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CONTENTS

Obituary: Laurie Gluckman	2
The Institution of New Campaign Medals in New Zealand and the United Kingdom - Part I	Noel Cox 3
Sir Isaac and the Tower of London	Douglas Carian 11
Her Most Revolving Majesty	from a study by Rob Watts 15
The Chivers & Co. Music Store Discount Token	Keith Gottermeyer 17
The Proposed 1942 Tasman Medal	W.H. Lampard & M.L. Purdy 18
Medals issued by the NZNS / RNSNZ	W.H.L. / M.L.P. 20
"Millennium" \$10 Notes and Errors	24
In Memoriam - John Sherwood	Jim Duncan 27
Levin Inter-Club Meeting 1999	28
Officers of the Society	29
Annual Report 1999	30
Annual Accounts 1998-99	32

OBITUARY: LAURIE GLUCKMAN (1920 - 1999)

Drawn from notes by Ann Gluckman and Julian Brook



LAURIE KALMAN GLUCKMAN, MD, FRACP, FANZCP, FRNSNZ, who died in early April 1999, was made a Fellow of the RNSNZ in 1963 and will be remembered for his learned research in numismatic fields and for his Sutherland Memorial Lecture in 1970, published by the RNSNZ under the title "THE ROYAL TOUCH IN ENGLAND: A theory of origin derived from observations in the NZ Maori". He wrote many other papers, one being "MANLEY, V.C., SURGEON GENERAL, AND OTHER MEDICAL MEDALLISTS IN THE SECOND MAORI WAR".

Laurie was a very private, scholarly man, dedicated to many fields of learning; he was foremost in Auckland psychiatry and this led him to another of his passionate hobbies – medical philately. His magnificent memory and skilled writing resulted in papers on psychiatry, medicine, philately and numismatics. At his suggestion, the Auckland Medical Historical Society was founded and it remains a flourishing group. In 1976, Whitcoulls published "TANGIWAI, A MEDICAL HISTORY OF NEW ZEALAND PRIOR TO 1860". This is regarded as the essential book on the subject, reflecting Laurie's wide knowledge of, and empathy with, Maori. Together with his wife Ann, he wrote two volumes, "IDENTITY AND INVOLVEMENT: THE HISTORY OF THE AUCKLAND JEWISH COMMUNITIES 1840 – 1990", and these are also highly regarded.

Laurie was very proud of his family. His wife Ann is one of Auckland's foremost educationalists and was principal of a very large Auckland college. Their eldest son Professor Peter Gluckman is Dean of the Auckland Medical School; John is a farmer and noted mountaineer, who includes Everest among his conquests; Philip is a General Practitioner and a published science fiction writer.

Those who share in all his interests will join in mourning the loss of this learned, passionate man.

(His 16-page booklet, THE HISTORY OF MEDICAL PHILATELY - with special reference to New Zealand - can be obtained from his wife Ann Gluckman, 6D "The Pines", 75 Owens Road, Epsom, Auckland 3, New Zealand, by sending \$2 to cover postage.)

The Institution of New Campaign Medals in New Zealand and the United Kingdom - Part I

Noel Cox

Introduction

The nature of campaign medals awarded to members of the New Zealand Defence Force has departed from the model formerly followed. Historically, members of the armed forces of the Crown in New Zealand received medals instituted by the appropriate authorities in the United Kingdom. To a large degree this was because New Zealand rarely, if ever, embarked on military deployments apart from in consort with the United Kingdom. It also reflected the former view of the Crown as an emblem of imperial unity.

In relatively recent years, with the introduction of New Zealand-based campaign medals, has come the practice of awarding medals, often retrospectively, for operations which fall short of campaigns. This appears to be in pursuance of a deliberate policy of providing medals for each and every occasion when New Zealand servicemen are deployed operationally overseas, whether for a campaign or not.

Two factors appear to have influenced this departure from precedent, and the commensurate enlargement of the range of campaign medals available. Firstly, a great range of United Nations and other international medals are now awarded to New Zealanders and other nationals serving on United Nations missions. Secondly, since until recently few medals or bars have been awarded to New Zealanders (because there were few overseas deployments to war zones). With the recent creation of the New Zealand General Service Medal, the reason for the paucity of bars was apparently forgotten, or perhaps deliberately departed from.

British campaign medals had historically been awarded only to those who had actually been present in a theatre of war. This has not always been the practice in foreign traditions, and particularly in United Nations practice. The newly instituted New Zealand medals have followed United Nations traditions in this respect, and are therefore really service medals rather than campaign medals.

It is worthwhile to look at the procedures which lead to the institution of a new campaign medal or bar in the United Kingdom, and the range of medals and bars which have actually been instituted since 1945. We can then examine the New Zealand situation, and ask whether the range of medals and bars created since 1992 are commensurate with the scale of operations undertaken.

Procedures

The procedures which lead to the institution of a British award have been followed for many years, with only minor changes. In the case of campaign service or an emergency situation, the process starts if the Commander-in-Chief considers that service in that theatre, or under particularly rigorous circumstances, justifies a medal. His

recommendation is passed to senior military officers who, if they are in agreement, submit the case for a medal to the Chief of Defence Staff.

If the Chief of Defence Staff approves the proposal, the Defence Services Secretary submits the case to the Honours and Decorations (HD) Committee, through the Ceremonial Officer of the Cabinet Office. The HD Committee, consisting of senior officers from several ministries in London, considers the case and, if it agrees it has merit, submits it to Her Majesty The Queen for approval.

HD Committee

The HD Committee, rarely referred to by its full title, the Honours Decorations and Medals Committee, evolved from a pre-war organisation, the Committee on the Grant of Honours, Decorations and Medals in Time of War. The committee is chaired by the Head of the Civil Service, the Permanent Under Secretary of the Cabinet Office, and other senior officers. These are the Private Secretary to The Queen, the Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, the Permanent Under Secretary to the Ministry of Defence, the Defence Services Secretary, the Permanent Under Secretary of the Home Office, the Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, and the Ceremonial Officer of the Cabinet Office (the Secretary).

The HD Committee never actually meets, all work being carried out by post, though there is no reason why it should not do so if it deemed necessary. There is no direct ministerial involvement with the Committee, as it reports directly to the Queen. However, the Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister is responsible for reporting to the Prime Minister matters discussed by the Committee. Similarly, the Private Secretary to The Queen represents the Royal Household and in this way the Queen can be advised of progress throughout all stages of the Committee's deliberation over medal proposals. In view of this, submissions to the Queen are rarely, if ever, rejected. The Queen maintains a keen interest in the work of the Committee.

Qualifying Periods

Qualifying periods for each award or medal are determined by consideration of the rigours of the campaign. This is not standardised. In some circumstances, the qualifying period agreed has been as short as one day's service, whereas other medals or clasps require 90 days' continuous service. The case for each medal is considered on its own merits.

