prototype AC electric motor. The second in November commemorates his invention of remote control. Mintages were set at 50,000 BU "business strikes" and 3,327 proofs. These may increase with later issues.

Tesla was one of the most notable inventors and visionaries of all time - a contemporary and great rival of Thomas Edison. He is credited wholly or in part with technologies that changed the world. These including the electric lighting grid, electric motors, remote control, hydro-electric power, turbine engines, magnetic propulsion, electro-magnetic energy generation, x-rays, lasers, particle beams, solar power adaption, weather manipulation, robotics, wireless transmission, radio, television, cell phones, and the internet. Expect to see many of these on future coins.

In 1975 he was inducted into the National Inventor's Hall of Fame at Alexandria, VA. Images courtesy Robert Mish www.mishinternational.com/.



Royal Mint produces first full-colour coin for UK

To mark the 40th anniversary of the publication in 1978 by English author Raymond Briggs of his children's picture book "The Snowman™", the Royal Mint has produced a UK first: a full color 8.00 g, .925 fine silver proof 50p. The story of a boy's snowman that came to life was told through pictures and proved an instant hit, being adapted five years later into a 26-minute animated television special. Both book and film have become timeless classics that today are very much part of the festive season. For the coin, on the reverse, designer Natasha Radcliffe depicts The Snowman flying over Brighton pier with the city lights bright below and the stars twinkling above. Mintage is 15,000.

The 27.30 mm coin is also available as a gold proof and in a BU cupronickel version. Mintages are 400 and unlimited, respectively.



(Image courtesy British Royal Mint)

Spink NYINC event strong on South America

Collectors of banknotes from South America can expect numerous pleasant surprises in the Spink auction during the New York International Numismatic Convention. A substantial portion of the sale is devoted to "The Ibrahim Salem Collection of South America." One such is an El Banco Anglo-Costa-Ricense 50 pesos specimen dated 1 January 1864 (P-S110s). All denominations of this series are rare, with the possible exception of the 10 pesos, but any prospective bidder among Costa Rican aficionados may find stiff competition from those who delight in vignettes of Queen Victoria. All notes of this 1864 issue featured an engraving of Victoria at top centre. In PMG 64 EPQ Choice Unc., it carries what could prove to be a conservative estimate of \$7,000-8,000.

A Banco Nacional de Costa Rica overprinted 5 colones of 22 June 1938 (P-198b) is unusual for its grade of PMG 40 EPQ Extremely Fine, which shifts what is an uncommon note to one being seldom seen at auction. As such, the estimate is set at \$2,500-3,000.



Rare El Banco Anglo-Costa-Ricense 50 pesos specimen of 1 January 1864 (P-S110s) that sports an unusual vignette of Queen Victoria. Seldom offered at auction, it will provide a centerpiece at the Spink NYINC sale in January. (Image courtesy and © Spink)



Overprinted Banco Nacional de Costa Rica 5 colones of 22 June 1938 (P-198b) that comes in a seldom-seen PMG 40 EPQ Extremely Fine. Estimate is \$2,500- 3,000. (Image courtesy and © Spink)

The catalogue also includes the contents from two different Waterlow & Sons sample albums. One is a presentation piece to a company employee in the late 1920s. The smaller is the type of portfolio that contained specimens of actual notes to illustrate the quality and variety of security printing potential customers could expect from Waterlows. To avoid any possible confusion with issued notes, the examples were produced in false colours and often lacked serials, signatures, or parts of the design.

The Crown Agents who liaised between the printers and the issuing authorities described all such items as “commercial specimens” and most are extremely rare today. For collectors, the present sale represents an opportunity to acquire exceptional items.



False color commercial specimen of Bahamas £1 of 1919 (cf. P-7). The issued note was black. That on offer is mauve. In PMG 67 EPQ Gem Unc, the estimate is \$2,500-3,000. (Image courtesy and © Spink)

Canadian rarities on offer at FUN

Heritage Auctions is offering high-grade Canadian banknotes in its sale in Orlando at the Florida United Numismatists convention in January 2019. The catalog contains something for all serious collectors of Canada's currency.



Face proof of rare Dominion of Canada \$1000 face proof dated 3 January 1911 (DC-20; P-29). Just two examples of the issued note are known. (Image courtesy and © www.ha.com)

Likely absent from most collections is a Dominion of Canada \$1000 face proof dated 3 January 1911 (DC-20; P-29) bearing a young George V. Just two examples of this denomination are known to have survived from the original printing, and this item has a PCGS Very Choice New 64 grade.

