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NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

of the
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JULY to DECEMBER, 1959

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OBITUARY

SIR JAMES SANDS ELLIOTT

Sir James Sands Elliott, noted surgeon of Wellington, has passed away in his 80th year. He distinguished him-



self in his profession and devoted much of his spare time to helping his fellow men. His forceful personality was an influence on numerous Royal Commissions, boards of health, and other bodies set up to advise successive Governments. He was editor of the *New Zealand Medical*

Journal for about 25 years, and President of the British Medical Association in New Zealand.

Sir James Elliott was medical adviser to leaders in all walks of life, including Governors-General and Prime Ministers. He did not suffer fools gladly, and often he delivered an oral punch while healing a sick body. He did not lose touch with the problems of the poorest of his patients, and he shared with social workers the will to help the underprivileged, night and day, in epidemics and in other emergencies. He spent much time in public life in improving the administrative structures of the healing services of the community. This was, perhaps, to the detriment of his earning capacity in his profession, but he was rewarded by the esteem of his fellow men. Many honours were bestowed on him, culminating in a knighthood in 1936. His was an unusual nature, scholarly, idealistic, intransigent, kind-hearted, religious, and very often downright. With his fund of experience he could assume the role of a declaiming military officer, and in the next sentence be as gentle as a first-year medical student. He served in the South African War, and World War I, reaching the rank of Lt.-Colonel in the New Zealand Medical Corps.

He brought erudition and commonsense to his many pursuits and activities, and among these were the Venerable Order of St. John (of which he was Baliff Grand Cross of the Order, a notable distinction), the Waitangi Trust Board, and the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand, of which he was President for a term, and later a Fellow. He wrote papers on British medals and other numismatic subjects. With the skill of a dissecting historian he used medals to uncover layers of history, and brought colour and humanity to his writings. His publications include "Outlines of Greek and Roman Medicine," 1912; "Scalpel and Sword"; "The Hundred Years," "The Life of Henry Williams," 1948 (an abridged edition), "Firth of Wellington," 1937. In the formative years of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand he, and Lady Elliott—who became our 100th member—played a prominent part in bringing to it others of a like scholarship, and our Society is richer because of their influence. To his three sons, all medical practitioners, we extend our sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained. At the funeral service the Society was represented by Captain G. T. Stagg, F.R.N.S.N.Z., our President.

—A. Sutherland.

WILLIAM DU BOIS FERGUSON

With deep regret we announce the death of William Du Bois Ferguson, a Fellow and Past President of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson were on a trip overseas, and after a sudden illness at Utrecht, Holland, Mr. Ferguson passed away in his sleep on the night of the 29th of April.

The news came as a great shock to his many friends in Numismatic circles. Mr. Ferguson was almost a foundation member of the Numismatic Society, having joined in 1933.

He had a vast knowledge of numismatics, especially in the field of Greek, Roman, and British coinage, and over the years he read many excellent papers to members at Wellington meetings, and many of these can be found in past issues of the Society's Journals.

Most Wellington members will recall how Bill Ferguson was ever ready to help fellow members on Numismatic subjects and he was always most helpful in producing coins or tokens to add to the interest of papers read before members. During the course of his long membership, Mr. Ferguson was a worthy ambassador for the R.N.S.N.Z. when travelling in Britain and Australia where he was always keen to contact kindred Numismatic Societies.

In a quiet, unobtrusive way Mr. Ferguson did a great deal of good work for the Society over the years and he will be sadly missed. In appreciation of his good work he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand on the 25th June, 1951.

He was a good friend of the Turnbull Library where he was a well-known figure.

He was a grandson of William Sefton Moorhouse, Superintendent of Canterbury, 1857-63, whose daughter, Mary Louisa, married William Ferguson (1852-1935), an eminent engineer in 1890. Ferguson senior was for 24 years Engineer-Secretary and Treasurer of the Wellington Harbour Board, and he also planned the drainage system of Wellington.

Mr. Ferguson had an encyclopediac knowledge of Numismatics, and at any time could give full details of almost any coinage with amazing accuracy. His passing is a great loss—he was one of Nature's gentlemen.

The deep sympathy of members goes out to Mrs. Ferguson and relatives in their sad loss.

—J. Berry.

CANADIAN DOLLARS: PROOFS, PROOF-LIKES, AND PRESENTATIONS

by STARR GILMORE of Spokane, Washington, U.S.A.

Officially, the dollar series of Canada is able to boast of only one proof, my reference being to the 1937. In the year given, 1,095 sets of proofs were put out and sold to the public through the agency of the Bank of Canada. They were to be had in presentation boxes and in cardboard holders. And naturally enough, it is in the boxes that the sets are so greatly desired by collectors.

Investigation of these sets has involved more troublesome and vexatious problems than can be imagined. Before I became wiser, it was my naive belief that it would be fairly easy to locate a few of them, but nothing could be further from the truth. In general, they have disappeared quite as completely as though they never existed. A few of them should be in New Zealand, but I am in no position to prove such a statement. A partial explanation, but by no means a wholly satisfactory one, has been offered me by Spink & Son.

It had been my original supposition that a fairly large number of these sets were in England and this seems to have some foundation in fact. Spink & Son, at the time of my enquiry, had one 1937 set in a cardboard holder on which a price of 15 pounds was placed, a price certainly modest enough. They assured me that it was quite as mysterious to them as to me and they also wondered where all the sets had gone. It is their belief that a number of the sets was purchased to mark the Coronation and that they are in the hands of persons who are not collectors. And if such is indeed the case, then it may be safely predicted that they will remain out of sight for a long time to come. B. A. Seaby assures me that they have not seen a 1937 set for at least three years and the sale of one is a rarity.

One of the sets is in the possession of Sydney V. Hagley, Beaumont, South Australia, and he has a beautiful collection of Canadian dollars. I am presently unaware as to whether or not his proofs of the year are in a presentation box. Outside of the two given, I was wholly unable to locate any other sets.

Very probably the use of the term "proof-like" is unfortunate. You may be sure that the Royal Canadian Mint never uses it and rightly so. The Mint refers to them as uncirculated and this is correct in degree but not completely so. Proof-likes, as put out by the Mint in the present cardboard holders, are struck from highly polished chromium plated dies. They are given special consideration in that they are handled exactly as collectors handle them. The other dollars are put up in cloth bags of 100 each and a good number of them naturally suffer scratches, frequently enough to make them unwanted by collectors.

Proof-like Canadian sets began with 1951 and have continued to the present time. Beginning with 1949, the Mint made it possible to purchase coins and sold them

directly to collectors. Before 1949, collectors who wanted the dollars had to purchase them from the banks.

In the case of the 1935 dollar, the first minted, the crowned effigy of His Majesty King George V was used. It was debated at the time as to whether or not a crowned effigy should be used and it was finally decided that it should be. This was fitting, because after all, an important date in the life of His Majesty was being celebrated. The crowned effigy of this dollar was executed by Percy Metcalfe.

With regard to the 1936, another crowned effigy, different factors entered the situation. It was obviously necessary to change the inscription, the anniversary year being over, and use was made of the 1911 obverse which was made in the Royal Mint in London and subsequently sent to Ottawa. The 1911 dollar was authorised by Proclamation but never minted, save for one or possibly two specimens, and nobody has the slightest idea what happened to them. In any event, the die was conveniently at hand and was used. The 1936 effigy is the work of Sir Bertram Mackennal and his initials appear on the coin, a thing not true in the case of Percy Metcalfe. Had His Majesty King George V lived longer, the third dollar would have shown his uncrowned effigy to make Canadian coinage conform to that of England and to show equality among the different members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

With regard to Edward VIII, a curious situation developed. It is English tradition that the monarch shall face in the opposite direction of his or her predecessor on the coinage, a tradition that Edward VIII was determined to break. Protests did no good and he finally had his way, though not without some acrimonious behind-the-scenes discussions. Dies of the new obverse were prepared in the Royal Mint for Canadian coinage, very probably from the design of Henry Paget. And they were no more than completed when he suddenly abdicated. There is no doubt that it created an awkward situation and a new set of dies now became necessary for His Majesty King George VI. Before leaving the subject of Edward VIII, it may be noted that a few 3d. English pieces of him were actually struck, showing him facing left, and they sell at nearly \$1,000 each. Henry Paget, an English artist, designed the King George VI obverse.

Emanuel Hahn, a Canadian citizen, executed the reverse of the Voyageur dollar and his initials appear on it. His initials do not appear on the Parliamentary of 1939 which he also executed. Other work of his may be seen in the dimes beginning with 1937, depicting the famous Bluenose schooner, as well as the caribou head of the quarter. He died recently in Toronto, on February 14, 1957. His widow, Elizabeth Wyn Wood, is herself a noted Canadian artist.

Some attention should be paid the 1949 dollar, considered by many of us to be the most artistic of all Canadian coins. This dollar was struck for Newfoundland to mark her entrance into the Dominion as a province. And it also celebrates the famous voyage of John Cabot to Newfoundland, discovered by him in 1497. His ship,

the *Mathew*, is depicted on the coin and its superb artistry is the work of Thomas Shingles, an English designer, and one of the very best in his field. He likewise designed the Victory nickel with the big V and torch. His most recent work for Canada is to be seen in the new reverse of the fifty cent Canadian coins which came out this year. His initials appear on all coins mentioned.

Mary Gillick, another English artist, executed the beautiful laureated head of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and it is truly a splendid piece of work. However, the Mint had more than a little trouble with the design and the first dollars of 1953 show her without shoulder straps, the only obverse variety. This was finally corrected and a switch was made from the wire edge to the flat edge and all dollars from this point on are of the latter sort. I should mention that the coins of all 1953 denominations show the "no strap" variation and there are a few proof-like sets of them.

Dollars of the first series (1935-1939) have a dull appearance quite unlike those of the second series and this causes us no wonderment when we learn that they were struck from unpolished dies. Use of the present chromium plated dies began with 1945. Frosted proofs occur in the first series and were put out in 1935, 1936, 1938, and 1939. The Mint has a sandblasting machine purchased from Leiman Brothers of Newark, New Jersey, which made the frosted proofs possible. Generally speaking, however, the sandblasting has been confined to the finish of medals and not of coins. As far as I am aware, no matte proofs occur in the second series.

This brings us to the subject of presentation coins and they are practically always the dollars. These coins are given to persons who are considered to be very important and they do not officially exist, nor are they counted in with the other dollars. It is enough to say that they are genuine proofs, struck under double pressure, and are in no wise to be confused with the proof-likes. In only one instance do the Mint Reports make mention of presentation dollars.