Retrospective Awards

Since the end of World War II, the HD Committee has maintained a policy that it will not consider the belated institution of awards and medals for service given many years earlier. The reason for this policy is that the present HD Committee cannot put itself in the place of the Committee which made the original decision and which would have been able to take account of the views of the Government and of other interested parties at the time of the decision. The HD Committee has made it clear on a number of occasions in response to requests for the institution of belated awards that it will not reconsider this policy.

Quite apart from this, in practical terms, the more distant the event to be re-considered, the more difficult would be the task of verifying individual eligibility. Similarly, if an exception were to be made for one case, then it would be almost impossible to refuse to re-consider every other claim for retrospective institution of an award or medal.

Wearing of Foreign Awards

Decisions on the acceptance and wearing by British servicemen of awards instituted by overseas nations, are always a matter for the Queen, who, in turn, relies on the advice and guidance of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

The ruling applied by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office is that when that award is offered more than five years after the period of service which it recognises, or if the Queen has awarded a British medal for the same campaign or particular period of service, the award offered by another nation may be accepted, but may not be worn. This reflects the Queen's view that British servicemen should only wear awards granted to them by their Queen.

This practice has been followed since the Second World War, when it was agreed between the Allied nations that there should be no interchange of awards instituted by each country for service in the that war. Following this, a Special Committee was set up which examined the plethora of awards offered to British armed forces and ruled out the wearing of foreign campaign awards where individuals receiving those awards were entitled to the relevant British decoration or medal.

Exceptions are made for medals awarded by the United Nations for a particular campaign or operation in which British servicemen have participated, or for medals awarded by overseas nations when no British medal has been instituted for the same period of service.

As normally there is no British award for the same period of service as the United Nations medals, these may be accepted and worn by British servicemen. These awards are worn in chronological order and therefore can take precedence over British campaign and General Service Medals.

British subjects may accept a decoration or award from overseas countries in recognition of acts of gallantry, or for particularly good or outstanding service given by an individual to a foreign head of State. In these cases, any head of State intending to award an honour to a British subject must apply to the Queen through diplomatic channels for approval to present the award.

Although it is normal practice for agreement to be given to accept awards offered by a foreign head of State for good or outstanding service, the Queen may rule that the awards may only be worn on particular occasions, for example, in the presence of the head of State giving the award, or when the recipient is visiting the nation or country from which he has received the award. This practice is known as "Restricted" wearing of an award.

However, gallantry awards offered by foreign heads of State may normally be worn by the recipient at all times. This is known as "Unrestricted" wearing of an award.

In summary, the Queen's permission must be sought and granted to both receive and wear each and every new medal, whether it be a British medal, or one instituted by the United Nations, a foreign Government, or, as happened recently, NATO. It is the Queen's prerogative rather than "legal authority" which dictates whether a medal or award may or may not be worn.

British Campaign Medals since 1945

The actual operation of the system of campaign medals awarded for British forces may be seen in an examination of medals awarded since 1945. The campaign medals and bars to general service medals which have been awarded since 1945 are numerous. They reflect the multitude of operations of different nature which British and New Zealand armed forces have been engaged in. The medals, and the respective bars or clasps, are as follows:

The Africa General Service Medal (1902) "Kenya" (1952-56).

The Naval General Service Medal (1915) "South East Asia 1945-48"; "Minesweeping 1945-51"; "Palestine 1945-48"; "Yangtse 1949"; "Bomb and Mine Clearance 1945-53"; "Bomb and Mine Clearance 1945-56"; "Malaya"; "Bomb and Mine Clearance Mediterranean" [1953-60]; "Cyprus" [1955-59]; "Near East" [1956]; "Arabian Peninsula"; "Brunei" [1962].

General Service Medal (1923) "Palestine"; "South East Asia 1945-46"; "Bomb and Mine Clearance 1945-49"; "Bomb and Mine Clearance 1945-56"; "Palestine 1945-48"; "Malaya" [1948-60]; "Cyprus" [1955-59]; "Near East" [1956]; "Arabian Peninsula" [1957-60]; "Brunei" [1962].

Korea Medal [1950-53]

Campaign Service Medal (1964, to replace the Naval General Service Medal 1915 and the General Service Medal 1918). "Borneo" [1962-66]; "Radfan" [1964]; "South Arabia" [1967]; "Malay Peninsula" [1964-66]; "South Vietnam" [1962-64]; "Northern Ireland" [1969-]; "Dhofar" [1969-76]; "Lebanon" [1983-84]; "Mine Clearance- Gulf of Suez" [1984]; "Gulf" [1986-89]; "Kuwait" [1991]; "Northern Iraq and Southern Turkey" [1991].

Rhodesia Medal [1979-80]

South Atlantic Medal 1982

Gulf Medal 1990-91

Accumulated Campaign Service Medal 1994

The Accumulated Campaign Service Medal 1994 was created to recognise 36 or more months of aggregate service since 1969 in those theatres where the Campaign Service Medal is awarded.

As an example of the criteria for the award of a campaign medal or bar, that of the Northern Ireland bar of the Campaign Service Medal 1962 is 30 days' service, not necessarily continuous, while on posted or attached strength of any regular naval, military or air force unit or formation in that area, excluding recruits and junior soldiers under training. Additionally, 30 days' service in the Ulster Defence Regiment or Reserves on call-out or emergency service afloat in the Royal Navy or army vessels on duty in waters adjacent (which may include service on land) qualifies for recognition. Shorter service is allowed if this is due to death or evacuation owing to wounds or other disability due to service. The award of the BEM or above for gallantry, or the Queen's Commendation, or Mention in Despatches, also qualifies. Specially hazardous operations are also considered.

United Nations Organisation Medals

The British campaign medals and bars must be contrasted with the range of United Nations medals awarded. The following is a list of the various service medals introduced by the United Nations Organisation. Not all were conferred upon British, or New Zealand, servicemen.

