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PROCEEDINGS OF THE
ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND
INCORPORATED

P.O. BOX 23, WELLINGTON, N.Z.

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NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

of the

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OF NEW ZEALAND INCORPORATED

P.O. BOX 23, WELLINGTON, N.Z.

Editor: P. P. O'SHEA, M.L.J., F.R.N.S.

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May, 1972

The Order of Merit

With the appointment of a second New Zealander to the Order of Merit in 1970, this brief note and a Roll of the Order has been prepared for the record.

B. Delahunt, B.Sc., A.T.C.L.

This British Order was instituted on 23 June, 1902 by King Edward VII, who considered that there was a need for an adequate reward for members of the Empire who had rendered distinguished military service or who had made outstanding contributions to the fields of science, literature and the arts. At the time of its institution the Order was restricted to twenty-four ordinary members, a limit which remains in force today, although an unlimited number of foreign honorary members may be appointed. To date the Order has been conferred on only 131 occasions throughout its seventy year existence, bearing this in mind the Order must be considered the most exclusive honour available to reward personal merit and endeavour.

The badge of the Order is in the form of a silver-gilt cross pateé, enamelled red, with a blue border. The central device is enamelled blue with a white border, the whole being surrounded by a wreath composed of eight oak leaves and eight laurel leaves enamelled in their natural colours. On the obverse, the central device bears the inscription, FOR/MERIT, while that of the reverse, the cypher of the reigning Sovereign. The badge is surmounted by a silver-gilt Tudor crown, decorated by eighteen pearls, and a central flattened ring through which the ribbon passes. The ribbon, half blue and half crimson, is two inches in width.

There are two divisions within the Order; a civil division and a military division. The holders of the civil division wear the insignia described, while the holders of the military division wear the badge of the Order with a pair of silver swords, with gilt hilts, placed saltire-wise between the arms of the cross.

The Order carries no title and ranks after Knights and Dames Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, (G.C.B.). The Order may not be worn in miniature but it is interesting to note that in June 1968, Spink and Son, Limited, London, offered a miniature badge of the military division in their *Numismatic Circular*. This they classified as rare.

Throughout its history the Order has been conferred upon three women, two of these being in the last eight years. There have been nine foreign honorary members and the Order has once been conferred upon a father and son.

ANALYSIS OF RECIPIENTS

I. By Divisions	(i) Ordinary Members, civil		99	
	(ii) Ordinary Members, military		23	
	(iii) Honorary Members, civil		3	
	(iv) Honorary Members, military		6	
II. By Reigns	(i) Edward VII	(civil)	19	} 29
		(military)	10	
	(ii) George V	(civil)	29	} 38
		(military)	9	
	(iii) George VI	(civil)	22	} 30
		(military)	8	
	(iv) Elizabeth II	(civil)	32	} 34
		(military)	2	

ROLL

(C — Civil Division; M — Military Division)

Date of award	
1942C	Edgar Douglas, Lord ADRIAN, F.R.S., Physiologist (1889—)
1946M	Field Marshal Lord ALANBROOKE, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. Soldier. (1883-1965)
1959M	Field Marshal, Earl ALEXANDER, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. D.S.O. Soldier. (1891-1969)
1930C	Samuel ALEXANDER, Philosopher. (1859-1938)
1905C	Sir Lawrence ALMA-TADEMA, R.A. Painter. (1836-1912)
1951C	Clement Richard, Earl ATTLEE, K.G., C.H., P.C. Statesman. (1883-1967)
1938C	Lt. Gen. Lord BADEN POWELL, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B. Soldier. (1857-1941)
1916C	Arthur James, Earl BALFOUR, K.G., P.C. Statesman. (1848-1930)
1922C	Sir James Matthew BARRIE, Bt. Author. (1860-1937)
1970C	John Cawte BEAGLEHOLE, C.M.G. Historian. (1900-1971)
1919M	Admiral of the Fleet Earl BEATTY, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., P.C. Former First Sea Lord. (1871-1936)
1971C	Isaiah BERLIN, Socialist. (1909-)
1969C	Patrick Meynard Stuart, Lord BLACKETT, F.R.S. Scientist. (1897-)
1923C	Francis Herbert BRADLEY, Philosopher. (1846-1924)
1931C	William Henry BRAGG, K.B.E., F.R.S. Chemist. (1862-1942)
1929C	Robert BRIDGES, Poet. (1849-1930)
1965C	Edward Benjamin BRITTEN, C.H., Composer. (1913-)
1907C	James, Viscount BRYCE, P.C., Historian. (1840-1923)
1958C	Sir Frank Macfarlane BURNET, K.B.E., F.R.S., Pathologist. (1872-1969)
1951C	Sir Alexander CADOGAN, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Diplomat. (1884-1968)

- 1939M Admiral of the Fleet, Lord CHATFIELD, Former First Sea Lord. (1873-1967)
- 1936M Field Marshal Sir Philip W. CHETWODE, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., Soldier. (1869-1950)
- 1946C Sir Winston Leonard Spencer CHURCHILL, K.G., C.H., P.C., F.R.S., Statesman. (1874-1965)
- 1951C Sir John Douglas COCKCROFT, K.C.B., C.B.E., Physicist. (1897-1968)
- 1906C Earl of CROMER, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., P.C., Diplomat. (1841-1917)
- 1910C Sir William CROOKS, F.R.S., Chemist. (1832-1919)
- 1946M Admiral of Fleet Viscount CUNNINGHAM of Hyndhope, K.T., G.C.B., D.S.O., Former First Sea Lord. (1883-1963)
- 1944C Sir Henry Hallett DALE, G.B.E., F.R.S., Scientist. (1875-1968)
- 1962C Sir Geoffrey DE HAVILLAND, C.B.E., Aircraft Designer. (1882-1965)
- 1953C Walter John DE LA MARE, C.H. Poet. (1873-1956)
- 1963C Sir Owen DIXON, Lawyer. (1886-)
- 1936C Sir Arthur Stanley EDDINGTON, F.R.S., Astronomer. (1882-1944)
- 1971C Sir George EDWARDS, C.B.E., F.R.S., Industrialist. (1908-)
- 1968C H. R. H. Prince Phillip, Duke of EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.B.E., P.C. (1921-)
- 1911C Sir Edward ELGAR, Bt., G.C.V.O., Composer. (1857-1934)
- 1948C Thomas Stearns ELIOT, Poet. (1888-1965)
- 1938C Herbert Albert Laurens FISHER, F.R.S., Mathematician. (1865-1940)
- 1905M Admiral of the Fleet Lord FISHER, G.C.B., Former First Sea Lord. (1841-1920)
- 1965C Lord FLOREY, F.R.S., Scientist. (1899-1968)
- 1969C Edward Morgan FORSTER, Author. 1879-1971)
- 1925C Sir James George FRAZER, F.R.S., Anthropologist. (1854-1941)
- 1929C John GALSWORTHY, Novelist. (1867-1933)
- 1914C Sir Archibald GEIKIE, K.C.B., F.R.S., Geologist. (1835-1924)
- 1963C George Peabody GOOCH, Historian. (1873-1969)
- 1928C Sir George A. GRIERSON, K.C.I.E., Administrator. (1851-1941)
- 1919M Field Marshal Earl HAIG, K.T., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., Soldier. (1861-1928)
- 1956C Lord HAILEY, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Statesman. (1872-1969)
- 1915C Viscount HALDANE, K.T., P.C., F.R.S., Statesman. (1856-1928)
- 1946C Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, Earl HALIFAX K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., T.D., P.C., Diplomat. (1881-1959)
- 1910C Thomas HARDY, Novelist. (1840-1928)
- 1960C Sir Cyril Norman HINSHELWOOD, F.R.S., Chemist. (1897-1967)
- 1965C Dorothy Crowfoot HODGKIN, Chemist. (1910-)
- 1943C William Searle HOLDSWORTH, Lawyer. (1871-1944)
- 1907C Joseph Dalton HOOKER, Botanist. (1817-1911)
- 1935C Sir Frederick Gowland HOPKINS, F.R.S., Chemist. (1861-1947)
- 1904C Sir William HUGGINS, K.C.B., Astronomer. (1824-1910)
- 1905C William Holman HUNT, Painter. (1827-1910)
- 1908C Henry JACKSON, Antiquary. (1839-1921)
- 1916C Henry JAMES, Novelist. (1843-1916)
- 1930C Montague Rhodes JAMES, F.S.A., Antiquary. (1862-1936)
- 1939C Sir James Hopwood JEANS, F.R.S., Astronomer. (1877-1946)
- 1905C Sir Richard Claverhouse JEBB, Archæologist. (1841-1905)
- 1915M Admiral of the Fleet Earl JELlicoe, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., Former First Sea Lord. (1859-1935)
- 1942C Augustus Edwin JOHN R.A., Painter. (1878-1961)
- 1902C William Thompson, Lord KELVIN, G.C.V.O., P.C., F.R.S., Physicist. (1824-1907)
- 1902M Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry KEPPEL, G.C.B., Former First Sea Lord. (1809-1904)
- 1947C William Lyon Mackenzie KING, C.M.G., P.C., Statesman. (1874-1950)
- 1902M Field Marshal Earl KITCHENER, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., Soldier. (1850-1916)
- 1903C William Edward Hartpole LECKY, P.C., Historian. (1838-1903)
- 1902C Lord LISTER, P.C., F.R.S., Scientist. (1827-1912)
- 1919C David, Earl LLOYD GEORGE, Statesman. (1863-1945)
- 1942C Sir Edward Landseer LUTYENS, Architect. (1869-1944)

