
Vol. 17 No. 1 (64)



November 1985

**NEW ZEALAND
NUMISMATIC JOURNAL**



**PROCEEDINGS OF THE
ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND
INCORPORATED**

P.O. BOX 2023, WELLINGTON, N.Z.

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A FIRST CHECK LIST OF NEW ZEALAND DECIMAL COIN VARIETIES

by K. A. Rodgers

In a recent series of four articles published in the *Australian Coin Review*, details of several varieties of New Zealand's decimal coins are documented. Not all New Zealand numismatists subscribe to this magazine and it was thought appropriate to list these varieties in the *RNSNZ Journal* for the convenience of local collectors (Tables 1 & 2). Further, as most of these varieties represent those known to but one numismatist and his immediate contacts in the coin field, it is hoped that other collectors, knowing of other varieties, will also publish these in the *Journal* so that a comprehensive listing may be built up for the benefit of all.

In preparing the present compilation, no attempt has been made to list abnormal and misstruck coins such as clipped planchets, laminations, blank planchets, off centre strikes, brockages and multiple strikes (on the one planchet from the same dies). Many such coins have been recorded from most denominations for most years of New Zealand's decimal currency. They are simple consequence of modern high-speed production methods but are eminently collectable in themselves by those to whom they appeal. The prices they command point to their not being all that common and the five mints who have produced New Zealand's decimal coins (Table 3) can congratulate themselves on the high standards of their inspection procedures.

Some purists among variety collectors would probably classify those listed in Table 1c ("Worn dies and die breaks") in the same abnormal category as misstrikes. They are included here in Table 1, as are all coins in this table, as representing a difference in the die used to produce them, from that used for the majority of the circulating coins, be this difference deliberate or accidental.

The items in Table 2, here labelled "cuckoos", do not conform to this definition concerning a difference in the die used. Rather, the dies are right but the flans are wrong. They have been given here by way of information and in the hope that further examples might be categorised by others. The listing of the mints involved in their production together with the information as to the flans and denominations of the dies used, makes for some interesting speculation.

The term "mule" has been used by some writers and some dealers for these coins produced on the wrong flan. This represents a misuse of a well-defined and well-established numismatic term. In the *Australian Coin Review* article dealing with these particular coins, the new term "cuckoo" was suggested, by analogy to "mule", as being apt for these cases of the wrong flan becoming nested between the right dies.

The "1977 $\frac{5}{8}$ "Y41 doubling is also given in Table 2, as, at the very least, it would appear to be the first cousin of some aberrant cuckoo!

Finally, apart from taking note of the various points made under categories (a)–(d) of Table 1 and expanded upon in the *Coin Review* articles, cognisance needs to be taken of the RCM being awarded the circulating coin contract for the next three years. If the Royal Mint (Llantrisant) continues to produce the collectors sets and proof coins, then we can look forward to further die varieties.

Acknowledgements are due to the numerous coin dealers, both in New Zealand and overseas whose brains I have picked over the past couple of years. Thanks to, to my eagle-eyed son, Michael, who seems to have some uncanny knack for detecting a variety at forty-odd paces.

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Table 1

New Zealand Decimal Coin Varieties 1967-1980

a) Date varieties applicable to all denominations 1¢ to 50¢ inclusive

1971	Circulating coin ex RAM	Specimen coin ex RM(?London)
1980	Circulating coin ex RCM	Specimen coin ex RM(Lt)
1981	Circulating coin ex RCM	Specimen coin ex RM(Lt)
1982	Circulating coin ex RCM	Specimen coin ex RM(Lt)
1983	Circulating coin ex RCM	Specimen coin ex RM(Lt)

Note: 1971 RAM coins identified by pronounced serifs on "1" and "7" in date;
 1980-3 RCM 1¢-20¢ coins identified by incuse folds in Queen's gown,
 others by differences in date numerals — some with difficulty.

b) Mules

1967 Y37a Bahamas Mule: NZ Y37 (2c) reverse and planchet with Bahamas Y2 (5c) obverse.

Note: The recently reported muled combination of a NZ Y36 (1978 1c) obverse with a Canadian Y55b (1978 10c) reverse is on a nickel planchet suggesting it should be catalogued with Canadian coins.

c) Worn dies and die breaks

- 1967 Y38 5c "no-sea" (to right of rock)
- 1967 Y41 50c "dot-over-1" (in date)
- 1975 Y39a 10c "style-eyed koruru" (5 varieties of dye blobs in corners of masks's eyes)
- 1976 ditto (12 varieties known)
- 1977 ditto (2 varieties known)
- 1979 ditto (2 varieties known)
- 1976 Y40 20c "two-tone kiwis" (at least three reverse dies disintegrating)
- 1977 ditto (at least two dies involved)
- 1979 ditto (at least two dies involved)
- 1980 ditto (at least two dies involved)

d) Doubling = re-engraved die

1980 Y40 20c doubling of parts of the obverse including the effigy outline, the legend and, especially the date; several varieties known which may or may not be combined with the 1980 two-tone kiwis.

e) Spelling and/or grammar mistakes

- 1969 Y44 \$1 hyphen missing in edge inscription "BI CENTENARY"
- 1969 Y44 \$1 edge inscription spelt "COMMEMORATING"

Note: the second variety has been reported by Professor Hargreaves and has not been seen by the present author.

RAM = Royal Australian Mint
 RCM = Royal Canadian Mint
 RM(Lt) = Royal Mint (Llantrisant)
 Y numbers are those from R.S. Yeoman's "Current Coins of the World"

Table 2

"Cuckoos" Reported From Among New Zealand Decimal Coins

a) "Cuckoos"

- 1976 Y36 1¢ on a cupro-nickel flan ex RM(Lt)
- 1975 Y38 5¢ on a bronze 1¢ flan ex RM(Lt)
- 1975 Y38 5¢ on a nickel-brass/scalloped 20¢ Hong Kong Y33 flan ex RM(Lt)
- 1978 Y39 10¢ on a cupro-nickel 5¢ Y38 flan ex RCM
- 1975 Y40 20¢ on a bronze 2¢ Y37 flan ex RM (Lt)
- 1975 Y40 20¢ on a cupro-nickel \$2 Hong Kong Y36 flan ex RM(Lt)
- 1975 Y40 20¢ on a bronze octagonal 25¢ Maltese Y39 flan ex RM(Lt)
- 1975 Y40 20¢ on a cupro-nickel \$5 Hong Kong Y37 flan ex RM(Lt)

b) Doubling = double-striking

- "19775" Y41 50¢ obverse and reverse completely doubled with doubled date as shown

Abbreviations as for Table 1

Table 3

Mints employed by the N.Z. Treasury for striking decimal coins: 1967–1982

Year	Circulating coin minted at —	Specimen & Proof Coin minted at —
1967	RM (London)	RM (London)
1968	none minted	RAM (Canberra)
1969	RAM (Canberra)	RAM (Canberra)
1970	RAM (Canberra)	RAM (Canberra)
1971	RAM (Canberra)	RM (?London)*
1972	RAM (Canberra)	RAM (Canberra)
1973	RAM (Canberra)	RAM (Canberra)
1974	RAM (Canberra)	RAM (Canberra)
1975	RAM (Llantrisant)	RM (Llantrisant)
1976	RAM (Llantrisant)	RM (Llantrisant)
1977	RAM (Llantrisant)	RM (Llantrisant)
1978	RCM (Ottawa, Winnipeg)	RCM (Hull)
1979	RCM (Ottawa, Winnipeg)	RCM (Hull)
1980	RCM (Ottawa, Winnipeg)	RM (Llantrisant)
1981	RCM (Ottawa, Winnipeg)	RM (Llantrisant)
1982	RCM (Ottawa, Winnipeg)	RM (Llantrisant)

* The Royal Mint shifted its operations from London to Llantrisant over the period 1968 to 1975. At present it is unsure precisely where the '71 Specimen and Proof coins were struck.



A selection of New Zealand decimal coin varieties: (a) "no sea" 1967 5 cent; (b) "dot-over-1", die break 1967 50 cents; (c) 1978 10 cents struck on 5 cent flan; (d) Bahamas Mule; (e) "stye-eyed koruru", die break 1975 and 1976 10 cents; (f) 1967 1 cent brockage; (g) "two-tone kiwis", damaged dies various dates twenty cents.

1761 MEDALET DISCOVERED IN NEW ZEALAND: A RELIC OF COOK'S FIRST VOYAGE?

By R.A. Sheppard, N.Z. Historic Places Trust.

INTRODUCTION

A 1761 medalet has been found in sand dunes at Whangara, East Coast, New Zealand. The medalet was discovered in September 1983 during a survey of archaeological sites directed by K. Jones. The site (N.Z. Archaeological Association Site Number N98/134) is described as a working floor, with argillite, chert, and obsidian flakes exposed by wind erosion of the sand dunes (Fig 1). The association of a 1761 medalet with prehistoric Maori artefacts suggests the possibility of a link with Captain Cook's first visit to the East Coast in 1769.

DESCRIPTION

Weighing approximately 3 gm, the medalet has a diameter of 2.37 cm and is 0.16 cm thick. The medalet is tumbled (i.e. the top of one side corresponds to the bottom of the other side) and it has been crudely pierced by a round instrument, the hole being punched into the obverse side to the right of the face.

The obverse (Fig 2A) bears the cuirassed (wearing breast armour) and laureate (wearing a laurel wreath) bust of George III facing to the right. The legend reads: GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA (George III. By the Grace of God).

The reverse (Fig 2B) bears the Royal Arms and the legend: M.B.F.ET.H.REX.F. D.B.ET.L.D.S.R.I.A.T.ET.E.1761 which stands for Magnae Britanniae Franciae et Hiberniae Rex Fidei Defensor Brunsviciensis et Luneburgensis Dux, Sacri Romani Imperii Arch-Thesaurarius et Elector 1761 (King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg, High Treasurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, 1761) (O'Shea, *pers. comm.*).

The medalet is virtually a counterfeit of the 1761 gold guinea, and is similar to a medalet struck to commemorate the coronation of George III in 1761, (Brown, 1980: No 56), although the obverse side of No. 56 does not bear a cuirassed bust. A 1761 jetton illustrated in Mira (1970:18) also bears similarity to the No. 56 medalet with a bust that is not cuirassed, but the position of the legend and details of the Royal Arms differ. Despite the differences the three pieces are strikingly similar and can be considered to be variations of a commemorative medalet based on the 1761 gold guinea.

Details of the medalets in the 18th century are scanty: neither the designer nor the firm responsible for striking any of the medalets is known, and it is unclear how widespread their circulation was then. The British Museum notes that they are 'fairly rare' today (British Museum, *pers comm.*).

METALLIC ANALYSIS

Analysis of the composition of the medalet was carried out at the Institute of Nuclear Sciences using XRF and electron microscopy. Results indicate it is made of brass with the following approximate elemental abundances in % by weight: Copper 80.7; ZINC 11.0; Lead 7.9; and Iron 0.4.

This is a significant proportion of lead in comparison with brass standards obtained from the Spectroscopy Section of Chemistry Division, D.S.I.R., but the copper:zinc ratio indicates that it is not made from leaded brass, where the ratio of copper:zinc:lead is approximately 60:40:3.

Brass was not developed commercially in Western Europe until the 17th century and, in spite of the (European) discovery of zinc in 1746, continued to be

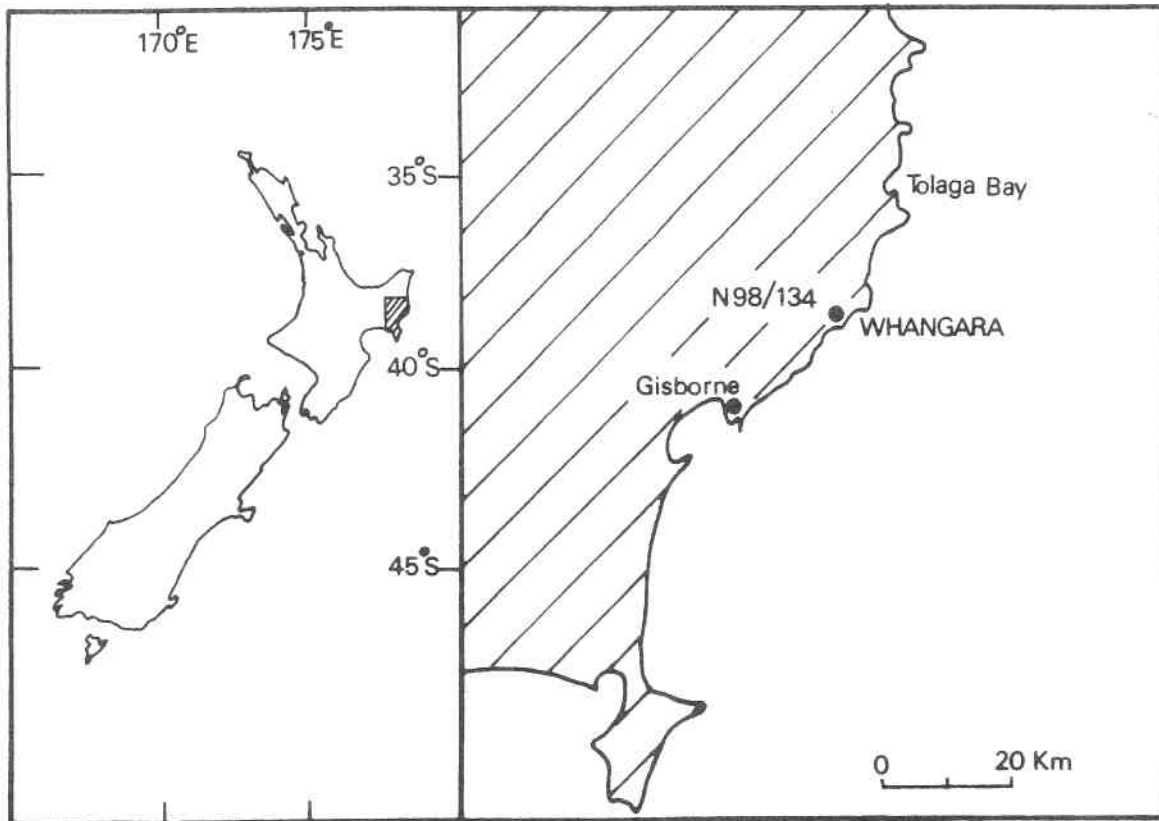


Fig 1: The location of places mentioned in the text, in particular site N98/134 where the medalet was found.

manufactured through to the early 19th century by alloying copper with calamine, a silicate ore of zinc. Calamine is generally combined with lead ores, and calamine brass tends to have a lead:zinc ratio in direct proportion to the ratio found in the ore (Werner & Willett, 1975). The lead:zinc ratio of the medalet is very high but rather than indicating a calamine ore of high lead content, it is more likely a result of preferential leaching of zinc from the surface of the medalet. The brass composition therefore, is consistent with other European brasses of between AD 500 and 1800 and in particular the date stamped on the medalet (G. Wallace, *pers comm*).