Service Medal for Indo-China [from 1954; for the International Commission for Supervision and Control]

Service Medal for Vietnam [from 1973; for the International Commission for Supervision and Control]

United Nations Service Medal for Korea [1950-54, including the United Kingdom and New Zealand]

United Nations Emergency Force Medal, Egypt and Israel (UNEF I) [1956-67]

United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation in Palestine and Observer Group in Lebanon (UNTSO) [from 1948; including New Zealand] and the same medal to members of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNOGIL) [1958], and the United Nations Operations in the Congo (ONUC) [1960-64]

United Nations Military Observation Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) [from 1949; including New Zealand] and the same medal to members of the United Nations India-Pakistan Observer Mission (UNIPOM) [1965-66]

United Nations Temporary Executive Authority in West New Guinea (UNITEA) [1962-63]

United Nations Yemen Observer Mission (UNYOM) [1963-64; including New Zealand]

United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) [from 1964; including the United Kingdom, New Zealand]

United Nations Emergency Force Middle East (UNEF II) [1973-79]

United Nations Disengagement Observation Force Golan Heights (UNDOF) [from 1974]

United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP) [1988-90, assigned to UNTSO, UNDOF or UNIFIL as parent missions] and the same medals to members of the Office of the Secretary-General in Afghanistan and Pakistan (OSGAP) [from 1990]

United Nations Military Observer Force in Iran and Iraq (UNIIMOG) [1988-91; including New Zealand]

United Nations Angola Verification and Monitoring Mission (UNAVEM) [1989-91]

United Nations Angola Verification and Monitoring Mission (UNAVEM II) [1991-95;

including New Zealand] and the same medal to members of the United Nations Angola Verification and Monitoring Mission (UNAVEM III) [from 1995; including New Zealand]
 United Nations Transition Assistance Group Namibia (UNTAG) [1989-90; including the United Kingdom, and New Zealand]
 United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) [1989-92]
 United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) [from 1991; including the United Kingdom]
 United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) [from 1991]
 United Nations Mission for Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) [from 1991; including the United Kingdom]
 United Nations Assistance Group in Cambodia (UNAMIC) [1991-93; including the United Kingdom, New Zealand]
 United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) [1992-93; including the United Kingdom, New Zealand] and the same medal to members of the United Nations Military Liaison Team Cambodia (UNMLT)
 United Nations Operations in Somalia (UNOSOM) [1992-93] and the same medal to members of the United Nations Operations in Somalia (UNOSOM II) [1993-95; including New Zealand]
 United Nations Operations in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) [from 1992; including New Zealand]
 Observer Mission in Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) [from 1993]
 Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) [from 1993; including the United Kingdom]
 United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) [from 1993]
 United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) [from 1993; including the United Kingdom]
 United Nations Protection Force, Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR) [from 1992; including the United Kingdom, New Zealand] and the same medal to members of the United Nations Peace Force Headquarters [from 1995]
 United Nations Headquarters (UNHQ)
 United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) [from 1993; including New Zealand]
 United Nations Prevention Deployment Force Macedonia (UNPREDEP) [from 1995]
 United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) [from 1994]
 United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP)
 United Nations Special Services Medal [from 1995]

Most of these medals are for military observer missions, and some are for peacekeeping missions. The UN has not traditionally been involved in peace enforcement missions, though this has also occurred. What is clear, however, is that generally speaking a medal will be available for any servicemen (and in some cases civilians also) deployed on UN duty. A medal is available for service in the United Nations Headquarters. And the last medal in the list is for military and civilian personnel serving at the UN in capacities other than peacekeeping missions or UN HQ.

Thus UN medals are not confined to campaigns and wars, however generously defined. They are in fact more akin to long service medals than campaign medals as traditionally understood in British usage.

As they are awarded by the UN, they have always been available to subjects of the Queen. In all instances approval must first be given by the Sovereign, though this does not have to be sought by individual servicemen, but rather is granted for the award of a particular medal.

Other International Medals

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation served for forty years as a bulwark against the perceived threat from the East. A large force was maintained in Germany and other parts of Europe to help preserve the independence of the West against the ever-present threat from the former Soviet Union and the nations of the Warsaw Pact. Yet it was only after the ending of the Cold War and the lifting of the Iron Curtain that divided Europe that the western alliance instituted any service or campaign medals.

The NATO Medal was instituted by the North Atlantic Council in December 1994, for military and civilian personnel active in operations, or in direct support of operations, relating to the former Yugoslavia. In May 1996 eligibility was extended to personnel from non-NATO member troop-contributing nations. Eligibility was based on a minimum of 30 days in a theatre of NATO operations, or 90 days in adjacent areas in direct support of operations. Approval by the Queen for unrestricted wear by members of the New Zealand Defence Force was given in August 1996. Forces involved have included *Deny Flight*, Airborne Early Warning aircraft, Standing Naval Force Mediterranean, and the Standing Naval Force Atlantic.

The European Community Monitoring Mission, Yugoslavia 1991, also had a medal.

The Multi-National Force and Observers Medal, for the force in the Sinai, dates from 1987. Its acceptance by servicemen in the employ of the Crown was never approved.

In the second part of this article the actual overseas deployments of the armed forces of the Crown are listed, and the range of awards conferred analysed for underlying principles. The New Zealand medals and bars are then compared and contrasted with the British. Conclusions, if any, are then drawn.



The Korea Medal 1950 - 1953



The General Service Medal 1962

SIR ISAAC AND THE TOWER OF LONDON

by Douglas Carian

Having written and taught a Massey University course in the History of Mathematics I am well aware of the mathematical and scientific achievements of Isaac Newton. He is considered by many to be one of the three greatest mathematicians of all time - on a level with the great ancient Greek mathematician Archimedes. I was also aware that he held a responsible position in the British Royal Mint but, until recently, I had not realised the extent of his responsibilities there or that his income came mainly from there for the last thirty years of his life.

Newton was born in 1642 in Lincolnshire. At birth he was so small his mother claimed he could fit into a pint pot. Even as a young boy he showed interest and ingenuity in science. For example, he made up a wind-strength scale based on how far he could jump into the wind and how far against it. In 1661 he was sent to the University of Cambridge where he received his master's degree in 1665. After two years at home to avoid the plague, Newton returned to Cambridge where he was awarded a fellowship.

Newton's reputation in mathematics and science comes from a variety of discoveries. He developed that branch of mathematics now called calculus. He invented a particular type of telescope and a theory of colours that explained why white light could be split into separate colours by passing it through a prism. He established the science of dynamics (applying it to objects in motion including the planets), and in so doing formulated the laws of motion and that of universal gravitation. His book, known as **The Principia** for short, is one of the greatest scientific publications ever written. Newton was also interested on theology, alchemy and mysticism. In 1703 he was elected president of the **Royal Society**, a position he held until his death in 1727.

How, then, did this great scientist and mathematician come to be Master of the Mint?

King James II was very unpopular for various reasons. In 1688 opposition leaders invited William of Orange (later William III) to take the throne. In Cambridge, Newton had been one of those opposed to James and, after James had fled the country, was elected as one of the university's representatives in parliament. Thus, he and his reputation as the greatest scientist of his day were well known to influential leaders of the country and, when the next vacancy arose in 1696, was appointed as Warden of the Mint. In 1699 Newton was promoted to Master of the Mint, a position he held for the rest of his life.