- 1969C Malcolm MACDONALD, Statesman. (1901-)
- 1935C John William MACKAIL, Poet. (1859-1945)
- 1931M Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Edward MADDERN, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Former First Sea Lord. (1868-1935)
- 1935C John Edward MASEFIELD, Poet (1878-1967)
- 1907C George MEREDITH, Novelist. (1828-1909)
- 1951C George Edward MOORE, Philosopher. (1873-1958)
- 1963C Henry MOORE, C.H., Sculptor. (1898-)
- 1902C John, Viscount MORLEY, Statesman. (1838-1923)
- 1965M Admiral of the Fleet Earl MOUNTBATTEN of Burma, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., F.R.S. Former First Sea Lord. (1900-)
- 1941C Gilbert MURRAY, Antiquary. (1866-1957)
- 1940M Marshal of R.A.F. Lord NEWALL, G.C.B., G.C.M.B., C.B.E., A.M., Former Chief of Air Staff. (1886-1963)
- 1968C Ben NICHOLSON, Painter. (1894-)
- 1907C Florence NIGHTINGALE, Nurse. (1820-1910)
- 1927C Honourable Sir Charles Algernon PARSONS, K.C.B., F.R.S., Engineer. (1854-1931)
- 1971C Lester Bowles PEARSON, C.C., O.B.E., Statesman. (1897-)
- 1953C Wilder Graves PENFIELD, C.M.G., Neurologist. (1891-)
- 1969C William George, Lord PENNEY, K.B.E., F.R.S. Scientist. (1909-)
- 1946M Marshal of R.A.F. Viscount PORTAL of Hungerford, G.C.B., Former Chief of Air Staff. (1893-1971)
- 1944M Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley POUND, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., Former First Sea Lord. (1877-1944)
- 1902C Lord RAYLEIGH, F.R.S., Physicist. (1842-1919)
- 1902M Field Marshal Earl ROBERTS of Kandahar, V.C., K.G., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., V.D., P.C., Soldier. (1832-1914)
- 1949C Sir Robert ROBINSON, Scientist. (1886-)
- 1949C Bertrand, Earl RUSSELL, F.R.S., Philosopher. (1872-1971)
- 1925C Ernest, Lord RUTHERFORD, F.R.S., Physicist. (1871-1937)
- 1958C Viscount SAMUEL, G.C.B., G.B.E., P.C., Statesman. (1870-1963)
- 1944C Sir Giles SCOTT, R. A., Architect. (1880-1960)
- 1924C Sir Charles Scott SHERRINGTON, G.B.E., F.R.S., Neurologist. (1857-1952)
- 1902M Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Hobart SEYMOUR, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., Former First Sea Lord. (1840-1929)
- 1947C Field Marshal Jan Christiaan SMUTS, C.H., P.C., Statesman. (1870-1950)
- 1962C Sir Basil SPENCE, Architect. (1907-)
- 1931C Philip Wilson STEER, Painter. (1860-1942)
- 1960C Graham Vivien SUTHERLAND, Artist. (1903-)
- 1969C Sir Geoffrey Ingram TAYLOR, F.R.S., Meteorologist. (1886-)
- 1912C Sir Joseph John THOMPSON, F.R.S., Physicist. (1856-1940)
- 1951M Marshal of R.A.F. Viscount TRENCHARD, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., Founder of the R.A.F. (1873-1956)
- 1930C George Macauley TREVELYAN, C.B.E., Historian. (1876-1962)
- 1911C Sir George Otto TREVELYAN, Bt., P.C., Statesman. (1838-1928)
- 1908C Alfred Russel WALLACE, F.R.S., Naturalist. (1823-1913)
- 1967C Sir William Turner WALTON, Composer. (1902-)
- 1903C George Frederick WATTS, R.A., Painter. (1817-1904)
- 1957C Viscount WAVERLEY, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.S.I.E., Statesman. (1882-1958)
- 1944C Sidney James WEBB, Socialist. (1859-1947)
- 1969C Dame Veronica WEDGWOOD, D.B.E., Historian. (1910-)
- 1905M Field Marshal Sir George Stuart WHITE, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Soldier. (1835-1912)
- 1945C Alfred North WHITEHEAD, F.R.S., Mathematician. (1861-1947)
- 1935C Ralph Vaughn WILLIAMS, Composer. (1872-1958)
- 1912M Admiral of the Fleet Sir A. Knyvett WILSON, Bt., V.C. G.C.B., G.C.V.O., Former First Sea Lord. (1842-1921)
- 1902M Field Marshal Viscount WOLSELEY, K.P., Soldier. (1833-1913)
- 1917M Field Marshal John French, Earl YPRES, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., P.C., Soldier. (1852-1925)
- 1968C Sir Solly ZUCKERMAN, C.B., Biologist. (1904-)

FOREIGN HONORARY MEMBERS

- 1945M General of the Army Dwight David EISENHOWER, G.C.B.,
Soldier. (1890-1969)
- 1918M Marshal Ferdinand FOCH, Soldier. (1851-1929)
- 1919M Marshal Joseph Jacques JOFFRE, G.C.B., Soldier. (1852-1931)
- 1906M Field Marshal Marquis OYAMA, Statesman. (1842-1916)
- 1963C Sir Sarvepalli RADHAKRISHNAN, Statesman. (1888-)
- 1955C Albert SCHWEITZER, Missionary. (1875-1965)
- 1906M Admiral Count Heihashijo TOGO, Statesman. (1847-1934)
- 1946C John Gilbert WINANT, U.S. Ambassador. (1889-1947)
- 1906M Field Marshal Marquis YAMAGATA, Statesman. (1840-1923)

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CURRENCY TOKENS AND WELLINGTON TRADESMEN

By **A. F. ROBB**

In the days of the early traders and whalers the majority of transactions was by means of barter. Currency, when used, was mainly English, French and Spanish (including the delightful 'piece of eight' which was actually a Spanish silver crown sized coin). Following the proclaiming of British sovereignty in 1840, the British coinage was the only legal tender. Nevertheless, foreign coins were accepted in trade as there was always a shortage of coinage. Typical of all British possessions, there were never enough coins until about the 1890s, when finally the mint made a much larger number of coins than in previous years and the shortage was overcome.

A small amount of money came with the settlers, but imported items had to be bought, so that until exports brought in a surplus of coinage, there was an acute shortage of suitable currency for trading purposes. This led to an issue of redeemable notes in 1845 by Wellington merchants (from 3d to 5/-) which circulated (often hesitantly) as currency.

The shortage of currency continued until 1857 when finally tradesmen's tokens were issued in Dunedin and Auckland. Between this time and 1881 there were five Wellington business firms that followed this overseas practice of issuing private money to make trading easier. Besides the advertising (as they put their name, address, and trade on the tokens) there was often a handsome profit as penny tokens cost less than $\frac{1}{2}$ d to produce. Also, they were often lost or taken to another town where they could not be redeemed, thus making a 100 percent profit for the issuer. It is estimated that half the bronze coinage circulating in New Zealand up to 1881 was privately issued, although correct mintage figures of each issue will never be known. Regulations were issued in London in 1881 which promised colonial governments sufficient coinage, and this deterred New Zealand merchants from issuing any more tokens. Privately issued currency tokens were demonitised by Proclamation in 1897, after which only coins of the realm were legal tender. All Wellington tokens are reasonably rare.

The five Wellington merchants produced a total of eight different $\frac{1}{2}$ d or 1d tokens—oddly enough all five issued a $\frac{1}{2}$ d token, yet only three other New Zealand merchants out of 42 also issued tokens worth $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Was this a reflection on the population then and its spending power? The five Wellington token issuers were:

David Anderson
Lipman Levy
J. W. Mears
Kirkcaldie & Stains
James Wallace

Grocer, Willis Street
Bootmaker, Lambton Quay
Saddler, Lambton Quay
Drapers, Lambton Quay
Grocer, Lambton Quay

David Anderson arrived in 1849 in the barque *Pilgrim*, intending to continue on to Auckland. On the waterfront, however, was a shop with house attached for sale at £140 and he ultimately bought it. It was a wooden single storey building with a shingle

roof situated where Wardells now stands. He was under the impression that he had bought the freehold to the site in the original price, but after a few years he was called upon not only to pay ground rent for all the time he had occupied it, but also to pay the increased value on the freehold.

Before coming to Wellington he had travelled extensively all over the world (possibly in the British Army) where many of his 13 children were born. He used his travel experience to trade extensively with distant settlements—in particular with the Maoris and the military. He was probably the first trader in New Zealand to use a mail order, as his distant customers sent their orders for him to supply by the next ship. Business continued to boom, and in 1862 he opened a second shop in Molesworth Street and his son David Jnr. looked after this. This was on the site of the present Burns Philp warehouse, which bought the business in the early 1910s. David Jnr. died in 1918. Quiet and tactful, he had never left New Zealand.

David Anderson was a foundation member of Wellington Chamber of Commerce, and a director of The Equitable Co. Ltd in its early days.

Messrs John Kirkcaldie and Robert Stains met first while working in adjoining drapery businesses in London in 1860. Prior to this John Kirkcaldie, who was born in Scotland on 13 February 1838, had had four years' apprenticeship followed by a year in Dublin. They both left for Sydney independently, and by coincidence joined the same drapery firm. Discussions followed on the idea to begin their own business, and they decided New Zealand would be the place. They arrived in Wellington in 1863. Their first shop was 16 feet square and converted by John Plimmer from the ship *Inconstant* which had been wrecked in 1849 on Barrett Reef.

Even though Wellington was very small trade was brisk, and new premises were soon required. In 1868 two small sections further north in Lambton Quay were obtained from the Provincial Government at £12 and £16 per foot frontage (worth £500 a foot in 1925—what price now?). They gradually bought out the adjoining sites until the whole Lambton Quay frontage was theirs. High class goods at reasonable prices were a feature of the firm—not to forget their huge mail order business which totalled 15,000 letters in 1893. In 1871 they opened a branch in Cuba Street, but this was closed in 1876.

Robert Stains announced his retirement on 14 August 1886 to take effect from the end of that month. He returned to England and the partnership was dissolved.

John Kirkcaldie was joined by his son Sidney in 1890, and shortly after this a branch was opened in Napier. This branch was sold in 1917 to the firm that still continues this business. John Kirkcaldie retired to his Nairn Street mansion in 1918 and died on 3 October 1925, aged 87. John Kirkcaldie had been Chairman of Wellington-Manawatu Railway when the government took it over, also Director of Commercial Union Assurance Co., and connected with Kelburn Land and Estate Co. and Kelburn Tramway Co. and Wellington Deposit, Mortgage, and Building Association. Sidney took over in 1918, but was badly affected by the slump following the First World war and had to sell the business to the present overseas owners.