DISCUSSION

The chance discovery of a 1761 medalet at Whangara is important since Captain Cook traded with the Maoris along the East Coast in 1769, and the association of the medalet with pre-European Maori artefacts suggests the possibility that it relates to early European contact such as Cook's visit, rather than later 19th century European settlement in the area (MacKay, 1966).

Several lines of evidence suggest it is not implausible to consider the visit of Captain Cook to the East Coast in 1769 as the most likely source of the medalet. While in Tahiti, 19th July, 1769, Cook presented a gift of 'medals or counters of the English coin struck 1761' to Chief Oree of Huahine (Beaglehole, 1955; Vol 1:143). Monkhouse, surgeon on the *Endeavour*, recorded that a Maori from the East Coast, New Zealand (in the vicinity of Whangara) boarded the ship and 'A medal of the present King was hung around his neck' (Beaglehole, 1955; Vol 1:582). And furthermore, Mira considers his 1761 jetton is linked with Cook's first voyage (Mira, 1970:18).

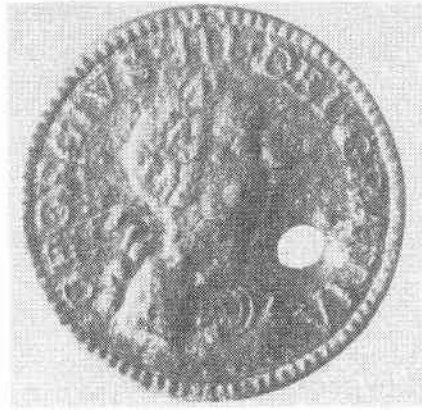


Fig 2A: Obverse side of the medalet bearing the bust of George III.

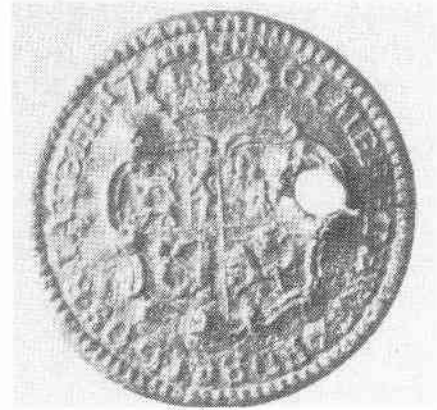


Fig 2B: Reverse side of the medalet bearing the Royal Arms.

It is common knowledge that Captain Cook distributed gifts such as nails and beads to the indigenous people with whom he established contact. He also carried out trade, suffering 'everybody to purchase whatever they pleased without limitation, for by this means I knew that the natives would not only sell, but get a good price for everything they bought' (Beaglehole, 1955; Vol 1:86). But particular items were sometimes given to 'prove as a lasting Testimony of our having first discovered this Island' (Huahine), such as the inscribed plate and 1761 medals (Beaglehole, 1955; Vol 1:143) and at Queen Charlotte Sound, New Zealand, 31 January 1770 'silver threepenny pieces dated 1763 and spike nails with the King's broad Arrow cut deep in them' (Beaglehole, 1955; Vol 1:242). It is possible that the distribution of coins and medals during the first voyage gave Banks the inspiration to have special medals produced and distributed on the second voyage as proof of discovery and contact, the 'Resolution and Adventure Medals' (O'Shea, 1970:20).

The hole in the medalet is intriguing — it is presumed that it was punched to allow the medalet to be worn, but the hole is not placed directly above the head as would be expected if it was important that the bust be oriented in an upright position while suspended. Monkhouse described the placing of a medal around the neck of a Maori in 1769, (Beaglehole, 1955; Vol 1:582); this medal presumably had a hole, but whether or not that medal corresponds to the Whangara piece will be difficult to establish with certainty. It seems unlikely that in 1769 Maoris had the instruments to produce such a hole, since spike nails given to them at this time were rectangular in cross-section not round; and yet holes in other European coins and medals of this time were commonly drilled, not punched. The 'jetton' illustrated in Mira (1970:18) is not perforated and it seems likely the 1761 medals given out at Huahine were not perforated either, since they were recovered in a bag together with the inscribed plate on the occasion of Cook's visit on the 4 September, 1773 during his second voyage (Beaglehole, 1955, Vol 2:216–217). The hole in Monkhouse's medal remain an interesting puzzle.

CONCLUSION

It is highly probable the medalet was brought to New Zealand during the first voyage of Captain Cook and it may have been a gift from Cook to a local Maori as evidence of contact. It has not been ascertained how the medalets came to be at Cook's disposal, nor when and how the hole was punched in the specimen discovered at Whangara. Nevertheless, this medalet appears to be the earliest European coin or medal yet found in New Zealand (Cook's first contact with the Maoris occurring on the East Coast) and is therefore of considerable importance.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Whangara Incorporation gave permission for and encouraged the archaeological survey in the Whangara area.

I would like to thank Phillip O'Shea, New Zealand Herald of Arms Extraordinary (Wellington) who made a substantial contribution to this research with advice and assistance; John Bellamy (Chemistry Division, D.S.I.R., Lower Hutt) who made a significant contribution in producing high quality photographs of the medalet; and Gavin Wallace (Institute of Nuclear Sciences, D.S.I.R., Lower Hutt) who carried out the metallic analysis.

Finally, there have been many people who have been supportive and helpful during this research and this is gratefully acknowledged.

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HORATIUS AND NUMISMATICS.

by C R H Taylor

Horatius who "kept the bridge in the brave days of old", is not a legendary figure though not a precisely-documented historical one. To us he has gained immortality through Macaulay's ballad, but to the Romans he was part of their traditional folklore. It is remarkable that although his feat seems to have been honoured and remembered into recorded times, it appeared on only a couple of coins and a medallion.

He belonged to the Horatii gens which had the name "Cocles", meaning "one-eyed", probably originally a nick-name. It is tempting to relate it to our common term "cock-eyed", but no dictionary supports this theory. The incident of the bridge happened in this way:

The last king of Rome, Tarquinius Superbus, was evicted with his son Sextus in 510 B.C., for their rule was hated by the populace. Tarquin is remembered for his dramatic acquisition of the Sibylline Books, which contained a body of prophecies for the future of Rome. An old woman had offered nine books to Tarquin at an exorbitant price: Tarquin refused, whereupon she hurled three into the fire, demanding the same price for the remaining six: again he refused, and another three went to the flames. At last Tarquin paid the original price for the remaining three which were preserved in the Temple of Juptier till their destruction in 83 B.C. The story is well told by Aulus Gellius in his *Noctes Atticae*.

Tarquin's son Sextus was the notorious villain in the Rape of Lucretia, vividly retailed in Shakespeare's poem. Sextus makes a mean showing at the affair of the Bridge, but he got his deserts in the Battle of Lake Regillus in 496 B.C.

Tarquin and his allies, Lars Porsena, Mamilius the Etruscan and others made several attempts to restore the hated kings, and this foray against Rome was frustrated by Horatius and his two pals, who obstructed the only path of access, the bridge. However, Lars Porsena later negotiated a peace with Rome, but to no advantage to Tarquin. The Battle of Lake Regillus extinguished Tarquin's last hope of restoration.

Horatius was remembered on a denarius of Trajan, where the name "Cocles" occurs beside the image of "Roma". The reverse carries the familiar Dioscuri, Castor and Pollux, who turned the tide of battle at Lake Regillus. But the Trajan coin is reckoned to be a copy of a denarius issued in Republican times, but there seems to be no firm basis for this suggestion, and it is not in Crawford's *Roman Republican Coinage*.

It is beyond the present subject for a digression into the programme of restoration of coins from earlier times undertaken by Trajan and others about 107 A.D. This could well be the theme of a separate paper.



The illustrations are from Stevenson's "Dictionary of Roman Coins."

The British Museum Catalogue notes that it holds no example of the Trajan issue, but a description is included as a matter of record. The standard work R.I.C. suspects all examples the compilers had inspected. The incident itself, graphically depicted in a medallion of Antoninus Pius, shows the broken bridge, Horatius in the stream and soldiers on both banks.

There are variants in the story, for in some accounts Horatius doesn't make it to the Roman shore. In addition there is the story of an earlier Horatius, who, with his brothers, fought the three Curiatii brothers, the two trios representing Rome and Alba respectively. Two Horatii were struck down, the survivor pretended to flee, pursued by his opponents whom he slew as each overtook him. Returning the victor, he was met by his sister, who, proclaiming her love for one of the Curiatii, upbraided him for her lover's death. Enraged, he slew her and was condemned to death by the Duumviri (a pair of appointed judges). However, appealing to the people, he was pardoned after a token penalty. This is thought to represent a type of popular justice common at the time.

OBITUARIES

E.A. CORNISH

By R T Harwood

With the death of Eddie Cornish in May 1984, passed one of our members who had done much for numismatics in New Zealand.

Eddie established the coin and stamp business know as Pacific Commemoratives (Previously known as Hutt Coins and Hutt Commemoratives). For some years this company has been the agency in New Zealand for the British Royal Mint along with several other agencies. In the seventies they developed Postal Numismatic covers for N Z and Island coins and stamps. These first day covers with a coin insert were popular with overseas collectors, but found little demand in New Zealand or Australia. The business is being carried on by son Michael and long time manager Ian Pears.

Our sympathy goes out to Mrs Cornish and the family in their sad loss.

C M McNAUGHT

It is with sadness that we record the death of Colin (C M) McNaught on 28 August 1984.

Colin ran a coin and stamp business for something like 30 years. For many years at Perrett's Corner and latterly opposite the D.I.C. in Lambton Quay, Wellington. Colin's main interest was in stamps and visiting a stamp exhibition in Johannesburg a few years ago he was set upon by thugs. He was lucky to survive the attack. Colin is remembered as a quiet friendly man, honest in his dealings with collectors, always ready to chat and help with his wide knowledge of philately and numismatics. His prices were always fair as he always aimed to 'buy today to sell tomorrow'.

Our sympathy to his widow and family.

YOUNG PEOPLES INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS CAMBRIDGE N.Z. = 1897

by Kevin Mills, WN

In my search for New Zealand Tradesmen's Tokens, I always find Medallic Commemoratives and I recently have had the fortune to find an unrecorded medal. The works of Allan Sutherland "*The Numismatic History of New Zealand*", and Leon G. Morel "*Medallic Commemoratives of New Zealand, 1865-1940*", have not recorded this medal or the event.

Research was very difficult as all the records of Cambridge Borough Council were either destroyed in a fire in 1907 or in another fire in 1908. The local newspaper at that time (1897), was the "Waikato Argus", printed in Hamilton. The Cambridge Museum had no records, except another medal (gold colour), and the Cambridge Library had no records as there was only a small donated library available for those that could afford it. A fee of ten shillings per annum was charged.

My final area of research was the Hamilton Public Library, the New Zealand section and thanks to their staff I was able to search their file of the Waikato Argus newspaper.

There were numerous articles reporting Queen Victoria's Jubilee but no mention of the Exhibition till much later. The first recorded article was on the 9th of September 1897 stating that, "A preliminary notice appears in this issue re the Young Peoples Industrial Exhibition, which is to be held at Cambridge, on the 22nd and 23rd of this month. A meeting of the Executive Committee was held at the beginning of the week, at which it was decided that no competitor should be awarded more than two medals — the one coloured gold and the other silver. This arrangement is a fair one, or one competitor might otherwise win a dozen of them. We are asked to state that all exhibits, except those that are fragile, must be delivered at St. Andrew's school on Saturday, the 19th inst., after 2 pm. The others will be received at the Oddfellows Hall on Monday, the 21st inst. This year the musical competitions will be held in the Public Hall, and the performers will not be behind a screen, as on former occasions. The judges will be seated amongst the audience, and we understand they will take into consideration the manner in which the candidates for honours comport themselves upon the stage. We are told that a large number of young musicians intend entering the lists, and that the vocal contests will be particularly interesting".

The Exhibition's final report stated that it was largely patronised and that most of the exhibits would have done considerable credit to adults. The most wonderful of the whole exhibit were two watercolour drawings done by Ernest C. Moon, of Te Uku, Raglan, which he had drawn, painted and framed with his feet only. Another remarkable exhibit was some sewing done by a four-year old daughter of Mr G.J. Neal. No further newspaper reports were made in the "Waikato Argus", for 1897.

The exhibition classes were: Cookery, Collections, Essay, Fancywork (other than needlework), Fancywork, Plain needlework, Musical Competitions, Mental Arithmetic, Mechanical Exhibits, Rough Drawings, Recitation, Spelling and Works of Art.

The totals of medals issued were:

Gold coloured	=	123
Silver coloured	=	<u>102</u>
		<u><u>235</u></u>

Description

Gold and silver medals are the same.

Size: 38 mm in diameter.

Weight: 15.25 gm.

Composition: brass with gilt finish.

Wording: Obverse: Young Peoples Industrial Exhibition — in curved line
Prize medal, Cambridge, N.Z., 1897.

Reverse: Victoria Queen and Empress.

To Commemorate the 60th year. (left side)
of her Majesty's reign. (right side)

Design: Obverse — Spinks & Son, London.

Reverse — Bowcher.

Conclusion: It appears that this Exhibition had been staged in the past and that the medals were issued only for the Jubilee year. No reference has been made of medal issues for later years. Gold coloured medal sighted by author. It is noted that Auckland Coin and Bullion had sold a silver medal in 1984. Because of the low number of medals issued (and those to children) it can be presumed that these medals are rare and will be regarded as important for medallic collectors.

Special Advertisements.

**CAMBRIDGE YOUNG PEOPLE'S
INDUSTRIAL
EXHIBITION,
1897.**

THIS DAY! THIS DAY!