In previous times, the Warden, as representative of the King, had been the real controller of the mint. He was in charge of its finances, directed the Master in his duties and was the final authority in all matters affecting the mint. By Newton's time this had changed. The Warden's powers had been reduced to being in charge of the detection and prosecution of counterfeiters and clippers and to making certain payments on behalf of the mint.

On the other hand, The Master of the Mint had become more powerful. Originally he had been the contractor to the crown for the production of coinage. In Newton's time he was in charge of all the mint's expenditure and was effectively its Head. He subcontracted the melting and casting of the raw metal into coinage bars to anyone he liked in order to get the work done for the lowest price. The bars were reduced to the required thickness for the coins by passing three times between cylinders of iron or steel. These rollers were driven by four horses in a cellar walking in circles. However, when it came to having the bars made into coins, he was obliged to contract the job with the Company of Moneyers which had its origins in the old guild of coiners, now much reduced in numbers because of machinery replacing hand methods.

The old method of coining by hand and hammer had been abandoned in 1662. In his book, **Newton at the Mint**, Sir John Craig describes the striking process in Newton's day as follows:

The presses had 'two horizontal arms each loaded with a hundredweight of lead at its tip, projected at waist height from the top. As a Moneyer inserted a blank between the two dies through an aperture in the foot of the press, four labourers pulled the arms violently: the capstan spun, carrying with it the central pillar to which it was attached and, as this in turn was fitted into a spiral in the housings, it crashed down and drove the die in its base against the blank and the latter against the nether (bottom) die. These great machines could strike nearly a coin every two seconds - according to Newton; the Moneyers put the average stroke at three a minute - but the strain was so great that the labourers could only keep up work for fifteen minutes at a time. And few Moneyers were nimble enough to save their fingers indefinitely.'

Before striking, the blanks were softened by heat then had their rims engraved with an inscription or milling by an edge-marking machine. All officers of the mint, including Newton himself, and those workers using this machine had to swear to keep it secret. Whether it was the existence of the machine or the way it worked that had to kept secret is not clear.

The Royal Mint was housed between the inner and outer walls of the Tower of London. The very term **Tower of London** conjures up many images. It was where the two little princes aged ten and twelve were murdered and their bodies concealed until modern times. On the scaffold of Tower Green two of the wives of Henry VIII met their deaths. It was where, in 1671, Captain Blood attempted to steal the crown jewels. Elizabeth I was confined there when she was princess.

Construction of the original structure on the remains of Roman fortifications was begun about 1066 just after the Norman Conquest and completed in 1078. It has been added to many times and on occasions has been a fortress (never captured), a royal palace, the state prison for important prisoners, especially those guilty of treason, a place of execution, the nation's record office, the treasury for the crown jewels and other regalia, a zoo containing exotic animals including lions, bears and tigers and, from the 1280s, the site of the Royal mint. In 1810 transfer of the mint from the Tower to a new site on nearby Tower Hill was begun. The Mint's most recent transfer was in 1969 when it was

removed to a thirty acre site at Llantrisant in Glamorgan, South Wales.

Of course there had been a mint in London much earlier than 1280. The history of London mints is fascinating but beyond the scope of this article. A few points of interest though. The first mint in London was established about 297 AD in Roman Londinium. There was a London Mint in Anglo-Saxon times but when London was sacked by the Vikings in 850-1 minting was severely disrupted there for more than a hundred years. It seems likely that King Alfred the Great got pennies from the London Mint about 875. Shortly after the Norman Conquest, William the Conqueror ordered that dies for English coinage, no matter where it was actually struck, must be produced in London.

The great recoinage of 1696 (ordained in 1695) was already in progress when Newton first came to the Tower. The recoinage has been described as a 'social crime' and caused riots and commercial crises. The Bank of England had to stop cash payments. Its cost to the Treasury and to various coin owners has been estimated as five million sterling. Newton was in no way responsible for the decisions involved in the recoinage nor did he favour the principles involved although he had to take over various tasks associated with it. He estimated that there was twelve million pounds of coin in circulation just before the recoinage started. A hundred years later when the population had doubled and with Scotland to cover as well, coinage in circulation totalled less than three million sterling.

Most of the 'damage' to English coinage was done in Newton's time but was largely if not completely beyond his control.

It is interesting to see just which coins the Royal Mint was producing at this time. The population generally considered silver coins to be the only true coinage. In 1696 the Royal Mint produced sterling silver coins in the following percentages: 40% halfcrowns, 40% shillings, 10% crowns and 10% sixpences. Minor coins, 4 pence, 3 pence, 2 pence and 1 penny coins, were also produced in some years but represented less than 2% of the total production. They were too small and too rare to be used much and halfpence and farthings of base metal were the small denomination coins in widespread use.

During the recoinage, old coin was taken in, melted down and restruck. The amount of work involved was considerable. The Royal Mint enlarged its premises and doubled, in some cases trebled, the number of its machines. It was all go! Twenty hour days were worked - presumably double shifts - on six days per week. Extra men and horses were needed, the number of men employed rising to 160 then later to 500. Temporary branch mints were established at Bristol, Chester, Exeter, Norwich and York. Newton had to appoint a deputy for each of these. By 1698 nearly seven million pounds worth of coinage had been called in, melted and recoin.

As a 'new broom' Newton cleaned up some administrative processes, limited some abuses of mint staff, insisted on the weight of coins being more accurate, produced more statistically accurate reports and gave advice to bodies such as the Board of Trade pointing out, for example, that silver was worth more as bullion than as coin and that English silver coinage was likely to be exported as bullion. He was able to prove that imported gold coins such as the French Louis and the Spanish pistole were

circulating at too high a value and had that figure adjusted.

The Royal Mint produced medals and seals as well as coins. Newton was more interested in medal design than in coin design and tried his hand at it himself but with only a little success. He probably had little time to spare on that sort of thing since he had kept his Fellowship at Cambridge and his Lucasian Professorship and was often working on scientific theory.

Events of numismatic interest during his time include the appearance of the **Vigo** provenance mark, the bursting of the '**South Sea Bubble**' and the appearance of the mintmark E to distinguish coins of denomination sixpence and above minted in Edinburgh from otherwise identical Royal Mint coins.

Throughout all the turmoil of the recoinage Newton rarely set foot in the coining rooms. A visit to the melting house is recorded when he was experimenting on copper alloys but it seems that such visits were also rare. Newton was now an administrator and often tied to his desk.

So what did Sir Isaac Newton achieve in thirty years at the Royal Mint? He was a rightly famous scientist, the greatest mathematician of his day in Europe but only an adequate administrator at the Mint. He addressed himself to the problems there with diligence and efficiency but never reached the heights that he accomplished in his chosen fields of science and mathematics.

Suggested further reading:

NEWTON AT THE MINT by Sir John Craig, Cambridge University Press, 1946.