Several other \$1000s are on offer, including from the short-lived 1935 series with serial A00912 (P-57; BC-19), at PMG Very Fine 30. For those who have yet to acquire a 1988

\$1000 featuring Queen Elizabeth (BC-61; P-100), there are at least three on offer. All are in top grade. They include a first EKA prefix with Thiessen-Crow signatures and a last issue Bonin-Thiessen.

Also of note are a lovely example of a 1935 George V \$1 in 1935 PMG Gem Uncirculated 65 EPQ (P-38; BC-1) and a \$1-10 set of 1954 Devil's Face portraits (P-66-69; BC-29-32) graded Choice About Unc 58 to Gem Uncirculated 66 EPQ. Queen Mary features on an attractive 1935 specimen "DEUX DOLLARS" of "BANQUE DU CANADA" (P-41; BC-4S), also graded PCGS Very Choice New 64.

One lot in particular will be missing from existing collections: a plate set, A through D, of four Royal Bank of Canada \$5 forms, all dated 3 January 1927 and all with the same serial 1000003 (P-S1383; Ch. # 630-14-04). The notes bear the signatures of Morris W. Wilson and Sir Herbert Holt and were consigned by Wilson's grandson. They are hence on the market for the first time in 90 years. Their grades make them highly desirable: PCGS New 62 PPQ, Very Choice New 64 PPQ (2), and Gem New 66 EPQ.

However, the frosting on the Canadian cake is likely to be provided by a Royal Bank of Canada Port of Spain, Trinidad, \$5 of 3 January 1938 (P-S151b; Ch # 630-68-02). This is an extremely scarce note in issued form regardless of condition, and in PMG Very Fine 20 Net it is sure to attract eager bidders.



Extremely scarce as an issued note: Royal Bank of Canada Port of Spain, Trinidad, \$5 of 3 January 1938 (P-S151b; Ch # 630-68-02). It will go to the block graded PMG Very Fine 20 Net. (Image courtesy and © www.ha.com)

[Stack Bowers offers rarities in NYINC](#)

Stack's Bowers Galleries is offering a Mint State "Sunface" 8 escudos gold coin from the short-lived Republic of South Peru, a trio of "Baby Ivan" rubles, a very rare 1840 novodel 3 kopek without mintmark and six lots of Russian Orders and Decorations from the Colonel Oleg Pantuhoff Collection, a Philippines 1894 copper centavo pattern with providence to the Ray Czahor Collection and a gold aureus of Julius Caesar with terrific strike details.

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2018

The RNSNZ had another very good year. The major highlight of the 2017-18 year was the Decimal 50 conference, jointly organised with the Numismatic Society of Auckland, from 14 July 2017 to 17 July 2017 to celebrate 50 years of decimal currency in New Zealand, which had 92 registrations.

The keynote speakers (Jack Harwood (USA), Ursula Kampmann (Germany), together with Ellen Feingold (USA), whose paper was presented for her when the birth of her first child intervened) all contributed well, as did other Australian and New Zealand speakers. It was satisfying to host the launch of two major publications – Andrew Clifford’s authoritative book, *“New Zealand Trading Banks and Early Paper Currency”*, and Rob Pepping’s *“New Zealand History Coined”*, both of which add substantially to numismatic knowledge.

The closed bourse modelled on that arranged in Adelaide by the NSSA when hosting the NAA conference held there was a good success, as was the associated fair with a good number of dealers represented and good attendance by the public. A Joint NSA/RNSNZ medal was produced for the conference in gold, silver and bronze finish and in Sterling silver. The gold version was awarded to speakers at the conference in recognition of their contributions. An overprint banknote was again produced in several versions, with blue, black and red overprints. Some of these were sold as part of fundraising and some were awarded as recognition to those who helped organise and run the conference. Financially, the event was successful, which will help with plans for a future conference.

It is particularly pleasing that the relationships with the NSA and the other New Zealand numismatic societies and the Numismatic Association of Australia are stronger than ever following the conference. The RNSNZ is at the early stages of considering a conference for Wellington in 2020, intended to be in an alternate year to the regular NAA conferences.

Meanwhile, the Society’s regular monthly meetings through the year were supported by the regular attendance of between 11 and 18 members, with the January meeting attended by a total of 22, including four guests.