**ODDFELLOWS' HALL,
THE EXHIBITION
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.**

**PUBLIC HALL,
MUSICAL COMPETITION**

**AFTERNOON: At 2.30 p.m. for
those under 10 and 13.**

**EVENING: At 7.30 p.m. for those
under 16 and 21.**

**Admission: 1s each time; family
ticket, to admit once, 2s 6d; single sea-
son ticket, to admit four times, 2s;
family season ticket, 4s; children half-
price.**

Tickets admit to both Halls.

Admission, 1s; children, 6d.

**CAMBRIDGE YOUNG PEOPLE'S
INDUSTRIAL
EXHIBITION,
1897.**

**Wednesday and Thursday, 22nd
and 23rd September.**

**IN THE
ODDFELLOWS' HALL.**

**Grand Musical Competition
In the Public Hall evening of Second
Day. 4/9**

THE GILBERTSON COLLECTION OF COINS & MEDALS OWNED BY THE ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND A GENERAL SURVEY

by C. R. H. Taylor, Keeper of the Collections.

The Society has owned the Gilbertson Collection of coins and medals since 1939, yet, although the collection of replicas that was at the same time presented to the National (then Dominion) Museum has been described in the Society's Journals, nothing so far has been communicated to the membership about this collection of its own. The following note gives the background of the Gilbertson munificence.

The "Charles Gilbertson Memorial Collection" was presented to the Numismatic Society of New Zealand (later the Royal) in July 1939, by Edward Gilbertson, on behalf of his late brother Charles who had inherited it from his father Edward Gilbertson (senior) who never came to New Zealand. It is understood that the collection was formed in the 1850's when he was employed in banking in Constantinople (Istanbul since 1930). At the request of the Society and Mr Gilbertson, the Alexander Turnbull Library agreed to accept custody, seeing that the Society held its meetings there. For 24 years till 1963 it was kept in the Librarian's personal office.

In 1966 Mr O'Shea, then Keeper of the Collections, transferred it to the National Museum where it was, and is, housed in the Anson Cabinet, in the Museum strongroom.

Edward Gilbertson, who was District Coroner in Wellington died 27 August 1948 at the age of 93; his brother Charles of Invercargill, had died in October 1938. Both were foundation members of the Society. Another collection of coins was given to the Invercargill Museum by Mr Gilbertson, from the same source.

The following notes, therefore, are a report and survey, not a catalogue. It is partly statistical in order to convey a general idea of the scope and nature of the items held. The brief listings that follow show what diverse but very interesting specimens there are in the several groups. Denominations are given only where the catalogue itself does so.

There are seven trays, so numbered in the catalogue. Contents as follows:

No. 42. 39 coins. Mainly EF	No. 46. 42 coins pt. 1 VF pt. 2 F.
43. 46 coins. Mainly F	47. 31 coins VF
44. 38 coins. VF	48. 9 medals VF
45. 39 coins pt. 1 F. pt. 2 VF	

Of these, 28 are gold, 113 silver, and the rest bronze, nickel, potin or billon.

Included are seven electrotypes (replicas) viz:

Tray 43, no. 42 Tarsus; 43 Phoenicia; 45 Elis.
46. no. 5 Galarina; 23. Postumus; 24. Hadrian.
47. no. 31 Lysimachus.

Also included in tray 43 are three forgeries, presumably contemporary, of coins of Alexander Severus, and in tray 46, no. 25 of uncertain identity, and 37 Petillius.

The ancient Greek coins relate to the following monarchs, cities or states:

Alexander III	Apameia
Alexander II	Panormus, Sicily
Ptolemy I	Massicytus, Lycia
Antiochus I & IV	Teos, Ionia
Seleucus II	Laodiciea, Syria
Philip II	Thessaly
Demetrius Poliorcetes of Syria	Salapia
Galarina	Parthis
Phraates II	Tarsus
Lysimachus	Phoenicia
Ellis	Smyrna.

Of ancient Roman coins, mintings of the following Emperors or Empresses are held:

Nero	Septimius Severus	Honorius
Antoninus Pius	Caracalla	Heraclius
Diocletian	Elagabalus	Julia Domna
Vespasian	Alexander Severus	Postumus
Domitian	Faustina I & II	Probus
Trajan	Gaius & Lucius	Philip I
Hadrian	Valerianus	Petillius
Marcus Aurelius	Aurelianus	Gordianus Pius
Commodus	Constantius II	Trebonius Gallus

Here is a list of all issues with an indication of the number of coins associated with each:

Greek (ancient)	34	Belgium	3
Greek (modern)	38	Switzerland	5
Turkey-Egypt	23	Sardinia	1
England	35	Roman	51
Isle of Man	1	Hungary	2
France	15	Papal States	1
Austria	16	Russia	5
Prussia	9	Georgia	1
Saxony	4	Persia	1
Bavaria	1	Lombard-Venetia	1
Brunswick	1	USA	5
Thuringia	1	East Indian Company	3
Wurtemberg	1	Nepal	1
Frankfort	1	Japan	1
Austria-Hungary	2	China	2
Rumania	4	Morocco	1
Medals	11	Uncertain	5

It is noted that many of the European coins are of the nineteenth century.

The following is a list of contents of each tray:

Tray 42, coins part I, no. 1-18 catalogue pp.242-49.

1. Alexander III	7. Antioch	13. Teos Ionia
2. Ptolemy I	8. Antioch	14. Laodiciea
3. Antiochus I	9. Apameia, Syria	15. Claudius II
4. Seleucus II	10. Panormus Sicily	16. Nero
5. Seleucus II	11. Panormus Sicily	17. Antoninus Pius
6. Alexander II Syria	12. Massicytus Lycia	18. Diocletian

At least six of the above are of only fair quality.

Tray 42, part II (in recessed cardboard between glass)

19. Roumania 10 bani 1867	30. France 1 centime 1848
20. Roumania 5 bani 1867	31. France 2 centime 1848
21. Roumania 2 bani 1867	32. France 1 centime 1855
22. Roumania 1 bani 1867	33. Austria ½ kreuzer 1851
23. Belgium 20 centimes 1860	34. Austria 1 kreuzer 1851
24. Belgium 10 centimes 1860	35. Austria 2 kreuzer 1851
25. Belgium 5 centimes 1860	36. Austria 4 kreuzer 1864
26. France 5 centimes 1862	37. Lombard Venice 1 kr. 1862
27. France 5 centimes 1854	38. Switzerland 5 cents 1873
28. France 10 centimes 1854	39. Switzerland 5 centimes 1880
29. France 10 centimes 1854	

All in EF condition, some tarnished.

Tray 43 coins nos. 1-46, catalogue pp. 249-258

1. Vespasian	12. Caracalla	23. Trebonius Gallus
2. Domitian	13. Elagabalus	24. Valerianus
3. Trajan	14. Elagabalus	25. Aurelianus
4. Trajan	15. Alexander Severus	26. Phocas
5. Hadrian	16. Alexander Severus	27. Constantius II
6. Antoninus Pius	17. Alexander Severus	28. Constantius II
7. Marcus Aurelius	18. Alexander Severus	29. Honorius
8. Commodus	19. Faustina Jr	30. Rome Uncia
9. Septimius Severus	20. Faustina Jr	31. Thessaly
10. Septimius Severus	21. Caius & Lucius	32. Salopia
11. Caracalla	22. Trebonius Gallus	33. Antiochus IX

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 34. Faustina Jr. | 38. Marcus Aurelius & Verus | 42. Tarsus (replica) |
| 35. Heraclius | 39. Philip II Antioch | 43. Phoenicia (replica) |
| 36. Vespasian | 40. Faustina Snr. | 44. Marcus Aurelius |
| 37. Antoninus Pius | 41. Julia Domna | 45. Elis |
| | | 46. Alexander Severus. |

This is rather an uneven group. At least 24 are of poor quality, holed, worn or defective: three are electrotypes and three probably ancient forgeries, so indicated by the catalogue.

Tray 44 coins nos 1-38 catalogue pp.259-266.

- 1 Prussia Fredrick II Thaler 1765
- 2 Prussia Fredrick William III 5 groschen 1815
- 3 Prussia Fredrick William IV 5 groschen 1846
- 4 Saxony John V thaler 1857
- 5 Saxony John 2 new groschen 1856
- 6 Saxony John I new groschen 1853
- 7 Prussia Fdk Wm II thaler 1789
- 8 Prussia Fdk Wm ½ thaler 1847
- 9 Prussia Fdk Wm IV silver groschen 1849
- 10 Prussia Fdk Wm ½ silver groschen 1847
- 11 Austria Maria Theresa thaler 1780
- 12 Bavaria Ludwig II 3 kreuzer 1865
- 13 Saxony Fdk Augustus II ½ new groschen 1842
- 14 USA ½ dollar (Liberty seated) 1858
- 15 USA 3 cents 1853
- 16 USA ¼ dollar 1853
- 17 Austria Ferdinand I 10 kreuzer 1843
- 18 Austria Joseph II 20 kreuzer 1766
- 19 Austria-Hungary Francis Joseph I florin 1866
- 20 Austria Francis I 20 kreuzer 1828
- 21 Sardinia Victor Emanuel II 1 lira 1853
- 22 Papal States Pius IX 2 lira 1867
- 23 Austria Francis Joseph I ¼ florin 1859
- 24 Hungary Francis Joseph 10 kreuzer 1869
- 25 Austria Francis Joseph 6 kreuzer 1849
- 26 East India co. 1 rupee Q. Victoria 1840
- 27 East India co. ¼ rupee Victoria 1840
- 28 Greece Otho ½ drachma 1853
- 29 Russia Alexander II 20 kopek 1801
- 30 Russia Alexander ½ rouble 1859
- 31 Russia Nicholas I rouble 1851
- 32 France Republic of 1848 5 francs 1849
- 33 France Republic 1848 5 francs 1849
- 34 France Napoleon III ½ franc 1866
- 35 France Republic of 1848 20 centimes 1851
- 36 Georgia silver crown??
- 37 Russia Nicholas I 5 kopek 1838
- 38 Frankfort A/M 1 kreuzer 1857

Coins in this group are mainly VF

Tray 45 part I nos. 1-20. catalogue pp. 266-270

- 1 Victoria penny 1853
- 2 Prussia 2 pfennig 1855
- 3 Louis XV of Lorraine 1 pfennig nd
- 4 Brunswick. Charles. 5 kreuzer 1775
- 5 Thuringia 1 schilling 1745
- 6 USA 1 cent 1857
- 7 USA 1 cent 1783
- 8 Victoria half-penny 1853?
- 9 China cash 1644??
- 10 China Kien Lung 1734
- 11 East India co. 5 cash 1803
- 12 Nepal??
- 13 Morocco 1837
- 14 Greece Otho I 1857 (missing)
- 15 England models 1/4, 1/8, 1/16 of farthing 1848

- 16 England models 1/4, 1/8, 1/16 of farthing
- 17 Isle of Man George III 1813
- 18 Persia ½ shakish 1854
- 19 Russia Alexander I 2 kopek 1818
- 20 Greece Otho I 5 lepta 1857
- Part II** Catalogue pp. 270-274 coins 21-39
- 21 Abdul Medjid 10 piastres 1845
- 22 Abdul Medjid 2 piastres 1857
- 23 Abdul Medjid 1 piastres 1853
- 24 Abdul Aziz 1 piastres 1860
- 25 Abdul Medjid 50 piastres 1845
- 26 Abdul Medjid 25 piastres 1859
- 27 Osman III asper 1754
- 28 Mustapha III asper 1782
- 29 Abdul Hamid asper 1782
- 30 Abdul Medjid ¼ piastre 1856
- 31 Abdul Medjid ½ piastre 1856
- 32 Abdul Medjid 5 piastre 1861
- 33 Abdul Medjid 5 piastre 1857
- 34 Austria Francis Joseph I 10 kreuzer 1868
- 35 Wurtemberg 5 marks 1857
- 36 Hungary 10 francs 1870
- 37 Austria ducat 1858
- 38 Austria 1 florin 1858
- 39 Hungary 20 francs 1870

In tray 45, part I, coins are of very uneven quality, being poor, with few exceptions. Part II, however, are certainly E F, including the eight gold. Some are of considerable rarity. They are housed in recessed cardboard between glass.

Tray 46 Part I, nos. 1-22, catalogue pp. 274-279.

- 1 Philip II stater
- 2 Alexander III stater
- 3 Alexander III stater
- 4 Demetrius Poliorcetes tetradrachm holed, but a notable coin
- 5 Galarina electrotype from B M Sicily
- 6 Abdul Medjed 25 piastres 1843
- 7 Abdul Medjed 5 piastres 1845
- 8 Edward III groat 1327-77
- 9 Edward III penny 1327-77
- 10 Abdul Medjed 2 piastres 1838
- 11 Abdul Medjed 1 piastres 1841
- 12 Mahmoud II roubic
- 13 George III 5/-
- 14 George III Spade guinea 1793
- 15 George III guinea 1785
- 16 Abdul Medjed ½ piastree 1857
- 17 Mahmoud II Piastre 1828
- 18 Mahmoud II Piastre (holed) 1837
- 19 Mahmoud II ½ piastre 1836
- 20 Abdul Medjed ½ piastre 1843
- 21 Napoleon III 5 francs 1854
- 22 French Republic of 1848 20 francs 1851

With two or three exceptions the above are also certainly E F, including the superb staters of Philip II and Alexander III, as well as the five other gold.

Tray 46 Part II nos 23-42. Catalogue pp. 280-285.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 23 Postumus (replica) | 36 Vespasian |
| 24 Hadrian (Replica) | 37 Petillius (replica) |
| 25 not identified (ancient forgery?) | 38 Gordianus III |
| 26 Alexander?? | 39 Antiochus IV |
| 27 Unidentified | 40 Phraates II |
| 28 Dirhem weight | 41 Phraates II |
| 29 Costantius II | 42 Parthia |
| 30 Unidentified | |
| 31 Probus | |
| 32 Philip I | |
| 33 Philip I | |
| 34 Antiochus IV | |
| 35 Philip I | |

This is a mediocre group, few being better than fair.

Tray 47 nos. 1-31. Catalogue pp. 285-93.