A HISTORY OF THE ROYAL MINT by J. Mackay, Coin Monthly Magazine, January, February, March 1986.

THE TOWER OF LONDON by A.L. Rowse, Cardinal, 1974, or Weidenfeld and Nicolson 1972.



Portrait medal of Newton by Croker



Anne 5/- 'VIGO' below bust

Her Most Revolving Majesty

Drawn from a detailed study by Rob Watts, Hamilton

The eagerly awaited arrival of the 1999 5c coins with the new effigy of the Queen gave collectors more than they bargained for, in the case of the “circulating” issues from the South African Mint, anyway (see *Newsletter* no. 29, September 1999).

One of the more noticeable things about the new coins was that the die axis was not as expected. The Queen’s head had developed a tilt. The initial assumption that the date was used as the “bottom” of the obverse soon proved to be wrong, as a range of relative positions was seen.

Other things were also noticed:

- a number of dots in the obverse field;
- a lack of detail in the Queen’s tiara and/or hair, and the tuatara and rock;
- blobs appearing around the “5” on the reverse and at the end of the Queen’s nose;
- a number of “weak” areas in the obverse field, some quite large;
- large weak areas on the reverse between chin and sea level.

There seem to be a number of different types of “flaw” on display in this coin, with no coin seemingly free of defects. A number of coins show two or more types of flaw.

1. Die rotation
2. Die marks
3. Filled dies
4. Foreign matter on die
5. Stress (?) marks
6. Die degradation
7. Die cracks
8. Die scratches.

Anything raised on a coin is caused by an area that is lower than the face of the die.

Anything sunken on a coin is caused by an area that is higher than the face of the die.

1. Die Rotation. Obverse and reverse dies are not aligned on the same axis, i.e. when the coin is turned “front to back” along its vertical axis, the second design is at an angle compared to the first. Die alignment is not random – the dies are fixed in relation to each other. Rotations of from 5 to 45 degrees in the bottom right quadrant have been noted. This feature seems to be constant within the groups that can be “defined” by the presence of other flaws.
2. Die Marks. Small raised marks in the obverse or reverse field, usually well clear of legend or design. Some seem too regular in shape to be anything other than deliberate, while others are irregular.
3. Filled Dies. Oil or oily dust accumulates in the fine areas of the design, leading to a lack of detail – Queen’s hair and tiara, and the tuatara and rock. This feature is progressive and transitory.

4. Foreign Matter on Die? Large rough irregular depressions on the obverse, sometimes coinciding with the legend. A shallow area can sometimes be seen between the tuatara's chin and the rock and horizon. Progressive (and transitory?)
5. Stress (?) Marks. These show as ribbons emanating from the Queen's hair. Progressive?
6. Die Degradation. parts of the die break away around the more deeply engraved areas, leading to "filled" letters and numbers on the obverse, and blobs on the "5". Two coins out of 142 (25° and 30°) have a prominent blob on the end of the Queen's nose. Progressive.
7. Die Cracks. These show as raised lines between two raised design features. Caused by a crack between the two areas of weakness in the die used to strike the coins. Progressive. One quite spectacular example runs from the Queen's forehead to the B of ELIZABETH (5/142, all 30° rotation).
8. Die Scratches. These show as scratches in the field. Caused by scratches in the die used to produce the die that actually produces the coins. (This die looks like the coin, whereas the die that produces the coin is a mirror image of the coin.)

Assistant Editor's note: the above notes were compiled on the basis of a sample of 142 coins. The examples cited above are only a few of those reported by Mr Watts, whose notes list 16 types and numerous sub-types depending on the type of flaw. It would appear from this sample that the most common die rotation is 30° (33% of sample), and from my own observation there are very few circulating 1999 5c with perfect (i.e. 0°) rotation. I have two mint bags, each containing 2000 coins, that await further study. The South African Mint's response to the article in *Newsletter* 29 will be dealt with in the next issue of the *Newsletter*.



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The Chivers & Co. Music Store Discount Token

Keith Gottermeyer

Albert Meredith Chivers of 2 Buckleys Rd, Christchurch, opened a shop at 126 Manchester St around 1906 as a Music and Phonographic Dealer.

About 1912 A.M. Chivers & Co. were relocated in the White Hart Buildings at 243 High St, Christchurch, as Chivers Music Stores, advertising themselves as importers of pianos, music and musical instruments, phonographs and gramophones.

By 1916 Webley Sons & Fofton Ltd were recorded as pianoforte, gramophone, radio and music importers at the 243 High St address and still later on (1940s) Chas Beggs & Co. (the firm that acquired Milner & Thompson, 1920) became the best known occupier of the address.

Circa 1913 Chivers issued his small round, thick flan, 6d sized aluminium discount token.

Both sides have raised and toothed out rim. The aluminium token has a diameter of 19.5 mm and is 2 mm thick, lettering in relief and a plain field.

In "The Numismatic History of New Zealand, Part III, tokens of New Zealand", Allan Sutherland lists the piece as 199(6) while Tony Grant includes it as G11 in the "Premier Catalogue of New Zealand Coins Banknotes and Tokens".

Obverse: (curved along the rim top third) CHIVERS & CO. (over) MUSIC / INSTRUMENTS / TALKING / MACHINES (in four straight lines) (over) RECORDS (curved along the bottom).

Reverse: (curved along the rim, top and bottom thirds respectively) 243 HIGH ST. / CHRISTCHURCH and within a 12 mm inner ring (curved along its top) GOOD FOR 6D (at its centre) and DISCOUNT (curved along the bottom).



The Proposed 1942 Tasman Medal

Notes drawn from Society records by W.H. Lampard and M.L. Purdy



Medallic representations of Abel Tasman are few and far between, and no contemporary portrait of the explorer is known. The opportunity arose in 1942 to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the charting of part of New Zealand's coastline by Tasman, but presumably owing to wartime conditions no action was taken at the time. However, records of the New Zealand Numismatic Society (later the RNSNZ) show that an attempt was made starting in 1946 to redress this gap in our medallic history, and one medal at least appears to have been struck.

The following references appear in Vol. III of the Society's "Transactions". On 24 June 1946 a sub-committee was set up, consisting of the President, Mr W.D. Ferguson, Mr James Berry and the Hon. Secretary Allan Sutherland. In July 1946 the Dutch Consul was approached to obtain a portrait of Tasman and other relevant historical information, and the sub-committee was tasked to obtain quotes for manufacture.