We are informed in the 1939 Report that upon the occasion of their visit to Canada, that His Majesty King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, together with Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, were presented with beautiful proof dollars of that year as well as with medals put in boxes of exquisite design by Canadian craftsmen. Brilliant proofs were put out for presentation purposes in 1945, 1946, and 1947. Fred Bowman of Lachine, Quebec, is my source of authority on the presentations. It is my firm belief that not a single year has failed to see them struck. And after all, why not? Striking a few of such coins certainly occasions very little trouble. That the Mint denies striking such pieces bothers none of us in the least.

The hiatus in the series (1940-1944) naturally arose because of World War II. A stupendous amount of work was done by the Mint during this period. It became necessary to work clear around the clock every day of the week and the Mint was indeed a very busy place. Not only were coins minted, but also a large amount of war material

was turned out. With so much work to do, it need not astonish us that the dollars were dropped from the series inasmuch as they were the least needed of the coins. But as soon as circumstances permitted, coinage of the dollars was promptly resumed and is likely to continue for a long time to come. It is rather curious that the United States discontinued the minting of silver dollars in the same year that Canada began hers. The United States Mint at Denver, Colorado, has 35,000,000 silver dollars in storage that are uncalled for except by the states of Montana and Nevada. Prince Edward Island, the smallest of the Canadian provinces, has requested dollars only once. She did not even request those of 1953 and this seems a bit odd.

With regard to publicity, the British Columbia dollar of 1958 has done more to advertise Canada and the dollar series than any piece so far issued. The mintage figure of 3,039,630 astonished more than a few of us. My own guess of 2 million proved far wide of the mark.

Stephen Trenka informs me that he used the raven motif partly to symbolise the futility of dollar chasing. Certain it is that the tongue of the raven is sticking out in sardonic mockery. Coast Indians, seeing the coin for the first time, were truly horrified, and the term "death money" was attached to it. Some Seattle citizens purchased the dollars 100 at a time to give away as souvenirs and they circulated freely in Bellingham, a fairly large Washington city close to the border. The initials of Stephen Trenka appear on the dollar at the bottom of the totem pole. His initials also appear on the 1951 commemorative nickel of his design.

New Zealand collectors who have complete sets of Canadian dollars are to be congratulated because they are getting more difficult all the time. Canadians have finally become very dollar conscious and the coins no longer come over the border as in former days.

My sincere good wishes to you of New Zealand. I trust that my article will enable you to understand better the Canadian dollars.

CANADIAN COINS

by courtesy of HAROLD DON ALLEN

Canadians have been staging a "run on the banks" that has had tellers rationing their silver, but bankers see no cause for alarm. The silver has consisted of the big "cart-wheel" dollar piece. These coins, new and gleaming, are leaving the country by the sackful to enrich those collections where good design and perfect preservation are more important than low mintages and rare dates.

Such a "type" collection, built around pleasing major varieties of modern coinage, finds this nation's money admirably represented. Canada's latest coin success, the dollar struck to mark British Columbia's centennial, is being acclaimed by dealers and collectors as among the most eye-catching of modern silver pieces.

Praise has become a tradition with money struck at the Royal Canadian Mint on Ottawa's Sussex St. For 50 years, since it was opened as a branch of Britain's Royal Mint in 1908, finely executed pieces have been turned out in swelling quantities to meet Canada's needs. The grand total exceeds 2,000,000,000. Included have been 5\$ and \$10 gold coins, which students respect for their good detail of heraldic design. In the same category is the current 50 cents, while the 10 cents, 25 cents and "canoe" dollar win acclaim as medallic art.

The result has been a great demand for Canadian coins, cents to dollars. The 1948 dollar, of which 19,000 were struck, might bring \$25 if offered for sale. Official Canadian coinage dates back exactly a century. Dollars-and-cents decimal coinage replaced sterling in the province of Canada in 1858. The early coins, struck at English mints to Canadian specifications, merit staggering premiums if perfectly preserved.

Today's coin collector is "condition-conscious." He wants a coin that shows no trace of wear, one completely free of nicks and scratches, retaining the "mint lustre" that classes it as a "gem." For this grade of coin he will pay 10 to 100 times the price of an average circulated specimen. In such preservation any common coin more than a few years old takes on distinct value. For example, a shiny new 50-cent piece, received as a birthday gift in the 1890's and kept protected from tarnish and wear, would now be worth \$100 or more! But polishing, except when done by an expert, almost invariably depreciates the value of a coin.

The Royal Canadian Mint finds the public showing new interest where the nation's money is concerned. To meet a demand for choice silver dollars as pocket pieces and sets of new coins for collectors and tourists, the mint now provides select specimens by mail. The set of six coins—cent to dollar, with a face value of \$1.91—sells for \$2.50, which includes a charge for handling, postage and registration. Tours through the mint are becoming a popular feature of trips to the capital. A. P. Williams, master of the Ottawa mint, observes that 16,000 to 20,000 visitors view coining operations each year.

Most public interest in old money stems from the hope that a lucky find may bring sudden wealth. While rarities are what the word implies, rare, Mrs. Jack Marles, Calgary coin dealer, acknowledges that stories of unsuspected riches do have some basis in fact. She recalls an Edmonton businessman who had heard that Canada's 1921 silver five-cent piece is particularly scarce. Hunting through a half-forgotten hoard, he found a single worn copy of the elusive date. Mrs. Marles' \$100 cheque was his reward.

The same coin, in new condition, could have commanded two to three times the price.

Serious interest in Canadian coin collecting dates back several generations, but the number of collectors probably has trebled in the past decade. The young, non-profit Canadian Numismatic association has added 1,800 names to its roster in seven years. Forty per cent. of such

members reside outside Canada, the great majority of these in the United States.

Several theories are advanced for the popularity of Canadian coins beyond our borders. Ernst Kraus of Philadelphia, an expert on modern coinage, believes coin enthusiasts are turning to world-wide collecting because the rarities they lack in their own national series are being priced out of their range. Collecting of coinage types, rather than minor varieties and date series, offers wider scope for study and presents greater artistic appeal.

One of the continent's leading dealers in modern coinage, Lauren Benson of Davenport, Ia., believes monetary issues of the British Commonwealth include much of the best-looking coinage being produced. He finds Canadian coins compare favourably with the finest strikings for the British Caribbean territories, the Central African federation, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, where particularly beautiful coins have become the rule. The graceful lines of the engraved likenesses of Queen Elizabeth have added much beauty to Commonwealth coins, Mr. Benson feels.

Canada already had established high standards of portraiture with the familiar crowned busts of King Edward VII and George V, seen on all decimal coinage of 1902 to 1936. This is the view of L. C. Hill, a British Columbia coin enthusiast who, in 25 years, has acquired specimens of all dates and varieties of Canadian and Newfoundland coinage which he considers to have been officially issued.

Ancient coinage was hand-struck, much of it in silver and gold. Coins of Greek city states, circulated close to 2,500 years ago, are looked upon as among the most beautiful ever produced. Details stood out in high elevation and a classic simplicity characterised most designs.

Italy, Greece and Israel are among modern nations to have produced money of unusual artistry by reviving coinage traditions. Italy recently released a new 500-lire silver piece of striking beauty, employing a symbolic portrait in Renaissance style. Greek bank notes have illustrated coins 2,000 years old. The current coinage of Israel resembles money which circulated in the Holy Land before the time of Christ.

Silver and gold generally are conceded to be the most beautiful of coinage metals, but gold has vanished from circulation while silver is no longer used in Great Britain (where "silver" coins are copper-nickel) nor in most of continental Europe. The high silver content of Canadian coinage adds greatly to its collector appeal.

A popular group of modern coins is the "barnyard" set of the Irish republic. Each of eight denominations pictures a hen, bull or other farm animal. Indeed, some collectors specialise in displaying the veritable zoo of real and mythical creatures appearing on coins, a list to which Canada adds the beaver, caribou, unicorn and lion.

The great boost in recent interest in such "type" coins is thought to stem in part from the marketing of coin albums designed specifically to house such collections. Two popular albums accommodate 96 and 144 countries.

From this general collecting, specialised interest in dates and varieties may result.

This may explain how Canada's silver dollars have won such international repute. The big coins have been struck since 1935, with 19 dates. Three special commemorative obverses have been employed. The 1939 depicted the Parliament buildings and marked the royal visit. The 1949 welcomed Newfoundland into confederation and portrayed the *Matthew*, Cabot's ship. The third commemorative, the 1958, marks the centennial of British Columbia's establishment as a crown colony.

Collectors, fascinated by the dollar series, have uncovered a number of minor varieties now much in demand. According to Jules Mero, Montreal coin dealer who specialises in this type of rarity, certain 1952, 1955 and 1957 "canoe" dollars lack some of the fine "ripple" lines normally present at both ends of the canoe. The 1955 coin, named the "Arnprior" variety after the Ontario town where it was released, sells for \$5. This is specialised collecting carried to an extreme.

The demand for glimmering perfection in coinage has taken the world's mints by surprise. The chief U.S. mint, at Philadelphia, each year traditionally strikes small quantities of what are known as "proof" coins. Such pieces must be hand-struck from polished dies and blanks, and their mirror surface and fine detail make them collectors' prizes.

"Proof sets," containing one of each coin of the current year, have become a collecting specialty, and prices have soared. The 1936 U.S. set (cost price: \$1.90) commands \$350. Proof-set production has mushroomed from a leisurely sideline involving a few thousand coins to a gigantic programme that has thrown mint schedules out of gear. Last year saw the Philadelphia mint refusing further proof orders when the staggering total of 1,200,000 sets had been hand-struck.

Several foreign mints offer proof coins but the Union of South Africa is the only Commonwealth nation striking these in gold. Though Canada has not issued proof sets since 1937, she hand-picks her best strikes for sale to collectors. Some dealers feel Canadian coinage is so well minted that it compares favourably with foreign proofs.

Coin collecting has grown from the hobby interest of small groups to what the Wall Street Journal estimates is a \$200,000,000-a-year business. The great bulk of this business is with the small collector, who pays a dollar or two for a scarce date he cannot find in his change. But those arch rarities, the 1875 coins, the 1889 10 cents and the fabulous 1921 50 cents (worth \$2,500) continue to beckon.

The boy or girl in Melbourne who learns of Canada from the shiny nickel coin with the beaver, or the silver money specialist in Buenos Aires who admires the heraldic art on Canada's 50 cents, "collects Canadian" at very small cost.

Good coins from the Ottawa mint are not only collectors' items, but also are among the best advertisements a country could have.