- 1 George III lion halfpenny 1813
- 2 Japan 1573-91
- 3 Victoria medal crown, gold centre
- 4 Victoria medal penny silver centre
- 5 William III crown 1696
- 6 George II Lima half crown 1745
- 7 Victoria Jubilee double florin 1889
- 8 Prussia. Thaler 1801
- 9 Anne sixpence 1711
- 10 James II twopence, 1686
- 11 George I sixpence 1723
- 12 James I shilling (1604)
- 13 James I sixpence 1604
- 14 Elizabeth sixpence 1582
- 15 Henry IV groat (1399-1413)
- 16 Henry VII groat (1485-1509)
- 17 Edward IV half-groat (1461-1483)
- 18 Elizabeth shilling (before 1582)
- 19 Elizabeth sixpence 1580
- 20 Louis (XV) Duke of Bourbon
- 21 Elizabeth sixpence 1570
- 22 George I half guinea 1717
- 23 George III quarter guinea 1762
- 24 Switzerland 5 centimes 1832
- 25 Switzerland 10 centimes 1832
- 26 Switzerland 20 centimes 1832
- 27 Medal. Russian & Prussian troops 1835
- 28 Medal. Maria Theresa 1779
- 29 George III Coronation medal 1761
- 30 Victoria Coronation medal 1838
- 31 Lysimachus tetradrachm. obv. head of Alexander III (replica)

With few exceptions, the above coins are very fine.

Tray 48. nos. 1-9 catalogue pp. 293-5.

- 1 Comes Joseph 1761
- 2 Carolus Antea n.d.
- 3 George Canning 1827
- 4 Thames Tunnel 1843 Missing, replaced by Tasmania silver medal, (for Franklin & Tasman 1937)
- 5 Clement XI 1700-21
- 6 Pope Pius IX 1847
- 7 Liverpool Exhibition 1886. Missing, replaced by Tasmania bronze medal, as above, 1938
- 8 Pope Innocent XII 1691-1700
- 9 Charles I 1649 Commemorative

All the above are very fine.

Cost of Olympic Gold Medals

OLYMPICS: Gold medals cost about \$NZ250 to make. They are actually silver, coated with 6.5 grammes of 24-carat gold, just 5.2 percent of the medal's weight. The silver medal is pure silver and the bronze is bronze all through. By the time the games end, 1454 medals will have been awarded.

Gold NZ \$700 p.o US \$350 1/8/84

THE OLYMPIC COMMEMORATIVES

\$10 of every US silver coin goes as a donation to the Games Committee or sport and \$50 of every US gold coin went the same way.

The New Zealand gold medallion at \$750 had \$550 of gold in it before devaluation and \$660 metal content afterwards. It had 87% of an ounce of gold in it.

Future buying prices are likely to be just above the metal content. And where did useless denominations of 5 dollars and 20 dollars come from? Was that all the profit from the medallions that went to the official Games team?

And wasn't that million dollar lottery a fraud — only a little went to the Games yet everyone I know thought all the profits went to that stated cause.

THE 1965 AND 1967 SO CALLED 'PROOF' SETS

(THEY ARE ONLY POLISHED SETS IN SPECIAL CASES)

By Alistair Robb

As listed elsewhere there were 'polished Specimen' sets of all the coins for 1965 and 1967. These were issued in the same type of plastic mint sealed wallet with a blue label inserted to indicate they were better than selected coins. (In fact many of these enclosed coins have tarnished and no longer look all that selected).

Shortly after release it was announced by the decimal Currency Board that there would be 500 sets distributed to Parliamentarians and hangers-on including 300 by ballot to members of coin clubs in New Zealand.

These 500 of each were issued in a plush case (1965 red and 1967 blue) that had the NZ coat of arms on the outside lid and Royal Mint emblem on the inside lid.

But the point to remember is that the cases are the *only* thing different about them. *THE COINS WERE ISSUED IN THE BLUE PLASTIC WALLETS AND ARE NORMAL POLISHED SPECIMEN COINS.* Like the 1972 Proof Dollar it sells for more than the 1972 cased Proof Set but surely we are not collectors of cases but the coins themselves.

Therefore I personally value these 1965 and 1967 sets at-say-\$40 to \$100. Not the \$270 that was fetched at the Eccles auction (their estimate was \$125 so their view is reasonably similar to mine). But that is only an opinion and the final determinant of any price is what the public will pay. Two people at auction may push any price far higher than current retail prices for items that are not offered too often.

FOOTNOTE There were 10 1967 official PROOF sets made by the Royal Mint and all were distributed to high officials at the time (The Queen, Royal Mint, Treasury, Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, Head of Decimal Currency Board and 4 others). My estimate of their retail value would be about \$1000.

THE SO CALLED 'BANK OF AOTEAROA'

By Alistair Robb

Specimens of notes and cheques supposedly issued by this 'Bank' have created a lot of speculation over the past 50 years or so. Very little deep research has been carried out and even now new facts are expected to arise in the future. This is basically an attempt to summarise comments and reports so far.

KOHIKOHINGA 1929

In early 1984 descendants of Vernon 'Rapata' Roberts enquired about the value of an old note held in his family since it was given to their great grandfather. Ensuing correspondence followed and I received photo-copies of pages from 'Kohikohinga' published in 1929 and containing reminiscences of their relatives. Page 155 relates to the diving of the note by chief Tawhiri (Tawhiao).

'After returning from a visit to London and an intention to meet Queen Victoria (presumably not met face to face as this would have been commented on) there were many speeches and much feasting. Days later Chief Tawhiri went to Rapata and said that the Maoris were going to have their own Post Offices now. After some discussion Tawhiri said 'the Maoris are going to have their own Banks too. See, I have the bank notes now' and forthwith the old fellow produced a bulky book of nicely printed bank notes, numbered from one upwards, each of the 'face value' of £1. Gravely he tore out the first one and presented it to me. It bears the general resemblance of a £1 note, has 'Kotahi Pauna' (one pound) all over it and words inscribed

'Ko Te Peeke O Aotearoa' — The Bank Of Aotearoa.

'E whaimana ana tenei moni ki nga tangata katoa' — This money is authorised for everybody.

**THE RULES OF THE
ROYAL NUMISMATIC
SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND
(INCORPORATED)**

THE RULES OF THE
ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND
(INCORPORATED)

1. NAME

The name of the Society shall be "Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand (Incorporated)".

2. OBJECTS

- (a) To encourage the study of numismatics and related historical subjects and to promote the advancement of numismatic knowledge;
- (b) To arrange and conduct meetings for members and non-members;
- (c) To assist members and students in the study and acquisition of numismatic specimens - coins, medals, tokens, seals, paper money, cheques, bills, script, native currencies and kindred objects;
- (d) To edit and publish books, papers or journals on numismatics;
- (e) To strike commemorative and other medals;
- (f) To sell or otherwise dispose of numismatic material for members and non-members;
- (g) To promote, support or conduct numismatic exhibitions;
- (h) To form and maintain a library of numismatic literature and a reference collection of New Zealand and other numismatic items;
- (i) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire land and buildings or any interest in land and buildings for or incidental or ancillary to the objects or purposes of the Society;
- (j) To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

3. MEMBERSHIP

- (a) SUBSCRIPTION MEMBERS
Any person or corporate body interested in numismatics shall be entitled to apply for membership of the Society. Applicants for membership must sign the prescribed form accepting nomination and an undertaking to be bound by the Rules of the Society. They must be proposed and seconded by members of the Society or be approved by the Council. Election shall be by a three-fourths majority of members present at any General Meeting.

(b) LIFE MEMBERS

- (i) Subscription members who paid a composite life subscription prior to 1975.
- (ii) Members recommended by the Council for outstanding services to the Society or for any other reason deemed sufficient by the Council and elected by a three-fourths majority of members present at any General Meeting. Such Life Members shall have all the privileges of the Society but shall not be liable for payment of any subscription.

4. FINANCIAL YEAR

The financial year of the Society shall be from the first day of June to the end of the following May.

5. SUBSCRIPTIONS

The annual subscription of the Society shall be fixed each year at the Annual General Meeting. Subscriptions shall be due and payable in advance on the first day of August in each year, provided that any member elected within the latter half of the financial year shall be charged one-half of the subscription for the year.

If any member fails to pay any subscription within twelve calendar months from the due date then the Council may resolve that the name of the defaulting member be removed from the roll of members without prejudice to the Society's rights to recover any subscription or other monies then due and owing by such member.

6. CESSATION OF MEMBERSHIP

A member of the Society shall cease to be a member:

- (a) By forwarding a notice of resignation in writing to the Secretary before the end of the financial year, otherwise the member shall be liable for a further year's subscription;
- (b) By non-payment of subscription as provided in Rule 5;
- (c) By expulsion for misconduct as provided in Rule 7.

7. EXPULSION

Any member of the Society who commits any act, which in the opinion of the Council is of a discreditable nature in so far as the affairs of the Society are concerned, may have his or her rights and privileges in the Society qualified or suspended immediately by the Council and may be expelled from the Society by a three-fourths vote of the Council, provided, however, that such a member shall have the right to appear in person before the Council for the purpose of explaining his or her conduct and shall have the further right of appeal to the first General Meeting held after the expiration of twenty-one days from such

qualification, suspension or expulsion - due notice of such appeal having been given to members. Such cessation of membership shall be without prejudice to the Society's rights to recover any subscription or other monies then due and owing by such member.

8. OFFICERS

The Officers of the Society shall be:

- (a) Patron
- (b) President
- (c) Vice-Presidents (The number to be determined by the Society from time to time.)
- (d) Secretary
- (e) Assistant Secretary
- (f) Treasurer
- (g) Editor
- (h) Keeper of Collections
- (i) Librarian
- (j) Auditor
- (k) Five elected members of Council
- (l) One Council member elected by each Branch according to Rule 31.

Members assembled in Annual General Meeting shall have the power to dispense with any Office for the time being if they consider it advisable and may combine any of the above offices except those of Secretary and Treasurer.

9. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The officers of the Society shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting and shall hold office until the next Annual General Meeting following their election when they shall retire but shall be eligible for re-election. No officers shall be re-elected without their prior consent and, except for the offices of Patron, President, Vice-Presidents and Auditor, no officers shall be elected without their assurance of ability to attend Council Meetings. With the exception of the Patron and Auditor, officers shall be financial members and shall be nominated by two financial members. Such nominations, in writing, must be lodged with the Secretary thirty days before the date appointed for the Annual General Meeting. Notice of all nominations received shall be sent to all members by the Secretary with the notice of the Annual General Meeting. Financial members may vote by post in the event of nominations received thirty days before the Annual General Meeting exceeding the offices to be filled. The postal vote shall be on the ballot form sent with the notice of the Annual General Meeting. Ballot forms, marked "Royal Numismatic Society Election" on the outside of the envelope, shall be returned to the Secretary or such other officer as the Council may direct. If a postal vote shows, in respect of any office, a greater number of names of candidates than the number required in respect of such office then such vote in respect of such office shall be invalid. In the absence of nominations in advance, the Annual General Meeting

shall elect the officers not so nominated.

In addition, each Branch of the Society shall be entitled to elect one general Council member according to Rule 31.

10. COUNCIL

The management and control of the Society shall be vested in a Council which shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Editor, five elected members and one representative from each Branch.

In the event of the death, resignation, suspension, absence or removal from office of any Officer of the Society, the Council may appoint a financial member of the Society to fill the vacancy until the next Annual General Meeting provided that in the event of the death, resignation, suspension, absence or removal from office of a Council member elected by a Branch of the Society, such Branch may elect a financial member to fill the vacancy subject to compliance to Rule 31.

The Council shall have the power on a three-fourths majority of those present at a Council meeting, to suspend any Officer of the Society after which such Officer shall cease to have power to act for the Society in any manner and must hand over forthwith to some other person duly appointed by the Council all the Society's property and possessions which may be in his or her keeping at the time.

When considered necessary the Council shall have power to appoint assistants to any Officer, but such assistants shall not be members of the Council by virtue of such appointment.

Any matters not covered by these Rules shall be determined by the Council as it thinks fit.

11. SECRETARY

The Secretary shall keep correct minutes of all meetings, conduct correspondence and prepare such reports and returns as may be required by the Council. The Secretary shall furnish all statutory returns and shall at all times carry out the instructions of Council. The Secretary shall issue notices for all meetings and prepare and circulate the agenda for these. At Council meetings all correspondence, both inward and outward, shall be read and laid on the table for the perusal of members. In the absence of the Secretary the Assistant Secretary shall perform the duties of the Secretary.

12. TREASURER

The Treasurer shall keep true and correct accounts and books showing the financial affairs of the Society. All monies shall be paid to the Treasurer who shall pay the same to the credit of the Society into such bank or banks as the Council may direct. All payments out of the funds of the Society shall be made after securing authorisation at any

Council Meeting or General Meeting of the Society. Cheques shall be signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by the Secretary or such other officers or members as the Council shall authorise. The Treasurer shall submit to the Annual General Meeting a balance sheet of the assets and liabilities of the Society and a statement of income and expenditure together with the report of the Auditor. The Treasurer shall keep a register of members, send annual subscription accounts to members, and, if requested by Council, produce a list of members who are twelve months or more in arrears with their subscriptions.

13. EDITOR

The Editor shall edit all publications of the Society as directed by the Council and in conformity with the provisions of Rule 32.

14. KEEPER OF COLLECTIONS

The Keeper of Collections shall be responsible for maintaining the Society's collections and for keeping a register of all items. Such register shall number each item, give sufficient description for identification and state the grade of the item. The collections shall be kept at the National Museum, Wellington or at such place as the Council may direct.

15. LIBRARIAN

The Librarian shall be responsible for maintaining the Society's Library and for keeping an index of the books, pamphlets, journals and magazines. The Library shall be kept at Turnbull House, Wellington or at such other place as the Council may direct.

16. AUDITOR

The Auditor shall audit the Treasurer's books and accounts and certify as to their accuracy. The books and accounts of the Society shall be audited at least once in each twelve months and shall be available for full and free inspection by the Auditor at any time. It shall be the duty of the officers and Council members to supply to the Auditor all the information concerning the affairs of the Society as may be required.

17. EXPERT COMMITTEE

The Council may set up a Committee of Experts for the purpose of giving considered opinions on coins, tokens, medals, banknotes and other numismatic material submitted to it. All such submissions and opinions shall be made and given in accordance with the appropriate Bylaws.

18. MEETINGS

The Annual General Meeting shall be held on the last Tuesday in July or on such other date in each year as the Council may determine. The President shall submit to the Annual General Meeting a report of proceedings during the preceeding year.