The main subjects of the meetings in 2017-18 were:

- 26 April 2017: “The Watlington Hoard and the role of numismatics in understanding Anglo-Saxon history” (Wayne Newman)
- 31 May 2017: “Primitive Money or a survey of ethnographic money” (Martin Purdy)
- 28 June 2017: “Members’ talks” by Clint Libby, David Galt, John Eccles, Wayne Newman and Andrew Christie
- 26 July 2017: Society AGM
- 30 August 2017: “Other Hobbies” – Michael Humble, Paul Bicknell, David Galt and Wayne Newman revealed other areas of collecting interest
- 27 September 2017: “Coins and banknote records from the BNZ Archives” (Tanya Connor, Curator)
- 25 October 2017: “State of the market” (report from David Galt)
- 29 November 2017 Annual Dinner, Speights Ale House, Petone
- 6 December 2017: Annual RNSNZ Auction
- 31 January 2018: “Numismatics of the Arabian Peninsula” (Hamish MacMaster) - Hamish and his wife Mati arranged drinks and nibbles to follow the meeting – a popular innovation with all members present.

- 28 February 2018: “Banknote Theme Evening” (Andrew Christie, Graeme Hancock & Clint Libby)
- 28 March 2018: Visit to view selected Te Papa medals (Mark Stocker)

Other events included a Wellington based Fair, organised by Bill Leggett, which we were able to support, a function hosted by the Society at the West Plaza hotel for members and especially out-of-town members and the annual gathering of lower North Island Societies (now moved to Koputaroa Hall) hosted by the RNSNZ this year.

A milestone was the first production of the New Zealand Numismatic Journal in full colour with Wayne Newman and David Galt as Editors. Two Newsletters were again produced. Wayne had the lion’s share in editing the Journal, while David led on the Newsletters.

A positive new relationship is with the small but very active New Zealand branch of the Orders and Medals Research Society, led by Todd Skilton.

Membership grew slightly in the year to March 2018 to 246, including 38 overseas members, many of whom are active correspondents and a good number of whom were able to attend the conference in Auckland. Life members numbered 20 and Junior members numbered 5. Two deaths were recorded during the year, of Brian Bolton and Bruce Collins, well known in Brian’s case as an author and in Bruce’s case for his active participation in online forums and Trademe dealings. Both are missed. Bruce donated to the Society shortly before his death a small selection of fake coins which will serve as a useful reminder of the risks run in current trading.

The Council met twice to consider the major issues facing the Society. It was decided to discontinue the drinks function that had followed the end of year Mowbray auctions in recent years, but to reinstitute a Society function less closely associated with a single entity. The Council also began a review for better dealing with conflicts of interest, on which members were subsequently consulted.

The Council made the decision to produce a service medal for 2018 and the following two years featuring Bill Lampard’s portrait.

The Society’s Facebook page continues to provide an active forum for members and some non-members and good progress was made in commissioning an upgrade to the Society’s web site, thanks to the efforts of Secretary Wayne Newman.

It remains to thank all members of the Society for their ongoing contributions, whether through the support of your ongoing membership, sharing of knowledge and material, active support of events or your work to make our programmes successful. The Treasurer, Malcolm Bain and Secretary and Editor Wayne Newman carry heavy loads and provide a tremendous service to the Society. Other members of the Council all contribute very constructively. It has been a pleasure to welcome Todd Skilton and Selwyn Lowe as Council members, both of whom have brought wise contributions to the Council’s deliberations.

Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand Inc
Statement of Income and Expenditure for year ended 31 March 2018