MAORIS AND BANK NOTES

No Payments "Under the Cloak"

Recently I discussed an old land-payment ceremony with a Wellington Maori friend. I asked the significance of Maoris using branches or split sticks stuck in the ground, with bank notes tied or fixed into slits. Sometimes the branches were used with which to proffer a gift of bank notes. I mentioned a land payment in the 1870's at Kaingaroa.

I asked my Maori friend whether this display of bank notes on split sticks was to suggest money "blossoming on the branches" for use towards a better way of life, but he said "No," it was rather to make a display of wealth, and to prevent money being blown away, or being concealed under weights.

We are told that "Money is the root of all evil," but that would not be appreciated to the full in 1870's when Government men arrived at Kaingaroa with a satchel containing £15,000 in books of Bank of New Zealand notes of 100 notes each. A colourful payment ceremony ensued with much feasting and talking, and eventually the satchel of notes was handed over to the Maoris.

The custom of gift exchange is well engrained in the Maori mind, and presumably this custom prompted a Maori chief, on this occasion, to offer, as gifts to the Government men, sample books of notes. These were offered on split sticks and were accepted for a moment and then returned. After repeating this, the Government men accepted single samples as token gifts. Apparently in order to avoid offending the Maoris the Government men had accepted a return gift—a custom sanctified by time but not by auditors. The Government men were teased by their fellow-workers as paying "too much importance to Native etiquette."

Money Falls from Heaven

The split-stick technique has not persisted in the payment-ceremonies of the Maori. My Wellington friend, who is of chiefly rank, told me of an East Coast Maori Chief, tall, dignified and handsome, who recently stood waving a big bundle of bank notes in his hand as he orated on a marae. In European garb, but resplendant with a cloak over his shoulder and a greenstone eardrop flashing in the sun, a black ribbon trailing a long flutter from his ear, the chief closed his oration, and then with a majestic gesture flung his notes high into the air to fall over the marae or courtyard. Instantly the quiet Maoris scrambled for the money. Such is the showmanship of some modern Maoris. These bank notes were part of a gift payment. Truly the Maori is open in his dealings—he flaunts, and shares his wealth, and he certainly does not make his payments "under the cloak."

With the Maori the collective or communal sharing aspect was always present, but this is changing a little; with the European, rugged individualism is usually paramount. Therein lies a big factor in integration.

—ALLAN SUTHERLAND.

NUMISMATIC INCONGRUITIES

by E. J. ARLOW

(at Royal N.Z. Numismatic Society on 23rd March, 1959)

When a collector delves into research he can be involved in a multitude of numismatic alleys and byways. When I found myself tackling the problems of incongruities I soon found that my task would be endless. It would involve too much criticism of what others have done and are still doing. What others have done is their affair solely, so if any of my fellow collectors wish to follow up the subject I would recommend them to look for the humour, and thus derive amusement out of their investigations.

On this occasion I am restricting myself to a few interesting examples. I am not going to dive into technicalities such as why the engravers added a string or two into the harp on the coat-of-arms on certain coins of Charles II of England, or why in recent times the wave lines on the Canadian dollars vary from none to three. I prefer something more appealing.

First of all, let us take the classic example of our old friend Henry VIII of England. This impious monarch, after beheading two wives, placed on his coins the inscription in Latin "I have Chosen the Lord as My Helper." The same king, who was notorious for abusing coining privileges, reverted to copper as a cheap basic metal for his coins and dipped them in silver. With the wearing of the coin, his protuberant nose disclosed the copper base, hence his designation of "Old Copper Nose." This particular monarch also displayed his inconsistency in some of his other mottoes.

Let us cross now to Italy for an example—Louis de Bourbon early last century used the motto on his coins "Let the Poor See and Rejoice." Little satisfaction this to the poor.

Next—why do Moroccan coins have as their motif the Cross of David—a peculiar one for a strictly Mohammedan country?

Before passing from mottoes, I wonder if you can explain why the United States' coins have "In God We Trust" and "E Pluribus Unum" on them—apparently irreconcilable when applied to the coins themselves.

Let us now come to EIRE—what possessed a nation to feature hogs, fowls, bulls, rabbits, dogs, horses, and salmon on the reverse of their coins? On the obverse they correctly depict the Harp of Erin, but one fails to associate the sublime with the ridiculous—music and a motley collection of farmyard inhabitants.

Passing next to Africa and the latest new-born nation, GHANA. Having previously been under British currency, when they issued their own currency in 1958, their financiers resorted to a simple method—in their minds—of solving any Budget problems. They doubled the face value of all their coins—their Crown piece is now a ten shilling piece, and they followed the same practice with their other denominations. For instance, the threepenny bit is now a sixpenny piece, and so on. Is this going to be the answer to inflation?

Whilst in Africa, let us get a little amusement out of our old acquaintance Paul Kruger—in 1892, in order possibly to reap some benefit for an approaching election, he thought it would be an excellent idea to issue a beautiful set of coins. He accordingly rushed his order in to the Kaiser's Mint in Berlin. As soon as the first issues were made, he presented his political opponents with a whip with which to chastise him. On the Pond, Half Pond, and Crown, the Republican Coat of Arms portrayed a continental wagon with two shafts and wheels of equal diameter instead of the correct one shaft and smaller front wheels. They were hastily withdrawn as far as possible. But, the cream of the joke is that on the obverse he had inadvertently allowed his bust to be adorned with the letters OS—this being the Dutch for OX. It was unfortunate that the initials of the designer, Otto Schulz, created the joke.

To finish off this short commentary, the prize for incongruity must go to another new nation—ISRAEL. We have this ten-year-old state issuing Five Pound pieces in 1958—not in gold, but in silver. True it is twice the thickness of our half crown, but certainly with eight half crowns to the pound, one can hardly place its exchange value at anything approaching forty half crowns. Their five pound piece is the same circumference as their 250 silver prutah, but they also issued in 1948 a 500 silver prutah. One thousand prutah equal one pound, so where does this leave us? Apparently their £5 piece equals 5,000 prutah. But, the inconsistency of the Israel coinage can best be illustrated by the following extract from an excellent little book entitled *Milk and Money*, by George Mikes. This is so priceless that I give it to you *in toto*. Mr. Mikes says:

“From 1938 (when I first arrived in England) until 1949 I naively thought that the British monetary system was the most complicated in the world. I also thought that the weights and measures could not be sillier than in Britain. I know that Americans also measure weights in pounds and ounces—still, I have reduced American professors of mathematics to tears when I have introduced STONES into our conversation. They knew nothing of stones. They wished to learn nothing of stones.

“Now I have learnt that the British system is comparatively reasonable. The Palestinians have committed the fatal mistake of trying to rationalise the British monetary system. It must be obvious to everybody at first glance that the British monetary system cannot stand up to the strain of rationalism. It is like an attempt to rationalise the Bab Ballads of W. S. Gilbert; it is like telling a shaggy dog story in the language of metaphysics or reciting the facts of the 'Walrus and the Carpenter' in the phraseology of a King's Counsel opening for the Crown. Yet, that is what the people of Palestine did. They took the pound and sprinkled it with the decimal system. The result is a lap-dog with two heads and three tails. The Israeli Pound (1£) is the

successor to the Palestine pound (P£). An 1£ is equivalent to the British pound sterling. So far so good.

"You buy a few envelopes and ask the fatal question 'How much are they?' The reply is 'One shilling.' You give the shopkeeper a coin with the number '1' on it. It depends on his temperament whether he hands it back to you with a polite smile or flings it in your face. I must add that the Israeli shopkeepers are rather temperamental. A shilling is in fact five piastres, consequently you have to hand him a coin with the number . . . did you say 5? Wrong again. With the number 50.

"The main thing to remember is this. When they speak of a piastre they mean ten mills; when they speak of a shilling they mean 50 prutoth; when an elderly gentleman says 'a franc' he really means 5 prutoth, i.e., a coin that doesn't exist at all. It is like talking of a guinea. When the same elderly gentleman says 'a girsh' he means one-fifth of a shilling, and when he says 'a grusch' you are driven completely crazy. Yet, strange as it may seem, there is a clue to all this. An 1£ is divided into 1,000 prutoth. Why? Do not ask me. That is the official decision and that should be the end of it. But the Israelis are an unofficially-minded people and prutoth (pruta in singular) are just not mentioned. A pruta used to be called a mill in the times of the

mandate. A mill is sometimes mentioned, but rarely. What they do mean often is the piastre which, however, does not exist. If it did, it would consist of 10 mills and this supposition is the basis of the Israeli monetary system. Lest that be too simple for you, they also count in shillings which also do not exist. If the shilling existed it would be five piastres, which does not exist, but if it did, 5 piastres would be 50 prutoth, but prutoth is never mentioned. It is obvious that even these difficulties could be mastered with will power and perseverance. So some elderly people keep talking of GIRSH which is Arabic for piastre (but piastre does not exist). Yiddish-speaking people will speak of a GRUSCH. That is the easiest of all. GRUSCH is simply Yiddish for 'GIRSH' which (just to refresh your memory) is Arabic for piastre, which latter does not exist. If that is all clear to you now, the only other thing to remember is that a franc is half a grusch, i.e., 5 prutoth (which is never mentioned), i.e., half a girsh, which does not exist.

"I would advise the reader to read this chapter over again very carefully, then take two aspirins and go to bed."

I now add this note. Palestine coinage was 2-5-10-20-50-100 mils (1000 mils equal £1). Israeli coinage is 25 mils, 1-5-10-25-50-100-250-500 Prutah and £5. 1000 prutah equals £1.

The speaker exhibited a range of coins as illustration, also the two 1892 Kruger crowns—one with the single shaft and the other with the double shaft.

A SHORT HISTORY OF FRENCH COINAGE

by P. W. JARVIS

One important feature that presents itself, to a person who studies this particular area, is the vast number of types and patterns. Many of these types are cheap and comparatively easy to obtain. They supply an endless variety of specimens to study, and many of the larger silver issues are exquisite examples of the numismatic art.

The particularly voluminous amount of French currency owes its magnitude to the long dedication of a separate coinage system to each of the 'departments'. This statement applies particularly to the period from Charles VI to Louis XI, that is, from 1380-1460.

The first important observation is that we pass through definite eras.

Firstly, the Merovingian era, when the prevailing metal was gold.

Secondly, the Carolingian era, when the currency was almost exclusively silver.

Thirdly, the Capetian, when the currency was almost all billon, an alloy of silver with more than its own weight of copper, tin or zinc. Gold was also used in this period.

