

NUMBER 88



DECEMBER 2008

NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

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FELLOWSHIP AWARD – SCOTT DE YOUNG

Alistair Robb

New Zealand banknote expert Scott de Young was appointed a Fellow of the Society in 2007. A collector since 1984, Scott has carried out more research into and about the Reserve Bank of New Zealand decimal issues than anyone else. He has published one book already on the subject (**The Decimal Bank Notes of New Zealand 1967 – 2000**) and another is in progress.

He has done a huge amount more. He has regularly competed in display competitions held by one or all of the combined Sydney, Melbourne and Perth branches of the International Bank Note Society, winning the Amon Carter award for the best display in at least the years 2000 and 2005. His five cases of displays of New Zealand decimal bank notes in that 2005 competition won maximum marks for completeness and condition. It is a shame that few New Zealand collectors have been able to view his comprehensive displays.



Long resident in Australia, Scott has been an active supporter of our Society and its recent membership promotion on the message boards of the Internet auction site TradeMe. His articles on NZ numismatics have been published in the Australasian Coin & Banknote magazine, mentioned in Mick Vort-Ronald's Australian Decimal Banknotes book and various other numismatic catalogues including Greg McDonald's Australian catalogues, where he is credited with the discovery of a major variety in the polymer \$5 series. He has supplied images, etc., to the NZ magazine New Zealand Memories.

Scott has had a website for a long time concentrating on New Zealand banknotes (www.nzbanknotes.com) and it is interactive, allowing people to ask questions seeking information on the subject.

The Society's early years: reprints of the "Transactions" - the proceedings of the New Zealand Numismatic Society (as it was then) from 1931 to 1936, 1936 to 1941 and 1941 to 1947 - are once again available. More than just minutes of meetings, these contain detailed accounts of papers read at early meetings of the Society and represent a fascinating insight into the first years of our own distinctive coinage and the input by the NZNS.

See page 47, under "Publications Available", for price details.

NEW ZEALAND PHILATELIC MEDALS

Hamish MacMaster [1]

A significant category, if not the majority, of New Zealand commemorative medals is made up of those issued by private organisations, societies and institutions. It is somewhat ironic that collectors of stamps are far more prolific in this regard than their numismatic brethren. The earliest stamp exhibition in New Zealand was 1883. Organised philately began in New Zealand a little later with the formation of the Philatelic Society of New Zealand, later to become the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand, in 1888. Other societies were formed but of the present-day societies the Royal (1888), Christchurch Philatelic Society (1911) and Dunedin Philatelic Society (1913) are the oldest.

All these societies belong to the New Zealand Philatelic Federation (NZPF), one of whose main roles is to oversee the holding of exhibitions to promote the hobby. Competitive exhibitions are an important aspect of philately at all levels. There have been a number of International Exhibitions held in New Zealand and within the last ten years the NZPF adopted the same eight award types for National Exhibitions as for International: Large Gold, Gold, Large Vermeil, Vermeil (silver-gold), Large Silver, Silver, Silver-bronze, Bronze. Medals are awarded based on the level of points an exhibit achieves. While many societies and clubs run regular exhibitions and displays, national exhibitions may only be organised by an affiliated member of the NZPF.

Indeed no other hobby in New Zealand of which I am aware – and I include numismatic clubs and societies here – seems to have produced so much medallic interest as stamp collecting. While collecting stamps may seem to many coin collectors to be a comparatively recent hobby (compared to the three millennia of our own!), the practice of awarding medals at philatelic exhibitions was established well before the end of the nineteenth century. The first philatelic exhibition to strike competitive medals was held in Antwerp in 1887 [2]. Since then there have been over two hundred stamp international exhibitions held in every continent except Antarctica.

The Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand and other New Zealand philatelic societies and clubs award a number of dedicated prize awards such as the Heaton Rhodes Medal. However, the majority of the New Zealand philatelic medals are as much ‘commemorative’ as ‘prize’ in character as their design clearly commemorates the holding of a specific event. This article focuses on the ‘commemorative’ nature of New Zealand philatelic medals.

A major problem in putting together a comprehensive list of New Zealand philatelic medals is that no-one has either compiled a list of Philatelic Exhibitions or done anything about identifying those where medals were issued. In his book on Commemorative Medals in Australia, Leslie Carlisle lists two Australian philatelic medals from the 1930s [3]. Philatelic medals in New Zealand are of a similar vintage. Prior to this time many of the early New Zealand stamp exhibitions were for display only and there is no record of any medals being issued.

The earliest such mention of one is at the Third Australian and New Zealand Philatelic Exhibition and Congress, held 18-23 November 1924 in Christchurch. Two gold medals were awarded. One was contributed by the Jamaican Philatelic Society for the best entry of Jamaican stamps, the other contributed by an Australian stamp dealer, J H Smyth, for best entry in the Division on Australian stamps. The design of either medal is unknown, although presumably each would have had the contributor, winner and exhibition details engraved on it [4].

The first clearly identifiable NZ philatelic medal appears to be the 1940 New Zealand Centennial and IXth Australian Philatelic Exhibition (Morel 1940/2 [5]). In an issue that symbolises the common history and ongoing interaction between the two hobbies, the New Zealand Numismatic Society centennial medal was ‘adapted’ for this exhibition. The reverse relief inscription of ‘N.Z. Numismatic Society’ was erased and engraved with the name of the philatelic exhibition. The name of the recipient was engraved above the ship (Awatea) and the plane. It is believed the idea for this

utilisation was made by stamp, medal and coin designer James Berry and the medals came from the total mintage of centennial medals.

While this early New Zealand philatelic issue may have been borrowed from the New Zealand Numismatic Society, subsequent philatelic medals were very much the sole product of philatelic societies and clubs throughout the country and their designs and execution are among the best in New Zealand medallic history. The superb Tarapex'86 medal is a case in point. Some have broken new ground in numismatic practice in this country, the medallic representation of a stamp in the Tarapex'98 exhibition and the use of hologram on the 2000 Canpex medal being two such examples. With Tarapex 2008 planned for later this year, Timpex for 2009 and Canpex for 2011, philatelic medals will continue to offer a rich and distinct theme on which to base a collection of New Zealand medals, be they either prize or commemorative.

New Zealand Philatelic Medals

The attached list is very much a work in progress and the author would welcome any further information with regard to listed or unlisted New Zealand philatelic medals (*Hamish MacMaster, c/- Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand, PO Box 2023, Wellington 6140*).

1 New Zealand Centennial & IXth Australian Philatelic Exhibition

Year	1940
Metal / Mintage	It is presumed medals came from total mintage of Centennial medals (Silver (260), Bronze (500)). An Exhibition prospectus refers to " <i>The awards in each class will consist of a. Special Awards; b. Certificates of Merit</i> ". Those listed in the awards list are Silver-gilt (20), Silver (18) and Bronze (21), but it is unclear if the reference to Special Awards relates to Medals or not.
Diameter	38 mm
Obverse	NEW ZEALAND CENTENNIAL in minute letters M & K GW
Reverse	Vessel (Awatea) and inscr 1840 / A CENTURY OF PROGRESS / 1940. Engraving between sea-plane and vessel and in exergue panel. In three lines N.Z. CENT & IXTHAUST. / PHILATELIC EXH./:1940:
Struck by	Mayer & Kean, Wellington. Designed by J. Berry. Engraved by G. Whitehouse. Obv: designer T.H. Jenkin, Invercargill. See Morel 1940/2

2 Canpex

Year	1950
Metal / Mintage	Gold (10), Silver (23), Bronze (23). It seems likely that the gold and silver medals were electroplated.
Diameter	50 mm
Obverse	Immigrants – man, woman, boy and baby, standing centre to right, with four ships in the background and THE ARRIVAL AT LYTTTELTON 1850
Reverse	CANTERBURY (NZ) CENTENARY with 1850 / 1950 logo at bottom, in centre engraved CANPEX / 1950 / Exhibitor's name
Issue	The Canterbury Centennial International Philatelic Exhibition (CANPEX) was held 18-25 November 1950 in the Old Art Gallery, Christchurch. The medal is a variant of the Official Centennial Medal with the same obverse but in a much more worn state, indicating this type was minted after the official version. Canpex Bulletin Feb 1950 states: " <i>A number of special Centennial medals suitably inscribed, will</i>

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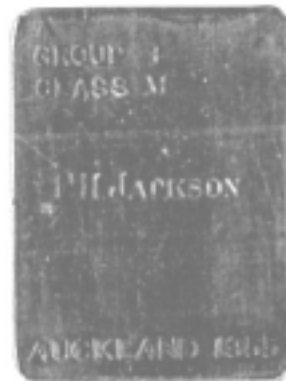
be awarded as prizes. These medals which will be of limited issue should have an appeal to entrants."

3 New Zealand International Stamp Exhibition

Year	1955
Metal / Mintage	Gold (2), Silver-gilt (22), Silver (25), Bronze (25)
Diameter	Rectangular 38 x 50 mm
Obverse	Chalon portrait of Queen Victoria facing sideways and NEW ZEALAND INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION
Reverse	GROUP ... CLASS ... AUCKLAND 1955. with space for engraving
Issue	Struck by Stokes, Melbourne. The official catalogue incorrectly omits Silver-gilt from its medal description but they are listed in the awards list. The New Zealand



2. Canpex 1950



3. NZISE 1955

International Stamp Exhibition was held 16 to 22 July 1955 at the Auckland Town Hall.

4 New Zealand Philatelic Exhibition

Year	1961
Metal / Mintage	An Exhibition bulletin states " <i>The Executive Committee has now allocated 15 Gold 20 Silver and 30 Bronze medals to be awarded</i> ", but the provisional awards list gives the following Gold (15), Silver (33), Bronze (44)
Diameter / Obverse / Reverse	No information available
Issue	The New Zealand Philatelic Exhibition was held 21-26 August 1961 at the Durham St Art Gallery Christchurch.



5. Whakatane 1967, 6. Tarapex 1969, 11. Stampex '85

5 Whakatane 1967

Year	1967
Metal / Mintage	Gold (2), Silver-gold (14), Silver (23), Bronze (57). The 'bronze' medals were actually copper.
Diameter	42 mm
Obverse	The Rock (a Whakatane landmark) and the Mataatua Canoe with WHAKATANE 1867
Reverse	Straight bar across the centre for engraved name of recipient with DIVISION: ... CLASS: ... above and to the left the New Zealand and star watermark. Inscription: NEW ZEALAND NATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION 1967
Issue	Designed by James Berry. Struck by Dick and Watt Ltd., Petone, Wellington. The New Zealand National Stamp Exhibition was held 19-22 April 1967 in War Memorial Hall Whakatane.

6 Tarapex 1969

Year	1969
Metal / Mintage	Gold, Silver and Bronze.
Diameter	42 mm
Obverse	HM Bark Endeavour under sail with Mt Egmont in the distance and TARAPEX 1969
Reverse	Blank for engraved details of recipient and award

Issue Struck for presentation by the organisers of the New Zealand Stamp Exhibition, New Plymouth, 1969. Design based on the fifty cent coin

7 Welpex'72

Year 1972
Metal / Mintage Gold (6), silver-gold (12), silver (43) and bronze (78)
Diameter 42 mm
Obverse Coat of Arms of the City with below WELLINGTON / TOWN HALL all within a border of small panels with above a 'W' and below WELPEX '72
Reverse NEW ZEALAND NATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION 1972. DIVISION: ... CLASS: ...
Issue Designed by James Berry. Struck by Dick and Watt Ltd of Petone. Awarded as prizes by the exhibition committee. Exhibition held at the Wellington Town Hall 15-20 May 1972

8 Panpex'77

Year 1977
Metal / Mintage Gold, silver and bronze.
Diameter No information available
Obverse Maori carving filling top half of design and PANPEX '77 CHRISTCHURCH N.Z.
Reverse NEW ZEALAND STAMP EXHIBITION 1977. and space for engraving
Issue Panpex'77 was held at the Horticultural Hall & CSA Gallery, Christchurch 5-12 March 1977. Designed by Doug Chapman.