Ordinary General Meetings shall be held on the last Tuesday in each month from February to November inclusive in each year at such place as the Council may decide or at other times and places, but at least twice during each financial year of the Society, as the Council may determine. A notice in writing shall be sent by the Secretary to each member whose last known address is a place within a radius of forty kilometres from the meeting place, not less than seven clear days before the meeting.

A Special General Meeting shall be called by the President or the Secretary at any time on a requisition in writing duly setting out the purpose of the meeting and signed by at least ten financial members of the Society.

Unless otherwise provided in these Rules a notice in writing shall be sent by the Secretary to each member, not less than seven clear days before any General Meeting. The non-receipt of any such notice shall not invalidate the proceedings of any meeting.

Council Meetings shall be held as required. A notice in writing shall be sent by the Secretary to each member of the Council, not less than three clear days before the meeting. The President or any three members of the Council may convene a special Council meeting subject to notice as above being given.

At all meetings the President, if present, shall take the chair. If the President is unavailable then any Vice-President shall take the chair, and in the absence of any of these Officers the meeting shall appoint a chairman for that meeting or for all meetings of the current year up to and including the next Annual General Meeting. The Chairman shall, whenever available, preside at all meetings of the Society in the absence of the President or any Vice-President until the expiry of such term, or earlier death, resignation or replacment of the Chairman by the Society or Council.

19. PROXIES

Any member unable to attend the Annual or any Special General Meeting may appoint any other member as his or her proxy for the given meeting. Notice of such appointment of proxy must be in writing and delivered to the Secretary at least twenty-four hours before the time specified for the meeting.

20. VOTING

Except as is provided by Rule 33, voting on motions at any meeting

shall be by voices or a show of hands and shall be determined by a majority of votes. However, any question shall be submitted to a ballot on the demand of three members, provided always that no member shall be permitted to vote whose subscription is in arrears. The Chairman of any meeting shall have a deliberative vote and in the event of any equality of votes shall also have a casting vote.

21. QUORUMS

At all meetings five shall be a quorum.

22. MINUTES

The Secretary shall forward copies of the minutes to the President and the Editor. These copies are to be retained by these Officers for security purposes.

23. VISITORS

Members of the Society may bring Visitors to any General Meeting provided they are first introduced to the President or Chairman at or before the meeting. The Chairman may permit visitors to take part in any discussion but Visitors shall not have the right to vote.

24. LIBRARY

The Library shall consist of numismatic and related literature belonging to the Society and shall be under the control of the Librarian. Members shall be allowed to use the library subject to compliance with the appropriate Bylaws.

25. FELLOWS

- a. FELLOWS: Any member of the Society who has done outstanding original research which has been published for the benefit of numismatics or who has performed meritorious service for the Society or for the advancement of numismatics may be elected a Fellow of the Society. A Fellow shall be nominated by a three-fourths majority of members present at any General Meeting of the Society and shall be elected at the next General Meeting by a three-fourths majority of members present. Only members of the Society who have had five years or more continuous membership of the Society shall be eligible for election provided also that the number of Fellows elected in any financial year of the Society shall not exceed three percent of the members of the Society. A Fellow shall be entitled to use the distinctive letters "F.R.N.S.N.Z." so long as he or she is a member of the Society.
- b. HONORARY FELLOWS: These shall comprise non-members who have

rendered outstanding service to the Society or to the science of numismatics. The number at the time of election of an Honorary Fellow shall not exceed three percent of the then members of the Society. An Honorary Fellow shall be elected in the same manner as a Fellow and shall be entitled to all the privileges of the Society but shall not be entitled to vote at meetings or take part in the management of the Society. Honorary Fellows shall not be liable for payment of any subscription.

26. SEAL

The Society shall have a common seal which shall be kept in the custody of the Secretary who shall affix it in the presence of the President and the Treasurer to such documents as the Council may direct. Sealed documents shall be signed by the President and the Secretary or the Treasurer.

27. INVESTMENTS

The surplus funds of the Society may be invested by the Council in such securities as are approved by the Council. All such investments shall be in the name of the Society. All interest and dividends from such investments shall go to augment the funds of the Society.

28. SALE AND PURCHASE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS

The Council may acquire and dispose of land and buildings or any interest in land and buildings for the objects or purposes of the Society either by purchase, sale or lease provided that such proposed purchase, sale or lease shall be approved by a three-fourths majority of the financial members present at a Special General Meeting.

29. BORROWING POWERS

The Council may borrow or raise money by the issue of debentures or bonds or on mortgage or on any other security over or charged on all or any of the property and/or rights of the Society or without any such security and upon such terms as the Council shall think fit provided that such Council proposal shall be approved by a three-fourths majority of the financial members present at a Special General Meeting.

30. INDEMNITY OF OFFICERS

No officer, Council member or ordinary member of the Society shall incur any expense or liability in the name of the Society unless the same has been authorised by the Council except that the President, the

Secretary and the Treasurer may incur the necessary expenses for postage, stationary, activities and reports in line with decisions of the Council, subject to later reimbursement by the Society.

31. BRANCHES

With the approval of the Council, Branches of the Society may be formed in any part of New Zealand. Proceedings of such Branches shall be conducted in the manner set out in the Bylaws relating to Rules for Branches. All members of Branches must be financial members of the Society. Branches may fix such additional local subscriptions as Branch members may decide, provided they do not exceed fifty percent of the current subscription for members of the Society. Each Branch approved by the Council shall be entitled to elect one financial member of the Society to the Council. Such Council member may be a resident of the district where the Branch is formed or a resident of the Wellington Region. Any Council member so elected by a Branch shall retire at the next Annual General Meeting but shall be eligible for re-election. The Council shall have the power to disband any Branch of the Society if, in the opinion of a three-fourths majority of the Council members present at a Council meeting, such course is advisable in the interests of the Society. In such an event, the Council member, if any, who was elected by such Branch shall cease to be a Council member.

32. PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS

The Editor shall prepare and issue, at least annually, bulletins or reports which shall be sent to all members and to certain cultural bodies or institutions and to secretaries of kindred societies as may be determined by the Council. Such reports or publications shall contain summaries of decisions of meetings and copies, in whole or in abstract, of papers read before such meetings, as well as reports of items exhibited and other matters of general numismatic interest. Such reports shall be approved by the Council before publication.

The Council may issue printed bulletins or reports of the Society in periodical or other form and may issue memoranda or other publications of a numismatic or historical nature as aids to classical education and the extension of public interest in the science of numismatics.

33. WINDING UP

In the event of it being considered advisable to terminate the Society a Special General Meeting shall be called. A notice in writing shall be sent by the Secretary to each financial member of the Society not less than twenty-eight clear days before the meeting. A ballot paper shall accompany each notice convening the meeting. A member unable to attend the meeting may vote by returning the ballot paper to the Secretary at least twenty-four hours before the time specified for the meeting. Any resolution to terminate the Society shall not be valid unless carried by a three-fourths majority of those voting.

Before distribution of the assets of the Society following any winding up all debts to the Society shall be paid and any balance of the Society's funds and other assets shall be disposed of, divided or reserved, in such a manner and for such purposes as the Society may think fit, provided however that members are precluded from receiving any surplus funds or assets in the event of the Society winding up.

34. ALTERATION OF RULES

These Rules may be altered, added to or rescinded or otherwise varied or amended by a resolution passed by a three-fourths majority of financial members present at a Special General Meeting and confirmed at another General Meeting held not more than three calendar months and not less than one calendar month thereafter by a simple majority of the financial members present. Notice to members of such Special General Meeting shall set forth the purport of the proposed alteration.

35. BYLAWS

The Council may make such Bylaws or Regulations not inconsistent with these Rules.

BYLAWS

RULES FOR BRANCHES

Rules of the _____ Branch of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand, Incorporated.

1. NAME: This Branch shall be called the " _____ Branch of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand, Incorporated", hereinafter referred to as the 'Branch'.
2. MEMBERSHIP: Members of the Society who reside in the district of _____ shall ipso facto be members of the Branch, hereinafter referred to as 'members'.
3. FINANCE:
 - (a) The financial year of the Branch shall end on the 31st Day of May each year.
 - (b) All monies received by or on behalf of the Branch shall forthwith be paid to the credit of the Branch in an account with a Bank or Savings Bank as may be fixed from time to time by the Branch.
 - (c) All cheques or orders for payment shall be signed or endorsed by two members of the committee of the Branch appointed from time to time to do so, one of whom shall be the Honorary Treasurer.
 - (d) The Branch may from time to time by resolution reimburse any of its officers for Branch expenditure.
 - (e) Upon the termination of each financial year the Honorary Treasurer shall furnish the Branch with the annual accounts duly audited. One copy of which shall be sent to the National Secretary of the Society, after adoption by the Annual General Meeting.
 - (f) The Branch shall not raise or borrow money without the approval of the Council of the Society.
4. OFFICERS:
 - (a) At every Annual General Meeting of the Branch members shall elect a Chairman, Vice-chairman, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Auditor, and three general committee members. These officers shall constitute the Committee of the Branch.
 - (b) The Honorary Auditor may not necessarily be a member of the Society.
 - (c) The Committee of the Branch shall be responsible for the property and affairs of the Branch in accordance with the Rules of the Society and these Rules.
 - (d) All Officers shall retire at the next Annual General meeting held after their election but shall be eligible for re-election.

- (e) The Committee of the Branch by resolution may fill any vacancy on the committee in the event of death, resignation, suspension or removal from office, until the next Annual General Meeting.
5. MEETINGS: (a) The Branch shall meet at least six times per annum and due notice shall be given all members of such meetings in accordance with the Rules of the Society.
- (b) The Annual General Meeting of the Branch shall be held in July of each year.
- (c) Five members shall constitute a quorum at all Meetings of the Branch.
6. OFFICE: The headquarters of the Branch shall be _____
or at such other place as may be determined from time to time by the Committee of the Branch with the prior advise to the Council of the Society.
7. SUBSCRIPTIONS: The Branch may levy on its members a local subscription by resolution of the Annual General Meeting of the Branch, provided it does not exceed fifty per-cent of the current subscription for Ordinary members of the Society.
8. PUBLICATIONS: The Branch may from time to time issue publications and reports with the prior approval of the Council of the Society with the concurrence of the Editor of the Society.
9. DISSOLUTION OF BRANCH:
In the event of the Branch being wound up the surplus assets and funds after payment of all liabilities, shall be vested in the Council of the Society.
10. COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES:
The Chairman of the Branch shall ex officio be the Branch representative on the Council of the Society. In the event of The Chairman not being able to attend Council Meetings, the Committee of the Branch may appoint another Branch member or a member of the Society who resides in the Wellington area to represent the Branch.
11. JURISDICTION OF BRANCH:
The Branch shall at no time involve itself in any policy or matter whatsoever which is outside the area in and over which it has jurisdiction unless requested or advised to do so by the Council of the Society.
12. COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE BRANCH AND SOCIETY
- (a) All communications and business from the Branch for submission to the Council shall be forwarded to the National Secretary of the Society by the Branch representative on the Council.
- (b) All other communications to and from the Branch shall be addressed to or by the National Secretary of the Society.

(c) The Honorary Secretary of the Branch shall within fourteen days of every meeting of the Branch and the Committee of the Branch forward a copy of the minutes of the meeting concerned to the National Secretary of the Society.

13. RULES: Any matters not covered by or in these Rules shall be referred to the Council of the Society by the Committee of the Branch.

SALES OF NUMISMATIC ITEMS

1. The Society shall from time to time organise the sale of coins or other numismatic and related material for members or non-members by public or postal auction, tender, private treaty or other means as the Council shall direct.
2. A commission shall be deducted from sold lots, plus a Lotting Fee where necessary plus an Entry Fee on reserved lots which shall be deducted from any commission on sold lots. The rates per cent and application of these charges shall be as determined by Council.

EXPERT COMMITTEE

1. Any person, whether a member or not, may submit coins or numismatic items to the Expert Committee of the Society for consideration and shall clearly state the exact information desired and supply any further information required by the Committee which is available to the applicant.
2. All coins or numismatic material sent to the Expert Committee by mail shall be sent by Registered or Insured Post accompanied by the prescribed fee as hereinafter provided.
3. The Expert Committee may decline to express any opinion upon a coin or other numismatic item submitted to it.
4. Neither the Society nor the Committee accepts any responsibility either for loss or damage to coins or numismatic items submitted for consideration, or for any opinion or certificate given by the Committee.
5. Fees for opinions with regard to each item submitted shall be as the Council may from time to time determine. The scale of fees and the prescribed guidelines for the Expert Committee will be published in the Numismatic Journal from time to time.

LIBRARY

1. Members and non-members may peruse the books in the Library at times approved by the Librarian or Council. Members may take books away for perusal with the consent of the Librarian, for a period of one calendar month provided they sign for them.
2. Members residing in New Zealand may be sent books from the Society's Library for perusal with the approval of the Librarian, provided they pay postage both ways, (or Registered or Insured Postage if the Librarian sees fit) and return them within one calendar month of their receipt.
3. Members may apply to the Librarian for an extension of time for a further calendar month provided they make application before the expiry of the first calendar month.
4. Each member shall be entitled to have not more than two books away from the Library at any one time but the Librarian or Council shall decide which books or other numismatic material in the Society's Library are for reference at the Library and not available for perusal elsewhere.
5. Members shall take every care that books borrowed and perused are kept in good condition and shall be fully responsible for any damage to or loss of books borrowed.

GENERAL

All communications shall be addressed to the Officer concerned at Post Office Box 2023, Wellington. The addressing of Society correspondence to officers by name should be avoided.

A flax bush and teatree flowers complete the design. On the reverse side are some medallions.

The section in the book goes on to state that there was certainly not then any Bank of Aotearoa and not likely to be, and that Rapata explained the difficulties of any notes issued having to be redeemed. He made an impression as he heard no more of the notes or the bank or the post office.

A photo of the note with number 0000 appears in the book. It clearly shows perforations down the left hand side have been ripped from a book. It is the same note that is illustrated in the Dominion article (July 28th 1984) by Brian Mackrell.

NUMISMATIC HISTORY OF NEW ZEALAND 1940

Allan Sutherland's incredible book makes mention of Maori Bank Notes (page 174) and there are some different points made. His English translation of the words is 'This money is available to all persons.' He mentioned a specimen was in the Turnbull Library and the photo block used was by courtesy of the Bank Officers Guild, who presumably had used the photo themselves. 'The note is not numbered or signed, but bears the printed name of Chief Tawhiao at the base of the note.' The words are as already described. 'The colours are black, green, red and yellow. Five red circles appear on the reverse'. He made no mention of the figures 1 that appear lightly in each circle, and that are far more pronounced in one of the other notes.