Lipman Levy was born in London in 1823. He emigrated

to Sydney in 1841, and came to Wellington in 1842. He formed a partnership with David Isaacs as merchants and importers, mainly of shoes and their grindery business. He returned to Sydney in 1850 because of ill health, and very nearly didn't return to Wellington. However, he recovered, and in 1851 returned to Wellington and took control of the firm with the assistance of his brother Benjamin, who later went into the fancy goods business. His mercantile shrewdness soon made him a member of the Town Board, Wellington Chamber of Commerce, director of New Zealand Steam Navigation Co. (now N.Z. Shipping Co. Ltd), Wellington Trust, Loan and Investment Society, Wellington Benevolent Society, Wellington Philosophical Society, trustees Deferred Payment Society, Wellington Gas Co. Ltd, and many other Wellington registered companies. He was urged to stand for the General Assembly, and would almost certainly have been elected—but declined as he considered business more important than politics. He was generous in an unostentatious way, being a regular attender of Benevolent Institution Committee meetings. He was a Mason for many years and was Past Master in the New Zealand Pacific Lodge—the oldest established in New Zealand.

Lipman Levy died on 27 January 1880 at the age of 58 following a short illness. He left a widow with no children.

J. W. Mears arrived from Scotland on the *Prima Donna* in March 1854 with his wife Eliza. He opened his saddlers business opposite Noah's Ark near the corner of Lambton Quay and Willis Street in 1859. When the Willis Street Arcade was opened in 1866 he took one of the shops there. He lived in Willis Street until 1873, when he shifted to a house in Abel Smith Street. The house had been built in 1855 and is still standing today at Nos. 98-100.

J. W. Mears was the only issuer not to produce a penny token—it would be interesting to know what could be bought with a $\frac{1}{2}$ d token in a saddlery! The token shows a saddle with racing stirrups in the middle and the usual name, address, and business in letters on both sides.

The first listing of James Wallace is in the 1853 Wellington Almanack although G. P. Wallace, grocer, Lambton Quay, is listed in 1851 and may have been his father. His shop was the fifth one on the west side of Lambton Quay, and situated about where the Self Help shop on the corner of Bowen Street now is.

James Wallace was on the committee of the Wellington Athenæum Mechanics' Institute in 1855. His brother opened a sawmill in Ohariu Valley on 22 January 1859. He lived in Bolton Street, possibly in the second house up the hill. Following his retirement in 1876 or 1877 he canvassed widely for money and support for the Wellington-Manawatu Railway Company, and was the General Manager and secretary for this company after its formation.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 1d tokens have name, Grocer, Wellington on one side with Justice sitting on a log with a ship in the background, and 1859 on the other side. It is the only Wellington token to have the date on it.

NUMISMATIC MISCELLANY

R. P. HARGREAVES

VICTORIA CROSS

In 1856 Queen Victoria instituted what has become the most coveted decoration in the Commonwealth, namely the Victoria Cross. Apparently many of the English public were not impressed with its design (said to be by Prince Albert), as is shown by the following extract from a contemporary issue of *Punch*.

THE PLAIN CROSS OF VALOUR

Here's Valour's Cross, my men; 'twill serve,
Though rather ugly—take it.
John Bull a medal can deserve,
But can't contrive to make it.

In 1875 a Victoria Cross was reported to have been sold by a Dunedin pawnshop to "a local gentleman for a few shillings". It had belonged to one Thomas Lane, a private of the 67th Regiment, who had won it in China in 1862. Lane, who was illiterate, was unable to obtain work in Dunedin, and forced to pawn his medals. Besides the Victoria Cross there was a Crimean Medal of 1854 with three clasps (Alma, Inkermann, and Sebastopol), a medal for service in China, and a Turkish Medal. It would be interesting to know if any of Lane's medals are still held by collectors in New Zealand.*

MONEY TO BURN

An Army Chaplain who served with the British troops in the Waikato during the Maori Wars of the 1860s, noted in his reminiscences that the soldiers in the field never stole money but only goods, for the former was of no use as there existed no opportunity for the troops to spend it. Isolated from towns and villages, the soldiers allowed their pay to accumulate for months at a time, only collecting it when they were granted leave. The Chaplain recounted the story about one soldier who, on being denied leave, took a banknote from his pocket and quietly lit his pipe with it saying "As I cannot go to Auckland I may as well have the use of my money here!"

* Private Thomas Lane won the Victoria Cross for an act during the action at Taku Forts on 21 August 1860 (Gazetted, 13 August 1861), but forfeited his Cross on 7 April 1881 for 'desertion and theft'. This was the fifth of eight forfeitures of the V.C.

Lane's V.C. and China Medal with clasps for 'Taku Forts 1860' and 'Pekin 1860' were offered by J. B. Hayward and Son, London, in their February 1972 Medal Catalogue for £1600.

COINS AS GOOD LUCK CHARMS

Have you the Lion Shilling of George IV amongst your collection? It is recorded in the *Journal of the Ethnological Society of London* for 1868-69 that this particular coin was regarded by London residents at that time as a lucky shilling, and therefore was carried by many in their pockets. It was noted in the *Journal* that 'many respectable persons have carried lion shillings for years, till they are well-worn, and the superstition is well known among the lower classes, both to men and women'. Although the custom had been practised from about 1832 no suggestion was offered as to how the superstition arose, nor is it known when it faded away.

COMMONWEALTH GAMES COMMEMORATIVE DOLLAR 1974



Details of the design of the 1974 Xth British Commonwealth Games commemorative dollar coin were given by the Minister of Finance, Hon. R. D. Muldoon, at the opening of a numismatic display in Wellington on 19th May 1972.

The reverse side of the coin bears the Xth Commonwealth Games' emblem in the centre, surrounded by eight running figures. Four of the figures bear poles supporting the emblem. The whole is surrounded by the inscription "X British Commonwealth Games".

The obverse bears the effigy of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, and the date 1974.

The reverse design is by a well known sculptor and designer, Professor Paul Beadle, of the University of Auckland.

Mr Muldoon said that the coin is now being struck at the Royal Australian Mint. A limited issue of the uncirculated dollar will be made available at face value by the Treasury to the Organising Committee of the Games. The Committee will sell the coins to the public, in a plastic case, at above face value later this year. The difference will go towards the Games appeal for funds. The Committee will announce details later.

SAMOA HONOURS PAPAL VISIT

Obviously all the countries visited by His Holiness Pope Paul VI late last year considered it a great honour to receive the Head of State of the Vatican City.

In the Philippines, in addition to a stamp issue, commemorative one-peso coins in silver and in nickel were released.

Australia had many special medals struck to commemorate the visit—gold, silver, bronze, and even a palladium minting was offered. An overseas country has also released coins in gold and silver to honour the Pope's visit to Australia and the Philippines.

However, it is usual for His Holiness to be accorded this type of recognition on his overseas visits. All countries and faiths join in recognising with great respect that the visit of a Head of State is an event of great importance.

It seems natural that Western Samoa should record their visit by Pope Paul with the release of a coin. Samoa was thousands of miles "off-course" for the Pope's Manila-Sydney flight but late in October His Holiness insisted his aircraft be diverted so that on 29th November 1970 he could meet the Samoan people.



Undoubtedly all Polynesians considered this a great honour as visits by Heads of State are seldom made to these remote areas.

It is therefore pleasing that the Samoan people, like all others the world over, have recognised this fact. They issued a \$1 coin in both polished proof and cupro-nickel during June 1971.

The tala was struck by the Royal Australian Mint in Canberra. The obverse of the 38mm diameter coin depicts His Holiness and the reverse is occupied with the Coat of Arms of Western Samoa.

After designing the obverse the Royal Australian Mint also prepared the plaster model necessary in the manufacture of the dies.

A total of 3000 mirror-finished polished proofs will be minted, each supplied in a vinyl-covered plush-lined hinged case with

gold blocked lettering inside the lid. The 35,000 uncirculated come in a hard plastic case suitably inscribed. A feature of both containers is the use of the Pope's colours of yellow and white.

**WESTERN SAMOA ROGGEVEEN COMMEMORATIVE
TALA**



To recall the 250th anniversary of the discovery of the Samoan Islands in June 1722, by the Dutch explorer Jacob Roggeveen, Western Samoa will release a commemorative one tala coin in June, 1972.

The crown-size 38mm. commemorative is being struck at the Royal Australian Mint in Canberra. The obverse bears the Arms of Western Samoa with the value \$1 and the date, 1972. The reverse, designed by James Berry, O.B.E., of Wellington, New Zealand, shows the two vessels commanded by Roggeveen in Samoan waters. The minting is 35,000 uncirculated coins mounted in rigid plastic cases.

The Western Samoa Post Office will also issue a set of four commemorative postage stamps in June in honour of Roggeveen's discovery.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF
NEW ZEALAND
RUTHERFORD CENTENNIAL
MEDAL

Obverse: Portrait of Lord Rutherford wearing academic gown, facing right. To left, the years of birth and death 1871-1937; right, part of the crest of the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority. A Martlet within shield outline, within a representation of the sun in splendour. Above the legend: ERNEST, LORD RUTHERFORD, O.M., F.R.S., * PHYSICIST.

Reverse: A representation of the "electron orbital path" with, in the centre, the shield of the Royal Society of London and above, within the electron path, the motto of the Society, NULLIUS IN VERBA, and below the inscription, FELLOW OF/THE ROYAL/SOCIETY OF/NEW ZEALAND, to the left and right of which the dates 1871 and 1971. Superimposed on four extremities of the stylised orbital paths are the shields of the universities with which Rutherford was associated.
Upper left: Shield of University of Canterbury, above which the inscription, CANTERBURY/1890-1892;
Upper right: Shield of University of Cambridge, above, CAMBRIDGE/1895-1898;
Below left: Shield of McGill University, above, MCGILL/1898-1907;
Below right: Shield of University of Manchester, above, MANCHESTER/1907-1919.
Centre, towards left edge the inscription, NOBEL/PRIZE /1908, and towards right edge, PRESIDENT/THE ROYAL /SOCIETY/1925-30.
Above all, the inscription, BORN NELSON, NEW ZEALAND/1871 and below all, 1919-1937/CAVENDISH LABORATORY.

Edge: Milled, with mint-mark stamped uppermost.

Diameter: 39mm.

Metal: Struck in "Franklin bronze" with proof finish by Franklin Mint, U.S.A.

Designer: James Berry, Esq., O.B.E., F.R.N.S.N.Z., of Wellington.