9 Palmpex'82

Year 1982
Metal / Mintage Silver and bronze.
Diameter 42 mm x 52 mm
Obverse Effigy of a young Queen Victoria
Reverse PALMPEX'82 / NEW ZEALAND / PHILATELIC EXHIBITION / MAY 1982 / PALMERSTON NORTH and space for engraving recipient name

10 Stampex'83

Year 1983
Metal / Mintage Silver/Gold (10 ordered, 1 presented), Silver (30 ordered, 13 presented), Silver Bronze (50 ordered, 26 presented), Bronze (100 ordered, 76 presented)
Diameter / Obverse / Reverse No information available
Issue Stampex'83 National Youth Philatelic Exhibition was held in Auckland in the Auckland Town Hall.

11 Stampex'85

Year 1985

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12. Tarapex '86, 16. Birdpex '90, 21. Centennipex '94.

Metal / Mintage Aluminium with six different enamel colour types. *“A simple badge based on the Exhibition logo was decided upon for the medals. They were struck in aluminium and plated on gold, silver and bronze. The Blue, Black, White and fourth colour Brown for Silver Bronze, Green for Highly Commended and Red for Commended were enamelled on to the medal”, Stampex'85 Organising Committee Records.* Silver/Gold (15 ordered, 2 presented), Silver (30 ordered, 11 presented), Silver Bronze (40 ordered, 16 presented), Bronze (100 ordered, 37 presented), Highly Commended (85 ordered), Commended (170 ordered)

Diameter 27 mm x 30 mm

Obverse Circle band on a stamp background. Inside circle band three comical penguins, one studying a stamp with a magnifying glass. Band inscr STAMPEX 1985 * NATIONAL YOUTH PHILATELIC EXHIBITION *

Reverse Blank with pin to be worn as badge. In small letters MOLLER & YOUNG / CHRISTCHURCH.

Issue Designed by Margaret Chapman, wife of Doug Chapman who designed the Panpex'77 medals. Stampex'85 was held in Christchurch at the Horticultural Hall and was a National Youth Philatelic Exhibition with Adult one frame entries to gain extra support. The medals cost between NZ\$2.60 and NZ\$2.80 each plus a die cost of NZ\$150. *“The reason the Committee was not in favour of medals originally was due to the high cost of these for Stampex'83. It was felt unwarranted to spend several thousand dollars on medals, largely for entries of 8-16 pages. The obtaining of a quote for a very fine series at a price more within our budget*



23. Tarapex '98, 24. Canpex 2000, 25. Welpex 2003

was very effective in persuading the Committee to award medals”, Stampex’85 Organising Committee Records.

12 Tarapex’86

Year	1986
Metal / Mintage	Silver, Copper
Diameter	Triangular, 50 mm
Obverse	Head of Edward VIII surrounded by Maori motif and Kiwi and TARAPEX 86 NEW PLYMOUTH
Reverse	Maori Canoe in centre with Maori motif in each corner of triangle

13 Stampex’87

Year	1987
Metal / Mintage	Aluminium. Cast with different colours for different medal award levels.
Diameter	Square, 36 mm
Obverse	Yellow enamel circle containing albatross and white triangle and STAMPEX 87 DUNEDIN / NATIONAL YOUTH PHILATELIC EXPO. Judges’ medal has attachment at bottom with name of judge and JUDGE below
Reverse	Blank

14 Centenary of Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand

Year	1988
Metal / Mintage	Gold (approx 10), Silver (approx 100), Bronze (approx 40)
Diameter	38 mm
Obverse	Portrait in centre of first President of Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand and inscr around FREDERICK WILLIAM FRANKLAND ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NZ
Reverse	Coastline with blank space for engraved name of recipient and ROYAL 100 / 1888-1988
Issue	The occasion of the centenary of the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand

15 New Zealand 1990 World Stamp Exhibition

Year	1990
Metal / Mintage / Diameter / Obverse / Reverse	No information available
Issue	Produced for the New Zealand 1990 World Stamp Exhibition held in Auckland 24 August – 2 September 1990.

16 Birdpex’90

Year	1990
Metal / Mintage	Brass with different enamel colours
Diameter	44 mm
Obverse	Yellow-eyed Penguin head in a white circle inscr under BIRDPEX ‘90

Reverse Blank
Issue Stamp exhibition on a bird theme held in Christchurch to coincide with an ornithological conference at Canterbury University. Designed by Margaret Halcrow-Cross (previously Margaret Chapman who designed the Stampex'85 medals).

17 Philex'91

Year 1991
Metal / Mintage Gilt silver (approx 60-70)
Diameter 64 mm
Obverse Kiwi on gilt circle medal inscr NEW ZEALAND inset into silver medal and inscr PHILEX '91 / CHRISTCHURCH
Reverse Blank
Issue Issued for participation / prize

18 Philex'92

Year 1992
Metal / Mintage Bronze silver (approx 60-70)
Diameter 64 mm
Obverse Kiwi on Bronze circle medal inscr NEW ZEALAND inset into silver medal and inscr PHILEX '92 / CHRISTCHURCH
Reverse Blank
Issue Issued for Participation / Prize

19 Philex'93

Year 1993
Metal / Mintage Enamel bronze, Silver
Diameter 50 mm
Obverse Kiwi on enamel circle medal inscr NEW ZEALAND inset into bronze medal and inscr PHILEX '93 / CHRISTCHURCH. Also in silver.
Reverse Blank
Issue Issued for Participation / Prize

20 Christchurch Philatelic Society Medal

Year Undated, early 1990s
Metal / Mintage Oxidised Silver (5), Gold on silver or silver-gilt, silver, bronze (approx 95-125).
Diameter 45 mm
Obverse Captain Cook, the Society's logo, depicted on stamp in centre and CHRISTCHURCH NZ PHILATELIC SOCIETY INC
Reverse Blank, usually engraved with winner's name
Issue Award in the Society's annual competitions. Struck by Moller & Young

21 Centennipex

Year	1994
Metal / Mintage	Bronze
Diameter	Square. 36 mm
Obverse	Red enamel circle containing albatross and white triangle and CENTENNIPEX 94 DUNEDIN / CENTURY OF PHILATELIC EXHIBITIONS
Reverse	Blank

22 Philatelic Exhibition

Year	Undated, issued for exhibition in Marlborough, 1996
Metal / Mintage	Aluminium
Diameter	50 mm
Obverse	Kiwi on stamp in centre and inscr around TOP OF THE SOUTH / PHILATELIC EXHIBITION
Reverse	Blank

23 Tarapex'98

Year	1998
Metal / Mintage	Bronze
Diameter	Rectangle. 55 x 36 mm
Obverse	Replica of a 3d stamp inscr NEW ZEALAND POSTAGE & REVENUE / THREE PENCE around two native birds and underneath TARAPEX '98 7 th -9 th AUGUST 1898-1998
Reverse	Blank

24 Canpex

Year	2000
Metal / Mintage	Gold (approx 20), silver (approx 100) and bronze (approx 100). Very few Gold medals were awarded at the Exhibition but each Committee member (about 10 people) was also presented with a gold medal.
Diameter	48 mm
Obverse	The medal is unusual in that it incorporates a special Canterbury 150 th Anniversary hologram as part of its design. For protection the medal is encapsulated inside a clear hard plastic container. Inscr CANPEX 2000 / NEW ZEALAND / CHRISTCHURCH / NATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION
Reverse	Magnifying glass over New Zealand on a stamp inscr 5-8 OCTOBER 2000. Inscr around 150 TH ANNIVERSARY OF CANTERBURY
Issue	Produced for the New Zealand National Philatelic Exhibition called "Canpex 2000" which was held in Christchurch at the end of 2000

25 Welpex

Year	2003
Metal / Mintage	Silver, Bronze

Diameter	Oblong 54 x 40 mm
Obverse	Side-on portrait of young Queen Elizabeth II under crown and N Z / WELPEX 2003 / NATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION
Reverse	Blank other than small bow at top and two intertwining leaves at bottom beneath which is A J PARKES in small letters
Issue	Produced for the New Zealand National Philatelic Exhibition held in Wellington

26 Baypex

Year	2004
Metal / Mintage	Bronze. Each member of the Jury (the judging panel) was awarded one of these medals and the person's name engraved on the front. Only about twelve of these medals were produced.
Diameter	98 mm
Obverse	The medal design incorporates a sun and surf design with the top shape reflecting the outline of the hills behind Napier and inscr BAYPEX2004 / HAWKES BAY / STAMP SHOW / JURY
Reverse	Blank
Issue	Produced for the New Zealand National Philatelic Exhibition called "Baypex 2004" which was held at Napier in Hawke's Bay in 2004

27 New Zealand National Philatelic Exhibition

Year	2005
Metal / Mintage	Bronze
Diameter	Oblong 48 mm
Obverse	The medal design comprises a full length portrait of a young Queen Victoria
Reverse	Blank for the medal winner's name to be engraved
Issue	Produced for the 2005 New Zealand National Philatelic Exhibition

28 Kiwipex 2006

Year	2006
Metal / Mintage	Bronze. Various categories awarded Large Gold (7), Gold (15), Large Vermeil (16), Vermeil (12), Large Silver (30), Silver (13), Silver Bronze (11), Bronze (3)
Diameter	41 mm
Obverse	The medal has a depiction of the 1906-7 NZ Exhibition building in Christchurch within an inner circle inscr N. Z. EXHIBITION / 1906-7 / CHRISTCHURCH. Around outer circle inscr NATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION / KIWIPLEX 2006
Reverse	Blank
Issue	Produced for the New Zealand National Philatelic Exhibition called "Kiwipex 2006" which was held in Christchurch at the Christchurch Convention Centre.

29 Huttpepex

Year	2007
Metal / Mintage	Bronze, Blackened Steel

Diameter	45 mm
Obverse	Portrait of the New Zealand native bird Huia and inscr NEW ZEALAND NATIONAL / HUTTPEX2007 / LOWER HUTT / STAMP EXHIBITION
Reverse	Blank
Issue	Produced for the 2007 New Zealand National Philatelic Exhibition called "Huttpex 2007" which was held in Lower Hutt

(Footnotes)

1 Many people helped in the preparation of this article. I am most indebted to the assistance and detailed research undertaken by Tony Aris of the Canterbury Philatelic Society. The outcome of Tony's effort and work within the detail of this article is to my mind no better illustration of the benefit our two great hobbies derive when we work together.

I would also be at a great loss without the cheerful assistance, extensive expertise and wise counsel of Steven McLachlan, Phillip O'Shea & John Cresswell.

Finally my gratitude as always to Martin Purdy for the final preparation and layout of this article.

2 Mackay, James, Commemorative Medals, C. Tinling & Co. Ltd, London 1970, pp. 123-125

3 Carlisle, Leslie J., Australian Historical Medals 1788-1988, Ligare Book printing, Sydney 2008, pp. 247, 275

4 Tony Aris, personal communication

5 Morel, Leon G, Medallic Commemoratives of New Zealand 1865-1940, New Century Press 1996, p. 102



26. Baypex 2004, 28. Kiwipex 2006



29. Huttpex 2007

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ISSUE DATES OF SOME NEW ZEALAND TRADESMEN'S TOKENS

Ray Hargreaves, FRNSNZ

Tokens were Issued by New Zealand tradesmen from 1857 to 1881, and constituted the country's first indigenous metallic currency. In all the listings of tokens which I have seen, from Yelland's 1897 article in Spink's *Numismatic Circular* (v. 5, Dec. 1897: cols 2070-1) to the present time, the dates of issue, where given, are those which are carried on the token itself. Only about half of New Zealand tokens were dated. Historically, numismatists have been primarily concerned with discovering different varieties and learning about the issuers, rather than searching out information as to when undated tokens were first circulated.

In reading early newspapers I have come across information which, I suggest, allows us to assign a year of issue to the tokens of Edward Waters, Kirkcaldie & Stains, and Morris Marks, as well as to amend the accepted date for that of the Auckland Licensed Victuallers' Association token.