Expenditure	2018 Year	2017 Year	Income	2018 Year	2017 Year
Advertising	373.75	373.75	Advertising Journal	1,120.00	1,919.80
Auction	12,705.00	4,680.51	Advertising Newsletter	50.00	
Audit Confirmation	40.00		Auction	14,343.00	5,444.50
Bank Notes		675.00	Auction Soc. Coins		208.00
Books Library	551.64	1,382.37	Bank Notes 100 x \$2		200.00
Catalogues	49.58	3,982.30	Catalogues	419.90	2,679.30
Coin Sets	240.00		Decimal 50 Surplus	5,357.10	
End of year Dinner	85.00		Donations	60.00	
Engraving	46.00		Envelope Sales	42.50	
Envelopes for Conf.	35.00		Functions	135.00	
Functions	673.71	400.00	Interest ASB	1,924.79	1,955.35
General Expenses		223.70	Interest BNZ Current	13.33	20.83
Honoraria	3,200.00	2,000.00	Interest BNZ Term Dep.	5,162.26	5,379.50
Journal Costs	1,812.40	1,682.05	Medals		44.99
Medal Expenditure	88.50	100.50	Sponsorship - Nikau		6,000.00
Newsletter	1,077.76	836.00	Sponsorship - Other	320.00	3,300.00
NSA- Conference sponsorship (Nikau)		6,000.00	Subscriptions	5,742.72	6,298.46
NSA-Conference Sponsorship (Other)		3,000.00	Uncirculated Sets	130.00	6,794.18
Postage & Stationery	848.07	1,047.52	Unrealised Forex Gains		
Postage MacMaster & Purdy Catalogues	151.91		Paypal	2.78	
Rent	2,094.76	2,055.25			
Uncirculated Sets		4,550.93			
Web site	635.28	490.79			
Surplus	10,115.02	6,764.24			
	<u>34,823.38</u>	<u>40,244.91</u>		<u>34,823.38</u>	<u>40,244.91</u>
Surplus	10,115.02				
Less Subscriptions	5,742.72				
Donations	60.00				
Unrealised Forex Gains					
Paypal	2.78				
Taxable Income	4,309.52				

Auditors Report

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

A W Grant
Auditor

J M Bain
Treasurer

D A Galt
President

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2018

Liabilities	Year 2018	Year 2017	Assets	Year 2018	Year 2017
Current Liabilities			Current Assets		
Conference Receipts		723.04	BNZ Current Account	4,691.25	6,252.27
Conference Receipts			Petty Cash	30.00	30.00
NSA Sponsorship		1,000.00	PayPal Account	3,847.22	2,059.98
Total Current Liabilities		1,723.04	Tax Credit	1,242.49	1,287.15
			Bank Notes on Hand		
			100 x \$2	200.00	200.00
			Sundry Debtors NSA		177.34
			Total Current Assets	10,010.96	10,006.74
			Fixed Assets		
			Display Units	2,068.84	
			Library	3,741.63	3,741.63
			Total Fixed Assets	5,810.47	3,741.63
Members' Funds			Term Deposits		
Opening Balance			BNZ Term Deposit (1)	13,424.80	12,932.47
Members' Funds	202,927.65	196,163.41	BNZ Term Deposit (2)	34,340.86	33,394.24
Plus Surplus	10,115.02	6,764.24	BNZ Term Deposit (3)	35,164.50	33,926.14
Members Funds			BNZ Term Deposit (4)	16,737.42	16,255.94
31 March 2018	213,042.67	202,927.65	BNZ Term Deposit (5)	31,479.66	30,624.44
			BNZ Term Deposit (6)	10,000.00	
			BNZ Rapid Save	6,074.00	13,769.09
			ASB Term Deposits	50,000.00	50,000.00
			Total Investments	197,221.24	190,902.32
	<u>213,042.67</u>	<u>204,650.69</u>		<u>213,042.67</u>	<u>204,650.69</u>

Notes 2017-18

1) Auction income includes sales receipts and postage charged to bidders. No donated items were sold in the auction.

2) Fixed assets include Catalogues, Books, Journals, Medals, Coins, Bank notes, Slides, Projector, Screen, Chairs, Display, Shelving and Cases.

3) Investments	Amount	Interest Rate	Maturity	Invested
BNZ Term Deposit (1) 01008	13,424.80	4.55%	27.04.2018	27.10.2010
BNZ Term Deposit (2)01009	34,340.86	3.40%	19.06.2019	19.06.2010
BNZ Term Deposit (3) 01010	35,164.50	4.00%	19.06.2021	23.06.2014
BNZ Term Deposit (4)01011	16,737.42	3.35%	21.02.2019	23.02.2017
BNZ Term Deposit (5)01012	31,479.66	3.35%	14.06.2018	19.06.2016
BNZ Term Deposit (6) 01013	10,000.00	3.50%	06.03.2019	06.03.2019
ASB Term Deposits	50,000.00	3.80%	26.08.2019	25.08.2015

4) Tax Refund from 2016/17 was received. RWT on interest was covered by losses carried forward of \$22,766.45.

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

6) The Paypal balance is held in NZ dollars, British Pounds, Australian and Canadian dollars, creating forex gains/losses.