Fourthly, the Valesian (1328-1589), in which gold once more became plentiful, the silver is somewhat improved and copper coins of good workmanship appeared.

Lastly, the Bourbon era, which by far excels all previous attempts. This era lasted until the fall of Louis XVIII.

By far the most important coin issued prior to the 13th century is the denier, originally struck from silver for use in Italy, and current from the 8th to the 18th century. Those struck under Charlemagne (768-814) bore a crude R F on the obverse, and replaced the gold Solidus which was introduced by Constantine the Great. It was valued at one-twelfth of the Solidus, and got its name from the Roman Denarius.

In 1340, the denier became subsidiary to a larger coin, the Gros Tournois, or large coin of Tours, for this coin formed the gold standard for France.

However, it is not until we arrive at the great reforms accomplished under Louis IX about the middle of the 13th century that we meet with any credible specimens of the numismatic art, on a par with those instituted in Italy and Germany which were based on the Florentine models.

Of the 16th century coin types minted in France, the most characteristically French design was that of the gold Ecu-au-Soleil of Louis XI. Another worthy of mentioning here is the small, copper "Double Tournois", 1590-1610:

OBVERSE: HENRI IIII-R-DE-FRAN-ET-NAV-, round a profile to right in high collar, and mint mark = "A" (Paris).

REVERSE: DOVBLE TOURNOIS 1599, round three fleurs-de-lys in a circle. This coin was issued for several feudal families including the Italian Gonzagas, the Duke of Milan and the Princes of Bouillon (Sedan).

Henri III issued one interesting specimen, a half franc which bore an excellent portrait of the monarch.

With the coming of the 17th century, Louis XIV, called the "Sun King", succeeded to the throne to begin a reign that was destined to last for 67 years. He was the first king of France who could truly consider himself an absolute monarch. He produced several large silver ecus, which were beautiful to say the least:

OBVERSE: LVD-XIIII-D-G-FRAN-ET-NAV-REX-, round portrait of Louis XIV as a child of ten.

REVERSE: SIT-NOMEN-DOMINI-A-BENEDICTUM-1653, round a crowned shield of three fleurs-de-lys.

For the last seven years of his reign, Louis XIV struck a different type of ecu, bearing the same inscriptions on obverse and reverse, but with three crowns and three fleurs-de-lys (on the obverse, the head was much older). The edge still bore the same motto "DOMINE SALVUM FAC REGEM" (Lord protect the King).

With the death of Louis XIV in 1715, Louis XV assumed power. But, although he had a fairly long reign, it was to be a reign that was detrimental in the field of numismatics. The ecu was further devalued, but more important to a collector, the die cutting was noticeably declining in artistic style and standard.

Louis XV issued several ecus, most of which retained the crowned shield but, toward the end of his reign, he revived the addition of two ornamental leaves, in the form of two laurel branches, surrounding the shield.

At the demise of this monarch, his ill-fated grandson Louis XVI took over the French throne. His first silver issues followed the pattern set by his predecessor except for an alteration in the inscription on the obverse:

OBVERSE: LUD-XVI-D-G-FR-ET-NA-RE-BO-, the last two letters being run together. The reverse bore a cow mint-mark—Pau.

The 18th century was very important for the economic stability of France since the French mint at the Abbey of St. Martin at Tours obtained uniformity by adopting the metric system and by introducing a silver franc of five grammes.

As well as the silver ecus of this period, there were a large number of smaller copper issues struck. These include the sols and the deniers, each sol being equivalent to twelve deniers. The sol, in turn, was valued at 1/20 of the Livre. These copper issues bore a portrait of Louis XVI on the obverse, and, until the great Revolution of 1789, a crowned shield on the reverse.

The first coins of the Revolution are a compromise; the head of Louis XVI still remains but the reverses have revolutionary types such as the Roman Fasces. The copper twelve deniers is particularly common but serves to illustrate the intrusion of warlike emblems:

OBVERSE: LOUIS-XVI-ROI-DES-FRANCOIS-, Mint-mark "Q" = Perpignam.

REVERSE: LA-NATION-LA-LOI-LE-ROI-1792-DE-LA-LIB-, Value and fasces in wreath.

The copper two sols is almost identical in design, the only difference being that the latter has a larger fasces and is considerably thicker.

With this great Revolution came the inevitable. After the execution of Louis XVI in January, 1793, the greatest inflation ever experienced swept the country. All existing gold coins disappeared, and other expedients such as over-stamping coins with ten times their face value failed. And so the government resorted to paper money. The first issue amounted to 40,000,000 livres and by April, 1795, the total issue was 11,500,000,000 livres! By the end of that year the total had doubled and had fallen to less than one per cent. of their face value. In the February of the following year, the paper money was declared invalid and a coinage system based on the franc was introduced.

At this point, the greatest single name in France's history emerged, Napoleon Bonaparte. His inborn ability to control troops and his true desire for power made him the logical choice for the leadership of the army that had to recapture Toulon which had fallen into the hands of the English. His brilliant success gained him a promotion that was to affect the history of France. However, it was not until 1803 that coins appeared bearing his portrait, and at this stage, plans to become Emperor were already firmly set in his mind. In 1803, his coins read BONAPARTE PREMIER CONSUL but still retained the legend REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE, and the Republican date of AN XI (Year 11).

In 1804, the coins read NAPOLEON EMPEREUR, but the pretense that France was still a Republic lasted until 1808. In 1809 the inscription EMPIRE FRANCAIS appeared and lasted until his exile to Elba in March, 1814. Billon was also issued bearing a crowned N on the obverse:

OBVERSE: Crowned "N" in large wreath. No inscription.

REVERSE: UN DECIME 1814 BB. (Minted in Strasbourg). There was no general issue of copper.

However, France had not heard the last of this great leader, for in 1815 he escaped from Elba and returned to Cannes, reassembled his army, and began the famous "Hundred Days" of freedom until he was defeated by Wellington at Waterloo, on June 18th. This time he was banished to the island of St. Helena, where he died in 1821.

While Napoleon was on Elba, the Bourbon dynasty returned and Louis XVIII assumed power and this cautious monarch reigned until 1824. His 5-franc pieces revived the type of the royal period with the crowned shield and laurel branches. The ¼-franc bore the shield alone.

At the death of Louis XVIII, another brother, Charles X, succeeded to the throne. His 5-franc pieces followed the same pattern as those of his brother Louis XVIII. The minor coins all followed previous patterns. There was no issue of copper. However, this monarch was anything but tactful, and the three-day Revolution of July, 1830, forced him from the throne and also prevented his grandson from assuming the title.

At this stage, an opponent of the Bourbons, the Duke of Orleans, was crowned as Louis Philippe (I), but because this king consistently refused to allow the people the right to vote, he became less and less popular, until he was finally forced off the throne in 1848. His coins had a laureated profile on the obverse with the inscription LOUIS PHILIPPE I ROI DES FRANCAIS. The reverse employed a large wreath encircling the value and date. The ¼-franc is particularly common.

After the abdication of Louis Philippe, the Second Republic was formed and Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, nephew of the Emperor Napoleon, was made President. After three years he attempted to follow the precedent laid down by his uncle, and, after dispensing with the Republic, he began the Second Empire, calling himself Napoleon III Empereur.

There are two main types of obverse on the coins of the Second Empire. Firstly, those with the head of Ceres and inscription REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE. Secondly, those with the group of Hercules, Liberty and Equality with the motto LIBERTE EGALITE FRATERNITE. Louis Napoleon also issued coins in 1852 reading LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. It was also in this year that the first coins of the Republic appeared. These were the 1, 2, 5, 10 centimes of copper:

OBVERSE: NAPOLEON III EMPEREUR 1853, round bare head to left.

REVERSE: EMPIRE FRANCAIS CINQ CENTIMES, round an eagle standing on a bundle of arrows.

His 5-franc pieces had a bare head (1854–1860), and a laureated head (1861–1870). The reverse read EMPIRE FRANCAIS 5 F 1861 with a crowned and robed small wreath in the centre of which was a small eagle.

Napoleon managed to conceal the shocking weaknesses inside the Empire until he allowed the wily Prussian Prime Minister to fool him. War was declared between France and Prussia and only a month and a half later Napoleon III surrendered to Bismarck at Sedan. Two days later the Third Republic was formed which was destined to last until the Second World War.

In 1870, the 5-franc pieces were struck both with and without the motto LIBERTE EGALITE FRATERNITE. These had Ceres head on the obverse. Five-franc pieces were also issued with the group of Hercules, Liberty and Equality. One, 2, 5, 10 centimes of copper were issued with the head of liberty, and a seated figure, with child, on the reverse, from 1898 to 1921. The 50 centimes, 1, 2 franc were struck as follows:

OBVERSE: REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE, round the Sower.

REVERSE: Motto, date, round value and olive spray.

The main type issued between 1900–1905 features the head of Liberty on the obverse. Two typical examples are:

OBVERSE: REPUBLIC FRANCAISE, round head of liberty.

REVERSE: Motto, and date (1903), with value (25c) in square. Another with very similar obverse and reverse:

REVERSE: Fasces and laurel wreath, 25 c. and date (1904-5). Both types were struck from nickel.

In 1914, the first of a series of holed specimens appeared. They were struck from copper-nickel, nickel and zinc.

OBVERSE: R F surmounted by a Phrygian cap of liberty.

REVERSE: Motto, value and date with olive branch in centre. They comprised 5, 10, 20 and 25 centimes denominations.

After the First World War, an emergency issue was struck by the French Chamber of Commerce. These were actually tokens not coins, and marked the first step toward the introduction of poor metals for France's coinage:

OBVERSE: COMMERCE INDUSTRIE (1921-31) Mercury, seated.

REVERSE: CHAMBRE-DE-COMMERCE-DE-FRANCE-BON-POUR-I-FRANC.

1929-1939 saw the end of France's silver issues. These were a ten and twenty francs:

OBVERSE: REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE, round laureated liberty.

REVERSE: Value, date and motto in between ears of wheat.

This marked the end of some three and a half centuries of crown sized silver coins issued in France.

From 1931 until the Second Great War, the regular issues had the head of Liberty, and motto and value between horns of plenty. This same type was issued, in aluminium, from 1941 to 1950.

During the war, the Vichy State of France issued 10 and 20 centimes from zinc and 50 c., 1 and 2 francs from aluminium. The zinc coins were holed and bore, ETAT FRANCAIS, over four ears of wheat. The aluminium issue had:

OBVERSE: Large two-headed axe, wheat ears and ETAT FRANCAIS.

REVERSE: TRAVAIL-FAMILLE-PATRIE-. Value between oak leaves.