Morris Marks 1870. Whereas Dr Andrews in his *Australasian Coins and Tokens* (Sydney, 1921; facsimile ed. 1965: 20-21, 67) assigns no maker to this token, according to William Lampard it was T. Stokes, Melbourne, who was responsible for it. (*Catalogue of New Zealand Coins . . .*, *N.Z. Numis. Journ.* No. 60, 1981: 38). The firm of T. Stokes became Stokes & Martin during 1870, so this suggests that the Morris Marks token was most probably issued no later than 1870. Support for the year 1870 is provided by a cryptic reference in the *Daily Southern Cross* (11 Jan. 1871: 2), in which a reader asked "Does Mr. M.M. expect his small token to be taken as value for a penny whilst other tokens of the same size only pass current here for a half-penny?" This suggests the Morris Marks token was relatively new to Auckland. The Morris Marks token measured 31 mm in diameter, whereas probably the majority of penny tokens then in circulation had a diameter of 34 mm. It was also unusual in that it was made of brass, which further added to the dislike of its being passed as a penny token.

Edward Waters 1873. According to the *Daily Southern Cross* (13 Oct. 1873: 2) Auckland confectioner Edward Waters had responded to the prevailing shortage of small change by sending to Melbourne "for a few bushels of penny tokens" which "though not legal tenders [*sic*], are nevertheless very convenient when coppers are scarce." Waters' tokens carried on one side a Maori's head, which the paper described as "not very attractive" and suggested that if a bust of a living Maori had been "properly copied, [it] would have made the copper token a handsome medal, attractive among the native race, as well as useful".

Two other undated New Zealand tokens also carried the same Maori head design, namely that of Mason Struthers, and a rare variety of the Union Bakery token, though this latter may have been a mule. These tokens were also struck by Stokes & Martin, who used the Maori head design on one of their own advertising tokens. Whilst we cannot assign a definite date to these undated tokens, we can at least say they were issued in the 1870s, as were also the tokens of Hobday & Jobberns, and Holland & Butler, since they also were struck by the same Melbourne firm.

Kirkcaldie & Stains 1874. Allan Sutherland, in his description of the Kirkcaldie & Stains token, gives no date of issue as none is recorded on the token itself. In his brief note in a section titled "Biographical Notes on Some Token Issuers", Sutherland states that it was issued "in 1873", but unfortunately provides no evidence in support of that year (Sutherland: *Numismatic History of New Zealand*: Wellington, 1941: 125, 136).

The *Otago Witness* of 19 December 1874 (p. 17) quoted from the short-lived Wellington paper, the *Tribune*, that because of the shortage of copper coins, "Messrs Kirkcaldie & Stains have done service to the public by the importation of upwards of a hundred pounds' worth of tokens." Thus 1874 appears to be a more accurate date! If we assume tokens to the value of exactly £100 were obtained, this would mean 30,000 or more actual penny and half-penny tokens. One wonders where they all eventually disappeared to.

Auckland Licensed Victuallers' Association 1874. The Auckland Licensed Victuallers Association token carries the inscription "Founded in New Zealand April 4, 1871". A note in the *New Zealand Numismatic Journal* (v8(3), 1955: 93) includes a translation from an 1876 German periodical which claimed that when a number of Auckland publicans first met in 1871 they had "arranged together to have £150 worth of pennies [i.e. 36,000 in number] minted in Birmingham". A brief comment, presumably by the then editor, Allan Sutherland, agreed with the historical German source that the proposed issue of tokens was the reason for the formation of the Association.

But when one checks a contemporary Auckland newspaper report on the setting up of the Association, one finds no mention at all of ordering tokens. Rather the reason for its foundation, as was true of similar associations in other parts of New Zealand, was to look after the interests of hotelkeepers, and to give voice against any proposed legislation which they deemed inimical to their welfare (*Daily Southern Cross*, 7 April 1871: 3). Interestingly, the newspaper records the date the Association was founded as 6 April 1871, not the 4th as the token shows.

The Association, in fact, did not issue its tokens until almost three years after its formation. The *Daily Southern Cross* (12 Oct. 1874: 3) records that "the tokens recently put into circulation by the Licensed Victuallers' Association" were causing "annoyance and dissatisfaction." Some shopkeepers were accepting them only as halfpennies, since it was claimed that the Licensed Victuallers' pennies were "so much under the standard weight, and of course value," as compared with the legal penny*. Citizens who had accepted the tokens as pennies felt cheated. Concern was somewhat alleviated by the Licensed Victuallers' Association publicly announcing that they would accept their own tokens at face value, and invited those who wished to redeem them for other currency to do so at "nearly all the hotels in town." One hotel, namely the United Service, which presumably was not a member of the Association, issued its own dated tokens in 1874, most likely as a response to the Association pennies.

[*Editor's note: Sutherland (*op. cit.*, pp. 101-102) reports that the "copper" coin in circulation in New Zealand in the 1870s was made up of 50% tradesmen's tokens, 37.5% post-1860 small bronze pence and halfpence, and 12.5% pre-1860 large copper pence and halfpence. Since tradesmen's tokens were made in both sizes, depending on the issuer, it may be assumed that at least 50% of the circulating "copper" was of the "new" small size, which makes it rather surprising that tokens of the new standard, such as the ALVA penny, should have been rejected in the way described. The same would also apply to the Marks token described above.]



"Kirks" halfpenny (left) and "ALVA" penny (right). Contrary to popular belief and practice, the Auckland Licensed Victuallers' Association pennies were not struck in 1871 - the date is simply the year the Association was founded. Images not to scale.

NZ Historical Medals

From 1968 to 1971, the "Historical Medal Society of Australia and New Zealand" struck a series of crown-sized (38 mm) commemorative medals on a range of themes including the Wahine, James Cook (NZ Bicentenary), 1970 Royal Visit and the Auckland City and Harbour Board centenaries.

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Technical problems with photographic equipment coupled with the uncertainty of the prevailing global economic crisis have forced us to postpone our proposed advertisement until 2009. However, to give you some indication of what type of material will be appearing, here is a small listing for your perusal. All coins are graded/slabbed by PCGS (Prof. Coin Grading Svc):

NEW ZEALAND

- ½d. 1941 MS65RB; 1946 MS64RB; 1956 MS64RB
- 1d. 1944 MS64RB; 1946 MS64RB; 1951 MS64RB; 1956 NSS AU53
- 3d. 1933 MS63; 1935 AU56; 1942 Single Dot AU55; 1947 MS66
- 6d. 1950 MS66
- 1/- 1933 MS64; 1934 MS64; 1935 MS62; 1937 MS62; 1940 MS63
- 2/- 1933 MS62; 1935 MS62; 1936 AU58; 1947 MS64
- 2/6 1933 MS63; 1934 AU58; 1937 MS64; 1946 MS63; 1948 MS63

AUSTRALIA

- 1d. 1949(m) MS64RB;
- 6d. 1956 PR66

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO

- 5c 1940H MS62

B.W.A.

- 6d. 1913 AU58

FIJI

- 2/- 1945 AU53

FRENCH INDOCHINA

- 50c 1946 MS65

HONG KONG

- 1c 1926 MS64RD
- 10c 1863 AU55

JAMAICA

- 1d. 1903 MS64

MAURITIUS

- Rupee 1934 AU58

NEW GUINEA

- 6d. 1935 MS64

NORWAY

- 1 Ore 1875 MS65RD

PALESTINE

- 50 Mils 1940 MS63

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THE SOCIETY'S 2008 SERVICE MEDAL

The Society has had a run of bronze medals struck for distribution to members who have made a significant contribution to the Society or its activities during the past year in the view of the President, with the balance of the mintage to be offered for sale.



A total of 60 medals has been prepared in this way by Mayer & Toyne of Wellington, using the obverse die from its 2000 "RNSNZ/WCC Combined Fair" medal, with a blank reverse on which the year 2008 has been engraved. It is planned to produce similar medals in future years.



Five with a completely blank reverse were also produced, four of which may be used as part of a subsequent year's issue. Three (two dated and one blank reverse) have been added to the Society's collection, along with a trial striking.



Twenty of the 2008 issue have been awarded to members, leaving 38 for sale on a first-come, first-served basis. Enquiries may be addressed to the Society at PO Box 2023, Wellington 6140, or by e-mail to Secretary@RNSNZ.org.nz. Our thanks to Alistair Robb for sponsoring this medal issue.

COLLECTOR ISSUES BY NZ POST 2007 - 2008 (mid-year to mid-year)

2007 Centenary of Worldwide Scouting – produced by the Royal Mint								
Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage	Price
Scouting Gold Proof Coin (1oz)	Gold – 0.917	Gold Proof	1oz	38.61mm	\$10.00	Jewellery Box	500	\$1750.00
Scouting Silver Proof Coin	Silver – 0.925	Silver Proof	28.28g	38.61mm	\$1.00	Jewellery Box	3,000	\$79.00
Scouting Brilliant Uncirculated Coin	Cupro-nickel	Brilliant Uncirculated	28.28g	38.61mm	\$1.00	Card with images	5,000	\$29.00
2007 Royal Diamond Wedding Anniversary – produced by BH Mayer's Kunstprägeanstalt								
Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage	Price
Royal Wedding Gold Proof Coin (1/4oz)	Gold – 0.999	Gold Proof	7.775g	26.0mm	\$10.00	Jewellery Box	500	\$495.00
Royal Wedding Silver Proof Coin	Silver- 0.999	Silver Proof	31.1g	40.0mm	\$1.00	Jewellery Box	3,000	\$79.00
Royal Wedding Brilliant Uncirculated Coin	Cupro-nickel	Brilliant Uncirculated	31.1g	40.0mm	\$1.00	Card with images	2,000	\$29.00
2007 Aoraki / Mt Cook – produced by the Japan Mint								
Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage	Price
Aoraki Silver Proof Coin	Silver – 0.999	Silver Proof	31.1g	40.0mm	\$1.00	Jewellery Box	70,000*	\$89.00

* The maximum combined mintage of the silver proof Aoraki/ Mount Cook coin in both single and set forms is 70,000. Only 1,000 single coins were offered in New Zealand. The set contains a full series of Japanese proof coins for 2007 with the Aoraki proof dollar (RRP \$169).

2008 "Hamilton's frog Annual coin issue" –produced by the Royal Mint							
Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage Price
Hamilton's frog Silver Proof Coin	Silver – 0.999	Silver Proof	28.28g	38.61mm	\$5.00	Jewellery Box	4,000 \$89.00
Hamilton's frog Proof Coin Set	Cu-clad steel, Cu-Ni-clad steel (2), Al-Bro (2), Ag	Proof	As previous years	As previous years	10c, 20c, 50c, \$1, \$2, \$5	Jewellery case with folder	3,000 \$139.00
Hamilton's frog Brilliant Uncirculated Coin	Cupro-nickel	Brilliant Uncirculated	28.28g	38.61mm	\$5.00	Card with images	4,000 \$35.00
Hamilton's frog Brilliant Uncirculated Coin Set	Cu-clad steel, Cu-Ni-clad steel (2), Al-Bro (2), Cu-Ni	Brilliant Uncirculated	As previous years	As previous years	10c, 20c, 50c, \$1, \$2, \$5	Folder with sleeve	4,000 \$59.00
2008 New Zealand Silver Dollar 5 – Haast tokoeka kiwi - produced by the Perth Mint							
Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage Price
Haast Tokoeka Silver Proof Coin	Silver – 0.999	Silver Proof	31.635g	40.0mm	\$1.00	Jewellery Box	5,000 \$85.00
Haast Tokoeka Silver Bullion Coin	Silver – 0.999	Silver Bullion	31.635g	40.0mm	\$1.00	Card with images	8,000 \$55.00
2008 Sir Edmund Hillary-A lifetime of achievement – produced by the Perth Mint							
Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage Price
Sir Edmund Hillary Gold Proof Coin	Gold – 0.999	Gold Proof	1/4oz	20.6mm	\$10.00	Jewellery Box	1,953 \$575.00
Sir Edmund Hillary Silver Proof Coin	Silver – 0.999	Silver Proof	1oz	40.6mm	\$1.00	Jewellery Box	10,000 \$89.00

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A SECOND TRADER'S PROMISSORY NOTE FROM NELSON

Ray Hargreaves, FRNSNZ

Several years ago I read in Volume 5 of the *Cyclopedia of New Zealand*, published in 1906, a very brief statement that, in the early days of the Nelson settlement, "Messrs Morrison and Sclanders opened a small bank of deposit, and issued notes, payable twelve months after date, amounting to several thousands. Mr Beit, of Nelson, did likewise" (1). The Morrison and Sclanders note has been well documented (2), but no confirmation of the issue by Beit could be found - until now.