He described Tawhiao as being the son of King Potatau and was the second Maori King chosen by the federation of tribes opposing the government. He was forced into exile following the Waikato War in 1863-64. In 1884 he visited England and he died in 1894. It is interesting to recall that before the Waikato war, Chief Patara Te Tuhi, who was adviser to King Tawhiao, had learned to set up and print a newspaper (Te Hikioi), using a printing press presented to the Maoris by the Emperor of Austria when two Kingite chiefs visited Vienna. Sutherland went on to state it was probable the production of the Bank of Aotearoa note was due to the gift of this printing press, and to the knowledge thus acquired.

The photo (p. 175) has been trimmed and is of the specimen held in the manuscripts section of the Turnbull Library. The note itself has been washed and it appears as if the word Tawhiao was neatly handwritten on to the note. The colouring is very washed out and further research is needed to determine how the colouring was done. There also appears to be traces of a signature in the bottom right hand corner but lighting was not available to determine whether it was a signature or not. It could have been added by someone later and then an attempt made to remove it. I could not see any water mark on the paper, but as stated there was insufficient lighting.

'FROM BEADS TO BANKNOTES' 1972

Ray Hargreaves in his informative book includes a photo (p. 118) of the Turnbull note and in untrimmed condition. It shows the tear on the bottom right corner and other minor faults deleted from the Sutherland photo. He also stated 'it has been suggested that the Bank was formed about 1860, although the use of four printing colours on the note suggests it dates from a later decade, for multiple use of colours on notes was not typical in the 1860's, even in Europe'. He went on to state that a blank cheque held in the Hocken Library dated 188- indicated that was the likely printing date. He doubted the Bank ever functioned.

ECCLES SALE July 1980 Lot 939

An unnumbered note was sold to the Reserve Bank of NZ for \$3400. It had heavy fold marks and 2 pieces of adhesive tape holding it together. The size was 214 × 130 mms. This note appears to be similar to the Turnbull specimen except that there is definitely no sign of Tawhiao in the lower right hand corner.

AUCKLAND COIN & BULLION 1984

In their sales lists the Roberts specimen was offered for sale at \$3500.

WELLINGTON MEMBERS SPECIMEN 1984

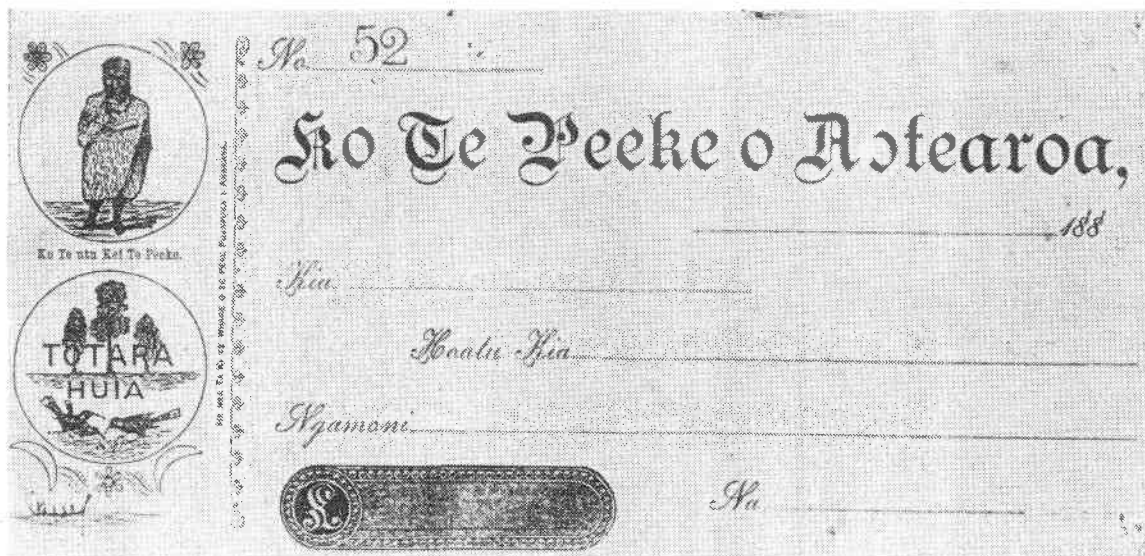
At the July 1984 meeting of the Society discussion centered around the issuance or otherwise of these notes and cheques. Out of the woodwork, so to speak, came one of our Wellington members with a specimen he had obtained about 30 years before. He considered the note an important part of Maori history not of negligible numismatic value. His specimen is numbered differently with 000 being added by whatever method. With very few fold marks in the note it was in a nice very fine condition. And as it was framed it was passed around all the members present. Ultimately it was put up to the light and presto' there was a water mark on the lower right hand side. It appears to be something like 'Hodgkison & Co'. It has not been confirmed as to whether other specimens have any water mark on them. At the time the note appeared to be more brightly coloured than the Eccles specimen.

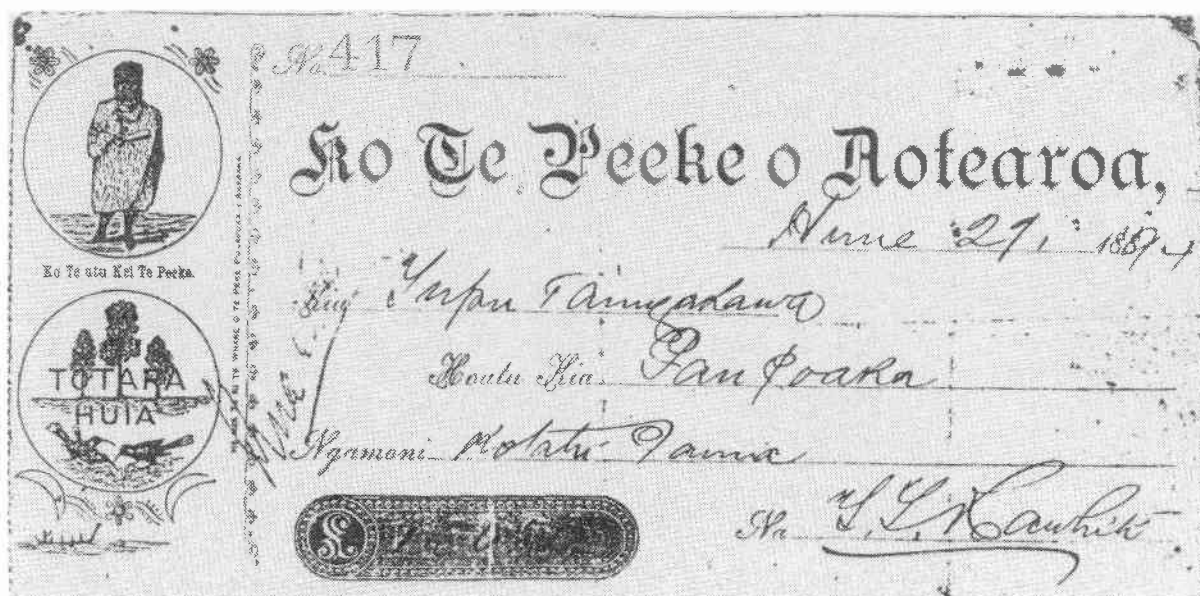
AUCKLAND INSTITUTE & MUSEUM 1984

Following our newsletter article Mr Stuart Park, director of the above Museum, wrote to us advising that 2 note specimens and a blank cheque were held by them. Unnumbered the notes are the same as the Turnbull example and the cheque is again similar to others but numbered 150. Mr Park's interpretation of the vertical wording on the left of the cheque form is 'published by the Bell Press, Auckland'.

DOMINION ARTICLE Page 7 July 28th 1984

Brian Macrell's interesting article detailed in depth the written activities of Patara Te Tuhi who was secretary to the Maori King from the 1860's on. He outlined the withdrawal of the Maoris to the King Country taking their newspaper press with them. He went on to state that they printed their own money.





CONCLUSIONS

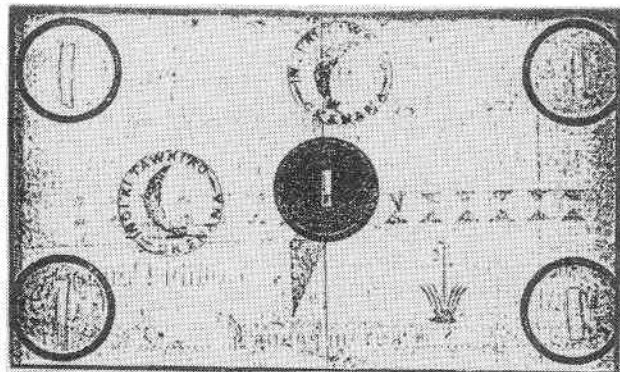
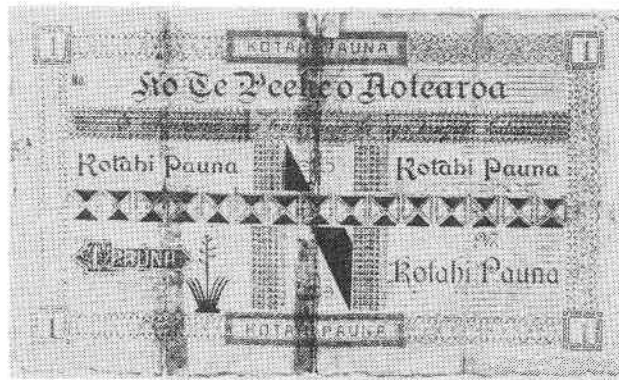
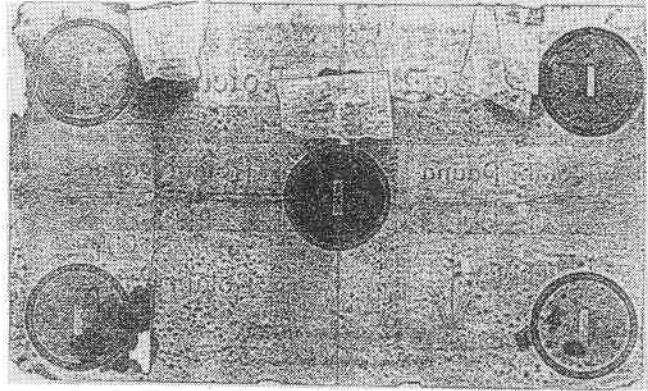
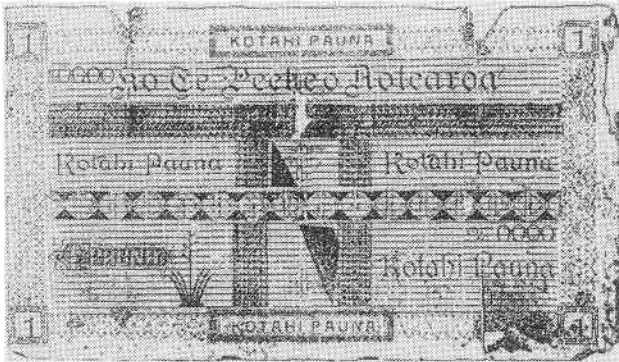
1. The bank was never more than a name — if in fact it was anything more than a figment of the imagination of King Tawhiao or his advisors, or even the promotional selling efforts of an Auckland printer.
2. The cheques were printed by the Bell Press, and with such similar typography the notes were printed at the same time and at the same address.
3. That the printing probably occurred in 1884 on the return trip of King Tawhiao from England through Auckland.
4. The cheques and notes are an important part of Maori history but do not rate numismatically being nothing more than samples of a planned private issue.

CHEQUE FORMS

The Hocken Library has held a blank cheque form for many years. And recently the Auckland Coin & Bullion Co have had for sale a completed cheque form Number 417, filled in by a T.T. Rawhiti, and dated 1894. It is pure conjecture but members felt that blank cheques may have been found at the funeral of Chief Tawhiao and one or more filled in for some reason or another at that time. Or was it an I.O.U.? Or was it redeemed? Or did anyone accept it in trade?

Kevin Mills, one of our members, has done a lot of research into NZ Tokens, and whilst in the Waikato delved into the holdings of the Cambridge and Te Awamutu museums. He states that each of the museums held a printing press used by the before-mentioned Maoris and pushed into a swamp when they fled. He has personally assisted in the search of this swamp but there has been no sign of any printing plates. He also mentioned that Allan Sutherland, in his 1961 book 'NZ Famous firsts & Related Records', mentioned that King Tawhioa had the first and only seal of the Maori origin — it was oval in shape. A blank cheque, with number, is held by the Cambridge museum.

As previously mentioned Mr Park of the Auckland Museum has advised their holdings of 2 notes and 1 blank cheque form. And he went on to explain his translation of the printed line in the left margin of the cheque which says 'published at Bell Press in Auckland'. He invites the obvious conclusion that because of the extremely similar typography the notes and cheques were surely printed at the same place and at the same time.