The post-war coinage since 1950 comprised 10, 20 and 50-franc coins with the Liberty head and a cockerel and motto: LIBERTE EGALITE FRATERNITE. These are of aluminium-bronze. The 100-franc issue, of copper-nickel, portrays a head of Liberty holding the lighted torch, symbolic of peace. The reverse bears the value and motto Liberte, etc., and ears of wheat and olive leaves together with a spray.

And so we come to the end of an extremely interesting section of the world's history, especially from a numismatic point of view. However, in the future, our descendants will be able to write an additional chapter to this great era, since, even now, new coins are being struck at the Paris mint for General DeGaulle and his followers.

Coins or Tokens ?

MORE LIGHT ON AUSTRALIAN CASE

by DAVID P. MOORHEAD (AUSTRALIA)

I was interested to note in your Jan./June 1958 JOURNAL, comments on the recent appearance of plastic tokens in Australia which were concerned in a test Court case.

The tokens in question were enclosed in packets of sweets by a manufacturer as a sales "gimmick," but as far as can be determined they were intended as toys only, having no redeemable value, and therefore cannot be strictly regarded as tokens. One provision in the agreement between the plastic moulding company, which manufactured the pieces, and the distributing sweet company was that the coin reproductions were not to infringe the statutes relating to counterfeits.

The tokens were manufactured in denominations from florins through to halfpence, with reverses closely reproducing current Australian coinage with the exception of the date and certain elemental changes to the designs to safeguard against any possible charge of counterfeiting. The obverse carried no design but merely the denomination in text over the denomination in figures and then below this word "Australia."

Some time after distribution in packets of sweets a "sixpenny piece" was tendered by a child in payment for a purchase, the merchant concerned refusing the token and ultimately referring the matter to the Treasury.

The Treasury, after examining specimens, classified them as counterfeit and forbade further manufacture or distribution of the pieces, and instructed that all existing stocks to be destroyed. This instruction was given during the currency of the agreement between manufacturer and distributor, the latter claiming that there was no liability on their behalf for payment for goods, as the manufacturer had not respected the provision of counterfeiting safeguard. The matter was then referred to Court with the decision being handed down as already published in the JOURNAL, the case being awarded to the manufacturer, with leave being granted to the defendants to appeal within three months. However, to the best of my knowledge no appeal was lodged.

Although the Treasury took no active part in this case, it was present as an interested observer. No firm estimate of the issued quantity of various denominations is possible, as no records were made of the quantities destroyed under Treasury advice, and to this end I would be very pleased to hear from any readers who may possess these items so that their "rarity" may be established.

On reflection, but not wishing to become involved in points of law, I feel the coins could have been declared as non-counterfeits due to the absence of any indication of redeemable value. However, with the large influx of European migrants, largely ignorant of their foster coinage, the Treasury was obliged to act firmly, as these tokens could have been passed to such newcomers in change, to their loss.

CURRENCY TOKENS OF NEW ZEALAND—1857-1882

Full List and Values—1959

by ALLAN SUTHERLAND, F.R.N.S.N.Z.

From 1857, just before New Zealand's gold-rush period, until 1882, copper penny and halfpenny currency tokens were issued by traders all over New Zealand. There was a shortage of official pennies and halfpennies, and the traders copied an early English practice of issuing private copper money to facilitate trading. They soon discovered

that there was a good profit to be made in making this money—a penny cost a farthing to produce, and if lost in the mud or taken to another town it would not be presented for redemption, and the profit would be 75 per cent.

Advertising in pockets and purses—The name of the issuer was usually shown on the penny and halfpenny tokens, and this advertising in the pockets and purses of the people was of great value to traders for a quarter of a century. Pennies of local interest flowed over counters, into church plates and Sunday school collections, and the designs improved until the final issues in Christchurch in 1881–1882 showing a series of Maori scenes and tattooed heads were a credit to the country and to Milner and Thompson, the music company that issued them. At this stage official pennies bearing the head of Queen Victoria were imported in large quantities, and the local tokens were demonetised or called in.

Closed-issue field—Few people today recall using copper tokens in daily transactions. The field is a closed-issue one, and therefore it attracts beginners, but difficulty in obtaining specimens and the rising cost of them has presented a challenge that has bred a select band of discriminating specialists. These collectors whet the appetite of young collectors with gifts of spare tokens and that helps to recruit new specialists and to launch them, too, on a lifetime search.

Pennies worth pounds—In grandmother's button-box may be found New Zealand pennies that are worth pounds. A few are worth many pounds, but many are worth only a few pence or shillings.

In response to many requests for a guide as to the rarity and value of New Zealand currency tokens, I give hereunder a general idea based on sales records and experience of more than 30 years collecting in this field.

New Zealand is a scattered community, and tokens that may be rare in one province may be scarce in another. For instance, Beaven tokens are seldom found in the place of issue, Invercargill, but elsewhere over the years specimens could be bought almost at any time. The Dunedin Medical Hall tokens of A. S. Wilson were always rare in the south, but reasonably easy to secure in the north.

The New Zealand Penny, 1879, is the rarest New Zealand token apart from occasional mules (struck from wrongly paired dies), or specimens in unusual metals or of varying diameters that have appeared at the caprice of apprentices, or by mistake. These do not take the value of rare "straight issues."

Cast tokens are usually found with mottled or pitted surfaces. Prepared by "experimenters" with plaster of paris, these false tokens are easily detected when compared with tokens with smooth compact surfaces formed by the striking of a die, metal on metal, and worn in use.

Classification terms—New Zealand tokens are seldom found in mint or uncirculated condition, other than those with a special history, such as the New Zealand penny, a

trial piece, or those of the Christchurch music store, Milner and Thompson, bearing the attractive Maori head. (These were the last currency tokens struck in 1882.)

Terms used to describe new coins fresh from a mint do not apply to copper tokens that have been well-used, and then put aside for nearly a century. To protect new collectors I shall grade New Zealand tokens in the conditions in which they are usually found, "PASSABLE," "GOOD" and "VERY GOOD." The special value attaching to the occasional specimen found in almost uncirculated condition will only confuse the beginner, and give a false basis for the general run of token values.

I have bought, by post, tokens classed "VF" and "F," thinking that they were in "very fine" or "fine" condition, only to find that they were "fair" and "very fair." In the interests of straight descriptions I have struck out all "F" classifications. Most of the tokens in specialist collections in New Zealand are in the "good" to "very good" category, seldom in uncirculated condition. Tokens can never improve in condition, but they can improve in value if good specimens are selected and cared for.

I agree with the Clark-Heyde dictum that copper and brass tokens that have been polished, chemically cleaned or otherwise treated with abrasives, or varnished should be classed a grade lower than appears to be their standard.

Values—The value of New Zealand currency tokens, assembled over a lifetime of sifting and replacing with specimens in better condition, is greater than the sum of the value of the single specimens comprising it. The premium is difficult to assess, but should reflect the collector himself, and vary with the degree of care, time, and value put into the assembling of the collection. Money cannot recompense him for the time devoted to the pastime—the joy of the pursuit, and the success, however tardy, are his reward.

Discriminating collectors will downgrade deeply the value of tokens marked, damaged, or badly worn.

Dealers will deduct from one-third to one-quarter of the values given, according to outlook, and to keep in business!

"Does it exist" is an inquiry often heard when a listed token cannot be obtained after years of searching. Dr. Arthur Andrews issued his work on Australian and New Zealand currency tokens in 1921; other Australian authorities were Yelland and Chitty. Each authority listed doubtful varieties supported by rubbings, and about 20 years afterwards I issued the first exclusively New Zealand token list (Part III—*Numismatic History of New Zealand*). I included some doubtful varieties after examining the Yelland, Chitty, Andrews, and other material in Australian museums and libraries and elsewhere, and to date *some* of these varieties have not been confirmed in private or museum collections. The rubbings left by Australian specialists presupposes the existence of these varieties.

I published a list of doubtful varieties in the *New Zealand Numismatic Journal* and invited collectors to submit further evidence of the existence of these varieties.

In the meantime, however, some varieties not listed before were reported by Mr. A. H. Baldwin, of London, and others, and details of these have been published in the *New Zealand Numismatic Journal* from time to time. In recent years W. F. Meek, of Dunedin, privately published a list of New Zealand tokens in his own collection, and a few others seen by him, but he omitted other specimens listed elsewhere as "doubtful varieties." Since then, however, some used token dies have been found to include some of the large-letter Hall, Christchurch, series, shown as doubtful varieties in the series listed by Andrews, 172-181, and Sutherland, S 122k to 122t, and omitted by Meek. Further, R. Bell, of Christchurch, reports a Beath penny 34 mm. with larger letters, which, if not a pressed specimen, could be identical with A 41 or S 106f, but in the absence of details is meantime listed as 106g. This is another experience to show that even after years of searching we cannot afford to assert positively that a listed specimen "does not exist."

Earlier valuation lists—Two token value-lists for Australasian tokens have been issued. In 1934 Mr. H. G. Williams, of Dunedin, consulted me before he issued a list of values in that year. He handled more New Zealand tokens up to that time than any other New Zealander, and his experience was reflected in his lists which, nevertheless, were on the high side for the conditions of the tokens available. He used the following gradings: EF (extremely fine), VF (very fine), F (fine), M (mediocre), and P (poor). His values were readjusted in 1940.

Another value list was issued jointly by Sir Marcus Clark and Gilbert Heyde, of Sydney, and this, too, covered Australasian tokens classed as "F," "VF," and "EF." My values are shown for New Zealand tokens only.

This list has been read by several specialist token collectors, including J. L. Griffin, Wellington, L. J. Dale, Christchurch, and H. Robinson, Auckland, and they have given me the benefit of their opinions. In general they concur in the range of values shown.

(Table will follow in next issue.)

DECIMAL COINAGE FOR NEW ZEALAND

Society Scores Success

After two years of close investigation the 12-man Decimal Coinage Committee set up by the Government has reported in favour of decimal coinage.

A simple system is suggested, a 10s. upper unit divided into 100 pennies or cents. The names "dollar" or "zeal" have been mentioned among several suggestions for the name of the upper unit. All existing coins could be used in a decimal coinage system with 10s. as the upper unit. The shilling would be divided into half and quarter shillings and new names would be needed instead of "sixpence" and "threepence" as now but the values would

not be changed. Ten pennies would make a shilling instead of twelve as now thus increasing slightly the value of the penny. That is the main change in the coinage structure.