In the *Nelson Examiner* of 31 May, 1845, the following advertisement appeared:

Nelson, Beits' Wharf, 28th May, 1845

From this day, all our prices of merchandise, &c., &c., will be quoted payable in Union Bank notes or silver, and we shall allow a DISCOUNT OF 2½ PER CENT, for prompt payment in UNION BANK BILLS, in GOLD, or in OUR OWN GOLD NOTES.

JOHN BEIT and SONS.

The advertisement was repeated only in the next issue, and no further information about the notes has been found. What the term "gold note" meant is not known, though it could have signified they were redeemable in gold coins, i.e. a sovereign or half sovereign. If this were so their value could have been for one pound or for ten shillings, or even a lesser amount as long as it was a fraction of a pound, though this latter suggestion I do not consider so likely.

As to after what length of time they were due, it is assumed they were not payable "on demand" as this would make them illegal, as well as being of little economic value to the issuer. A lesser or greater period of months, rather than days or weeks, seems most likely. Unfortunately nothing can be hazarded about their appearance, though if locally printed, which was most likely the case, they could well have consisted mainly, if not solely, of letterpress.

The issuer, John Nicholas Beit, was not an attractive character (3). He was a German, though he had spent time in England. He was interested in colonisation, and in 1842 wrote a pamphlet (4) of some 63 pages which included an account of the Chatham Islands (described by Dr Hocken (5) as "derived partly from books but chiefly from imagination"), and the activities of the New Zealand Company. Beit was the agent for the German Colonisation Company, and in association with the New Zealand Company, sought permission to establish a German settlement on the Chatham Islands. When permission was refused by the British Government, Beit chose Nelson instead. Now an agent for the New Zealand Company, he led a group of German immigrants who sailed in the chartered *St Pauli* for Nelson. There were 123 people in steerage, and but 17 in the cabin. Beit was the only capitalist in the group, and he was accompanied by his wife and 12 children.

On the voyage to New Zealand Beit acted shamefully towards his fellow immigrants. Once the settlers had arrived at their new homeland in mid-June 1843, Beit, described as "over-bearing and arrogant, greedy, untruthful, and caring for no one but himself and his family" (6), was no longer interested in their welfare. For example, he refused to offer his German compatriots employment except at very low wages, while some of the settlers had to fight long and hard to gain possession of the land they had purchased and paid for in Germany, or for compensation when no land was made available to them by Beit.

In Nelson Beit set himself up as a merchant and importer, and it was in connection with this that his notes were issued. Although the Union Bank had a branch in Nelson, its notes were in short supply, as well as specie, for these types of currency left the settlement to pay for imports. FitzRoy

debentures were available, but there was a dislike of them amongst Nelson business people. To what extent the Beit notes circulated is not known, though one suspects they were limited.

Relations between Beit and the New Zealand Company deteriorated rapidly, and the latter, along with the settlers in Nelson, rejoiced when he left the settlement for England in December 1846. Disagreements and protracted negotiations with the New Zealand Company continued in England. A final agreement was reached in 1848 when Beit handed back his Nelson land to the Company, for which he received compensation of £3,500, and also agreed that he and his family should leave the Nelson settlement for ever.

Appendix.

Morrison & Sclanders' Notes. An editorial on state banks which was published in the *North Otago Times* (4 April 1890) includes some comments from David Sclanders on these notes, and provides information additional to that presented in Price's article. Of major interest is Sclanders' statement that "The first year or so the notes were printed in Nelson at the Examiner newspaper office, but afterwards they were lithographed in London. At first only £1 notes were issued, but afterwards £5 ones also, and also (when even silver became scarce) five shilling notes were issued by special request, and were greatly appreciated." This confirms that three values were indeed issued, though Price argued there were only two.

Footnotes

- 1) *Cyclopedia of New Zealand*, v 6 (Nelson, Marlborough, and Westland), Christchurch, 1906: 84
- 2) See Eric Price: 'Traders' Notes Issued in the South Island of New Zealand,' *NZ Numis. Journ.*, v12(2), May 1967: 54-60.
- 3) For the most complete description of Beit and his activities, and on which I have relied heavily, see Ruth Allan: *Nelson. A History of Early Settlement*, Wellington, 1965, *passim*.
- 4) J. N. Beit: *Auswanderungen und Colonisation*, . . . , Hamburg, 1842.
- 5) T. M. Hocken: *A Bibliography of the Literature Relating to New Zealand*, Wellington, 1909: 100
- 6) Patricia Burns: *Fatal Success*, Auckland 1989: 245.

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1865 Sydney Mint sovereign - see article, page 30



Australian bronze coins were imported en masse to NZ after being withdrawn in their country of issue to make up a shortfall here. Growing up in Levin in the early 1970s I used to wonder about the large numbers of Australian pennies cemented into the edge of our local swimming pool - now I know how they came to be there! - Ed. (See p. 33)

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THE WAIKATO MINT: A FURTHER MEDAL

Hamish MacMaster

Last year's issue (Number 86) of the New Zealand Numismatic Journal contained an article on "*The Waikato Mint and George Hawkins*" (pp. 16-27). The article listed the twenty-four medals which the Waikato Mint produced during the 1970s. A further medal has now come to light, those details of which are known are listed below:

Centenary of Local Government in Hamilton 1977

Obverse	Mayoral chain and LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN HAMILTON 100 YEARS
Reverse	Arms of Hamilton and 1877-1977
Diameter	35 mm
Metal / Mintage	Gold, silver and copper
Issue	Designed by George Hawkins, engraved by Alan Gilderdale and issued in the name of the South Pacific Mint, a later reincarnation of the Waikato Mint.



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THE 1990 W.C.C / KIRKCALDIE'S MEDAL an update

M.L. Purdy FRNSNZ



On p. 20 of NZNJ 85 (December 2006) we reported an “unconfirmed” mintage of 15 for the toned bronze version of the 1990 Wellington Coin Club / Kirkcaldie & Stains 150th anniversary medal. A document has subsequently been discovered detailing the distribution of this medal and giving the correct mintage. A total of 25 medals is recorded, which were distributed to 22 individuals involved in the Numismatic Convention 1990, one for the Wellington Coin Club’s collection, and two spares to be held by the WCC. The medals are individually numbered on the edge; the Club’s medal was number 15 and the spares nos. 24 and 25.



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THE AUSTRALIAN CONNECTION

Ray Hargreaves, FRNSNZ

Australia is New Zealand's closest large neighbour, even though some 1,600 km separate us, and there has always been a close relationship between the two countries - a relationship which has at some times been strained by such topics as who invented the pavlova, underarm bowling, or whether Phar Lap was a New Zealand or Australian horse. But despite all our differences, there has been over the years a strong bond, largely due to our common heritage, and the links forged at Gallipoli.

New Zealand and Australia were originally annexed and settled by Britain, so that British coins became the legal currency of both. But in the early days, both in New South Wales and, at a later date, in New Zealand, a shortage of coins eventuated as specie flowed out to pay for necessary imports. New South Wales solved the problem of keeping coins in circulation by creating the holey dollar and the dump. A variety of coins from different nations were used, and since coins in those days more or less contained their intrinsic value in the metal used, the action was successful, since it destroyed the coins' value outside the boundaries of New South Wales.

In the 1840s New Zealand faced a shortage of sufficient British coins to carry on the ordinary commerce of its European population, and foreign coins were therefore used as well. There was a suggestion from an Auckland newspaper at the time that New Zealand should follow the earlier Australian example by lessening the intrinsic value of coins used here. It proposed that the New Zealand authorities "deteriorate" the value of coins, perhaps by "plugging", so that they would not leave the colony (*Southern Cross*, 26 April 1845: 2). The suggestion was ignored. From 1850 onwards only British coins were used in everyday life, with the very occasional exception. Until 1910, then, the only changes in the legal tender coins were those changes which were made in Britain. Because both New Zealand and Australia used the same gold, silver and copper coins, and exchange rates were at par, such currency moved freely between the two countries.

Australian Gold Coins

In 1853 authority was given for a mint to be established in Sydney, and sovereigns and half sovereigns using Australian gold were minted there from 1855. Their reverse design was uniquely local, carrying as it did the words "Australia" and "Sydney Mint" These gold coins were not accepted in Great Britain as legal tender, but by a Royal Order-in-Council of 18 October 1854, promulgated in New Zealand in June 1855, Australian sovereigns and half-sovereigns were declared to be "current and lawful money" in New Zealand (*NZ Government Gazette*, v 3, 26 June 1855: 66). In 1871 Australian mints began producing sovereigns and half-sovereigns identical in design to the British coins, and these were accepted as legal tender in the British Isles, and of course New Zealand.

An interesting proposal for a low value gold coin was contained in a brief paragraph printed in the *Taranaki Herald* (21 Feb. 1872: 2) which reported that it was planned to mint gold five shilling pieces at the Victorian Mint. The New Plymouth paper welcomed the idea, saying that "Coinage of this description would be a great public convenience. Anything that would tend to reduce the necessity of carrying about heavy silver would be a decided public boon". The gold crown, however, was never struck.

In the latter half of the 19th century and first decade of the 20th century New Zealand gold miners and others urged the government to set up a mint in this country, but this never eventuated as there were already mints at work in Australia, and it was considered that it would not be profitable for New Zealand to compete with them.

Defaced Coin

Because of the free movement of coins between New Zealand and Australia there was no control over the quality of the currency imported here. At times of shortages in New Zealand, such as in

the late 1860s and early 1870s, some people attempted to profit from the situation, as is evident from the following letter published in the *Otago Daily Times* in 1871 (31 Oct. 1871: 3).

Sir, - The large quantity of defaced gold and silver coin at this moment in circulation - coin with holes bored through, and otherwise more imperfect - may fairly lead one to suppose considerable importations are being made from Melbourne. The Banks here refuse positively to take this money and if the public did the same, the "little game" of the importers would quickly cease. . . .

DAMAGED MONEY

Tokens

Besides New Zealand tokens, the British tokens of Professor Holloway had a wide circulation in New Zealand from the late 1850s to the 1870s at least. But New Zealanders were occasionally faced with Australian tokens as well. One would expect that with the influx of diggers from Australia during the early days of the Otago gold rushes some Victorian and other Australian tokens would arrive in their pockets, and that with the shortage of small change in Otago they would have some acceptance amongst the populace. But not a great many would arrive this way, as the tokens were large and weighty - far better to bring over higher-valued silver and gold coins. Add to this the fact that the people of Dunedin were not keen on tokens - note the circulation of the local de Carle penny tokens as halfpennies - so the circulation of Australian tokens in Otago by this means would have been limited.

More significant was the deliberate importation of Australian tokens into New Zealand. Tokens were outlawed in Victoria in 1863, in New South Wales in 1868, and eventually in the last State (Tasmania) in 1876. How better to get rid of the now valueless tokens than by exporting them to New Zealand, which was suffering from a shortage of small change? The *New Zealand Herald* in early 1870 (7 Feb. 1870: 6) warned its readers "that some enterprising individuals are bringing over from Sydney copper tokens and worn silver that can there be procured cheap, and foisting them on the people of Auckland in place of good money". That Australian tokens were being circulated in the 1870s is evident from the statement of an Auckland businessman that he refused to accept the tokens issued in Ipswich, Queensland, by John Pettigrew & Co. (*Daily Southern Cross*, 11 Jan. 1871: 2).