P. P. O'Shea.

ANTARCTIC ANNIVERSARY MEDAL

Struck in aid of the Canterbury Museum Centennial appeal for the Antarctic wing to the Museum.

Obverse: Full face portrait of Captain Roald Amundsen in fur-lined hood superimposed on a globe of the world showing lines of latitude and longitude and a representation of New Zealand and Antarctica thereon. Legend above: ROALD AMUNDSEN* ANTARCTIC EXPLORER. Below, SOUTH POLE, DEC. 14, 1911.

Reverse: Representation of party setting-up camp, with full length portrait of Captain Robert Falcon Scott, C.V.O., R.N., in appropriate Antarctic dress, in foreground. Legend, above: ROBERT F. SCOTT SOUTH POLE, JAN. 18, 1912.

Edge: Milled.

Diameter: 39mm.

Metal: Struck by the Franklin Mint, U.S.A. in proof "German silver".

Designer: James Berry, O.B.E., F.R.N.S.N.Z., of Wellington.

GEORGE IV CORONATION MEDALLION

Mr L. A. Brown of B. A. Seaby Ltd., London, has drawn attention to the fact that medal No. 8 illustrated and listed in the "Wallace collection of British coronation and jubilee medallions" *N.Z.N.J.*, Vol. 13, No. 1(49), January, 1971, is not the official George IV Coronation Medallion by B. Pistrucci. The medallion is actually not signed.

The official medallion by B. Pistrucci is illustrated here:—



B. A. Seaby, Ltd.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

'SILVER BANK' MEDALLION

In the reign of King Charles II Captain William Phips, under the auspices of the King, attempted to recover treasure which some 40 years before had been lost with a Spanish ship in the West Indies off Hispaniola. His efforts were unsuccessful and King James II who had succeeded Charles II refused to assist in his renewed attempts. However Christopher Duke of Albemarle and some friends advanced the necessary funds and Phips returned for a second attempt. Once again his men failed to find the wreck. However when returning to the parent ship for the last time a diver went overboard to collect an especially luxuriant seafan to take home with him and there beside the fan was the wreck. Captain Phips and his team were able to return to England with some £300,000 of bullion. Medals to mark the successful recovery were struck by George Bower a famous 17th Century medallist and were presented to the officers of the ship and to the promoters of the undertaking. It is believed that the King himself gave them occasionally to his friends and favourites.

Now nearly 300 years later the medallion has been re-struck by order of the Turks and Caicos Islands Government in the West Indies to mark its sovereignty over the Silver Bank Reef where the ship sank and the remainder of the treasure which is known to be there.

The Silver Bank Medallions have been re-struck in silver (weight 3.22 troy ounces) in careful facsimile of the meticulous work of the 17th century original with a very high standard of attention to detail which modern technology permits. It can be stated with assurance that each will be recognised immediately as a miniature work of art and will be valued accordingly. Also in the years ahead it is likely that collectors will regard this issue as a landmark not only for its obvious quality but because it is one of the very few government authorised as opposed to commercially sponsored issue to be made in the twentieth century.



The diameter of the medallion is 54mm and the silver hallmark is incised in the rim. The medallion is presented in an attractive case and is accompanied by a numbered certificate showing its history and bearing the facsimile signature of the Administrator of Turks and Caicos Islands and countersigned by the Crown Agents Security Controller. The issue is limited to 1000 medallions.

The obverse of the medallion shows the deeply sculpted busts of James II and Mary. On the reverse is a ship the boats of which are engaged in grappling treasure from a wreck and the legend "Semper Tibi Pendeat Hamus". This is a quotation from Ovid which translates "Always let your hook be hanging". The words "Navfraga Reperta"—"Wreck recovered"—appear beneath the design.

THE NEW ZEALAND HISTORIC PLACES TRUST

What it is and what it does

History takes us as far back as documents exist; archæology traces unwritten history, buried in the debris of former habitations. The New Zealand Historic Places Trust is concerned with the whole period of human life in these islands, and its work depends both on archæological excavation and on research into documented evidence.

The central purpose of the Trust is to preserve such significant links with our heritage as now remain to us—links both with Maori pre-history and with the historic era since Europeans landed here. The critical first century after Cook's rediscovery of New Zealand in 1769 brought about the mingling of Maori and European and the change from a Polynesian to a European world. The Trust has helped to record and mark sites of the first European landings, of early European settlement, of mission stations, trading settlements, and of the tragic but inevitable clash of arms between the two races. It has preserved some of the earliest buildings remaining in existence, such as the elegant mission house at Waimate in the north and the primitive hut of a settler at Waimate in the south. It has supported the preservation and restoration of churches, cob cottages, Maori meeting houses, and buildings of distinctive design and architecture in all parts of the country. It has stimulated other organisations to preserve rather than to destroy such symbols of our heritage from the past.

The bronze plaques of the Trust, marking sites of Maori and European significance, and its descriptive notice boards, are to be seen in town and country. It has published booklets and leaflets on places of historic importance. Its work in all these fields is increasing year by year.

Origin and Constitution

Chattels and artifacts, documents and books, sites, monuments and buildings together form the tangible part of the country's historic endowment. Legislation to protect and preserve them comes late rather than early in the history even of those younger countries that have the experience of older lands as a warning and a guide.

The Historic Places Act came into force on 1 April 1955 and the Trust established by it has wide responsibilities: to acquire, preserve and manage historic places and make them accessible to the public, and to assist local bodies, voluntary societies and private individuals to do likewise; to compile records, erect plaques and notices; to promote archæological research and to ensure the safe custody of Maori artifacts and chattels of historic interest. These responsibilities are to be interpreted in a broad sense. The Act specifically charges the Trust with the preserva-

tion, marking and recording of places and objects with are "of national or local historic interest, or of archæological, scientific, educational, architectural, literary or other special national or local interest".

Wide though its responsibilities, the Trust has no compulsory powers. It cannot enforce preservation of sites, buildings or chattels it does not own and has no right of acquisition by compulsory purchase. Though it may encourage local bodies to exercise such powers as they possess through the Town and Country Planning Act, it depends for its successful operation mainly on the willing support of those who endorse its aims.

Finance for the Trust comes from an annual government grant, from the subscriptions of associate members, and from admission fees to buildings under Trust control. The Trust hopes that in time it will, like its counterparts overseas, be the beneficiary of endowments from its supporters and from those who wish to ensure that a particular building of historic value is preserved.

Members of the Trust include an appointed chairman, permanent heads of the departments of state directly concerned with the subject matter of the Act, persons appointed on the nomination of various learned and like-minded bodies, and three others elected by associate members.

The Trust has its own staff and is greatly assisted by officers of the Ministry of Works and of the Department of Lands and Survey. It also relies on the assistance of local supporters organised in Regional Committees. Members of these Committees are in part appointed by the Trust and in part elected by associate members living in the region concerned.

The steadily increasing evidence of the Trust's activity through its plaques and notice boards, its annual reports, leaflets, newsletters and booklets, the properties it owns or helps to maintain, has led to the enrolment of a growing number of associate members. More, however, are always needed.

Associate members are the life-blood of the Trust. Everyone interested in the work of the Trust should join. Membership gives the right to receive copies of the Trust's publications free of charge and to influence its policies through the election of a proportion of Regional Committees and of three members of the Trust itself. But more than this, it is one of the most effective steps an individual can take to preserve our historic heritage.

Associate Membership

Associate membership of the Trust is open to individuals, societies, business firms, corporate and public bodies on payment of the following rates of subscription and on enrolment by the Trust:

Individual associate membership:

Annual membership	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2
Life membership	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$50

Corporate associate membership:

Schools, youth organisations, historical, archæological and similar voluntary societies, for an annual payment of	\$2
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Business firms, public bodies, and other organisations for an annual payment of \$10

Endowment associate membership:

Persons who make donations to the Trust to the value of \$500 may be enrolled as endowment associate members. \$500

Applications for membership and other inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, New Zealand Historic Places Trust, P.O. Box 12255, Wellington.

BOOK REVIEWS

Greek Coins in the Courtauld Collection, University College of Rhodesia, by G. Pollard, Salisbury, 1970. 92pp. 15pl. 1 map.

The present volume is designed to be a companion to *Roman and Related Coins in the Courtauld Collection*, published by Professor T. F. Carney in 1963. To some extent it also supplements that volume with an appendix (pp.83-84) on the provenances of those Roman coins, that is, the Sale Catalogues where the Roman coins in the collection were purchased. A list of provenances of the Greek coins is given on pp.5-6. These lists are not the least important part of the book for the specialist, who likes to keep track of coins which have changed hands several times, in order to avoid considering the same item twice.

The catalogue lists 116 individual coins with a somewhat generous description and historical introduction under each sub-heading of area or city. References are made to published coins to justify the identifications, and these are placed below the description. Where authoritative monographs or articles have been written these too are given as bibliography. Thus, the book attempts to be both a scholarly catalogue, and a guide to students and general readers in East Africa who may have little or no background in Classics, let alone in ancient numismatics. It is a genre of publication which the Soviet-Russians might call 'scientific-popular'. Indeed the good quality paper, the fine black print and excellent plates, produced by the Clarendon Press in Oxford, make a most favourable impression. The map at the back is clear, with two insets, but admirably uncluttered.

The catalogue covers the ground in the usual order, starting in the Greek West with Massalia (Marseilles), passing through Taras (Taranto), Rhegion (Reggio Calabria), Syracuse in Sicily, which is well represented (Nos. 30-42). It then proceeds to Macedonia, both the independent cities and under the kings, and on through Thrace (Northern Greece and Bulgaria) to the coasts of the Black Sea, which are rather thinly represented with only four coins (Nos. 63-66). Then the catalogue turns southwards to Central Greece, Thebes, Delphi, and Athens which is very under-represented (Nos. 74-75). The cities around the gulf of Corinth are next dealt with, and Sparta and Olympia in the Peloponnese. On the tour goes to treat the Greeks of Asia, with

brief series from Syria and Egypt (102-5, 110-113). Finally, the circuit of the Mediterranean basin is completed with one coin each from Cyrenaica, Numidia (Algeria) and Mauretania (114-116).