The Society was represented on the Committee by Mr. Allan Sutherland, F.R.N.S.N.Z., with Captain Stagg, F.R.N.S.N.Z., as alternate member, and at the conclusion of the inquiry the Minister of Finance sent an appreciative letter to Mr. Sutherland as representative of the Society.

At the Coinage Committee, Mr. James Berry made submissions on behalf of the Society, and his case was ably presented.

For thirty years the Society has advocated decimal coinage for New Zealand and the report is the culmination of persistent efforts by members and by other organisations and persons from time to time. For six or seven years Hon. H. G. R. Mason, now Attorney-General, introduced a private member's Bill to give decimal coinage to New Zealand, and his Bill, together with a petition to Parliament sponsored by our Society, were referred to the 12-man Government Committee set up to investigate the matter.

Our petition was presented under the guidance of the previous Attorney-General, Hon. J. R. Marshall, in 1957, so that prominent members of Parliament on both sides are interested in this subject. Press reaction has been most favourable, and the hope has been expressed in editorials that the subject will be considered above party politics as heretofore.

The progressive step by New Zealand has been noted overseas with more than passing interest, and it might well be that soon Australia and United Kingdom will follow suit, and thereby encircle the globe with the natural decimal coinage system as a preliminary approach to the metric system for all weights and measures.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sir,

With reference to your article in the last issue of the JOURNAL entitled "N.Z.E.F.—But What Unit?", I would like to point out that it is not entirely accurate. The 9th were not the last reinforcements to bear a bar number. Both the 10th and 11th had bar numbers. The first to have a straight number was the 12th. Incidentally your reference to all men "called up" after the 9th is misleading. There was no call-up for some time after and all the 10th (to my knowledge) were volunteers. The number of bar numbers did not stop at 13, in fact the New Zealand Rifle Brigade had the number 24/ and from memory I think the Nursing Sisters had their own number (22/) as distinct from the Medical Corps.

—D. H. Johnson, New Plymouth.

(The following reply has been received from Mr. J. C. M. Cresswell, recently retired editor of the JOURNAL.)

Sir,

In reply to Mr. Johnson's interesting letter I would like to state that I was aware that the list numbers was not complete in my article. I gave a reference to a medal with the 22/ number as an indication of this. I had intended to write to the Army Dept. for the remainder of the list but it is just one of many things I have put aside for a rainy day. My main source of information

was the official history of the Auckland Regiment by O. E. Burton, M.M., *Medaille d'Honneur*, published by Whitcombe & Tombs in 1922. In this it is stated (p. 266): "After the ninth reinforcements, numbers were given consecutively, without reference to the unit or arm of the service." The "called-up" part is, as Mr. Johnson states, erroneous. The men were volunteers. Perhaps the new editor would like to ask the Army Dept. for a complete list of numbers and their views on when the bar ceased to be used?

—J. C. M. Cresswell, Auckland.

COINS STOLEN

Coins from S. R. McCallum's collection were stolen from an exhibition in Wanganui recently. Some of the coins are listed hereunder in the hope that if similar coins are offered to members, and the origin is doubtful, they will notify the nearest police station:

Guinea piece of William and Mary; guinea and half guinea of George III; complete sets sovereign and half sovereign, with silver and bronze issues, of Queen Victoria, young head, jubilee head, and old head, in cases.

Greek and Roman, Hadrian, Nero, Vespasian, Constantine the Great, Germanicus, etc.; Greek coins, including silver tetradrachm of Alexander the Great; Spanish piece of eight, 1720; Crown pieces, William III, Edward VII; some ancient British coins and some silver pennies, hammered, of Henry II, III, and VII, also penny Cnut, 1016-1035. Fuller list held by Hon. Secretary.

BOOK REVIEW

Colonial and Commonwealth Coins, by L. V. W. Wright, 236 pages. Illustrated. Harrop, London.

* * *

This publication will be of use to some busy museum authorities in dealing with coin-owners who ask for identification of coins. No values or indication of rarity are given, but the many illustrations will assist in attributing the British Colonial and Commonwealth series of silver, nickel and copper coins. The author is the founder and first president of the London Numismatic Club.

Of special interest are the illustrations of the bits and pieces clipped from the silver Spanish dollars, and counter-marked for local use. Many were cut into six, four and two "bits," and occasionally these silver dollars had rounded or scalloped pieces thrust from their centres, each to form a denomination known as a "bit." Spanish dollars of yesteryear, and their "bits and pieces," were accepted everywhere, were clutched by many a coloured hand in trade, and in a search for freedom.

The coin types of all British Colonial countries, past and present, are illustrated in good array. There is an error in the New Zealand section on page 168 where 1937 is given as the first year of issue of the half crown, instead of 1933. The book will help in a first sorting of mixed-coins collections which weigh heavily in minds and cupboards of many museum authorities. Our copy from G. G. Harrop, London (50s.).

Israel's Money, by Leo Kadman.

We have received a copy of this publication and must congratulate the Israel Numismatic Society on sponsoring such an excellent addition to Numismatic literature. In

our opinion the possession of a copy is an essential to all collectors interested in the basic origins of Israel coinage. The section devoted to paper money also leaves nothing to be desired. The medal collector is also catered for with first-class illustrations. The reviewer would like to point out, however, that the inclusion of the Pomegranate Emblem on the coins was not to symbolise Israel's fertility but to emphasise the relationship of the 613 seeds in the Pomegranate with the 613 good deeds in the Jewish faith.

—E.J.A.

ANNUAL REPORT

The Council of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand has the honour to present its 28th Annual Report and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st May, 1959.

The Society suffered grievous loss during the year in the death of three stalwart members: Viscount Bledisloe, an Honorary Fellow and Life Patron; Mr. P. D. Tether, Honorary Secretary and past Honorary Treasurer; and Mr. W. D. Ferguson, a Fellow and past President. Our Journals have recorded the debt owed to these men by the Society and in so doing, paid fitting and gracious tribute in their memory. By contributing to the special Wreath Endowment Fund, the Society has endeavoured to perpetuate its association with the late Viscount Bledisloe, in the laying of a wreath on his grave each year, on the anniversary of his death.

During the year 24 new members were elected, but this gain has been offset by deaths and a purging of the roll of all members who have been unfinancial for a number of years. The roll of members now stands at 308, made up of a Patron, four Honorary Life Members, 56 Composite Life Subscription Members, 239 Annual Subscription Members and eight Schools and Colleges. In addition, the Free Mailing List contains 51 names, 22 in this country and 29 overseas. In all, our JOURNAL is despatched to over 350 members and institutions.

The policy to purge the roll each year is now established and in future, members who suddenly realise that they no longer receive the JOURNAL will have only themselves to blame. Either they have overstepped the limit to which they have been carried on the roll as unfinancial members or they have failed to notify a change of address. With every issue of the JOURNAL, copies are returned through the Dead Letter Office endorsed "Gone. No address" and cause unnecessary extra work for officers of the Society.

This has been a difficult year for the collector with import control and currency restrictions having an extremely adverse effect on the collector and importer alike. The more buoyant state of the country's finances of late indicates that some relief might be reasonable to expect and steps will be taken to apply for a positive allocation in the ensuing year.

Although only two issues of the JOURNAL have appeared this year, the first was a double-sized publication and the other larger than normal. Mr. J. C. M. Cresswell has advised that, due to increasing business commitments, he will be unable to carry on his editorial duties in the forthcoming year. The Council desires to place on record its grateful appreciation of the work he has done to meet our publishing requirements during his term of office.

The Society has now adopted a printed Charter of Fellowship to replace the earlier typed certificates. The new Charters, which are fittingly dignified in wording and appearance, have just been issued to all Fellows and Honorary Fellows still living. The insertion of the necessary personal details has been carried out by Mr. M. C. Barnett, a noted Wellington calligraphist, at no cost to the Society. We are greatly indebted to Mr. Barnett for his generosity and thank him accordingly, confident in the knowledge that recipients of the Charters bearing his handiwork will be unable to find fault with the penmanship.

In the 25th Annual Report presented in 1956, mention was made of a trend towards a desire for more emphasis on the interests of the collector, this being particularly noticeable in the Auckland Branch. During the year this Branch put forward certain proposals for changes in the constitution of the Society, which did not meet with any great measure of support from the Council. The Council felt that the proposed changes would have undermined the national status of the Society as it has operated since its foundation, as well as facilitated a drift towards small local groups of collectors with relatively little interest in the cultural or research aspects of numismatics; in other similar groups; or in the needs of others not members of a group.

The Council, rightly or wrongly, feels that under Rule 18, it is the guardian of the constitution and will not be stampeded into any radical action suggested by a pressure group, without clear evidence of the benefits that may be derived by all concerned and that the proposed changes are in the best interests of the Society.

The Society's prayer to the Government for a full investigation into decimal coinage with a view to its adoption in New Zealand has reached a stage further this year. The Decimal Coinage Committee set up by the Minister of Finance in 1957 has prepared a draft of its report and this is being tidied up at present, in order that it may be presented to Parliament during the present session. Our representatives on this Committee have expressed their complete satisfaction with the manner in which the investigation has been conducted in that all aspects have been carefully considered and all the many factors evaluated in the report. There is no doubt that the sooner decimal coinage is introduced the better it will be in the long run and it is hoped that other considerations will not militate against its early adoption in this country.

While the Balance Sheet shows a healthy financial position at the moment, there is little room for complacency if costs continue to rise as they have been doing over the past few years. Printing costs show no sign of easing and this year's publications have swallowed up almost the whole of the annual income. In spite of this, your Council is still loath to ask members to increase their subscriptions, but without some relief in the near future, this course may become necessary. Our grateful thanks are again due to the Government for the subsidy, without which the Society would be in severe financial straits.

The Council desires to place on record its appreciation of, and thanks for, the sterling work done by the office-bearers of the Society and its Branches and those who have contributed papers for reading at meetings and for publication in the JOURNAL. Our thanks are also due to Mr. C. R. H. Taylor, of the Alexander Turnbull Library, for the accommodation and other facilities provided; and to the ladies who have so generously provided the refreshments enjoyed after meetings and which help so much to stimulate good fellowship and increase the value obtained by members from these informal after-meeting discussions.

For and on behalf of the Council of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand,

(Signed) G. T. STAGG,
President.

Wellington, June, 1959.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND (Inc.)