Australian Silver and Bronze Coins

From 1910 onwards the interchange of coins between the two countries was placed on a different footing, as it was in that year that Australia adopted its own distinctive coinage. When in 1909 the Australian Federal Parliament was debating the introduction of a unique Australian coinage, there was some discussion on this side of the Tasman as to what such a move would mean to New Zealand. The Australian government's position was that whilst the new coins would not be accepted in Great Britain they would "probably" be taken in New Zealand and the South Pacific Islands. In New Zealand the attitude of the Government, and of some bank managers, was that there should be no official recognition of the Australian coins unless New Zealand received a share in the profits from their minting (*Parliamentary Debates*, v151, 1910: 566; *Otago Witness*, 11 August 1909: 27). At the time the profit on the manufacture of the Australian shilling was reported as being 4¾ d per coin (*Otago Witness*, 13 April 1910: 12).

A Christchurch banker considered that tourists and other visitors would no doubt bring the proposed Australian coins into New Zealand, and that local businessmen, rather than lose a sale, would accept them even if they were not legal tender. This after all, the banker suggested, had been the situation with local tradesmen's tokens in the past (*Otago Witness*, 11 Aug. 1909: 2).

As the issue of a uniquely Australian silver and bronze coinage drew closer, there were more questions raised in New Zealand as to its acceptability. Apparently banks in New Zealand approached the Government asking that the circulation of the new Australian coins in the country be prohibited (*ODT* 11 April 1910: 2). The banks' opposition was based on cost, for under the existing arrangement,

if any shortage of silver coins occurred, the banks in New Zealand advised the Government who then arranged for further supplies to be imported from the Royal Mint in Britain. These coins were delivered free to New Zealand, though they were paid for at face value. The banks feared that if they obtained replacement coins from Australia they would be required to bear the cost of importation.

There was also some opposition to the free use of the Australian coins in New Zealand because they carried Australian designs, which it was considered would suggest to the outside world that New Zealand was no longer closely connected with Britain, and was somehow part of the Australian Commonwealth (*ODT*, 23 April 1910: 9).

There were those, however, who saw no reason to prohibit the use of Australian coins in New Zealand. One businessman was reported as saying:

What harm is it going to do us if a few hundred pounds of Australian silver money does get into circulation? None whatever. Yet, on the other hand if the Government stops it, it will mean that practically every visitor or tourist coming to this country will be put to inconvenience. For example, when he steps ashore he will probably want to take a cab to his hotel, and the cabby will decline his money. He may want to buy a newspaper, but the newsboy won't take his silver. (*ODT*, 11 April 1910: 2)

By the end of 1910 the new Australian silver coins, though not legal tender, were circulating in parts of New Zealand, and because of their brightness were very visible in a handful of change. However, it was suggested that after a while in circulation they would be "more difficult . . . to detect" as their bright silver look would have disappeared (*ODT*, 16 Dec. 1910: 4).

After 1910 the movement of coins across the Tasman slowed, and for the time being practically stopped from New Zealand to Australia, but the flow in the other direction continued, though not at the level it had been. Australian coins (with the exception of the gold coins mentioned earlier) have never been legal tender in New Zealand, but we have always been willing to accept them, even importing quantities of them at times. For example, in late 1919 and early 1920 a shortage of bronze coins saw the importation of some £2,300 worth of Australian pennies and halfpennies to ease the situation (*ODT*, 8 Jan. 1920: 5; *Evening Star* [Dunedin], 8 Jan. 1920: 4). At the time it was stated that Australian coins were "gradually creeping in in quantities". In 1924 one estimate was that (excluding the half crown which the Australians never included in their coinage) almost seven percent of the silver coins circulating in New Zealand were Australian (*Accountants' Journal*, v3, 20 Aug. 1924: 44). Ten years later the percentage had increased markedly. According to the 1936 *New Zealand Year-book* "some private estimates" were that Australian coins made up as much as 30 percent of the silver in circulation prior to 1934. This estimate is supported by a New Plymouth banker who in 1931 stated that three or four out of every ten florins paid into his bank were Australian.

The fact that Australian coins were not legal tender was emphasised when in mid-1924 the Royal Mint called in worn and mutilated pre-1920 silver coins circulating in New Zealand, but Australian coins were specifically excluded.

New Zealand was slow in adopting its own coinage, and despite urgings by Charles Wilkinson in the House of Representatives in 1931 and 1932, it was not until 1933 that the move was finally made; not for any patriotic feelings but because the decision was forced upon New Zealand. Wilkinson argued that New Zealand should have the profit from coins we used rather than the Australians - or even the British. Interestingly, in 1903 the *NZ Herald* (4 April 1903: 4) had said that it didn't mind the Royal Mint making money from us but that "we do not feel the Australian mint would have any . . . claim upon us."

As a result of the varying exchange rates existing in the early 1930s, when the Australian pound had depreciated more against the British pound compared with the New Zealand pound, it was natural that some people would attempt to make a profit by shifting coins out of or into New Zealand, even though such action was illegal. Concern over this trade in coins surfaced in 1931 as the worldwide depression continued to bite deeply into the country's economy. In order to control the

trade in coins, the New Zealand government in early 1931 set limits as to the amount of currency which travellers and others could bring in or take out. It was gazetted that only £5 in silver coins could be exported to, or imported from, Australia. Later the limit of imports was lowered to £2.

But the smuggling of British coins out of New Zealand was commonplace, and these tended to be replaced by Australian coins brought in. The champion of a distinctive New Zealand coinage, C.A. Wilkinson, M.P., went so far as to suggest in July 1931 "that before very long, 90 per cent. of the current silver and copper coin in circulation here will be Australian money". (*NZ Parliamentary Debates*, v228, 1931: 913.)

Some coin smugglers were caught, some were successful. One of the latter, however, went to great lengths for little return. A woman in Auckland collected £100 in silver from her bank, and managed to escape detection by Customs when she left New Zealand for Britain. However, imagine her chagrin when she later discovered that £70 of her smuggled coins were Australian, and these could only be exchanged in England at a heavy discount! (*ODT*, 7 Jan. 1933: 9). No doubt her Auckland bank had been glad to rid itself of the Australian coins.

Before New Zealand's own coins arrived there was a growing shortage of coins in this country, so in mid-1933 about £50,000 of Australian silver coins, the greatest proportion of which were florins, were imported by the Government (*ODT*, 20 July 1933: 10). This coinage was never declared to be legal tender, and interestingly enough neither were the approximately 5.4 million Australian bronze coins which were imported into New Zealand in 1966 to tide us over until our new decimal coins arrived.

In both instances, New Zealanders willingly accepted the Australian coins in their everyday dealings. In 1948, however, there was a short period when this was not so. The New Zealand Government's August budget surprised everyone by appreciating the currency, so that the Australian pound became less valuable than the New Zealand pound. An Australian florin, previously at par, became worth only 1s 7d. As a result many New Zealand businesses, transport concerns, and even some banks refused to accept Australian coins. But this attitude did not last long, and New Zealanders went back to their old habit of accepting any Australian coin as equal in value to their own.

Counterfeit Coins

From 1911 onwards counterfeit coins of Australian design, particularly the florin, surfaced in New Zealand alongside counterfeit coins of British design. These were generally manufactured in New Zealand, which emphasises once again the willingness with which New Zealanders accepted Australian coins, otherwise it would have been pointless making them.

Counterfeit coins also at times came into New Zealand from Australia. Indeed, it was often the case in the 19th century that when counterfeit coins were reported in Sydney or Melbourne, New Zealand newspapers warned their readers that such counterfeits would most likely make their way across the Tasman, and they therefore cautioned New Zealanders to be on their guard against these Australian imports! For example, in 1864 base half sovereigns circulating in Dunedin were said to have been imported from Victoria, whilst counterfeit florins circulating on the West Coast of the South Island in 1870 were also believed to have come from Melbourne (*Daily Telegraph*, 11 Jan. 1864: 5; *Taranaki Herald*, 20 July 1870: 3). Similarly, in 1929, counterfeit florins which were circulated in Christchurch, were believed to have been manufactured in Australia (*ODT*, 24 Oct. 1929: 5).

But there were instances of fake Australian coins, which had been made elsewhere, making their way across the Tasman Sea. In 1932 China was reputed to have been the origin of a number of counterfeit Australian shillings found in this country, the bad money having been circulated in Australia first. According to a report from Sydney these Chinese-manufactured shillings were of high quality, and "many of the coins had to be assayed before the banks could be certain that they were spurious" (*NZ Herald*, 23 Aug. 1932: 6). According to the same report, these Chinese shillings revealed a difference of only three percent from the silver content of genuine coins.

Paper Money

The Hocken Library in Dunedin holds an example of very early Australian paper currency said to have been used in New Zealand before the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi. This is a private issue promissory note for threepence, issued in Hobart, and dated 1826. Unfortunately there is nothing to say from where it was obtained. It could possibly have been used at one of the Australian whaling stations situated around Otago's coast, but this can not be confirmed.

Whilst Bank of England paper money seems to have been accepted relatively freely by banks in New Zealand, there seems to have been only limited movement of Australian banknotes into this country during the 19th century, despite the presence of a number of Australian banks here. Certainly there is evidence that Australian paper money entered with the diggers during the 1860s gold rushes. The unpopularity of Australian paper money was because firstly, the notes were discounted quite heavily, and secondly, there was always the risk of the Australian banks going into liquidation. It was far better for people travelling from Australia to New Zealand to carry sovereigns or, if large amounts were concerned, to arrange for the money's transfer through a trading bank.

The first banknotes issued in New Zealand were those of the Union Bank of Australia, which began business in Wellington in early 1840. There was some criticism that its first notes were not payable in gold in Wellington, but were only convertible in Australia (John Wood: *Twelve Months in Wellington, Port Nicholson*, London, 1843: 14). How long this restriction lasted is not known.

Later in the 19th century other note-issuing Australian banks set up branches in New Zealand, namely the Bank of New South Wales, Bank of Australasia, and the last to arrive, the Commercial Bank of Australia in 1912. The latter bank did not gain the right to issue its own notes until 1914. The New Zealand notes of all these banks were the same or very similar to their Australian counterparts, with the obvious difference being the names of the places of issue. Only the Commercial Bank of Australia attempted to give a greater New Zealand flavour to its notes. The issues from 1919 carried on the reverse a central vignette depicting Mitre Peak in Milford Sound, though the impact was somewhat spoiled by there being a kangaroo and emu looking at the scene! In the four corners of the reverse were small circles with New Zealand representations, namely a Maori chief, tree fern, kiwi and a pa.

Australia was the source of the notes of our first indigenous bank, namely the New Zealand Banking Coy, which existed from 1840 to 1845. These were printed by William Moffit in Sydney. The same firm also printed the Bank of New Zealand's temporary issue of 1862.

Counterfeit Notes

In late 1865 a plan by two Australians to pass forged Bank of New South Wales notes in the principal towns of New Zealand was foiled, thanks to the honesty of a Melbourne photographer who informed the police that he had been asked to prepare 500 copies of Bank of NSW New Zealand five pound notes! Two years later good quality forged BNSW £5 notes, allegedly issued in Auckland, were passed on the West Coast. Some 200 of the notes were later seized in Nelson. The notes were believed to have been prepared in Melbourne (*ODT*, 4 Jan. 1867: 5; *ibid*, 1 Feb. 1867: 4).

In Dunedin in 1884 £1 notes of the Union Bank which had been fraudulently altered to a value of £5 were circulated. These notes were believed to have come from Melbourne where a similar scam had occurred (*ODT*, 5 Feb. 1884: 2).

Towards the end of July 1936 counterfeit New Zealand Reserve Bank £10 notes were passed successfully in Sydney. The counterfeiter had skilfully changed genuine 10s and £1 notes into £10 notes. These changes were achieved as follows:

On one side [of a genuine £1 note] the figure "1" was printed very largely in several places. Chemicals were used to erase portions of the figures, which were then altered to "10." "Ten Pounds" was then printed in appropriate places, and the forgery was complete.