Let it be said that as a brief guide to the glories of Greek coinage, illustrating many of the finest gold and silver issues this catalogue is excellent. But it can never become a handbook or even an introduction to Greek coins as a whole. This is because of the small and, in many ways, unrepresentative nature of the collection itself, which is best seen in the fact that of 116 coins only two are of bronze, by far the most common material. Thus, while delightful to behold, the gold, silver and electrum (alloy of gold and silver) coins of this publication inevitably give a distorted view of the range and quality of Greek coinage in general. It goes without saying that many city states are not represented at all, and, of those that are, often only one fine specimen is there to represent tens or even in some cases, hundreds of coin types. Yet, any publication which can boast coins, with signatures, of major engravers of the quality of Nos. 20, 21, 35 and 38 has much to offer to the world of art history.

With its limitations understood, the catalogue stands as a fine achievement. It should lead to increased interest in Greek coinage in Southern Africa, and serve to draw the attention of professional and amateur numismatists to the collections in that part of the world.

The detailed bibliography on the various sections seems to be remarkably informed and up-to-date, with the one exception of Panticapæum (Nos. 13-66), the city in South Russia, which has been worked on intensively by Soviet scholars in recent years (since 1952), see on this area my article in *N.Z.N.J.* (49), January 1971, pp.1-20.

In these times of growing numbers of misprints, I noticed refreshingly few. 'Zanele' and 'viniculture' on p.23 for 'Zancle' and 'viticulture' show that the best of type-setters and proof-readers can nod. Other misprints are scattered more sparsely in the text, 'Euænetus' for 'Euænetus' (p.48), 'Pausanius' for 'Pausanias' (p.58), 'A. K. Narian' for 'Narain' (p.75). The Greek legend on No. 54 is ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ not ΔΕΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, a slip repeated also in the index.

I found many of the historical details concerning the cities and dynasts of interest, and on the whole reliable. Three items might be misleading. The Achæan town of Metapontum was founded traditionally by a party inspired from Sybaris and led by Leucippus, not however in the sixth century B.C., but probably c 700 B.C. (p.11.). Selinus did not permanently lose its prosperity through siding with the Carthaginians in 480 B.C., but suffered much more drastically at the hands of Carthage when siding with the Greeks in 409 B.C. (p.25). It is now fairly clear that Panticapæum was founded c. 575 B.C. and not in the mid-seventh century B.C., which is an out-dated view. Likewise, there is no evidence for Panticapæum benefiting from mines in the far off Urals or Altai mountains. She certainly did not control these, but some gold may have been traded down to the coast by the Scythian nomads.

However, these are mere minor criticisms of a handsomely turned-out volume, on which Mr Pollard and the University Press of Rhodesia may congratulate themselves.

J.G.F.H.

British Battles and Medals. By Major L. L. Gordon, 4th edition revised by Edward C. Joslin, Spink & Son. Ltd., London, 1971. 440pp., £10.

The collecting of decorations and military medals, especially British, has greatly increased over the last decade. The fascination attached to these valued personal items lies in the fact that most bear the name of the recipient and his unit which enables the keen collector to research for biographical information and details of the battle for which it was issued. The pleasures derived from this hobby are many and there is no better background text for it than *Major Gordon's British Battles and Medals*, long regarded as the "Bible" of the medal collector, and possibly of equal value to the military historian. The fourth edition has been revised by Mr Edward C. Joslin whose unrivalled expertise, gained as Manager of the Medal Department of the world's leading dealer, Spink & Son, enhances this edition without detracting from the style set by Major Gordon in his three editions; 1947, 1950 and 1962.

This work is a compendium of British military history since 1588 as reflected in campaign medals or as the title-page inscription states, "a description of every Campaign Medal and Bar awarded since the Armada, with the historical reasons for their award and the names of all ships, regiments and squadrons of the Royal Air Force whose personnel are entitled to them." Considering this and the title of the book, one could possibly query the inclusion of sections on shooting, champion shots, Polar and Independence Medals. However, for reference purposes they remain valued inclusions.

Much pleasure can be had from viewing the 43 full-page black and white plates of medals, which together with the coloured ribbon chart in the centre of the book are well produced.

By virtue of his position Mr Joslin has not only been able to work with the primary source of this book, i.e. the medals, but also to draw on current world research, which he has done most skillfully. Such instances may be found in the sections on the Waterloo Medal, 1815; Military General Service Medal, 1793-1814; New Zealand (Maori War) Medal; Queen's South Africa Medal, 1899-1902 and the Polar Medals. The inclusion of the General Service Medal 1962 and the Vietnam Medal brings this work to 1971.

It is in regard to the Vietnam Medal that the revising editor makes an important error from a New Zealander's view-point by stating that "this medal is an Australian issue . . . awarded to the Australian and New Zealand Armed Forces serving in Vietnam". The medal is actually minted by Australia, but the information in the book appears to be based on the instituting Royal Warrant issued by the Queen in her right as Queen of Australia. Mr Joslin does not appear to be aware of the other Royal Warrant signed by the Queen in her right as Queen of New Zealand, which makes this a New Zealand award in its own right. However, two instituting Royal Warrants for one award is unique and in this instance the cause of the oversight can be appreciated.

The revised section on the New Zealand (Maori War) Medal will be of interest to many but to read "that the right of Great Britain to New Zealand was granted by the Treaty of Kiel on

the 14th January 1814" will indeed come as a surprise to anyone interested in New Zealand history, considering the treaty had nothing to do with this country! This is one of several errors of fact which have unfortunately been inherited from the previous editions.

The disappointing feature of this work is the inadequate bibliography. Three new references have been included since the last edition, making 31 in all, none of which is shown with a date of publication.

In such a detailed reference work of a "living" subject as this, minor errors and omissions will be noted and irrespective of what the fastidious specialist may find it must be remembered that this book is a "revised edition" and therefore such a marked improvement on the previous edition that no collector can afford to be without it.

The scholarly appreciation of numismatics and history proves that medals are more than mere pieces of metal of intrinsic value, and for the medal enthusiast has further expanded an invaluable numismatic reference work, for which we can thank and congratulate Mr Joslin in this instance. P.P.O'S.

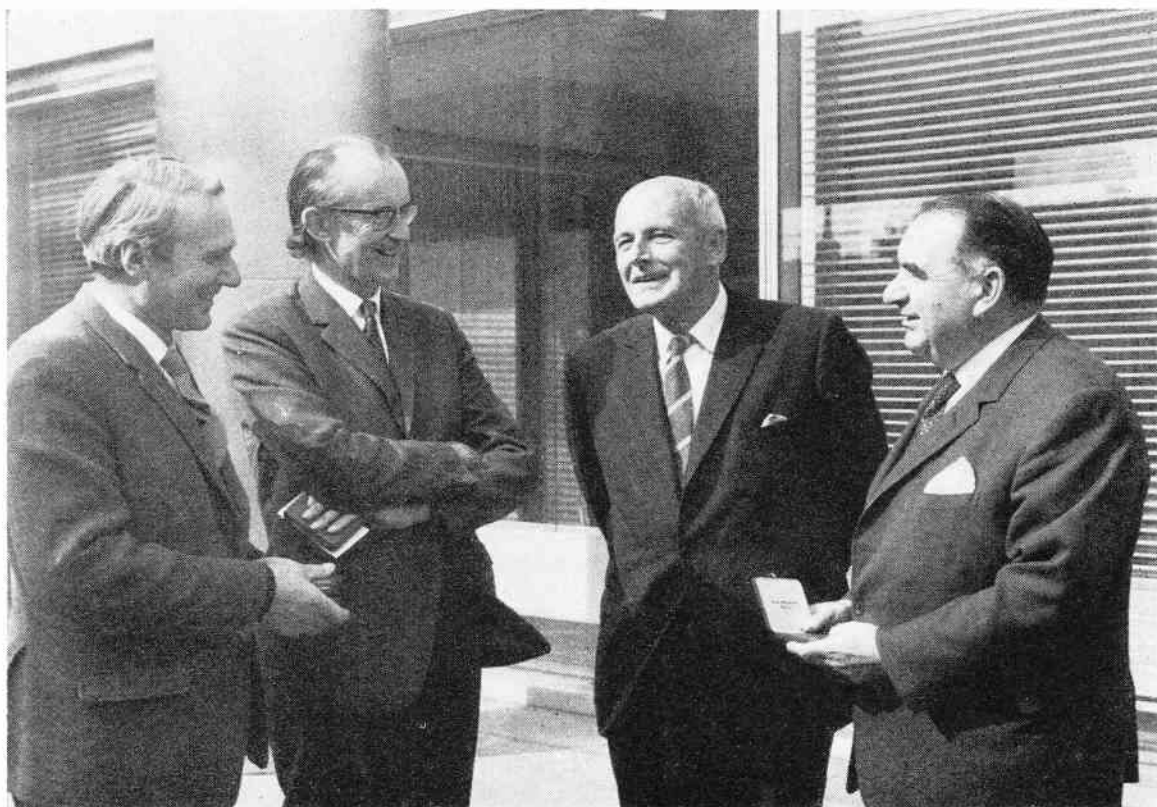
COOK BICENTENARY MEDAL PRESENTATION IN LONDON

At New Zealand House, London, on 21 September 1971, the New Zealand High Commissioner to the United Kingdom, His Excellency Sir Denis Blundell, K.B.E., on behalf of the Society presented specimens of the Society's Cook Bicentenary Medals to the Royal Society of London, The National Maritime Museum and the British Museum.

The presentation took the form of an informal pre-lunch gathering of about fourteen people, including representatives from the New Zealand Press Association, *Coins and Medals* magazine and members of the New Zealand High Commission. The High Commissioner spoke on the history of the Society mentioning its objects, achievements, and current activities and then went on to speak of the genuine admiration and affection felt by the people of New Zealand for James Cook and his fellow voyagers. He also referred to Cook as a courageous circumnavigator, and the various accounts of his voyages to the Pacific as both interesting and illuminating.

The presentation of the Medals followed the High Commissioner's speech. A silver medal was accepted by Sir David Martin, C.B.E., on behalf of the Royal Society of London, and silver and bronze medals were accepted by Mr Basil Greenhill, C.M.G., on behalf of the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, and Mr Gilbert Jenkins, of the British Museum.