Statement of Receipts and Payments for year ended May 31st, 1959

RECEIPTS					PAYMENTS							
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
To Balance 31/5/58	211	5	3	By Journal Expenses—				
Subscriptions	134	0	3	Printing	174	7	6	
Government Grant	100	0	0	Blocks	18	12	6	
Sale of Journals	5	12	5	Postage	4	0	11	
Journal Advertising	18	0	0	Editor's Expenses	5	0	0	
Sale of Badges	4	19	4		202	0	11	
Donations	2	13	9	Donations		15	13	0
Supper Receipts	5	5	4	Stamps and Telegrams		12	17	8
								Stationery		7	0	10
								Advertising		2	3	0
								Badges		12	10	0
								Income Tax		2	17	7
								General Expenses		13	14	0
								International Fee		3	1	7
								Bank Fee		1	0	0
								Balance		208	17	9
					£481	16	4			£481	16	4

Balance Sheet as at May 31st, 1959

LIABILITIES					ASSETS							
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Accumulated Funds—								Post Office Savings Bank		421	16	8
Balance 31/5/58	714	9	5	National Savings		130	19	11
Composite Sub. A/c.	11	12	3	Bank of New Zealand		208	17	9
Medal Trust A/c.	4	8	2					
Excess Receipts over Expenditure	31	4	6			£761	14	4
					£761	14	4					

Composite Subscription Trust A/c: Interest £11/12/3;
Credit £421/16/8.

Medal Trust A/c: Interest £4/8/2; Credit £130/19/11.

Hon. Auditor, W. CHETWYND.

Hon. Treasurer, E. J. ARLOW.

NOTES OF MEETINGS

WELLINGTON

The 218th meeting was held on 23rd March, 1959, Captain G. T. Stagg presiding over an attendance of 17. The President reported that the Council had approved the quotation of Whitcombe & Tombs for the printing of Fellowship Certificates. Two papers were read: "Numismatic Incongruities," by Mr. E. J. Arlow; and "Coin Balances Exhibited at the International Exhibition, London, 1851."

The 220th meeting, on 25th May, 1959, was presided over by Captain G. T. Stagg, 22 being present. Members stood in silence a minute in memory of the late W. D. Ferguson, FR.N.S.N.Z., who died at Utrecht, Holland, on 29th April, and tributes were spoken by several members. An advertisement to attract members was authorised for the "Numismatic Scrapbook," published in the U.S.A. Frank discussion was given to the editorial comment in "Mintmark," No. 5, concerning correspondence from the Council, and a resolution expressive thereof was passed. Mr. Hughan presented three copies of "Coin Collecting for Beginners," by K. A. Jacob, for loan to members. A grant of £5 towards the Wreath Endowment Fund to provide for a wreath annually on Lord Bledisloe's grave was approved. Mr. Horwood exhibited British fractional bronze coinage and N.Z. commemorative medals.

The 221st meeting, presided over by Captain G. T. Stagg, was held on 27th July, when 22 were present. Several new members, resulting from the advertisement in the "Numismatic Scrapbook," were elected. Mr. Horwood presented a paper on "The Coins of George IV."

CANTERBURY

The 62nd meeting was held on 16th March, 1959, presided over by Mr. R. G. Bell. Mr. A. Barker's paper on the life of Simon Bolivar and the coins of South America was followed by an account of coinage encountered on a journey to England by Miss E. R. Thomas.

The 63rd meeting on 20th April was presided over by Mr. R. G. Bell. Mr. Dale read extracts from the "American Numismatist" on the new Lincoln cent and the "Boosting of Young Numismatists," followed by Mr. Price's paper on "Notes of Some Early Traders."

The 65th meeting was held on 15th June, Mr. R. G. Bell in the chair. Most members attending gave short descriptions of coins from their collections, Mr. Bell presenting a Canadian dollar as a prize to the best display, by common agreement being that of Mr. L. Rose.

The 66th meeting, chaired by Mr. R. G. Bell, was held on 20th July. Mr. K. L. Dawson showed specimens and gave a paper on "The Times of Napoleon III." This was followed by Mr. E. J. Arlow's paper on "Numismatic Incongruities." Mr. Bell spoke briefly on the Wellington Chamber of Commerce medal, depicting Plimmer's "Noah's Ark."

The 67th meeting, with Mr. R. G. Bell in the chair, was held on 17th August. The evening was devoted to bank notes, to which Messrs. Salter, Dawson, Mottram, Bell, Rose, and Barker contributed.

The 68th meeting was held on 21st September when Mr. R. G. Bell presided. A paper by Mr. B. R. Williams, of Auckland, on "Coins of Israel" was read by Mr. Bell. Mr. M. Thomas exhibited counterfeit New Zealand coins found in change.

CANADIAN COINS

The coins of no other country are in such demand as those of Canada today. A correspondent writes me to say that the demand, especially from the U.S.A., far exceeds the supply, and many Canadian coins are disappearing from the market. The fewness of dealers in Canada twenty years ago is partly responsible, for stocks would then have been built up against future demand. The position in the U.S.A. was the opposite, and dealers can still supply a good range of American coins.

—E.J.A.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND (INCORPORATED)

Minutes (abridged) of the 28th Annual General Meeting held in the Alexander Turnbull Library on Monday, 29th June, 1959, at 7.30 p.m.

Captain G. T. Stagg presided over an attendance of 21.

The Minutes of the 27th Annual General Meeting held on 30th June, 1959, were read and confirmed. The President read the Annual Report of the Council, which was adopted.

The Treasurer presented the audited accounts and Balance Sheet which showed the finances of the Society to be in a satisfactory position having regard to the cost of printing the JOURNAL, but indicated there was need to watch this item of expenditure in the ensuing year. The Balance Sheet was duly adopted.

Election of Officers:

The only nominations received (declined nominations excepted) were for President—Capt. G. T. Stagg, and for Treasurer—Mr. E. J. Arlow, and these officers were declared elected. In the absence of any nominations in advance, nominations were called for the remaining officers. Only three of the five General Council Members were elected at the meeting. The following lists the officers elected for the year 1959-60: President, Capt. G. T. Stagg; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. W. Chetwynd, L. J. Dale, H. G. Hughan, A. Robinson; Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. B. Silcock; Hon. Asst. Secretary, Mrs. E. Ranger; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. E. J. Arlow; Hon. Editor, Mr. C. R. H. Taylor; Hon. Auditor, Mr. E. Horwood; General Council Members, Messrs. M. H. Hornblow, A. Sutherland, G. N. Balmer; Canterbury Branch Council Member, Mr. R. G. Bell; Auckland Branch Council Member (in abeyance); Keeper of the Roll, Mr. H. G. Hughan.

Journal:

The Treasurer raised the question of members' wants being advertised in the JOURNAL and suggested that this be done for a flat rate of 2/- for a two-line entry, the first line to be limited to the member's name and address and the second line his specialty or wants. Any number of lines could be printed, all lines additional to the minimum two to be at the rate of 1/- a line. This was agreed to, and the Treasurer was empowered to draw up an invitation to members to avail themselves of this opportunity to advertise their requirements.

General:

N.Z. Coinage, 1959: Mr. Hughan stated that the 1959 coinage would be for the same denominations as in 1958. There was a possibility of a further order being placed for half-pennies. The following amounts had been ordered from the Royal Mint:

1/-: £30,000 (600,000); 6d.: £50,000 (2,000,000);
3d.: £50,000 (4,000,000); 1d.: £35,000 (8,400,000);
½d.: £2,000 (960,000); total value: £167,000.

Stolen Coins Recovered: Mr. Macpherson informed the meeting that he had been fortunate in recovering the gold coins previously reported as stolen. The offender had been dealt with in the Magistrate's Court.

There being no further business, the meeting terminated with supper.

AN OPEN INVITATION TO MEMBERS

The Keeper in Anthropology, Otago Museum, in whose charge are the Fels and other coin collections at the museum, has issued an open invitation to members of the Society to call and view these collections when in Dunedin. Not all the collections are on view but it is hoped to reorganise the displays when the new wing is completed. The museum is situated in Great King Street, Dunedin.

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.

SCHEDULE OF MEMBERS' SPECIALTIES AND WANTS

ARLOW, E. J., 68 Dixon St., Wellington.

Specialty—World Coinage all dates. Exchanges available.

Wants—Kutch 3 dokda and 2½ kori 1936 Edward VIII, also Liberian 1 and 2 cents 1847-1862 with profile Matilda Newport. Also early Americans and Canadians.

ARTER, D. W., P.O. Box 18, Raglan, N.Z.

Specialty—Armour, Daggers, Pistols, Flintlocks, Swords.

ATKINSON, D. O., F.R.N.S.N.Z., Takanini, Auckland.

Medals and Badges, especially Australasian and Colonial.

ATTWOOD, T. W., F.R.N.S.N.Z., 5 Gardise Road, Rothesay, Bay, Auckland.

Specialty—British Commonwealth Coins.

BALMER, G. N., 34 Kent Terrace, Wellington.

Specialty—World Gold Coins.

BELL, R. G., 50 Murray Place, Christchurch.

Specialty—N.Z. and Aust. and English Tokens, Church Tokens, Commemorative Medals.

Want—Waitangi Crown.

BERRY, JAMES, 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.

BROOK, Julian A., 9 Clarendon Rd., St. Heliers, Auckland.

Specialty—Modern Foreign, American, Canadian and Commonwealth especially N.Z. and Australia.

BURDETT, L. J., 19 Whenua View, Titahi Bay, N.Z.

Specialty—Coins generally, and Church Tokens.

CARLYLE, M., 48 Waipapa Rd., Hataitai, Wellington.

All Old Coins generally including Ancient.

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

Specialty—Gold Coins.

Wants—N.Z. Waitangi Crown 1935.

CROSS, W. F. W., P.O. Box 210, Tauranga, N.Z.

Specialty—N.Z. Coins.

DALE, L. J., P.O. Box 5003, Papanui, Christchurch.

N.Z. and Australian offered in exchange for Crown size World coins. Special wants N.Z. 1879 penny, Wilson Token, Waitangi Crown.

DEAS, J. BROWN, 61 Randwick Cres., Moera, Lower Hutt.

Specialty—Roman, Greek, and Anglo-Saxon coins.

DENNIS, E. R., 172 Nelson St., Invercargill.

Specialty—Old English, Roman, and general.

FOWLER, F. J., P.O. Box 24, Tawa, Wellington.

Specialty—Coins of Pacific Countries.

FREED, A. J., 28 Abbott St., Ngaio, Wellington.

Specialty—Coins generally.

FREEMAN, C. J., P.O. Box 23, Wellington.

Specialty—Greek and Roman Coins and Tokens.

GASCOIGNE, A. W., 16 Brecon Rd., Stratford, N.Z.

Wants—William IV half sov. small head 1834, also Crown piece proof or pattern 1831.