A New Zealand 10 shilling note was similarly worked on, and it was reported that "This forgery was so cleverly perpetrated that unless the note was held to the light and studied closely the alteration could not be observed" (*ODT*, 4 Aug. 1936: 11). The news item began by saying that the counterfeiter was "One of the most skilful forgers ever to operate in Sydney", but later suggested that the notes had "been prepared, probably in New Zealand, but possibly in Sydney". My assessment is that the notes were most likely made in Australia, for the simple reason that whilst £10 notes were issued in Australia, New Zealanders were well aware that at the time the New Zealand Reserve Bank did not issue a note of that denomination!

In late December 1966 there was a scare that counterfeit \$A10 notes were going to come to New Zealand in large numbers after a massive counterfeit operation was uncovered in Australia. All banks, hotels, etc were warned, but as far as I know, none of the counterfeits were detected in this country - certainly not in Otago and Southland (*ODT* 30 Dec. 1966: 1).

Valueless Banknotes

With the need to be able to recognise a multiplicity of varying designs from a number of issuing banks, the likelihood of accepting a useless note from "across the ditch" was a major problem in both countries, particularly in the 19th century.

New Zealand's Colonial Bank of Issue was wound up in 1856. Surprisingly, the government of the day did not destroy the unissued notes. In 1864 a quantity of the stored notes were stolen in Auckland, and while a number were later recovered, notes to a reported value of "several thousand pounds" remained unaccounted for. These were of £5 denomination, and a number were passed in Auckland. Then in 1865 at least three of the notes were passed in Queensland - one in Rockhampton, and two in Brisbane, the latter being accepted as genuine by a branch of the Bank of New South Wales. One can understand that Australians would assume such notes had value since they carried a design which would lead an observer to assume they were legitimate notes, and were "signed" by New Zealand Government officials. However, had the notes been carefully examined before acceptance their authenticity might have been questioned, since the place of issue was written as being "Aucland"!

The Australians got their own back in the 1890s and early 1900s, when a number of notes on the Provincial and Suburban Bank, Melbourne, were passed in such centres as Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch, The notes were authentic, but the issuing bank had collapsed in the 1870s! Acceptors of the notes had also not checked them carefully, as some were undated and unsigned. The first reported uttering of the notes in New Zealand was in 1896 in Auckland; the last in 1911.

An example of early Australian "funny money" made its appearance during the height of the Otago gold rushes when notes issued by the "Commercial Betting Company, Sydney" were successfully passed in Dunedin, no doubt by an Australian miner. The note was described as having a resemblance to typical Victorian and New South Wales banknotes of the day, but to make the passing more easy the name of the issuing company had been "smeared out very skilfully" (*ODT* 21 Oct. 1862: 6; *ODT*, 17 Nov. 1862: 6).

New Zealand Coins and Notes in Australia

Australians have generally been averse to accepting New Zealand currency, even when our money was worth more. In 1938 and 1939 New Zealand newspapers carried stories how our coins and banknotes were almost universally being refused in Australia. The problem seems to have arisen after New Zealand's Labour Government had imposed savage currency and import restrictions which raised fears about the stability of the New Zealand economy, and the value of its currency. A story which circulated in mid-1939 emphasises the point with regards to New Zealand coins.

A Christchurch visitor to Sydney who returned last week tells a rather good story of an attempt he made to pass a New Zealand florin piece. While entertaining some friends at an hotel bar he passed over an Australian coin and a New Zealand two-shilling piece. The barmaid picked up the money and



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was about to hand back the change when she noticed that one of the pieces was New Zealand coin. "Here," she exclaimed, "What game is this? We don't want any of your hen-pecked money here," - a rather contemptuous reference to the kiwi which adorns the face (*sic*) of our two-shilling piece. "Where are you from, anyhow?" she said. "Bourke" was the reply. "Well, haven't you heard about this stuff out there?" she asked. The New Zealander had to substitute an Australian for the despised "hen-pecked" piece, which he brought back with him. (*ODT*, 10 July 1939: 6)

For New Zealanders in Australia the situation regards paper money was far more serious, for on occasions New Zealand banknotes were the only, or at least the major, currency they carried. Not only did shops and hotels refuse to exchange the New Zealand notes, but even banks were not willing to accept them, and stranded tourists received no help from the Australian offices of Thomas Cook & Son, or even the New Zealand Government Tourist Department. Two young New Zealand girls were fortunate in that when a bank told them it could not even offer them sixpence for each New Zealand one pound note that they held, an Australian farmer who had witnessed the girls' predicament bought the notes from them, as he was planning a trip to New Zealand (*ODT*, 14 March 1939: 12).

The New Zealand Labour Government denied that its economic policies had anything to do with why New Zealand currency was refused in Australia, and pointed out that New Zealand currency could, and should, have been changed on board the vessel whilst on the way across the Tasman. The Government further pointed out that New Zealand businesses did not accept foreign currency in the normal run of events. This was true, but it was the sudden refusal of everyone to accept New Zealand currency that caused the problems, for which the Government could offer no reason.

Australian tourists were warned by their banks to spend all their New Zealand currency before they returned home, for it most likely would not be exchanged on their return to Australia (*ODT*, 14 March 1939: 14). If an occasional New Zealand note was cashed in Australia, it was discounted by five to ten percent (*ODT*, 19 June 1939: 13).

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Decimal Currency

New Zealand has always followed Australia over decimal currency. Although articles about the topic, generally reprinted from British sources, were published in New Zealand newspapers at various times during the 19th century, it was the favourable report in 1902 of the committee appointed by the Australian Federal Parliament to consider the question of decimal currency that appears to have encouraged New Zealanders to take an active interest in the question. After Australia decided not to adopt decimal currency, discussion lessened in New Zealand.

Australia eventually changed to decimal currency in 1966 - a year before New Zealand. A number of official observers travelled to Australia to observe the changeover, and no doubt gained information which helped the smooth running of New Zealand's changeover a year later. New Zealand's Decimal Currency Act of 1964 was to a large extent modelled on its Australian counterpart of the previous year.

Negative reactions to decimal currency which were expressed in Australia were reported in the New Zealand media. Australian forecasts in January 1966 of price hikes and inflationary pressures were quickly denied by New Zealand officials who said that legislative steps had been taken here to prevent such occurrences. Some Australians were active in warning New Zealand about switching to decimals. J. Coleman, a "fraternal delegate" from the Australian Council of Trade Unions, warned the New Zealand Federation of Labour Conference in 1966 that the switch to decimal currency in his country "had worked to the disadvantage of the working people, particularly those on lower incomes". He urged the Conference to pressure the Government to include a half-cent coin "to protect and maintain the purchasing power of wages" (*ODT*, 5 May 1966: 5). Later in the same year another Australian, R.W. Parry, described as one who "had conducted a long campaign against the Australian Decimal Currency Board", also attempted to warn New Zealanders about aspects of our proposed introduction of decimal currency (*ODT*, 30 Aug. 1966: 8). Such warnings, however, went unheeded by the Government, as well as by the vast majority of New Zealanders. In the event the dire predictions of such critics did not eventuate.

New Zealanders and Australians like making snide remarks about each other, so it is not surprising that "Longbow" in his *Otago Daily Times* column (10 June 1967: 4) praised the designs of the New Zealand decimal notes, commenting that we had "avoided the shocking mistakes made in Australia where DC currency [*sic*] looks more like jam jar labels." Longbow's criticism, however, was not his own - he had merely used an Australian's comments about Australian decimal notes when their designs were first released.

The introduction of decimal currency on both sides of the Tasman made little difference to the acceptance of Australian coins in New Zealand. We continued to accept and pay out Australian bronze and silver coins, but not the 50 cent coins as they were of a different shape (*after 1969, at least. The original "round" 50c coins, issued in 1966 only, while 80% silver, were the subject of a warning in the NZ press in 1967 against accepting them in change, since their value at current exchange rates was only 37 NZ cents! – Ed.*). Australian 1c and 2c coins caused some problems in 1970 at least, when parking cost so little. People tried to feed Australian 2c coins into parking meters, and as they were slightly larger than our 2c coins, when forced they caused meters to jam.

The role of Australian mints in producing our coins must also be recognised. While historically New Zealand sourced gold coins from Australia, our silver coins were always obtained from the Royal Mint in England, but with the introduction of decimal coins, we have relied on a variety of other mints, including those in Australia. Thus New Zealand's circulating coins for 1969 to 1974, and for 1988, were produced in the Royal Australian Mint. Many of our commemorative coins have been minted in Australia, including those of 1969-1970, 1972-1974, 1985, 1989, 1991, 1992 (\$5 Explorers), 1998 (\$150 Kiwi), 2000 (\$150 coin to mark our 150th year), 2002 (\$5 Hector's Dolphin), 2003 (\$5 Giant Kokopu), 2004, 2005, and the Tuatara coins of 2007. The Perth Mint has been responsible for some recent commemoratives, such as the ANZAC 90th anniversary coins of

2005, the silver kiwi dollars of 2006 and 2008, and the coins issued in 2008 to mark Sir Edmund Hillary's passing.

No More Australian

The introduction of New Zealand's smaller coins in 2006 meant the end of Australian coins circulating in this country. This is because, besides the now different diameters and weights, New Zealand's current coins have unique electronic magnetic signatures which coin-activated machines use to decide whether the coin proffered is legal tender or not. So no more do I have the pleasure of refusing to accept an Australian coin from a shop or even Government department such as the Post Shop, by reminding the offerer that the coin was not legal tender. Surprisingly, I never had one person question me about my refusal - all were willing to give me a New Zealand coin instead!

Common Currency

Perhaps the future is a common currency for New Zealand and Australia, an idea which has been floated several times. As early as 1891 a Christchurch man (living in Italy at the time) suggested that a conference considering the federation of the Australian states should push for the right to issue unique silver and bronze coins to circulate only in New Zealand and Australia (*Press*, 5 May 1891: 3). Over the past two decades the idea has been resurrected and debated a number of times. For example, at the end of April 2000 the Institute of Policy Studies at Victoria University argued that small New Zealand exporters would benefit if there was a common Anzac currency (*ODT*, 1 May 2000: 14). Most New Zealanders have thought that a common currency would mean giving up our distinctive coins and notes, but the success of the Euro has shown that it would be possible to still have coins bearing a common obverse but with a unique New Zealand or Australian design on the reverse that would freely circulate on both sides of the Tasman. However, the likelihood of a joint currency received a set-back as far as New Zealand was concerned when in June 2003 the Australian Treasurer made it clear that if such a currency was created it "would be called the Australian dollar and nothing else" (*ODT*, 9 June 2003: 22). In May 2004, New Zealand's Finance Minister Michael Cullen doubted if a common currency would "ever become a reality". But the idea will not die, and a survey of New Zealand businessmen in early 2007 revealed that a majority supported the concept of a common currency for the two Anzac countries.

Postscript -The Jarvey Token of Tasmania

An interesting sidelight, and one which is, I suppose, a tenuous example of New Zealand / Australian numismatic connection, is that of an issuer of a token in Tasmania who ended up on the gallows in Dunedin. This was William Andrew Jarvey. His undated token proclaimed he was a "Pawnbroker and General Clothier" whose place of business was in Murray St, Hobart. He later became a sea captain, and eventually arrived in Dunedin, and later, in 1864, brought his wife and family to the city. They lived at first in Cumberland St, but later shifted to Caversham. It was here in September 1864 that he murdered his wife "for another with a big hat and cloak" - so said his wife as she was in her death throes, which was heard by one of their daughters. The woman "with the big hat and cloak" proved to be one Margaret Little, a maid with whom Jarvey had first got friendly on a visit to Invercargill whilst his wife was still in Tasmania. Jarvey was arrested when the daughter finally went to the police and recounted her mother's dying words. After two trials - the first jury could not reach a verdict - Jarvey was found guilty and hanged. (For the full story of the crime see Olive Trotter: *Pioneers Behind Bars*, Dunedin, [2002]: 107-141.)

FREE TRADE NOT THIS FAR



Australian and New Zealand 50-cent pieces, showing the similarity (top) and the difference (bottom).

WATCH OUT FOR THOSE AUSSIE 50s (WORTH 37c)

AN AUSTRALIAN 50c coin (value NZ 37c) has been offered as change in a Karori shop in place of a New Zealand 50c coin and there could be more in circulation.