7) Major changes: Decimal 50 conference sponsorship was received and passed to the NSA in 2017 only; 2014 dated uncirculated sets were sold mainly in 2017; 2015 coins were bought in 2018; Catalogue sales were higher in 2017; and the society's annual auction had a higher value catalogue in the 2017/18 year than in 2016/17.

MEETING DATES

The ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND meets at 7:30 p.m. on the last Wednesday of each month, Jan-Nov., in the McCarthy and Featherston Rooms of The Wellington Club, Level 4, 88 The Terrace, Wellington, with occasional meetings at other locations. Visitors are welcome. Contact e-mail: Secretary@RNSNZ.org.nz or see <http://www.RNSNZ.org.nz>

The RNSNZ is a Sponsoring Society of the Numismatic Association of Australia (NAA), the umbrella association for numismatics in Australia. Note that joining the NAA is separate to RNSNZ membership. Contact address: PO Box Z5211, Perth St George's Terrace, WA6831, Australia. Website www.numismatics.org.au.

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

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: meets third Wednesday of each month (Feb-Nov) at 7:30 p.m. Contact Secretary for venue details: etheredge@xtra.co.nz or call 07 846 1904 or 07 825 9888.

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

Manawatu Numismatic Society: now part of the RNSNZ. Contacts for local members or enthusiasts: **Graeme Hancock**, 027 6409874 or **Jason Gray**, 027 825 9700 (email: graeme.hancock@nzdf.mil.nz or 1mudeki1@gmail.com). For email to Graeme, include "Unclassified" in the subject line.

Orders and Medals Research Society, Wellington Branch: The Society is a branch of the British Orders and Medals Research Society, with a primary interest in military medals. Regular meetings are held in Wellington with occasional meetings in other parts of New Zealand. It held a very successful conference in Wellington over Labour weekend 2018 with participation from throughout New Zealand and overseas, with another expected to be held in October 2019. For details contact tskilton@gmail.com

GUIDE FOR CONTRIBUTORS

Articles and items for the NZ Numismatic Journal are always welcome. Please submit copy electronically if possible, preferably by e-mail, in Word. 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 follow full-stops. Illustrations should be in JPEG format with image credits fully noted. Advertising: Copy should be provided in Word or as a high-resolution PDF file.

CONTRIBUTORS

Robert Pepping

Robert Pepping is a teacher by profession. His numismatic area of interest is New Zealand banknotes. He is the author of “New Zealand History Noted” (2010), which dealt with all the Reserve Bank of New Zealand banknotes, and “New Zealand History Coined” (2017), a result of in-depth research on New Zealand's Pre-Decimal Coins (1933-1965). He also contributed to Journal Number 97 with an article on “The Lure of Counterfeiting”.

Scott de Young FRNSNZ

Scott de Young FRNSNZ is the only New Zealander in the Sydney Chapter of the IBNS. He is the author of “The Decimal Banknotes of New Zealand 1967 – 2000: The Paper Issues” (2000) and a regular contributor to the New Zealand Numismatic Journal, most recently with articles on “New Zealand Banknotes are OK” (No. 97) and “The ‘Lefeaux’ One-Pound Note Story” (No. 93).

David Galt FRNSNZ

David Galt FRNSNZ is the President of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand Inc., co-editor of the Journal and newsletter editor. He joined the RNSNZ in 1974, but later became active in the Wellington Coin Club, where he became newsletter editor and later a vice-president. He is a director of Mowbray Collectables with responsibility for coins, banknotes and medals.

Wayne Newman

Wayne Newman is on the council of the New Zealand Academy of Fine Arts and the Secretary of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand and co-editor of the Journal. He retained an interest in the transition from the ancient to the mediaeval world and in the history of the early Middle Ages from his undergraduate days that has extended into his numismatic interests. He spoke on our ability to discern the beliefs and ambitions of Constantine I as it is reflected in his coinage at the 2017 Decimal 50 Conference.

Dr Michael Humble

Dr Michael Humble FRCPA, FRCPATH, MACTM, was from 1979 to 2013 Senior Lecturer in Clinical Microbiology at the University of Otago – Wellington and has been an active and enthusiastic member of the RNSNZ since 1990.

COMING IN JOURNAL NUMBER 99

We already have an excellent report on the research done by Paul Bicknell into the 1967 New Zealand five cents coin and its several variants. We also have an article by John Cresswell on the lives and coins of the five successive unrelated dynasties known as the Sultans of Delhi, 1173-1558. If you are interested in contributing an article, too, please contact the editors.