MINTAGE FIGURES OF N.Z. DECIMAL COINS

MINT SEALED COLLECTORS ITEMS

CIRCULATING COINS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>UNC DOLLAR</u>	<u>PROOF DOLLAR</u>	<u>UNC SETS</u>	<u>PROOF SETS</u>	<u>50c</u>	<u>20c</u>	<u>10c</u>	<u>5c</u>	<u>2c</u>	<u>1c</u>	<u>DATE</u>
1967	200,000	-	250,000	50,000	10,000,000	13,000,000	17,000,000	26,000,000	75,000,000	120,000,000	1967
1968	-		35,000	40,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1968
1969	400,000		50,000	50,000	Nil	2,500,000	3,000,000	10,260,000	20,510,000	Nil	1969
1970	285,000		30,000	20,000	Nil	Nil	2,046,000	11,152,000	Nil	10,060,000	1970
1971	30,000		15,000	5,000	1,123,200	1,600,000	2,808,000	11,520,000	15,050,000	10,000,000	1971
1972	27,000	3,000	15,000	8,000	1,408,000	1,516,000	2,024,000	20,000,000	17,510,000	10,040,000	1972
1973	22,000	8,000	15,000	8,000	2,508,000	3,028,000	3,510,000	4,024,000	38,550,000	15,040,000	1973
1974 Games	500,000	10,000	15,000	8,000	1,200,000	4,512,000	4,604,000	18,000,000	50,000,000	35,020,000	1974
1974 N.Z. Day	50,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1974
1975	20,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	3,800,000	5,000,000	7,000,000	32,000,000	20,000,000	60,000,000	1975
1976	20,000	11,000	16,000	11,000	2,000,000	7,500,000	5,000,000	Nil	15,000,000	20,000,000	1976
1977	70,000	15,000	20,000	12,000	2,000,000	7,500,000	5,000,000	Nil	20,000,000	Nil	1977
1978	100,000	18,000	23,000	15,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	16,000,000	20,000,000	Nil	15,000,000	1978
1979	85,000	19,000	25,000	16,000	2,400,000	8,000,000	6,000,000	Nil	Nil	35,000,000	1979
1980	85,000	20,000	27,000	17,000	8,000,000	9,000,000	28,000,000	12,000,000	10,000,000	40,000,000	1980
1981	75,000	20,000	25,000	18,000	4,000,000	7,500,000	5,000,000	20,000,000	25,000,000	10,000,000	1981
1982	40,000	17,000	25,000	18,000	6,000,000	17,500,000	18,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	10,000,000	1982
1983	40,000	17,000	25,000	18,000	Nil	2,500,000	Nil	Nil	15,000,000	40,000,000	1983
1983RV	40,000	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1983
1984	40,000	15,000	25,000	15,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	Nil	Nil	10,000,000	30,000,000	1984
1985	40,000	13,500	20,000	11,500	2,000,000	6,000,000	8,000,000	14,000,000	22,500,000	40,000,000	1985
1986RV	40,000	12,500									1986
1986											

N.Z. COIN SPECIFICATIONS

	DIAMETER		WEIGHT	
	INCHES	MM's	GRAMS	GRAINS
5/-	1.525	38.735	28.27590	436.36363
2/6	1.272	32.05	14.13795	218.18181
2/-	1.126	28.575	11.31036	174.54545
1/-	.931	23.622	5.65518	87.27272
6d	.765	19.43	2.82759	43.63636
3d	.642	16.04	1.41379	21.81818
1d	1.215	30.83	9.44984	145.83333
½d	1.003	25.52	5.66990	87.50000
\$1	1.525	38.735	27.216	420.0000
50c	1.250	31.75	13.608	210.0000
20c	1.125	28.575	11.31	174.5454
10c	.930	23.622	5.655	87.2727
5c	.765	19.431	2.828	43.6363
2c	.830	21.082	4.147	64.0000
1c	.690	17.526	2.074	32.0000

TROY WEIGHTS: 1 ounce = 31.10352 Grams = 480 Grains.

COMPOSITION

SILVER COINS	:	1933-1946: 50% Silver, 40% Copper, 5% Zinc, 5% Nickel.
CUPRO-NICKEL	:	1947-1965, 1967--: 75% Copper, 25% Nickel.
BRONZE	:	1940-1959: 95.5% Copper, 3% Tin, 1.5% Zinc. 1960--: 97% Copper, 0.5% Tin, 2.5% Zinc.
STERLING SILVER	:	1974: 92.5% Silver, 7.5% Copper.

Sterling .925	33.61gm	=	1 oz
6/6d face value worn		=	1 oz
6/- face value new		=	1 oz
Sterling Silver Dollars	27.216gm x .925%	=	25.17gm pure silver ¾ oz
.50 Silver	11/3 face value worn	=	1 oz
11/- face value new		=	1 oz

LOWEST DOLLAR MINTINGS

1986	R.V.	52,500
1972	Std	53,000
1973	Std	53,000
1974	Day	55,000
1975	Std	55,000
1983	R.V.	57,000
1976	Std	58,000
1985	Stilt	85,000
1984	Robin	95,000
1982	Takahe	100,000
1983	50th	100,000
1977	25th	117,000
1981	R.V.	138,000
1979	Std	145,000
1980	Fantail	149,000
1978	Beehive	156,000
1970	R.V.	335,000
1967	1st	500,000
1969	Cook	500,000
1974	Games	533,000

**TREASURY MINT CASED ISSUES
SUMMARY — AND TRENDS IN RETAIL PRICES OVER THE YEAR**

UNCIRCULATED DOLLARS

YEAR	MINTAGE	TYPE	RETAIL PRICES						
			TREASURY 1976 PRICE	1979	1982	1984	1986		
1967	200,000	Decimal	\$ 1.25	\$3	\$ 2½	\$ 2½	\$ 2½	\$ 3	
1969	400,000	Cook Cent.	\$ 1.25	\$3	\$ 2½	\$ 2½	\$ 2½	\$ 3	
1970	285,000	Royal Visit	\$ 1.25	\$3	\$ 2½	\$ 2½	\$ 2½	\$ 4	
1971	30,000	Arms	\$ 1.50	\$4	\$ 5	\$10	\$ 21	\$ 24	
1972	27,000	Arms	\$ 1.50	\$4	\$ 5	\$10	\$ 15	\$ 20	
1973	22,000	Arms	\$ 1.50	\$3	\$ 5	\$10	\$ 15	\$ 15	
1974	50,000	N.Z. Day	\$ 1.50	\$8	\$11	\$18	\$ 25	\$ 30	
1974	500,000	Games	\$ 2.00	\$4	\$ 3	\$ 2½	\$ 4	\$ 4	
1975	20,000	Arms	\$ 1.50	\$3	\$ 5	\$10	\$ 12	\$ 17	
1976	20,000	Arms	\$ 1.75	\$2	\$ 4	\$10	\$ 14	\$ 22	
1977	70,000	Sil. Jubilee	\$ 2.00		\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 12	\$ 13	
1978	100,000	Beehive	\$ 2.30		\$ 5	\$ 6	\$ 10	\$ 8	
1979	85,000	Arms	\$ 2.50		\$ 4	\$ 5	\$ 8	\$ 6	
1980	85,000	Fantail	\$ 2.75			\$ 4	\$ 8	\$ 6	
1981	75,000	Royal Visit	\$ 2.75			\$ 4	\$ 6	\$ 4	
1982	40,000	Takahe	\$ 2.75			\$ 4	\$ 8	\$ 7	
1983	40,000	Di & Charles	\$ 2.90				\$ 12	\$ 12	
1983	40,000	50th Jubilee	\$ 2.90				\$ 8	\$ 6	
1984	40,000	Robin	\$ 2.90				—	\$ 8	
1985	40,000	Stilt	\$ 3.30				—	\$ 5	
1986	40,000	Royal Visit	\$ 3.30				—	\$ 6	
			\$45.35	Total Issue Price					
							Complete Set Special Dealers Discount Price	\$160	\$175

PROOF DOLLARS IN SPECIAL CASES OF ISSUE

YEAR	MINTAGE	TYPE	RETAIL PRICES						
			TREASURY 1976 PRICE	1979	1982	1984	1986		
1972	3,000	Cu-Nickel	\$5	\$35	\$55	\$350	\$275	\$275	
1973	8,000	Cu-Nickel	\$5	\$15	\$18	\$30	\$30	\$25	
1974	5,000	Day. Nickel	\$5	\$95	\$150	\$450	\$425	\$400	
1974	10,000	Games. S.S.	\$6.50	\$50	\$65	\$90	\$80	\$80	
1975	10,000	Cu-Nickel	\$5	\$12	\$12	\$20	\$25	\$20	
1976	11,000	Cu-Nickel	\$5.50	\$10	\$12	\$20	\$25	\$20	
1977	15,000	Ster. Silver	\$10		\$50	\$55	\$65	\$40	
1978	18,000	Ster. Silver	\$11		\$40	\$50	\$50	\$35	
1979	19,000	Ster. Silver	\$13		\$30	\$40	\$40	\$30	
1980	20,000	Ster. Silver	\$31			\$40	\$50	\$35	
1981	20,000	Ster. Silver	\$23			\$35	\$40	\$30	
1982	17,000	Ster. Silver	\$23			\$30	\$40	\$35	
1983	17,000	Di. Silver	\$23				\$80	\$75	
1983	17,000	50th Silver	\$28				\$39	\$40	
1984	15,000	Robin Silver	\$32.50				—	\$40	
1985	13,500	Stilt Silver	\$32.50				—	\$38	
1986	12,500	R.V. Silver	\$36				—	\$70	
			\$36	Total Issue Price					
							Complete Set Dealers Special Discount Price	\$900	\$1025

UNCIRCULATED SETSRETAIL PRICES

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>MINTAGE</u>	<u>RELEASE PRICE</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1986</u>	
1967	250,000	\$ 3.00	\$4	\$ 5	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	
1968	35,000	2.25	6	9	10	12	10	
1969	50,000	2.50	6	12	10	12	14	
1970	30,000	2.50	6	12	14	15	15	
1971	15,000	2.50	8	15	25	50	36	
1972	15,000	2.50	6	14	25	35	48	
1973	15,000	2.50	6	12	25	35	36	
1974	15,000	2.75	8	20	30	40	45	
1975	15,000	3.00	5	8	12	15	17	
1976	16,000	3.50	4	10	16	25	28	
1977	20,000	4.00	-	15	24	30	30	
1978	23,000	4.50	-	8	12	18	16	
1979	25,000	4.80	-	7	16	20	16	
1980	27,000	5.25	-	-	8	12	10	
1981	25,000	5.75	-	-	6	10	10	
1982	25,000	5.75	-	-	6	10	10	
1983	25,000	6.20	-	-	-	-	16	
1984	25,000	6.20	-	-	-	-	16	
1985	20,000	7.00	-	-	-	-	10	
		\$76.45	TOTAL ISSUE PRICE					
COMPLETE SET SPECIAL DEALERS DISCOUNT PRICE					\$200	\$320	\$300	

PROOF SETSRETAIL PRICES

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>MINTAGE</u>	<u>RELEASE PRICE</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1986</u>	
1971	5,000	\$ 13.00	\$95	\$150	\$ 450	\$ 450	\$325	
1972	8,000	13.00	35	50	130	150	80	
1973	8,000	13.00	35	40	90	100	60	
1974	8,000	14.50	45	75	130	150	100	
1975	10,000	14.00	25	30	55	60	35	
1976	11,000	15.00	20	25	55	60	35	
1977	12,000	19.50	-	75	85	100	60	
1978	15,000	20.00	-	50	55	100	40	
1979	16,000	22.00	-	40	55	60	40	
1980	17,000	39.00	-	-	55	60	40	
1981	18,000	31.00	-	-	50	60	40	
1982	18,000	31.00	-	-	40	60	40	
1983	17,000	41.85	-	-	-	-	45	
1984	15,000	41.85	-	-	-	-	45	
1985	11,500	46.00	-	-	-	-	50	
		\$374.70	TOTAL ISSUE PRICE					
COMPLETE SET SPECIAL DEALERS DISCOUNT PRICE					\$1050	\$1410	\$860	

BOOK REVIEW

The Image Maker: the art of James Berry, by J. R. Tye, with essays by J. W. Brodie, J. N. L. Searle and C. R. H. Taylor. Hodder & Stoughton, Auckland & Sydney, 1984.

This is a book which, for the stamp or coin student could add greatly to the interest and significance of his collection and his satisfaction therein. Dr Tye has brought to its creation a very considerable and sympathetic appreciation of the several facets of the life and achievement of his subject. Being neither philatelist nor numismatist, he has sought contributions from others knowledgeable in these disciplines.

But he himself, with manifest industry, has assembled a chronicle of his eventful life, marked by personality, energy, ability and success. He traces James Berry's career from his modest beginnings in England, to his vastly different life in farming in New Zealand, to another different arena where his artistic talent found scope, and anon to his life vocation as gifted and recognized artist, stamp and coin designer. But he also emerges as a warm and vivid character in his family circle as well as in his several wider associations.

The detailed studies by J. W. Brodie on the stamp series and J. N. L. Searle on the coinage, provide illuminating background to the many stamp and coin designs they discuss. These take note of the many attractive designs that were not successful as well as those that were; and they pause to comment on the immense and meticulous labour of the many stages of draftsmanship and development they reflect. It is this kind of information that can add richly to the significance of a collection and that may make of the collector a student, even a scholar.

The contribution by C. R. H. Taylor looks at the technical demands and design problems peculiar to the creation of coins and the element of art in that context, and draws upon a selection of coins and medals that evince such aspects.

The volume concludes with full listings of coins, medals, stamps, publications and book illustrations the man had produced. An index could have been a useful inclusion, but these listings are some compensation.

The physical production of the work is quite admirable, enhanced by the superlative and generous illustrations in colour as well as half-tone. There is a limited edition apart from the standard issue. In great measure the work owes its inception and realization to the enthusiasm of a group of family, friends and admirers who constituted a trust to negotiate its publication.

W.

BOOK REVIEW

Political propaganda in the coinage of the late Roman Republic (44-43 B.C.) by Leslaw Morawiecki, published by Zaklad Narodowy im. Ossolinskich, Wroklaw, Poland, 1983.

This detailed and well researched study has been admirably translated by John Edwards and Dorota Paluch. It is a close analysis of the events of this momentous period in Roman history, and is a valuable reminder that numismatics and history can often support one another, for this survey refers continually to the coinage, their legends and their reverse themes.

The scope of the work covers the use of political propaganda in 44 B.C. and the numismatic sources, the coin issues during and after the death of Caesar, the role of the army, the relevant provincial issues and the issues of Mark Antony, Lepidus and Octavius (of the second Triumvirate).

The illustrations depict 63 coins and the author summarizes his conclusions in a clear and succinct final couple of pages. He stresses in particular that the use of coinage in propaganda was first effectively developed about the events of these years. At the same time religious propaganda was spreading and the priestly offices became a sources of authority and power.

The research done by the author is evident from the quotations from so many authoritative works in English, French, Italian, German, Latin and Polish. Early classical writers such as Cicero, Suetonius, Dio Cassio, Pliny, Plutarch, and Tacitus are cited throughout, but mostly Cicero who was an active participant in the events of these years.

C. R. H. T.

A PLEA FOR REFERENCE BOOKS

It is now a year since the book by Dr J R Tye on the life and work of James Berry was released. The question is, "Did you buy one and read it from cover to cover; or did you buy one, put it in the shelf and forget it, or did you just thumb it through in a book shop and leave it at that?" I fear that many serious coin and stamp collectors fall into the last category.