It was somewhat appropriate that Sir Denis Blundell agreed to make the presentations on behalf of the Society in view of the fact that he is Governor-General designate of New Zealand and therefore, by tradition, Patron designate of the Society. We look forward to welcoming him while in Vice-Regal office.



**COOK BICENTENARY MEDAL PRESENTATION, LONDON.
New Zealand House, London, 21 September, 1971**

Left to Right: Mr Gilbert K. Jenkins (Keeper of Coins and Medals, British Museum), Mr Basil Greenhill, C.M.G. (Director, National Maritime Museum, Greenwich), His Excellency Sir Denis Blundell, K.B.E. (New Zealand High Commissioner), Sir David Martin, C.B.E. (Executive Secretary, The Royal Society of London)

ROYAL MINT VISITOR

Mr A. J. Dowling, O.B.E., D.F.C., Director of Marketing and Sales at the Royal Mint, London, was in New Zealand for several days late last year. By arrangement with the Treasury, Mr Dowling agreed to meet members informally at the ordinary meeting on 1 November, 1971, to discuss the activities of the Royal Mint, current trends in United Kingdom coin production, and answer members questions.

Mr Dowling was responsible for the establishment of the new Royal Mint at Llantrisant, Wales, and until April 1971 was head of the Decimalisation Branch at Tower Hill. He is now responsible for Royal Mint sales policy; for marketing information and promotion; for relations with the Banks in the United Kingdom on matters concerning United Kingdom coinage; and for relations with overseas customers, with their buying agents, and with the Birmingham Mints and Messrs. Thomas De La Rue and Company Ltd. He was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in the Birthday Honours, 1971.

Members found the evening most informative and were pleased to examine a sample of the new proof set of the old-type coinage which that day it had been announced would be issued by the Mint.

(Acknowledgement: *Royal Mint, Annual Report, 1970-71.*)

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

80th Anniversary Convention, Washington, 10-14 August, 1971.

At the invitation of the New Zealand Treasury, the Society was associated with the New Zealand entry in the non-competitive section at the American Numismatic Association's 80th Anniversary Convention and Exhibition held in Washington in August, 1971.

The exhibit consisted of a selection of original designs submitted to the Decimal Currency Board, 1965-66, and recent souvenir coins and medals. This included the Society's Decimal Coinage Medal (1967) and Cook Bicentenary Medals (1969). The Reserve Bank of New Zealand also had a section on bank notes in the entry.

The convention and exhibition proved most successful and though not open to the general public over 10,000 visitors viewed the exhibits. The New Zealand exhibit attracted considerable interest and most favourable comments. Its success resulted in representations being made to the New Zealand Embassy by several museums to display the exhibit in other centres, including the Smithsonian Institution and at the A.N.A. headquarters in Colorado Springs. The exhibit is also to be displayed at the City

of Ottawa Coin Club's International Numismatic Exhibition being held in Ottawa in July, 1972.

The Society has received a 'Certificate of Appreciation' from the A.N.A. for participation and its contribution to the science of numismatics.

HONOURS, AWARDS AND APPOINTMENTS

Dr L. K. Gluckman, F.R.N.S.N.Z., of Auckland, has been elected a foundation Fellow of the Royal College of Psychiatrists (F.R.C.Psych.).

NOTES

Cook Bicentenary Medal Presentations

The Council of the Society has approved presentations of the Society's Cook Bicentenary Medal to the following persons and institutions: Professor J. C. Beaglehole, O.M., C.M.G., F.R.S.N.Z.; J. Berry, O.B.E., F.R.N.S.N.Z.; D. A. McDougall, B.Com., A.C.A.; The Royal Society of New Zealand; The Royal Society, London; The National Maritime Museum, Greenwich; The British Museum, London; The Smithsonian Institution, Washington; The Numismatic Society of Auckland.

(14 June, 1971)

Grant to Dominion Museum

The Council of the Society has made a grant of \$500 to the Dominion Museum for the possibility of creating a permanent numismatic display within the Museum. (14 June, 1971).

Sutherland Memorial Lecture

No Sutherland Memorial Lecture was presented in 1971. The 1970 lecture by Dr L. K. Gluckman of Auckland was issued as a special supplement to *Journal* Vol. 13, No. 1 (49).

Subscription Increases

The Council has approved new annual subscription rates and introduced a scale of fees for composite life membership to be effective from 1 June, 1972

Details of these new subscriptions may be found at the back of this *Journal*.

JUNIOR PRIZES REGULATIONS

1. These regulations may be cited as the "Junior Prizes Regulations" and shall be administered by the Council of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand Inc. (hereinafter referred to as the Society).
2. The object of the Prizes is to encourage the study of the science of numismatics among youth.
3. There shall be six prizes each consisting of a book, or books bearing a suitable inscription.
4. The prizes shall be awarded annually for the best talk, display or paper on any aspect of numismatics or related history.
5. Nominations for the prizes may be made by any Officer of the Society or any Branch of the Society, by a Headmaster of any school or the chairman of any other cultural or educational corporate body.
6. Nominees for the prizes must be under the age of 21 years on the 31st May. Such nominees do not have to be members of the Society.
7. Nominations close on the 31st May each year. Awards will be announced at the Annual General Meeting in June of the same year.
8. The Council of the Society reserves the right to advise that no award or awards be made in any given year if entries are not of a sufficiently high standard.
9. The Honorary National Secretary, or other person so appointed, shall keep a register of those to whom awards have been made.
10. These Regulations are issued under Rules 2(d) and 23 of the Society.
11. APPROVED by resolution of the Council of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand and given under the seal of the said Society this 14th day of June 1971.

J. R. Graydon,
President.

P. P. O'Shea.
National Secretary.

OBITUARIES

Professor John Cawte Beaglehole, O.M., C.M.G., F.R.S.N.Z.

The Society records the death of Professor J. C. Beaglehole, the eminent authority on the voyages of James Cook and a recipient of the Society's Cook Bicentenary Medal, at Wellington on 11 October, 1971.

Professor Beaglehole was undoubtedly one of New Zealand's most distinguished scholars, a fact recognised by his appointment to the most exclusive Order of Merit by H.M. The Queen during the Royal Visit in 1970; only the second New Zealander to be so honoured.

P. P. O'S.

Donald Archibald McCurdy, O.B.E., V.D., B.Com.

Mr D. A. McCurdy, a member of the Society since 1935, died in Wellington on 23 October, 1971, aged 87.

He was born and educated in Wellington and joined the Post and Telegraph Department in 1900. As an active member of the Post and Telegraph Volunteers and later the Territorials he enlisted as a private in charge of the Army Postal Services on the outbreak of the Great War. He was commissioned shortly afterwards and rose to the rank of Major. During the war he was mentioned-in-despatches and appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire (M.B.E.) in 1919; being promoted to the grade of Officer (O.B.E.) later that year. After the war, Mr McCurdy transferred to the Treasury. During 1920-23 he was accountant to the Samoan Treasury and was responsible for the countersigning of some 20,000 £1 notes on behalf of the New Zealand Treasury. Prior to retirement in 1940 he served for some time as District Treasury Officer, Dunedin, and as an Investigating Officer in Wellington.

As a philatelist Mr McCurdy rendered outstanding service in the preparation of several of the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand volumes on *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand*.

For several years before his death he was national secretary of the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of New Zealand which was behind the 'Save Manapouri Campaign' and petition.

P. P. O'S.

Captain G. T. Stagg, S.B.St.J., F.R.N.S.N.Z., R.N.Z.A.(Rtd.)

Captain Geoffrey Troughear Stagg, a distinguished soldier and numismatist, died in Wellington on 30 December 1971, aged 58.

Born and educated in Christchurch, New Zealand, he enlisted with the Territorial Forces in 1933 and the Regular Forces in 1937; serving in the R.N.Z.A. until his retirement in 1963. During the Second World War he served as a Warrant officer with the Second N.Z.E.F. in Greece and Africa where he was captured by the Italians during the Battle of Sidi Rezegh. He was a prisoner in Italy and Germany until May 1945. In 1947 he was commissioned and served with J-Force in Japan.



GEOFFREY TROUGHEAR STAGG
1913-1971

On retirement from the Army he continued with the Ministry of Defence in a civilian capacity working on matters relating to state ceremonial functions, protocol and medals; subjects in which he had a life-long personal interest.

Captain Stagg was the longest serving president of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand, from 1956-61 and 1969-70, and at the time of his death was the senior vice-president. He was accorded the Society's highest distinction; that of Fellowship, in 1959. He served as an alternate member of the 1957-59 Decimal Coinage Committee which recommended the adoption of decimal coinage by New Zealand and in 1954 was appointed first honorary curator of Medals to the Dominion Museum.

On the foundation of the Friends of the Dominion Museum Association in 1968 he was elected first vice-president and for the last two years served on the committee. As Secretary-treasurer of the Permanent Forces Old Comrades Association he was responsible for the strengthening of the Association and increasing its welfare activities. He also gave long advisory service to the New Zealand Priory of the Order of St. John and in 1966 received a Priory Vote of Thanks. He was admitted to the Order as a Serving Brother in 1971.

Captain Stagg was a distinguished soldier, scholar and numismatist whose counsel will be sadly missed by the many organisations with which he was associated and to his many friends throughout the world. As a self-taught scholar, his outstanding work *The Long Service Medals Awarded in the New Zealand Army, 1887-1957* and the numerous articles on numismatics, decorations and medals and associated history, which reflect his painstaking research and keen eye for detail, are a most valued legacy to numismatic science and our history.

He is survived by a son and daughter, grandson, a sister and two brothers. In 'his style' he was accorded a full military funeral.

P. P. O'Shea.

ANNUAL REPORT 1971

As the 14th President of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand I have pleasure in presenting the review of the Society's activities for the past year.

Our congratulations are extended to our vice-president, Captain G. T. Stagg, on his recent appointment as a Serving Brother of the Most Venerable Order of St John of Jerusalem. Being aware of his interests and the rich traditions of the Order, members will I am sure, welcome this well merited distinction. For the published version of his Sutherland Memorial Lecture, Mr P. P. O'Shea, was awarded the Allan Sutherland Trophy of the Numismatic Society of Auckland for 1970, and Mr Hamish Hancock, of Wellington, won the 1970 Victoria University Plunket Gold Medal for Oratory. Our congratulations to both.