GRAYDON, J. R. C., 7 Plymouth St., Karori, Wellington.

Medals—British Campaign Medals and Decorations.

- HEWETSON, R., P.O. Box 131, Palmerston North, N.Z.**
N.Z. Tokens wanted—buy and exchange.
- HORNBLOW, M. H., F.R.N.S.N.Z., P.O. Box 23, Wellington.**
Specialty—General.
- HORWOOD, W. E., F.R.N.S.N.Z., 6 Highbury Rd., Wellington.**
Specialty—English and Roman Coins.
- HUGHAN, H. G., F.R.N.S.N.Z., P.O. Box 48, Carterton, N.Z.**
Specialty—World Gold Coinage, and Coins of the Realm.
- HUMPHREYS, Mrs. R. S., 20 Albany St., Gore, N.Z.**
Specialty—N.Z. Coinage.
Wants—Waitangi Crown, also 1936 and 1944 florins.
- HUNT, C. G., King's Bldgs., Victoria St., Hamilton, N.Z.**
Specialty—Historic N.Z. Coins and Medallions.
- JARVIS, P. W., 16 Jefferson St., Wellington, N.Z.**
Specialty—Coinage of France and French Possessions. Any N.Z. dates supplied in exchange.
- JOHNSON, H. N., P.O. Box 23, New Plymouth, N.Z.**
Specialty—N.Z. Tokens.
- LEASK, M. L. G., 212 Barnard St., Wellington.**
Specialty—Crown Coins.
- LYNCH, M. A. C., 10 Atherton Rd., Epsom, Auckland.**
Specialty—N.Z. Tokens and Coins, also interesting Foreign.
- McCLEW, J. M., 13 Fairholme Ave., Epsom, Auckland.**
Specialty—English and British coinage.
- McNAUGHT, C. M., P.O. Box 166, Wellington.**
Stamps and Coins including U.S.A. and Canadian Dollars.
Gold Pieces.
- MALUSCHNIG, K. E., 53 Central Terrace, Wellington.**
Specialty—Gold Coins.
- MARTIN, H. B., 12 Cargill St., Wellington.**
Specialty—Coins Generally.
- MENZIES, C. E., 39 Old Mill Rd., Grey Lynn, Auckland.**
Specialty—Coins Generally.
- MOTTRAM, W. D., 64 Preston's Rd., Papanui, Christchurch.**
Tokens—Crowns—and modern British Commonwealth issues.
- NETHERCLIFT, 20a Lancaster St., Karori, Wellington.**
Tudor and English Hanoverian Silver—Maundys.
Wants—Official emergency issues and any unusual denominations.
- PALMER, A. H., P.O. Box 440, Wellington.**
I buy or exchange all Gold Coins.
- PRICE, D. C., District High School, Mangakino, N.Z.**
Specialty—English type proofs, N.Z. Tokens.
- PRICE, E. C., 50 Rhodes St., Merivale, Christchurch.**
N.Z. Traders and Trading Bank Notes 1840-1833.
- RANGER, Mrs. E., 58 Majoribanks St., Wellington.**
Specialty—Tokens, Gold Coins, Church Tokens.
- ROBINSON, H. P. O., Box 5189, Auckland.**
Wanted N.Z. Tradesmen's Tokens, Church Tokens, and all or any material listed or not listed in the N.Z. Numismatic History of Allan Sutherland. Have exchange material or will buy.
- Rose, L. G., 23 Sails St., Papanui, Christchurch.**
Specialty—British Coins from George 1st.
Wants—Coins of South Seas Company and Edward VIII.
- ROWE, V. A., 136 Albert St., Hamilton East, N.Z.**
Specialty—Waitangi Crowns. Wants—Waitangi Crowns.

ROUFFIGNAC, J. K. de, 84a Nelson St., Petone, Wellington.

Specialty—Medals and Gold Coins.

SADD, A. A., 15 Marne St., Palmerston North.

Specialty—Roman Coins.

SHERWOOD, G. C., Box 83, Wellington.

Specialty—British Coins.

SILCOCK, R. B., P.O. Box 23, Wellington.

British and Colonial Campaign Medals and Decorations.

STAGG, Capt. G. T., F.R.N.S.N.Z., R.N.Z.A. Army Hq., Box 99, Wellington.

Specialty—N.Z. Long Service Awards. Would appreciate hearing from members or others possessing Long Service Awards to N.Z. Army, particularly those awarded to the Old Volunteer Forces prior to 1914. Identification of awards is set out in Vol. 9, Parts 4 and 5, of our Journal, and use of the Medal Type Nos. quoted would assist positive identification.

STRAW, FRED, 50 Uxbridge St., Papanui, Christchurch.

Specialty—German and Indian Coins and Tokens.

STUTTER, GARY, 18 Princess St., Newtown, Wellington.

Specialty—Coins of all Countries.

SUTHERLAND, ALLAN, F.R.N.S.N.Z., 2 Sylvan Avenue, Milford, Auckland.

Tokens and Medals of N.Z.—have some to exchange.

SUTHERLAND, J., 27 Kakanui Ave., Hillcrest, Hamilton, N.Z.

Specialty—N.Z. Tokens and Maundy money.

TANDY, J. G., 83 Beauchamp St., Karori, Wellington.

Specialty—British Coins.

TAYLOR, C. R. H., F.R.N.S.N.Z., 1 Kereru Bend, Tawa, Wellington.

Specialty—Roman Republican Coins.

TAYLOR, M. M., 46 Selkirk St., Hamilton, N.Z.

Specialty—Coins of the World—willing exchange.

TREMAYNE, T. O., 45 Waring-Taylor St., Wellington.

Buyer and Seller of all Gold Coins.

WAUGH, C. A., 17 Wallath St., New Plymouth, N.Z.

Specialty—Gold Coins of the World.

Wants—One Adelaide Govmt. Assay Office £1 1852 Gold.

WILLIAMS, B. R., Amriens Rd., Taupaki, Auckland.

Crown sized World Coins. Specialise in Mexican. Many coins for exchange. Correspondence invited.

WYNESS-MITCHELL, K. J., F.R.N.S.N.Z., 1 Canning St., Gore, N.Z.

Specialty—War Medals, Decorations, and Awards.

Wants—Above in good condition, also Service Ribbons.

JOURNAL NOTICES

The copyright of papers published is the property of the author. Permission to reprint must be applied for from the Society. Authors alone are responsible for views and statements.

Back numbers of the JOURNAL are available from the Hon. Secretary.

NEW NATIONAL SECRETARY

At the Annual Meeting of the Society held on 29th June, 1959, Mr. R. B. Silcock was unanimously elected Honorary Secretary. His address is c/o P.O. Box 23, Wellington.

NOTICE TO DEALERS

With the present issue we have commenced an advertising section in our Journal. Charges are £3 or \$30.00 for full page, £2 or \$6.00 for one-sixth page for each insertion. Advertisements under the heading of "Classified Advertisements" will be accepted at a charge of fourpence per word with a minimum of 7/6, or four cents with a minimum of \$1.00.

NEW EDITOR

The Council of The Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand have been fortunate indeed in securing the services of Mr. C. R. H. Taylor, M.A. (Hons.), Dip.Jour., F.R.N.S.N.Z., as Editor of the Journal.

Mr. Taylor, who is well known as the Librarian of The Alexander Turnbull Library, received his education at Wellington College, Wairarapa High School, Canterbury University College, and The University of Michigan. He was in The Lands & Survey Dept. from 1923-29 when he was appointed Librarian of The Department of Agriculture. In 1933 he was appointed to The Alexander Turnbull Library and since 1937 he has been in charge as the popular Librarian of that famous Library.

Among his many activities he was for a number of years Secretary and Associate Editor of the Polynesian Society and is Secretary in N.Z. for The Hakluyt Society. For twelve years he was Associate Censor of films in New Zealand, and he is also President of N.Z. Ex Libris Society.

His publications include "Canterbury Provincial Buildings," 1929; "Library and Library Service for Fiji and Western Pacific," 1946; "Pacific Bibliography," 1951.

News has just been received that Mr. Taylor has received a grant from the Nuffield Foundation for travel overseas to study library technique and revise the Pacific Bibliography.

Mr. Taylor was elected a Fellow of the R.N.S.N.Z. in 1948. His special numismatic interest is in coins of The Roman Republic.

The best wishes of members will go with him for successful and happy travelling during the several months he will be overseas in 1960.

CHRISTCHURCH COIN COMPANY

(Incorporating N.Z. Coin Exchange)

Box 5003, Papanui, Christchurch.
Ask for Lists. Enquiries welcomed.
Special Offer—

N.Z. 1949 Crowns 10/- each.
(Five for £2.)

Large two-inch Otago Centennial
Medals, 1948, 10/- each.

ALEC KAPLAN

P.O. Box 132,

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Dealer in the Coins of the World
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Specialties—

Gold Coins and South African
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Special attention to WANT Lists.
Cash Buyer for any Milled
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26th Gold Siege Coin Malta struck Gen. Count Auubois, 1799

AKARANA COIN COY.

NUMISMATISTS

P.O. Box 5189, Auckland, N.Z.
"Service with a Smile", wishes to advise
its numerous esteemed clients and
friends that in the near future bulletins
and offers will be posted to those on
its mailing list and further requests for
same from new clients will be attended
to by writing to the above address. A
small import licence has been granted
this year and this material is coming to
hand now. It is mostly Gold. Next
year it is hoped that a bigger licence
will be granted and we would appreciate
enquiries for material, etc., so that this
can be covered by import licence com-
ing to hand. Local offers of coins to
buy solicited.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO COLLECTORS

I have decided to dispose of my
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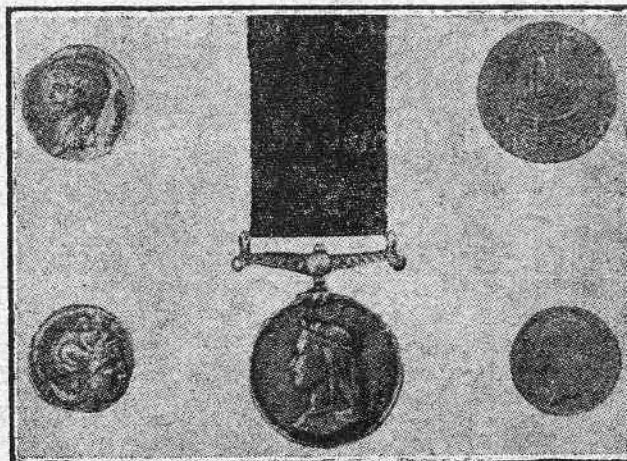
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