There is a reference to a "portrait medal of Tasman" being displayed by Allan Sutherland at the same meeting (July 1946), but without further description. This may have been one of the Tasmanian medals commemorating Franklin and Tasman issued in 1938. In June 1947 James Berry exhibited the design of the "Tasman Medal" for comment at a meeting of the Society. At the subsequent meeting, July 1947, the president, Mr Ferguson, hoped that the "project would be expedited". The sub-committee had met again and was looking forward to finalising the designs. By July 1948 James Berry reported that "discussions were taking place between London and New Zealand regarding the design, and that he had been asked to make a plaster model. About 1000 medals (2 ins. in diameter) would be needed, costing in the vicinity of 7/- landed. It was proposed to bring 500 medals to New Zealand and hold 500 for sale in England." By August 1948 the altered rate of exchange had brought "the cost of the medal to about 5s 6d landed," and the dies were in preparation.

In May 1949 "progress was being made with the production of the medal". However, problems evidently surfaced later, as on 31 October 1949 it was decided that "Gaunts be released from their contract re the Tasman Medal, they to supply the die to the Society as soon as possible. Mr Berry was authorised to approach and proceed with arrangements with another firm." This "other firm" was to be either Amor's (Sydney) or Stokes (Melbourne). A Council meeting was to be called when arrangements were finalised.

The Society's Annual Report for 1949-50 recorded disappointment that no tangible progress had been made with the Tasman Medal. The President, Mr Ferguson, expressed his hope that a use could be made for the "fine designs which Mr Berry drew".

In notes for meetings held during 1950 it was reported that "Quotations for striking Tasman Medal were too high and it was decided that unless better prices could be obtained the matter be held over".

The project seems to disappear from the printed record after this point. It must therefore be assumed that the only example of the medal that is known is a trial strike that found its way into private hands. We would be interested to learn whether any other examples exist.

ALISTAIR ROBB

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Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand

President 1972 & 1974. Vice President 1981 to 2000

Life Member # 651 American Numismatic Association

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All New Zealand banknotes

Medals Issued by the New Zealand Numismatic Society (later the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand Inc.)

1935 – Waitangi/Bledisloe



Diameter: 51 mm

Design (Reverse): J. Berry

Struck by Mayer & Kean, Wellington

Mintage: 106

Bronze 105 (sold at 12/6 each)

Silver 1 (presented to Lord Bledisloe)

1940 – Centennial



Diameter: 38 mm

Design:

Obverse: T.H. Jenkin

Reverse: J. Berry

Struck by Mayer & Kean, Wellington

Mintage:

Bronze: sold at 3/6

"Pure Silver": sold at 7/6

A small number of trials of the 1940 medal were struck in bronze, showing billowy clouds behind the tree fern, but this design was rejected. The regular medals (silver and bronze) were sold in printed manilla envelopes via post offices throughout NZ.

1967 – Change to Decimal Currency



Diameter: 2½ inches (63 mm)

Design: J. Berry

Struck by the Royal Mint, London

Mintage: 850

Bronze (bright) 500 sold at NZ\$6.50

Bronze (toned) 100 for presentation only

Silver (bright) 200 sold at NZ\$15

Silver (toned) 50 for presentation only



The reverse design showing the 1967 decimal coinage was made up using coin models and dies held by the Royal Mint in London.

1969 – Cook Bi-centennial



Diameter: 2½ inches (63 mm)
Design: J. Berry
Struck by the Royal Australian Mint, Canberra
Mintage: 500
Bronze 250 sold at NZ\$10
Silver 250 sold at NZ\$20

1981 – RNSNZ 50th Jubilee



Diameter: 49 mm
Design: based on a drawing by James Berry
Struck by Mayer and Toyne, Wellington
Mintage: 330
Copper 200 sold at \$15
Sterling Silver 100 sold at \$65
Bronzed (for presentation) 30

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“Millennium” \$10 Notes and Errors

based on Reserve Bank publicity materials
and information provided by collectors

A commemorative \$10 note was produced for the Reserve Bank in late 1999 to celebrate New Zealand's being the first country to enter the year 2000. In line with recent marketing policy the issue was first seen in the form of “collector packs” of varying types, the actual circulating notes not being expected to be released before the end of May 2000.

The “collector” issues were released as single notes in two packaging forms - a “chequebook style” commemorative wallet and an illustrated folder. Uncut pairs were also made available in a commemorative folder, and lastly the Bank offered an uncut sheet of 20 notes in a protective tube together with a Certificate of Authenticity. In each case the issue price was approaching twice face value (\$19, \$19, \$37 and \$345 respectively).

Fairly soon after the initial release of the collector issues, a range of errors became known: a single note with mis-matched serial numbers, another single note lacking the “fern imprint” in the transparent window on the note, and a sheet of 20 notes in which the 12th note had mis-matched serial numbers. At least ten examples of the mis-matched serial numbers (five single notes and five sheets of 20 with the error in the 12th note) have been reported

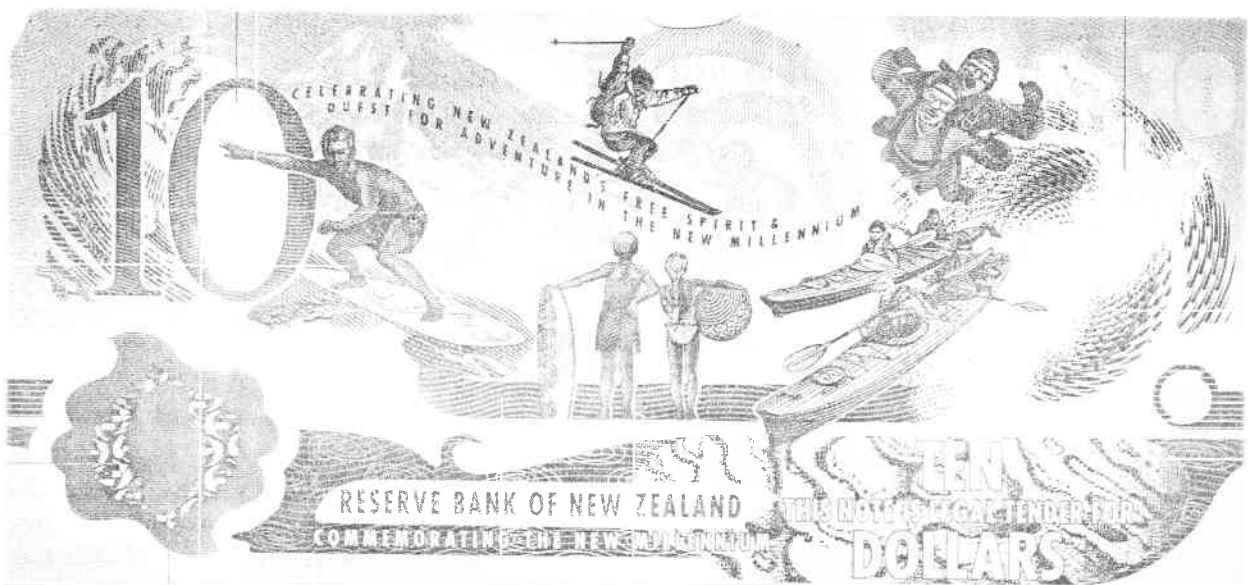
In another case, the absence of two digits in the middle of a serial number has been reported. This note is reported to form part of an uncut sheet of 35 notes, which was not listed in the original RBNZ publicity documents.