A Decimal Currency Board spokesman confirmed this report today and hopes there will be no more cases of confusion.

"The public are warned to be on the alert," said the spokesman.

"While the two coins are similar in size, the New Zealand 50c is immediately distinguishable by the design and by its partly milled and partly plain edge."

Darker

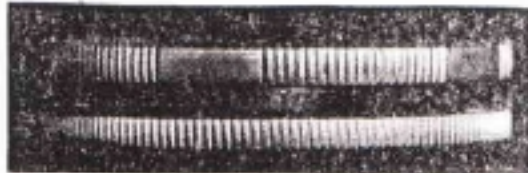
The New Zealand coin is also darker in colour, being made of cupro-nickel compared with the Australian coin which is 80 per cent silver.

"Before accepting a 50c coin, check the design or run a finger around the edge. You'll soon pick a New Zealand 50c from an Australian," he said.

There are also some Aus-

tralian 20c coins (value NZ 15c) in circulation and cases of confusion have arisen.

The public is warned to be on the alert when handling both 20c and 50c coins until familiarity with them makes instant recognition automatic.



Broken milling on the New Zealand coin, continuous on the Australian.

Changing times: How the New Zealand press saw the Australian silver 50c coins in 1967.

HEADS OR TAILS?

Or: a digression on “which way is up?”

Martin Purdy

I would wager that most collectors, when displaying coins in an album, plastic flips or cabinet, would place them with the reverse (tails) side up, unless they had special reason for doing otherwise. Yet the standard definition of “reverse” (quite literally, the *back* of a coin) is the less important side, in contrast to the obverse, the front or more important. These terms have their origin in history and tradition, of course, but I do wonder whether – perish the thought! – the definitions should be re-worded for our modern world.

The “more important side”, of course, is traditionally that showing the effigy or monogram of the monarch, or in the case of coins issued by republics, the emblem of the city, state or country in question (I have the “Deutsches Münzsammler-Lexikon” to thank for this latter definition). However, it also tends to be the more static, with often an unchanging effigy or emblem, while the reverse is left open to greater imagination and range of design and, dare I say it, sometimes also artistic merit. This doubtless explains why we tend to display that “less important” side!

Growing up with a coinage that has a monarch’s head on one side as a fixture means that we tend to equate “heads” with the obverse as a matter of course. But what happens in cases where a republic issues a coin with a portrait on one side and its national emblem on the other? If convention is followed, then the side showing the national emblem is the obverse and the portrait side is the reverse (some interesting examples here are the coins of Poland in the 1960s and 70s, with Copernicus, for example, featuring on the reverse, or a very modernistic handling of King Casimir on a coin commemorating the anniversary of the Jagellonian University in 1964). We have something of a conundrum, however, if we are to call “heads or tails” with such a coin – is the reverse now “heads” because it has a head on it? Indeed, what do the good people of Poland call when tossing a coin? I don’t know the answer but would be interested to know. I suspect that “heads” doesn’t come into it, just as at one time the call in English was “cross or pile” – the cross being the reverse of the silver penny (featuring – guess! – a cross) and the pile being the side struck with the lower die (or “pile”). To confuse things further, the French now say “pile ou face”, *pile* having come to mean the *reverse* at some stage in the past 600 years or so!

This brings us to the technical end of the story: the obverse was historically the side struck with the lower, fixed die (the pile, or standard or staple, depending which technical book you read), and the reverse the side struck with the upper or moving die, or trussel(!) – the OED spells this with two l’s, but most numismatic references I’ve seen use only one. I am raising more questions than I am answering, here, but again would be interested to know: is this still the case? When our coins are struck, is the effigy of Queen Elizabeth *always* on the lower die? Likewise the “eagle” side of Polish coins? In 1897, Japan changed the definition of which side of its coins was the obverse and which the reverse, largely for political reasons, and without necessarily changing the designs – but was the change merely academic or was the allocation of designs to upper and lower die swapped at the same time?

And lastly, there are conventions that would appear to arise through habit or convenience, or legislation: the coins of the Euro countries share a common reverse, the “national” side being the obverse; in America, the side bearing the date is taken as the obverse (it also usually has a human figure on it, which is helpful). Again, are these always the lower dies in these countries? Some may say “who cares?”, but from a historical and technical perspective, I do, at least!

A final convention for purposes of this article relates to the Tradesmen’s Tokens issued in Australia and New Zealand in the 19th century: because most had no royal effigy, the convention has arisen that the “obverse” is the side with the issuer’s name, which is a logical extension of defining this side as the one containing the national or regal symbol, representing the issuer. How one handles the tokens of Henry Hall in this regard I do not know, since his name appears on both sides! But what happens with tokens such as those of the Auckland Licensed Victuallers’ Association, which have the issuer’s name on one side and Queen Victoria on the other? If one is to be consistent, then Queen Victoria should be considered as appearing on the reverse in such cases, and indeed these items are sometimes found catalogued in this way; but others allow the principle of looking at the royal effigy to take precedence and put her on the obverse. For myself, I find it difficult to apply two different conventions within a single series and, though it’s something of a mental struggle, also relegate her and other royal personages to the reverse when dealing with tradesmen’s tokens. A glance through the catalogues of Andrews, Sutherland and Lampard, for instance, will show some inconsistency in how these are handled, so this question is far from settled. In the global scheme of things, it doesn’t matter, of course, and the only way to be completely certain would be to ascertain which die was the upper and which the lower in each case – almost certainly an impossibility at this remove.

Something to think about next time you call “heads or tails” – you may need to define your terms first!

LEVIN INTER-CLUB MEETING 2008

Aidan Work

The host numismatic society for this year's Interclub Meeting at the Red Cross Hall, Queen St., Levin, on Saturday 16 February 2008 was the Wanganui Numismatic Society.

The meeting was opened at 10.30 a.m. by Angie Kidd (President of the Wanganui Numismatic Society). There were 34 members and visitors present, with two apologies recorded.

The day began with a "show and tell" session, as follows:

Angie Kidd: a calendar medal dated 1747.

Ross Kidd: an English silver school medal issued in 1905 by the City of Birmingham's Education Committee.

Aidan Work: a selection of postal orders from various British Commonwealth member states, plus a 50 Pence British postal order issued at the British Field Post Office in Kosovo.

David Galt: Two Canadian nickel 5c coins dated 1926, explaining the differences between the 'Far 6' and the 'Near 6' types for this scarce coin.

Gary Weston-Webb: a Suez Canal medal, an American track and field athletics medal, and an Abbasid Arab gold 1 Dinar coin dated AH642 (1244).

Don Simpson: a Gothic Crown-style medal and a British Gothic 5/- coin.

John Eccles: a brass 1/- sized P and T (Post and Telegraph) test token.

Four displays were shown:

Ray Staal: New Zealand banknotes.

Jim Kirk: coins and medals issued during the reign of Queen Victoria (1837-1901).

Gary Weston-Webb: Ottoman Turkish 40 Para coins.

Ross and Angie Kidd: medals from Wanganui.

An hour of trading at the various sales tables was followed by a buffet lunch provided by the team in the kitchen, which went down a treat.

Numerous talks by members of the participating societies followed:

Ross Kidd: Band of Hope and Temperance medals.

Jim Kirk: 'New Zealanders of distinction', showing some medals and other items in relation to Capt. James Cook; Ernest, Lord Rutherford; Richard Pearse; Sir Edmund Hillary and Cardigan Bay.

Angie Kidd: the American '50 States' Quarters programme in which she showed a State Quarter collection in a folder, along with some folders containing some Australian 20c, 50c, and \$1 coins.

Aidan Work: the British Commonwealth Numismatic Forum (<http://www.smffree.com/forums/bcnumismatics>).

John Eccles: his trips to Berlin, Vanuatu, Fiji, and the Solomon Islands.

Alistair Robb then auctioned two numismatic items on behalf of the members, and the proceeds from that were donated to the Manawatu Numismatic Society. Thanks to Alistair for this generous donation.

The Annual Interclub Quiz was won by the Manawatu Numismatic Society with a score of 19 points. Thanks to Kevin Mills for the Quiz.

The door prizes were won by Merle Sneddon, John Eccles and John Seator.

The Meeting was closed at 3 pm, following afternoon tea.

The host numismatic society for the 2009 Levin Inter-club Meeting will be the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand. The meeting will be held on Saturday 21 February 2009.

RNSNZ ANNUAL REPORT 2007/8

The 2007/8 year was one of the most exciting, challenging but ultimately successful years the Society has had. It was dominated by a major membership promotion.

Often I have heard members say how good it would be if we could repeat the giveaway of Bahamas mules of 1967 to members of all numismatic societies. In 2007, we were able to repeat the offer of comparably scarce coins to all members of numismatic societies, including new members, up to 30 September 2007.

The coins were the scarce New Zealand 2005 10-cent of which we understand 28,000 were released into circulation and the 2004 5-cent of which 48,000 were released. An unknown number of each will have been handed in and melted. At this point, it seems very few 2005 circulation 10-cent coins other than those released through us and those released in NZ Post's "Small Change" sets have made it into the hands of collectors. We are very grateful to New Zealand Post for its generous support of this promotion.

Ultimately 614 pairs of coins were distributed across the six New Zealand numismatic societies by the Society, of which three are held by the Society in its collection of significant New Zealand material, including the three main varieties of the 2004 5-cent. These varieties were identified by Patrick Cordue and consist of a single line under the seagull, two lines under the seagull and no lines. Three hundred and eighteen of the pairs were issued in special holders, with the balance in labelled flips.

The distribution has been recorded at length in a report provided to New Zealand Post, of which an early edition appeared in our January 2008 Newsletter. That detail will not be repeated here except to say a few things. Members of the organising committee must be thanked profusely for providing sacrificially of their time to organise the distribution. It was fitting that they have been thanked with a dinner and a specially inscribed holder, given the huge time put in.

Tensions were high at times with much discussion over how many coins should be sought and released. It is pleasing to record that the offer did not shrink the New Zealand coin market as some feared – forums like TradeMe are more active than before 2006. I don't believe the promotion undermined the value of the coins significantly either – although the subsequent discovery that thousands of 2004 5-cent coins were in the hands of local traders and had been released to the German-speaking collector market has reduced the value of the 5-cent coins substantially.

We had 160 members before the promotion at 30 May 2007 and gained 175 new members ourselves. Inevitably, some people who joined societies only for the two coins will resign over time. Meanwhile, I encourage all members to renew their subscriptions and encourage anyone who they know has a genuine interest in numismatics to join or renew. Pleasingly, new members have continued to join us and we now have 351 members at 31 March 2008.

The Society has carried out much more than the promotion over the year.

We published two Journals, ably edited by Martin Purdy. Major topics in the December 2007 Journal included decimalisation, the Waikato Mint, Dardanelles Commemorative medals, and Pukaki. The March 2008 Journal included the Royal Society's Hector Medal, The Pacific Commemorative Society and Medals of John Cresswell, New Zealand 5-cent errors and the Maria Theresia thaler. The high-quality member contributions are greatly appreciated. An index to the Journals from 1993 to 2006 was also issued.

Three Newsletters were issued in May 2007, September 2007 and January 2008 with many members' contributions adding considerably to the length of these less formal publications. As Editor, I warmly welcome further contributions, especially of original material, and also welcome more advertising, now that the Newsletter is regularly appearing in the same three months each year.

Our web site has been re-launched with a more professional look, managed by Patrick Cordue and developed by Jeffrey Zhang. Improvements continue, with material and links being steadily added, while we continue to work on improving the accessibility of material. I encourage all members to look

again at www.RNSNZ.org.nz.

The Society continues to be recognised as a source of authoritative advice on numismatic matters. During the year, we provided advice to the Ministry of Culture and Heritage on the export of numismatic items and advised on queries received from the public, the Reserve Bank and New Zealand Post.

We have also negotiated access to legal postage facilities for members, thanks again to New Zealand Post. These are nearing launch early in the 2008/9 year and will allow for postage of coins, medals and banknotes by members of our society, using a new member ID card, as well as the facility to claim for material going missing – a major step forward for those who wish to swap or trade abroad.