Recently, we were pleased to welcome Mr J. Noble, an officer of the Australian Numismatic Society to our meeting and I trust this may lead to closer co-operation with our Australian counterpart.

It is again noted with pleasure the continued energetic work of our vice-president, Mr James Berry, O.B.E., in the designing of stamps, coins and medals for several countries and organisations throughout the world, including the forth-coming Rutherford Centennial Medal of the Royal Society of New Zealand.

On the New Zealand numismatic scene the Government have for the first time since 1953 issued full proof sets of coins for sale to the general public. The numbers were limited and many persons have missed out on obtaining a set, several of whom have approached the Society.

I think several points should be made clear about this issue and the Society's position. Firstly, from general observations when the mintings of sets are high there is disapproval and similarly when the minting is low. Secondly, the interest in New Zealand coins has been revived by this issue and its reportedly already high market value and has undoubtedly aroused the 'sleeping collector'. In response to approaches we have made to the Treasury on this matter we have been advised that some 20,000 order forms are sent to those who have ordered sets in previous years or have been asked to be placed on the mailing list. I would be most surprised if any of our 500 members are not included in this figure! The system used is the same as that used in the United States and Canada and I think that in fairness to all members and the public at large the Society should not become involved in this type of politics and that members will make their interests known to the appropriate authorities. It is the collector himself who regulates the type and number of such sets to be minted by his demand and I think we are fortunate in having the opportunity of being able to acquire such a fine set.

Publications

One large issue of the Journal was produced during the year and a second covering proceedings for the year will be

posted to members this week. The 1970 Sutherland Memorial Lecture is in print and will be issued as a supplement to the Journal shortly.

The quality and format of the Journal is of a very high standard which to our country and overseas members does convey a false impression of the activities of the Society. The facts are that no more than a half-dozen members carry the burden of the Journal. The editor has on numerous occasions expressed the willingness to receive all types of material for consideration, yet very little comes forward. The Editor, in asking for specific material from members, also has little success. All members should give the Society support and if unable to attend meetings then surely a small contribution to the Journal is one way in which support can be given.

Mr Prowse, Dr John Hind of Otago, and the editor have all contributed material to other New Zealand and overseas learned Journals. Mr Prowse's reprint on the Iron Cross from the Society's proceedings has been described by an eminent German numismatist as possibly the finest history of its type in the English language which reflects great credit on the author and the Society.

To all those who have assisted with the Journal my thanks and praise for a job well done.

Because of the irregular issue of the Journal it has been suggested that the Society issue a monthly, bi-monthly, or quarterly newsletter. In theory this is a good idea but as other Societies, and we ourselves have found out by experience some 10 years ago, it is not always practical and in the long-term serves little purpose.

If there was combined support for such, I feel it would be both time and labour that could be well used by advising and assisting the editor of the Journal. It would also mean that the subscription would have to be increased from the present \$2 to about \$6-\$8. However, I am sure the in-coming Council will give this matter further consideration.

Membership

The total membership for the year ended 31 May 1971 is 574; a net loss of 93. The appendix to this report sets out the position in detail, which is not as grim as it appears.

Of those who were removed from the roll under Rule 19 and those who tendered their resignation a great proportion were persons who joined during the year or so before the change to decimal coinage and were 2-3 years in arrears with subscriptions. It is not right and nor should the Society tolerate those who fail to renew their subscription. Some similar action should also be taken against those who fail to notify the Society of any change in address, these at present total 24 persons.

It is with deep regret that we record the passing of two long-standing members, Mr K. J. Wyness-Mitchell, F.R.N.S., F.R.G.S., of Gore and Mr J. R. Baxter, of Auckland.

Fellowship

No fellowships were conferred during the year and the roll now totals 18 ordinary and three honorary fellows.

Sutherland Memorial Lecture 1970

The second Sutherland Memorial Lecture was presented in November by our distinguished Auckland Fellow, Dr L. K. Gluckman. Entitled "The Royal touch, its counterpart in the modern Maori, a contribution of numismatics and psychiatry to medical history", it covered entirely new ground and we are most fortunate that such a valuable piece of numismatic and medical research has been the outcome. The lecture is in print and will be issued as a supplement to the Journal shortly, as I have mentioned.

Meetings

Through the continued generosity of the Dominion Museum we have met in the Museum's Lecture Hall. There have been several display, short-talk evenings of much success and several papers from the early reports of the Society have been read. On one occasion members joined the Friends of the Dominion Museum to view some films on the Pacific. Two major papers, on the Royal Humane Society of New Zealand and Sir Charles Algernon Parsons, O.M., K.C.B., F.R.S., were presented during the year by Mr P. P. O'Shea, our Secretary.

There is not a large amount of numismatic research being carried out in New Zealand which is unfortunate. However, I think this is just a passing phase in the numismatic world at present.

Society's Collection and Library

The Society records its appreciation to Mr D. A. McDougall our Auckland vice-president for his several presentations to the Society's collection during the year. Mr McDougall also represented the Society at the Numismatic Society of Auckland Centennial convention and accepted a silver Cook Medal on the Society's behalf. Our thanks to the Numismatic Society of Auckland for this gesture.

The collection, housed in the Dominion Museum is not readily accessible but members are assured that this matter has been under review by the Council recently. In fact, so that better use can be made of the collection the Society is to make an initial presentation of \$500 to the Dominion Museum together with a request that consideration be given to the establishment of a permanent numismatic display, for which the Society's collection can be freely used.

The continued gifts of books by members and B. A. Seaby Ltd., London, are recorded with appreciation and thanks. The Library of the Society is likewise inaccessible to members and because of this negotiations are in progress for the incorporation of the Society's Library in that of the holdings of the Alexander Turnbull Library.

The Library is of considerable value not only to the numismatist and collector, but also the historian and economist and by making such available the Society is placing at virtually the nation's disposal the use of this material.

The Council, and I am sure members, will agree that both

these moves are in the best interests of the Society and the contribution it has to make to the community.

In a further effort to promote the objects of the Society the Council has approved regulations instituting six Junior prizes. They will be available to persons under the age of 21 years and do not necessarily have to be members of the Society. Full details are available from the Secretary and they will also be published and distributed to interested organisations and persons.

At the invitation of the New Zealand Treasury the Society is to be associated with a display at the American Numismatic Association 80th Jubilee Convention Exhibition in Washington in August this year.

Branches

The Branches continue to flourish within their districts though it is unfortunate that contact with them is not satisfactory. However it is hoped to improve this with the revision of the Rules and the adoption of special Rules for the Branches.

Rules

Substantial progress has been made on the drafting of a new set of Rules for the Society and it is hoped to have these ready for Council approval shortly, after which they will be submitted to all members.

Because of the complexity of this exercise I think it would be advisable to deal with the revision in sections, beginning with the branches.

Administration

The administration of the Society has eased a little, but it is still virtually a full time occupation. The Secretary and Treasurer working between 10-15 hours per week.

Both Officers have executed their duties with great skill and efficiency which deserve our thanks and commendation for a splendid job.

May 1971-72 prove to be a rewarding and fruitful year as this has been in many ways.

J. R. GRAYDON, President

MEMBERSHIP

(As at 31st May 1971)

Membership (31/5/70)	.....	.....	.....	.....	667
Less Resignations and Deaths	.....	.....	.....	23	
Removal from Roll	.....	.....	.....	75	
In Reserve (G.N.A.)	.....	.....	.....	24	122
				—	—
					545
Plus New Members	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
					—
TOTAL as at 31/5/71	.....	.....	.....	.....	574
					—

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND (INC.)

Balance Sheet as at 31st May, 1971

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
1970	1971	1970	1971
\$	\$	\$	\$
8204		2459	
Accumulated Funds at at 1st		Bank of New Zealand and cash	
June, 1970	8204	on hand	2233
Less excess of expenditure over		1000	
Income	948	Bank of New Zealand Savings	
		Bank Investment	1000
		816	
		Composite Subscription Account	942
	7256	382	
		Medal Trust Account	395
		1000	
		N.Z. Government Stock due 15th	
		September, 1975	1000
		2547	
		Medals on Hand	1686
<u>\$8204</u>	<u>\$7256</u>	<u>\$8204</u>	<u>\$7256</u>

AUDITOR'S REPORT

I have examined the books and accounts of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand, Inc. and I am satisfied that the above Income and Expenditure Account, Medals Account and Balance Sheet correctly sets out the financial affairs of the Society.

A. C. Shailes, A.C.A.
Hon. Auditor

Income and Expenditure Account for year ended 31st May, 1971

INCOME				EXPENDITURE			
1970		1971		1970		1971	
\$		\$		\$		\$	
678	Annual subscriptions	770		932	Journal Expenses	1,077	
	Composite subscription account	100		140	Branch subsidies	140	
—	Advertising receipts	204		27	Income Tax	39	
21	Sales of Journals and Badges	90		150	Honoraria	200	
	Interest			65	Secretarial Service and plates	126	
	Government Stock	51.50		73	Postages	168	
	Investment Account	45.00		—	Travelling Expenses	70	
	Bank of New Zealand	94.31		30	Sundry Expenses	44	
155		191		25	Filing Cabinet	—	
854				30	Stationery	—	
	Composite Subscription Account	26.00			Loss on Medal Account	478	
	Medal Trust Account	13.00	39				
618	Excess of Expenditure over Income	948					
<u>\$1,472</u>		<u>\$2,342</u>		<u>\$1,472</u>		<u>\$2,342</u>	

Medals Account as at 31st May 1971

	\$	\$		\$	\$
Medals on hand 1st June 1970—			Medal receipts		1,036
Decimal Currency Medals (60			Conversion surplus		35
Bright Bronze at \$6.50 each)	390		Refund of Duty		70
Cook Bicentenary Medals (83 sil-			Medals on hand 31st May, 1971—		
ver, 70 bronze) at selling			Decimal Currency Medals		
price less 5 percent	2,157	2,547	(41 at \$6.50 each)	266	
			Cook Bicentenary Medals—		
Purchase costs medal cases		745	(47 silver at \$20)		
Clearance fees and duty		13	(48 bronze at \$10)	1,420	1,686
			Loss on medal account, trans-		
			ferred to Income and Expen-		
			diture Account		478
		\$3,305			\$3,305

(Note: 11 toned silver and 37 toned bronze Decimal Currency medals held for presentation purposes)

Cook Medal Account to 31st May, 1971

(Supplementary statement to the main accounts)

Receipts to 31st May, 1971	6111	
Conversion surplus	72	
Value of unsold medals at selling price	1420	
Refund of Duty	70	
		7673
Payment to Royal Australian Mint	3785	
Clearance fees and duty	949	
Medal cases	745	
		5479
Surplus on Medals		\$2194

DECIMAL COIN MINTINGS 1967-1971

	\$1	50c	20c	10c
1967 *	500,510	10,300,510	13,300,510	17,300,510
1968 ¹	—	75,000	75,000	75,000
1969 *	500,000	100,000	2,600,000	3,100,000
1970 ²	364,450	50,000	50,000	2,096,000
1971 *	50,000	1,143,200	1,620,000	2,828,000

	5c	2c	1c
1967*	26,300,510	75,300,510	120,300,510
1968 ¹	75,000	75,000	75,000
1969*	10,360,000	20,610,000	100,000
1970 ²	11,202,000	50,000	10,110,000
1971*	11,540,000	15,070,000	10,200,000

* Includes souvenir coin sets.