Our president, Bill Lampard has often remarked that numismatists are a peculiar breed in that they will not spend money on good catalogues and books and coins. They buy in ignorance, merely hoping that they have a good buy. With just a little more spent on good reference books, they could be much more knowledgeable and find more interest and pleasure in their coins.

Another question now arises: why don't bookshops and coin dealers carry a good range of such books? I suppose the answer is: "No demand".

There are relevant books for most aspects of numismatics that one should have as background to his hobby. For New Zealand coins, Lampard's Catalogue, 1983, is available and is an excellent start. Dealers' catalogues should not be overlooked. Sutherland's "Numismatic History of NZ" should be sought, but is scarce and not cheap. The Society's Journals contain a rich store of information, and back numbers may be purchased from the Treasurer. "The Image Maker" the art of James Berry, carries detail that is not found elsewhere.

If you are wondering how sales of "The Image Maker" went, here are some comments from Bert Hingley, Publishing Director of Hodder & Stoughton: "We have virtually sold out of our limited edition, only one or two left. I am most disappointed at the reaction of the numismatic and philatelic people; the book sold better through the trade than I had anticipated, but specialist sales have been poor especially as it is such good value (thanks to the Trust, which enabled us to keep the price down); enthusiasts have ignored such a unique publication."

Looking back in time, I seem to remember that Sutherland's book wasn't rushed either at the time, and it was only when it was scarce that every NZ numismatist wanted one and today copies are snapped up at \$300 or more. I make bold to forecast that in twenty years time J R Tye's book "The Image Maker" will rank alongside Sutherland's in popularity because not only is it the story of our greatest coin and stamp designer, but is a splendidly-produced book on NZ coins and stamps.

R. T. Harwood

COIN AUCTIONS

Bob Loosley has been working with Peter Webb, the Auckland Fine Art and Antiques auctioneer, on establishing regular coin auctions. They propose to hold their first auction in the winter and are currently seeking suitable collections and individual items to supplement the two good collections that they already have.

Bob Loosley worked for twelve years with B.A. Seaby Ltd. in London and represented them a great deal in Europe and North America at coin fairs and auctions. He plans to use his overseas contacts to solicit bids from Europe and the U.S. as well as Australia. For many years he collaborated on Seaby's Standard Catalogue of British Coins and has revised two of Seaby's standard works on Roman coins.

Anyone wishing to consign coins, medals or banknotes to the first Peter Webb Coin Auction should contact Bob Loosley at 9 Parkside Street, St. Heliers Bay, Auckland 5, telephone 558-039.

DESCRIPTION OF THE 1985 DOLLAR COIN

The obverse bears the Arnold Machin effigy of Her Majesty The Queen, with the inscription "Elizabeth II New Zealand 1985" around the periphery. The reverse design, based on a painting by Piers Hayman and prepared by the Royal Mint, shows an adult black stilt with chick, and a second adult bird, standing in water in typical feeding attitude. The words "One Dollar" appear around the upper left quarter of the periphery. The edge is grained.

MINTAGE

The coins will be produced by the Royal Australian Mint, Canberra, and will be limited as follows:

Uncirculated dollar:	40,000	—\$3.30 each
Proof 7-coin set:	11,500	—\$46 set
Uncirculated 7-coin set:	20,000	—\$7 set
Proof dollar:	13,500	—\$36 each

As in the years 1980–1983 the Proof issues are too dear and probably



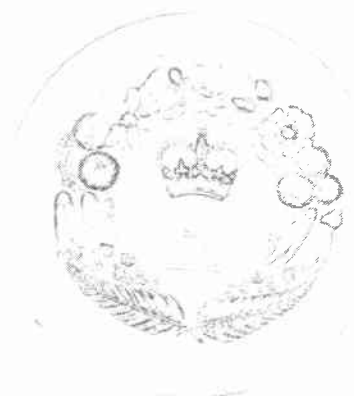
New Zealand Special Coin Issue 1986

Issued to commemorate the visit of Her Majesty The Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to New Zealand from 22 February to 2 March 1986, the obverse design will show for the first time on a New Zealand coin the new Raphael Maklouf effigy of Her Majesty The Queen that will not be seen on all New Zealand coins.

The reverse design is based on the emblem which appears in the centre of The Queen's Personal Flag for New Zealand. It consists of a Roman E ensigned by a Royal Crown, within a circle of New Zealand flora which includes Houhere, Clematis, Mt Cook Lily, Rata, Pohutukawa, Kowhai, Kaka Beak, Manuka, and fern fronds.

The design is by Maurice Conly, M.B.E. of Waikanae, New Zealand; the coin being produced by The Royal Mint, United Kingdom.

Mintage. 12,500 Proof (Sterling Silver), \$36.00 each, 40,000 Uncirculated (Cupro-nickel), \$3.30 each. Diameter 38.735mm, Weight 27.216gm.



**LIST OF ISSUES OF THE NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC
JOURNAL**

<i>Consecutive Number</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Part</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1.	1931-36	1		Cyclostyled Reports, bound in three volumes, foolscap size, and Indexed.
2.	1936-41	2		
3.	1941-47	3		
4.	1947	4	1	
5.	1947	4	2	
6.	1948	4	3	
7.	1948	4	4	
8.	1948	5	1	
9.	1949	5	2	
10.	1949	5	3	
11.	1949-50	5	4	
12.	1950	6	1	
13.	1950-51	6	2	
14.	1951-52	6	3	
15.	1952	6	4	
16.	1952	6	5	
17.	1953	7	1	Consecutive number shown from this issue
18.	1953	7	2	
19.	1953	7	3	
20.	1954	7	4	
21.	1954	8	1	
22.	1955	8	2	
23.	1955	8	3	
24.	1955	8	4	
25.	1956	9	1	
26.	1956-57	9	2	
27.	1957	9	3	
28.	1958	9	4	
29.	1958	9	5	
30.	1959	9	6	
31.	1960	10	1	
32.	1960	10	2	
33.	1961	10	3	
34.	1961	10	4	
35.	1961	10	5	
36.	1962	10	6	

<i>Consecutive Number</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Part</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
37.	1963	11	1	
38.	1963	11	2	
39.	1964	11	3	
40.	1964	11	4	
41.	1965	11	5	
42.	1966	11	6	
43.	1966	12	1	
44.	1967	12	2	
45.	1968	12	3	
46.	1969	12	4	
47.	1969	12	5	
47.	1970	12	5	Sutherland lecture 1969 (P. P. O'Shea) Supplement
48.	1970	12	6	
49.	1971	13	1	Index Journals Nos. 43—48
49.	1971	13	1	Sutherland Lecture 1970 (K. L. Gluckman) Supplement
50.	1972	13	2	
51.	1974	13	3	
52.	1975	13	4	
53.	—	—	—	Not issued
54.	1975	14	1	Sutherland Lecture 1973 (J. Berry)
55.	1976	14	2	
56.	1977	14	3	
57.	1978	14	4	
58.	1979	15	1	
59.	1980	15	2	
60.	1981	16	1	Lampard Catalogue
61.	1982	16	2	Index to Journals Nos. 49-59
62.	1983	16	3	
63.	1984	16	4	
64.	1986	17	1	This issue

Notes

- . Issue No. 53 the proposed G. T. Stagg Memorial Journal not yet issued. Should this be printed a current consecutive number will be allocated.
- . Many old issues are still available from the society as listed in publications available on page 28 of this issue.
- . Index to numbers 4-48 by Mr P. P. O'Shea issued as a separate publication in 1966.

W. H. Lampard

ANNUAL REPORT 1984

By W H Lampard

As your president I have pleasure in presenting the 52nd Annual Report.

Again we have had a successful year with interesting meetings and the publication of two journals (62 and 63). The Southerland lecture was yet again not presented and I ask members to consider presenting this lecture during the 1984/85 year.

The demand for top condition New Zealand coins and proof issues continued to decline although interest in medals, tokens and banknotes remained strong.

Treasury again made the usual issues in 1983, the theme being 'the Fiftieth Anniversary of New Zealand's distinctive coinage 1933-1983'. The obverse bears the Arnold Machin effigy of Her Majesty the Queen as used on current circulation coinage. The mintage figures were:

Proof Sets 18000	Uncirculated sets 25000
Proof dollars 17000	Uncirculated dollars 40000

PUBLICATIONS

Journal 62 (June 1983) and Journal 63 (April 1984) were published during the year. Both were edited by Mr C.R.H. (Clyde) Taylor who has decided to 'retire' from this office. Clyde has been editor of the journal for many years and has maintain the high standard set by previous editors. I wish to record that his services in this respect will be greatly missed however Clyde will continue in the office of Keeper of Collections.

The Newsletter which we had hoped to issue four times per year has only appeared twice mainly due to lack of contributions from members.

MEETINGS

Attendances at meetings were better than in previous years and again the programme for the year was varied and interesting. The regular meeting place continued to be the meeting room of the National Council of Adult Education 192 Tinakori Road Wellington.

The July meeting was held at the National Museum for the purpose of viewing the Society's collection. The August meeting was at the premises of Mayer and Toye Ltd. the leading Wellington medal and badge manufacturers. This firm struck our Blediscoe, New Zealand Centennial 1840-1940 and 50th Anniversary Medals and they provided us with a most interesting evening. The September meeting was held at the home of Mr Clyde Taylor who gave a talk on 'Rare Books' and illustrated this with examples from his own collection. At the October meeting members were asked to prepare a display on any aspect of numismatics and Jim Wray played Mr P. Linars tapes on a visit to the Royal Canadian Mint. The November meeting was the Christmas party which was again held at the home of Mrs Peg Ranger and I wish to thank her and her son George for their generosity. Seaby slides were shown at the February meeting and I thank the Wellington Coin Club for the use of the slide sets. Members displayed and spoke on their latest acquisitions at the March meeting. At the April meeting Mr Ray Harwood spoke on his visit to the Singapore Mint and the production of Tokalau Coins. A fifty question quiz was given at the May meeting which was won by Mr Les Ensor.

COUNCIL MEETINGS

The Council meetings held during the year were well attended and dealt mainly with the revision of the rules.

RULES

I am pleased to report that the new rules in draft form are now completed and are in the hands of our Solicitors for comment. They should be ready for Council approval shortly, after which they will be submitted to a special general meeting.

LIBRARY

It is the intention of Council to upgrade the Societies library, appoint a librarian and make books available to members.

COIN COLLECTION

Council has decided to produce a computerised register of items in the Societies collection, publish a detailed list of the better items in a future journal and consider the need for insurance on the collection.

MEMBERSHIP

The Membership of the Society now stands at 304 a decline of 14 on last year.

It is with deep regret that I record the death of Mr Eddie Cornish of Wellington.

FELLOWSHIPS

No fellowships were conferred during the year and the roll now stands at 21 of whom two are honorary.

BRANCHES

The Otago Branch continued to be active during the year but I regret to report that the Canterbury Branch has gone into recess due to lack of member support.

ADMINISTRATION

I conclude this report with an expression of gratitude to my colleagues on the council and especially to the Secretary, Treasurer, and Editor on whom has fallen the burden of the major part of the administration of the Society.

W. H. Lampard
President
27/6/84

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND**OFFICERS 1984-5**

Patron: His Excellency the Governor General,
The Rt. Hon. Sir David Beattie, G.C.M.G. Q.C.

Hon. Life Patron: The Rt. Hon. The Viscount Bledisloe, Q.C. (England)

PRESIDENT: H.W. Lampard. B. Com. ACA*

VICE-PRESIDENTS: A.J. Freed*, A.F. Robb*. L.G. Morel*, R.T. Harwood*,
F.K. Gottermeyer, Dr R.P. Hargreaves*, Mrs P. Ranger*.

National Secretary: R. Pankhurst

Editor: A.F. Robb

Assistant Secretary: R.T. Harwood

Treasurer: A.W. Grant*

Council: L. Ensor, J.R. Eccles, O. Wray, Iain Boyd, A.P. Vlaar, Mrs P. Ranger*.

Keeper of Collections: C.R.H. Taylor

*F.R.N.S.N.Z.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NZ INC
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 MAY 1984
(1983 COMPARATIVE FIGURES SHOWN IN BRACKETS)

INCOME	1984	(1983)	EXPENDITURE	1984	(1983)
Subscriptions	1591	(2333)	Journals	3036	(1248)
Journals & Badges	352	(545)	Honoraria	225	(150)
Advertising	720	(-)	Sec. Serv.	241	(580)
Interest:			Postage etc.	425	(290)
BNZ	74		Rent	55	(6)
P.O.	4		Branch Subsidy	240	(260)
Govt. Stock	220		Sundry	42	(54)
Kiwi S.S.	1005		Grants	6	(500)
Unt. Bldg. Soc.	107	(407)	Taxation	-	(180)
Profit — Sale Cats.	301	(266)	Surplus	194	(1303)
Donations & Grants	84	(27)			
Profit — Sale Medals	-	(66)			
Auction Surplus	-	(921)			
	<u>\$4458</u>	<u>(\$4565)</u>		<u>\$4458</u>	<u>(\$4565)</u>

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MAY 1984

LIABILITIES	1984	(1983)	ASSETS	1984	(1983)
Acc. Funds	11984		Petty Cash Float	20	(20)
Plus Surplus	194		Bank of N.Z.	339	(2391)
Plus Adj. to			Govt. Stock	-	(2000)
Assets-Library &			Kiwi Savings Stock	6700	(6700)
Coin Collection	200	(11984)	United Bldg Soc.	4807	(-)
	12378		Medals Retained	120	(120)
			Library	100	(-)
			Stock Catalogues	-	(100)
			Coin Collection	100	(-)
			Stock Medals	822	(822)
Creditors	1490	(327)	Debtors	860	(158)
	<u>\$13868</u>	<u>(\$12311)</u>		<u>\$13868</u>	<u>(\$12311)</u>

W. H. Lampard (President)
A. W. Grant (Treasurer)

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 affairs of the Society.

C. Wray (Auditor)

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

Transactions of the Society 1931-47 \$25
 In photo-copy foolscap form,
 3 volumes, with indexes, each,

Journals nos. 1-64 complete series \$125
 separately each \$4
 out of print, but reprinted \$6
 Index of nos. 4-48 \$2

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The Mint Wallets for the 1971 to 1974 Uncirculated Mint Sets are often 'greasy' feeling. This is usually restricted to the 'plastic' parts that are actually holding the coins.

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