Council members of the Society have met several times over the year, both to organise the membership promotion and with two meetings to address ongoing society business, including the strategy for taking the society forward. Important matters advanced by the Council have included:

- Agreeing to further lobbying to promote circulating commemorative coins
- Agreeing to the launch of the All BLACCs – the Bill Lampard Academy of Coin Collecting, which Hamish MacMaster and Martin Purdy are taking forward to encourage younger collectors in the hobby. Not only do young members have a half price subscription to the Society, but they also now have their own newsletter and opportunities to receive books and other prizes. Hamish and Martin are to be congratulated for taking this venture forward.
- Completing an audit of the Society's collection and agreeing to dispose of less significant items, including a number of common items in poor condition. Collections have proven difficult to manage over the years but all significant New Zealand and Society items will be retained.
- Considering future accommodation, which will remain at Turnbull House, where we have moved to meet in the larger "Small Gallery", to accommodate larger meeting attendances. We retain our library in our own room at Turnbull House for members to access. The library has been enhanced with a number of purchases, including up to date versions of the major Krause catalogues and other recent publications. Our intention is to retain the library as a major New Zealand numismatic reference library. Some updating of the catalogue has proceeded and will appear on our web site.
- Providing contact details of new Dunedin members so that the last President of the Branch, currently in recess, can canvass interest in reviving the Branch.

Several members of the Society Council have stepped down or indicated their intention to step down over the year. Patrick Cordue, Peter Eccles and Norm Cuttriss have all given valuable service to the society. Norm in particular was President of the Wellington Coin Club for many years until it amalgamated with the Society and always kept an atmosphere of fun and good humour in the proceedings of the Club.

Patrick Cordue carried a heavy load for a short period as Secretary. After Patrick's resignation as Secretary in November, Clint Libby and Martin Purdy have made a valuable contribution in carrying the secretarial load. Many other members of the Council have made valuable contributions this year. We particularly appreciate the contributions of those out-of-town Council members who made efforts to get to Wellington-based meetings, provided Journal and Newsletter contributions and provided their views on issues of the day. Anne Lampard deserves special thanks for managing larger mail-outs for us. The job of Treasurer is also heavy but Gary Weston-Webb is doing a magnificent job for us all.

The Society continues to promote opportunities for members to collect as well as study numismatic items. The membership promotion was one example but additionally, we ran an auction in July 2007 with postal and room bidding facilities, with another organised for April 2008. Members often enjoy the chance to peruse, buy or sell informally at meetings and several of our members supported a fair near New Plymouth, to help promote numismatics in Taranaki.

We enjoy good co-operation with five other New Zealand numismatic societies. This extended to organising the membership promotion for other societies who collectively added 210 members to their 123 existing members and have boosted their meeting attendance. We also offered logistical

support to the Wanganui Society in organising the annual Levin gathering, attended by 35 people this year. Wanganui's boost to membership meant that much less support was required from us on the day than earlier anticipated. Sadly, we did not regain the quiz trophy, won by the Manawatu society. In 2009, we look forward to supporting the Numismatic Society of Auckland's 50th anniversary celebrations. In addition, it is pleasing to record the support of the New Zealand Coin Collectors' Association, which provides an online numismatic forum at <http://nzcca.com/forum>.

Relationships extend to overseas societies too, where we exchange Journals with the UK Royal Numismatic Society, the Numismatic Association of Australia (NAA); Royal Numismatic Society of Canada and a number of Australian State societies. A highlight for three of our members was attending a two day Convention of the NAA, with many high quality papers presented, including one to be represented by Professor Mark Stocker of Otago University in Wellington at our August 2008 meeting, on the designs of Sir Bertram Mackennal.

Monthly meetings continue at the core of our activities. Attendances at ordinary meetings have ranged from over twenty at a number of meetings held at the Reserve Bank Museum, with opportunities to view the displays held there, including a special James Berry display, to a more typical 14 to 15 during early 2008, significantly up on the previous year.

We have had many successful evenings. They included:

April 2007: ANZAC theme evening. David Galt presented extracts from a paper researched by Dr Ray Hargreaves on "Commemorating the Dardanelles", since published in our Journal. Ray Staal was farewelled as he moved to Wanganui.

May 2007: Annual General Meeting

June 2007: Presentation to George Barr on the 70th anniversary of his membership of the Society. George spoke for 20 minutes on his reminiscences. Dr Michael Humble spoke on Kiwi coins, showing a comprehensive collection of examples of coins displaying kiwis.

July 2007: Auction, organised by Clint Libby and Flemming Sorensen.

August 2007: Alistair Robb spoke on the history of New Zealand banknotes, with comments from other members on catalogues available and specific notes.

September 2007: Ivor Masters and James Te Puni spoke on New Post's role in marketing coins and banknotes. Scott De Young was approved for a fellowship of the Society, in particular recognising his extensive research into New Zealand banknotes.

October 2007: Talk by Alistair Robb on banknotes, including major recent sales and conventions.

November 2007: Pre Christmas dinner meeting. A very loud "Show and Tell" highlight was an example of a coin issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Sputnik, packaged such that when opened, a beeping noise is emitted.

February 2008: Viewing Coins and Banknotes from the Society's collection. Life membership for George Barr was confirmed.

March 2008: Dr Beat Nobs, Switzerland's Ambassador to New Zealand, presented on the topic of collecting coins in Africa. The main lesson – ask children to tell you who is selling coins on street markets as a way to find the best material.

Many people, too many to name individually, have made this a successful year for the Society. Thank you to all. I look forward to the next year as you all help to make your society a success again.

David Galt
May 2008

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND INCORPORATED
Audited
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2008

INCOME	2008	2007	EXPENDITURE	2008	2007
Promotion	\$12,734.53	\$4,072.00	Promotion	\$8,605.11	\$655.31
Interest	\$3,189.07	\$3,529.93	Resident withholding tax	\$843.95	\$851.55
Journal Income/Advertising	\$2,913.06	\$5,434.46	Printing/layout	\$4,601.28	\$5,211.41
Subscriptions	\$4,516.14	\$3,475.55	Postage	\$1,150.58	\$0.00
Publications/book sales	\$2,349.78	\$0.00	Rent/Building/function	\$2,674.68	\$2,375.52
Auction %age	\$41.00	\$0.00	Books	\$285.40	\$120.78
Tax Refund	\$851.55	\$595.21	Honoraria	\$1,400.00	\$600.00
Sundry	\$102.90		Copying	\$1,214.20	\$0.00
			Sundry Expenses	\$1,519.99	\$2,017.81
			Website work	\$800.00	\$0.00
			Postbox	\$150.00	\$125.00
			Insurance	\$663.30	\$663.60
			Safe Custody/Collection	\$180.00	\$180.00
NAA sales	\$300.00	\$180.00	NAA Journals	\$0.00	\$318.89
			Surplus	\$2,909.54	\$4,167.28
	\$26,998.03	\$17,287.15		\$26,998.03	\$17,287.15

BALANCE SHEET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2008

LIABILITIES	2008	2007	ASSETS	2008	2007
Opening Members' Funds	\$58,135.74	\$53,952.91	Petty Cash	\$140.00	\$140.00
Plus Surplus	\$2,909.54	\$4,167.28	BNZ Current Account	\$3,621.16	\$3,050.00
Revaluation part collection	\$2,458.23		BNZ Term Deposit (1)	\$22,352.45	\$21,263.92
Balancing		\$15.55	South Canterbury	\$8,165.95	\$7,659.22
Closing Members' Funds	\$63,503.51	\$58,135.74	BNZ (2)	\$12,000.00	\$10,000.00
			BNZ (3)	\$14,000.00	\$12,000.00
			Fixed Assets	\$3,223.95	\$3,843.95
			Debtors	\$0.00	\$178.65
	\$63,503.51	\$58,135.74		\$63,503.51	\$58,135.74

NOTES

1. Fixed Assets include Journals, Medals, Coins, Slides, Projector, Screen, Chairs, Desk & Display Cases (collectively valued at \$2120) plus Wellington Coin Club Fixed Assets of \$2650, less the \$926.05 from sales 2006.

For 2008 I have selected an arbitrary value of \$620 of coins and medals sold through our auction for \$3,078.23 including costs and reduced F/A by this amount and shown the gain (because we have an opinion it is NOT taxable income) as revaluation effect.

2. New member expenses (such as publications, postage) for those who joined in the promotion are not shown as a promotion expense, but rather as increased expenditure on copying, printing etc. This has the effect of overstating profits from the promotion somewhat.

3. Details of Investments are:

	Amount	Interest Rate	Maturity
BNZ Term Deposit (1)	\$22,352.45	8.10%	10/06/2008
South Canterbury (compounding)	\$8,165.95	8.00%	03/11/2008
BNZ Term Deposit (2)	\$12,000.00	8.40%	26/05/2008
BNZ Term Deposit (3)	\$14,000.00	8.70%	15/09/2008

AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

A W Grant
(Signed)
Hon Auditor

D A Galt
(signed)
President

G Weston-Webb
(signed)
Treasurer

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY 2008-2009
(Elected A.G.M. May 2008)

PATRON:	His Excellency Hon Anand Satyanand, PCNZM, QSO
PRESIDENT:	Mr DA Galt
VICE-PRESIDENTS:	Dr RP Hargreaves *, Dr MW Humble, Messrs FK Gottermeyer *, AW Grant *, CR Libby *, KB Mills, LG Morel *, ML Purdy*, AF Robb * and OJ Wray
SECRETARY:	Mr CR Libby*
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:	Mr ML Purdy * / Mr C. Kitchen (co-opted)
TREASURER:	Mr G Weston-Webb
ASSISTANT TREASURER:	Mr F Sorensen
AUDITOR:	Mr AW Grant *
KEEPER OF COLLECTION:	Mr F Sorensen
ASSISTANT KEEPER:	Mr ML Purdy *
LIBRARIAN:	Mr D MacNeill
JOURNAL EDITOR:	Mr ML Purdy *
NEWSLETTER EDITOR:	Mr DA Galt
COUNCIL:	President, Vice Presidents, Society position holders and Dr B Delahunt *, Messrs JR Eccles, HC MacMaster, DM Russell and Mrs A Lampard

* FRNSNZ

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

- 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
- Transactions, all three volumes as above, scanned in PDF format on CD	\$50
- Set of Journals, nos. 1-52, 54-59, 61-82 (including three volumes of Transactions and reprints of out-of-print issues)	\$350
- Ditto but with Transactions on CD	\$300
- Set of Journals, nos. 4-52, 54-59, 61-82 (as above, minus Transactions)	\$250
- Individual numbers	\$5
- Index of nos. 4-42 (published 1966)	\$3
- Index of nos. 71-85 (published 2007)	\$3

MEETING DATES

The Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand Inc (including the Wellington Coin Club) meets at 7:30 p.m. on the last Wednesday of each month, February to October, at the top floor, Turnbull House, Bowen Street, Wellington (opposite the Beehive). Visitors welcome. The November meeting is usually an early Christmas function at a different venue. See www.RNSNZ.org.nz. Contact e-mail secretary@RNSNZ.org.nz.

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

Other clubs and societies in New Zealand:

The Numismatic Society of Auckland meets at 7:30 p.m. on the second Tuesday of each month except January, in the Parlour, Methodist City Mission, opposite the Town Hall, Queen St, Auckland. All welcome. Phone Jim Duncan, 09-428-1338. Mailing address PO Box 818, Shortland St, Auckland 1140.

Manawatu Numismatic Society, c/- 15 Troup Road, RD 3, Woodville 4999

Tauranga Numismatic Society, PO Box 202, Seventh Avenue, Tauranga 3140

Waikato Numismatic Society, PO Box 9593, Waikato Mail Centre, Hamilton 3240

Wanganui Numismatic Society, PO Box 123, Wanganui Mail Centre, Wanganui 4540

GUIDE FOR CONTRIBUTORS

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

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

Advertising: Copy should be provided in Word or PageMaker (up to Ver. 7.0) where possible, or as a high-resolution TIFF file. Advertisements in PDF form are also acceptable.



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