¹ Souvenir coin sets only.² Includes souvenir coin sets and Cook Islands Dollar.

Source: The Treasury.

MINTINGS OF NEW ZEALAND COINS 1933 TO 1966

Year	Crown	Half Crown	Florin	Shilling	Sixpence	Threepence	Penny	Halfpenny
1933	—	2,000,000	2,100,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	6,000,000	—	—
1934	—	2,720,000	2,850,000	3,400,000	3,600,000	6,000,000	—	—
1935 ¹	1,128	612,364	755,364	1,680,364	560,364	40,364	—	—
1936	—	—	150,000	—	1,580,000	2,760,000	—	—
1937	—	672,000	1,190,000	890,000	1,280,000	2,880,000	—	—
1938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1939	—	—	—	—	700,000	3,000,000	—	—
1940	—	100,800	500,000	500,000	800,000	2,000,000	5,424,000	3,432,000
1941	—	776,000	820,000	360,000	440,000	1,760,000	1,200,000	960,000
1942	—	240,000	150,000	240,000	360,000	3,120,000	3,120,000	1,920,000
1943	—	1,120,000	1,400,000	900,000	1,800,000	4,400,000	8,400,000	—
1944	—	180,000	140,000	480,000	1,160,000	2,840,000	3,696,000	2,035,200
1945	—	420,000	515,000	1,030,000	940,000	2,520,000	4,764,000	1,516,800
1946	—	960,000	1,200,000	1,060,000	2,120,000	6,080,000	6,720,000	3,120,000
1947	—	1,600,000	2,500,000	2,800,000	3,200,000	6,400,000	5,880,000	2,726,400
1948	—	1,400,000	1,750,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000	—	—
1949	200,020	2,800,000	3,500,000	—	—	—	2,016,000	1,766,400
1950	—	3,600,000	3,500,000	600,000	800,000	800,000	5,784,000	1,425,600
1951	—	1,200,000	2,000,000	1,200,000	1,800,000	3,600,000	6,888,000	2,342,400
1952	—	—	—	600,000	3,200,000	8,000,000	10,800,000	2,400,000
1953 ¹	257,000	127,000	257,000	207,000	1,207,000	4,007,000	2,407,000	727,000
1954	—	—	—	—	1,200,000	4,000,000	1,080,000	240,000
1955	—	—	—	200,000	1,600,000	4,000,000	3,720,000	240,000
1956	—	—	—	800,000	2,000,000	4,800,000	3,600,000	1,200,000
1957	—	—	—	800,000	2,400,000	8,000,000	2,400,000	1,440,000
1958	—	—	—	1,000,000	3,000,000	4,800,000	10,800,000	1,920,000
1959	—	—	—	600,000	2,000,000	4,000,000	8,400,000	1,920,000
1960	—	—	—	600,000	1,600,000	4,000,000	7,200,000	2,400,000
1961	—	80,000	1,500,000	400,000	800,000	4,800,000	7,200,000	2,880,000
1962	—	600,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	2,880,000
1963	—	400,000	100,000	600,000	800,000	4,000,000	2,400,000	1,680,000
1964	—	—	7,000,000	3,400,000	7,800,000	6,400,000	18,000,000	2,884,800
1965 ¹	—	202,500	9,452,500	4,502,500	8,602,500	4,202,500	202,500	5,204,160
1966 ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,378,400	—

¹ Includes souvenir coin sets.

² Pennies shown were Australian coins specially imported to meet an expected shortage.

MEETINGS

WELLINGTON

- 22nd February, 1971. Mr James Berry, O.B.E. in the Chair.
Elected to Membership: L. R. S. Anderson; A. D. Crowe;
S. G. Dixon; Vernon R. Gilmore; D. S. Greatorex;
J. W. Schafer.
Paper: The Royal Humane Society of New Zealand. By
Mr P. P. O'Shea, M.L.J., F.R.N.S.
- 29th March, 1971. The President in the Chair.
Elected to Membership: R. J. Drysdale.
Displays and short talks by Messrs J. Anderson, G. N.
Balmer, J. Berry, R. Graydon, C. Hill, P. P. O'Shea,
G. T. Stagg, and Mrs Ranger.
- 26th April, 1971. The President in the Chair.
Elected to Membership: G. R. Moss.
Paper: The Genesis of State and Public Seals. By the late
A. Sutherland (Read from the early reports of the
Society).
- 31st May, 1971. The President in the Chair.
Elected to Membership: J. Noble.
Discussion: Cleaning Coins. Papers on the topic were read
from the Society's proceedings.
Mr J. Noble, Editor, Australian Numismatic Society was
present at the meeting.
- 28th June, 1971. The President in the Chair.
- 26th July, 1971. The President in the Chair.
Paper: A short history of U.S. paper money with an em-
phasis on fractional currency used c1860-1870. By
Mr A. F. Robb.
- 30th August, 1971. The President in the Chair.
Elected to Membership: W. Arthur Honour; Mrs B. P. Lock.
Paper: Primordia Quærere Rerum—The life of the late
Lord Rutherford of Nelson, O.M., F.R.S., F.R.S.N.Z.,
with special reference to his awards. By Mr P. P.
O'Shea, M.L.J., F.R.N.S.
- 27th September, 1971. The President in the Chair.
Elected to Membership: G. S. Fincham; A. M. Price; Percy
Robinson; Mrs Joyce Taylor.
Displays and short talks by Messrs J. Anderson, A. Freed,
and R. Kerr.
- 1st November, 1971. The President in the Chair.
Guest Speaker: Mr A. J. Dowling, O.B.E., D.F.C., First
Assistant to the Deputy Master, the Royal Mint,
London, addressed members informally.
- 29th November, 1971. The President in the Chair.
Christmas Social Evening at the residence of Mrs P. Ranger.
Mr James Berry, O.B.E. spoke informally on his re-
cent world trip and displayed many numismatic items
acquired.

MEMBERS' SPECIALTIES AND WANTS

The following schedule has been compiled for the benefit of Members of our Society and it will be repeated in every issue of the Journal unless cancelled or alterations authorised by the member concerned. All members have the right to have their names included and a small charge is made for each line for each issue. Use registered post or insure parcels when sending specimens by post.

ALLEN, Professor H. Don, F.C.C.T., F.R.N.S., Nova Scotia Teachers College, Truro, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Paper money. Modern lottery tickets as examples of security printing.

ATKINSON, D. O., F.R.N.S.N.Z., 23 Claude Rd., Manurewa, Auckland, N.Z.

Speciality—Medals and Badges, especially Australian and colonial.

BALMER, G. N., 4 Carrington St., Wellington.

Speciality—World gold coins.

BELL, R.G., F.R.N.S.N.Z., 50 Murray Place, Christchurch.

Wanted to buy or exchange: New Zealand and Australian tokens, commemorative medals, medalets, coins. Correspondence welcomed.

BERRY, JAMES, O.B.E., F.R.N.S.N.Z., G.P.O. Box 23, Wellington.

Commemorative Medals of all types with particular emphasis on artistic angle, also Illustrated Books of same.

BETTON, James L. Jr., P.O. Box 533, Santa Monica, California, U.S.A. Zip 90406.

Speciality: Colonial and Commonwealth coinage.

CRAIGMYLE, J., P.O. Box 99, Wanganui.

Speciality—Gold Coins.

Wants—N.Z. Waitangi Crown 1935.

FERGUSON, J. DOUGLAS, Rock Island, Quebec, Canada.

I am interested in all types of transportation tokens in metal, celluloid, or plastic, from all parts of the world, and will buy or exchange uncirculated Canadian coins of many years for them.

FOWLER, F. J., 4 Cambridge Street, Tawa, Wellington.

Speciality—Coins of Pacific Countries.

FREED, A. J. 20 Cortina Avenue, Johnsonville, Wellington.

Speciality—Coins generally.

HORWOOD, W. E., F.R.N.S.N.Z., 6 Highbury Rd., Wellington.

Speciality—English and Roman Coins.

HYNES, MERVYN, 54 Calgary Street, Mt Eden, Auckland, N.Z.

Wants—Presbyterian Communion Tokens.

JEFFERY, F. J. & Son Ltd., Melksham, Wilts. England. Est. 1932.

Collects Royal Maundy, Top grade English coins, Enamelled coins. Supplier of coins of the world, to any part of the world. Send for free list.

LOWRIE, Graeme W., 108 Francis Avenue, Christchurch, 1.

Speciality—New Zealand coinage, tokens, commemorative and war medals, and notes. Buy, trade or exchange. Please write.

MACKRELL, B., 15 Mathers Road, Christchurch, 2.

Wanted to buy: British War Medals from 1650, British and New Zealand helmet plates and badges.

MADDEN, I. B., M.A., F.R.N.S., F.S.A. (Scot), Rosslea, 15 Belvedere Street, Epsom, Auckland.

Speciality: English and Irish silver coins all periods. Member American Numismatic Assn., and numerous other historical, heraldic, antiquarian and genealogical societies throughout the world.

President Auckland Historical Society from Oct. 1965-Sept. 1966.

McNAUGHT, C. M., P.O. Box 166, Wellington.

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