While the number of reported errors is small it is still significant in a limited-production (500,000?) commemorative issue. It remains to be seen whether collectors of banknotes containing errors will be as well served when the notes intended for actual circulation are issued toward mid-2000.

Recent trends in circulating *coinage* in New Zealand are starting to offer plenty of scope for change-checkers with the use of a range of different mints: the 1999 5-cent piece (see page 15) represents a wealth of research opportunities, while stocks of 1996-dated 10-cent pieces struck in Kongsberg (Norway) and released in late 1999 have been deservedly praised for their quality; the 1997 and 1998-dated \$2 coins (see *Journal* 75, December 1997) display differences in lettering style and placement, rim detail and security edge, both compared with each other and with the 1990-91 circulating issues; the 1988-dated 50-cent pieces (also recently re-released) display different reverse die features (see *Journal* 76, December 1998), and many of the 1990-dated 20-cent coins that may finally be circulating in greater numbers seem to have taken on an interesting tone during their nine years in storage. Perhaps we are about to see the start of a similar trend in our circulating *banknotes* ...



The New Zealand \$10 “Millennium” note, expected to be released for circulation in the second half of 2000



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	Proof Set.	Cased Proof Dollar	Uncirc Set	Cased Uncirc Dollar
1953 Coronation (Tarnish \$110)	\$150			
1965 Last issue old coinage	15	(sl tarn) 8		
1967 Decimal currency	10	(uncased) 6	3	
1968 No dollar coin this year	10		6	
1969 Captain Cook Bi-Centenary	15		8	3.50
1970 Royal Visit (Mount Cook)	16		10	3.50
1971 Coat of Arms dollar	100		15	8
1972 Coat of Arms dollar	25	85	25	8
1973 Coat of Arms dollar	18	10	12	8
1974 N.Z. Day (Kotuku bird)		95		10
1974 Commonwealth Games dollar	35	28	15	3
1975 Coat of Arms dollar	18	10	10	8
1976 Coat of Arms dollar	18	10	14	12
1977 Waitangi Day/Silver Jubilee	28	25	14	6
1978 "Beehive" building/Coronation	30	25	12	5
1979 Coat of Arms dollar	25	19	12	5
1980 Fantail bird	30	25	15	6
1981 Royal Visit	25	19	12	5
1982 Takahe bird	30	25	15	8
1983 Charles & Diana Royal Visit		40		10
1983 50 years of N.Z. Coinage	30	25	14	6
1984 Black Robin bird	35	25	16	9
1985 Black Stilt bird	35	25	15	6
1986 Royal Visit		25		6
1986 Kakapo bird	35	25	15	6
1987 National Parks	30	25	15	6
1988 Blue Penguin bird	60	50	22	10
1989 Commonwealth Games	40	30	18	
1989 Commonwealth Games, set of 4		110		16
1990 Set of 5 (all silver)	125	40 (1)		
1990 Set of 5 (nickel)			45	5 (1)
ditto, with Convention outer cover	160		60	
1990 \$1 & \$2 coin issue (6)	60		20	
1990 \$1 & \$2 banknotes & 2 coins			40	
Unofficial set \$1 & \$2 notes, 6 coins			30	

STERLING SILVER: These proof dollars, and the dollar in the proof sets are sterling silver: 1974, 1977 to 1990. All proof five dollar coins from 1991 are sterling silver. Proof sets of 1993 and 1994 do not contain a five dollar coin. The 1990 \$1 and \$2 proof, and the 1993 \$2 Kingfisher proof are sterling silver.

1990 ANZAC pair, aluminium bronze	85	(NZ \$45, Aust. \$45)		
1991 World Cup Rugby (7)	65	40	30	13
1992 Coinage 25th Anniversary	65	45	40	12
1992 Expo, 4 x \$5 Explorer coins			45	12 each

1993 with \$2 Kingfisher	60	30	20	(\$2)
1994 with Bi-metal 50 cent	75	40	20	(50¢)
1995 Tui bird	65	50	35	25
1996 Kaka bird	105	75	49	25
1997 Saddleback bird	105	75	45	20
1998 Albatross bird	105	70	50	24
1999 Morepork bird	120	75	40	24

OTHER PROOF \$5: 1993 Coronation \$50 (Unc \$15), 1993 Sea Lion \$60, 1994 Winter Olympics \$65, 1994 Queen Mother \$65, 1995 J Clark Ross \$75, 1996 Auckland City \$75 (Unc \$20), 1996 Queen's 70th Birthday \$150 (with matching banknote \$250), 1996 De Heemskerck \$70, 1997 Christchurch City \$75 (Unc \$20) 1997 Golden Jubilee QEII Unc \$45, 1998 Dunedin City \$75 (Unc \$24).

UNCIRCULATED \$10 COINS: 1995 Prospector \$40 (Proof gold \$900), 1996 General Grant \$40 (Proof gold \$650), 1997 Gabriel's Gully \$55 (Proof gold \$725), 1998 Silver Kiwi \$195 (Platinum \$900), 1998 Mercedes Benz (crown size) \$50.

SILVER PIEDFORTS (double thickness coins): 1992 One dollar Kiwi \$110, 1995 20 cents Maori carving \$100.

PROOF 20 Dollars: 1995 cameo (Charles Upham) \$110, 1997 Golden Jubilee QEII \$120.

OTHER GOLD COINS: 1990 \$150 Kiwi \$595, 1993 Coronation \$1800, 1994 Bi-metal 50 cent \$900.

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IN MEMORIAM – JOHN SHERWOOD

Jim Duncan
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It is with great regret we report the death on 5 November [1999] of John Sherwood of Tauranga. John was a foundation member of the Tauranga Numismatic Society, and he served in all its offices. He was particularly interested in medalets and his contribution to Leon Morel's work is gratefully acknowledged by Leon – in fact John's is the first name mentioned.

John was always at Tri-Society meetings, so his absence was particularly felt at this time. He was always ready with a laugh or a new piece found, or to organise tea or coffee.

He will be greatly missed by his many friends in the greater brotherhood of numismatists, and we extend our sincere sympathy to his family.

LEVIN INTER-CLUB MEETING, 1999

The Levin Inter-Club Meeting was held on Saturday 20 March 1999 at the Red Cross Hall in Queen Street, with members of the RNSNZ, Wellington Coin Club and the Manawatu and Wanganui Numismatic Societies attending.

Twenty-two members of the participating societies attended. Displays included banknotes belonging to the Manawatu Numismatic Society, a silver drinking cup dated 1778 with inlaid Elizabethan shillings and sixpences, Oamaru tokens, POW tokens, and English coins including the first decimal piedfort.

The raffle of a chocolate egg was won by G Twaalfhoven.

Keith Wrigley spoke on metal detecting finds in New Zealand and displayed various items that had been recovered.

The main presentation of the day was by Doug Carian on "the Two Philips", with principal reference to Philip II of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great.

The quiz was won by the RNSNZ.

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ASSISTANT EDITOR:	Mr M L Purdy
NEWSLETTER EDITOR:	Mr M L Purdy
JOURNAL ADVERTISING:	Mr A F Robb
COUNCIL:	Messrs I W Boyd, J R Eccles, G S Park, A J Work* * Resigned

MEDALS AND BADGES

- 1981 RNSNZ Jubilee Bronze Medallion (49mm) in plush case	\$18.00 (US\$12)
- RNSNZ Society Badge	\$3.00 (US\$2)

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

- Transactions of the Society, 1931-1947 (three vols, photocopied, fcp size, unbound), indexed	\$40 each (US\$28)
- Set of Journals, nos. 1-52, 54-59, 61-75 (including three volumes of Transactions and reprints of out-of-print issues)	\$325 (US\$200)
- Set of Journals, nos. 4-52, 54-59, 61-75 (as above, minus Transactions)	\$225 (US\$135)
- Individual numbers	\$4 (US\$3)
- Index of nos. 4-48	\$2 (US\$1)

(All prices over NZ\$10 are post-paid)

Annual Report 1998-9

As President I have pleasure in presenting the 68th Annual Report. During the year we held a full programme of ten meetings, issued Journal No. 76 and two Newsletters.

Meetings and Activities

- April 1998 Dealers' Night. Four dealers attended but only one had stock for sale. Howard Mitchell outlined the current market which he described as "quite good".
- May 1998 AGM.
- June 1998 Milk tokens, presented by Kevin Mills.
- July 1998 Decimal Changeover 1967 – several members displayed D.C. memorabilia.
- August 1998 Other hobbies – Iain Boyd displayed heraldic china, mainly from Great Britain.
- September 1998 Acquisitions to your collection – Six members displayed interesting coins and medals.
- October 1998 Wellington Coin Club Fair (at the Wesley Community Centre) – Many members attended this well organised function.
- October 1998 RNSNZ Coin Collection – The best items from our collection and the register were displayed.
- November 1998 Joint Christmas meeting with the Wellington Coin Club at Pauline and Alistair Robb's home. I thank them for another most enjoyable afternoon.
- March 1999 Levin Inter-Club Meeting – organised by the Manawatu Numismatic Society. Doug Carian gave an excellent talk on Philip II of Macedonia. A full report appears elsewhere in this *Journal*.
- March 1999 Members' recent acquisitions – Eight members contributed to an interesting show and tell evening.

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

Reserve Bank Issues 1998

	Maximum Mintage	Maximum for NZ	Struck for NZ so far	NZ sales to 31/12/98	Issue Price (NZ\$)
1998 Kiwi platinum \$150	350	350	350	350	995
1998 Kiwi silver BU \$10 (AR .999)	1500	1500	1500	1500	40
1998 Albatross Proof set	2000	2000	2000	2000	90
1998 Albatross Proof \$5 coin	2000	2000	1700	1570	65
1998 Albatross BU set	4000	4000	3600	3600	28
1998 Albatross BU \$5 coin	2500	2500	2200	2120	18
1998 Dunedin Proof \$5	2500	2500	2150	2150	65
1998 Dunedin BU \$5 coin	4000	4000	4000	3900	18
1998 Benz Gilded Proof \$10	1500	1500	1350	1250	95
1998 Benz BU \$10	2000	2000	2000	1850	30
1998 Pride in NZ Proof set (AR .999)	1200	1200	1000	970	140
1998 Pride in NZ BU set	2000	2000	1500	1130	45

Banknotes of New Zealand by A.F. Robb

The highlight of the numismatic year was the issue of this long-awaited catalogue. This well researched work covers every known issue of paper notes used in New Zealand from the earliest Trading Bank issues to the final paper issue of the Reserve Bank. Alistair breaks new ground in that most of the illustrations are in colour and in the depth of detail given about the Reserve Bank issues. The catalogue is a must for all NZ note collectors.

Membership Stands at 139. It is with deep regret that I record the deaths of:

Dr Laurie Gluckman of Auckland
Mrs Nora Freed of Wellington

Library The work of classification and sorting continued during the year and a list of the books is in preparation.

Branches Otago held a few meetings during the year but Canterbury remains in recess.

Administration In conclusion I wish to thank members of Council, the Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian and the Assistant Editor and Newsletter Editor for their efforts during the year.

W.H. Lampard
20 May 1999

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND INCORPORATED
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 MARCH 1999

INCOME	1999	(1998)	EXPENDITURE	1999	(1998)
Subscriptions	3160	(3398)	Journals	604	(454)
Tax Refund	155	(169)	Books	129	(151)
Medals/Badges	-	(18)	Postage etc.	490	(456)
Interest	1220	(1537)	Meeting Expenses	219	(209)
			Officers' Expenses	600	(600)
			Taxation RWT	195	(332)
			Rent	891	(759)
			Misc. Expenses	250	(238)
			Newsletter	419	(500)
			Grants etc.	120	(-)
			Insurance	95	(185)
			Coin Collection Costs	386	(341)
			Levin Inter-Club	-	(124)
			Depreciation	-	(357)
			Surplus	137	416
	<u>\$4,535</u>	<u>(\$5,122)</u>		<u>\$4,535</u>	<u>(\$5,122)</u>

BALANCE SHEET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1999

LIABILITIES	1999	(1998)	ASSETS	1999	(1998)
Accumulated Funds	20,624	(20,208)	Cash		
Plus Surplus	<u>137</u>	<u>(416)</u>	Petty	120	
			BNZ	1003	
			AGC	7000	
			Spiers Group	<u>10000</u>	18123
					(18304)
			Journal Stock	280	(-)
			Medals	120	(120)
			Library	100	(100)
			Coin Collection	450	(450)
			Stock Medals	400	(400)
			Slides	100	(100)
			Projector/Screen	200	(200)
			Chairs/Desk	100	(100)
			Display Cases	150	(150)
Creditors	755	(-)	Debtors	1493	(700)
	<u>\$21,516</u>	<u>(\$20,624)</u>		<u>\$21,516</u>	<u>\$20,624</u>

AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

K.B. Mills, Hon. Auditor

W.H. Lampard, President

R.L. Staal, Hon. Treasurer

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