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William Eric Horwood FRNSNZ
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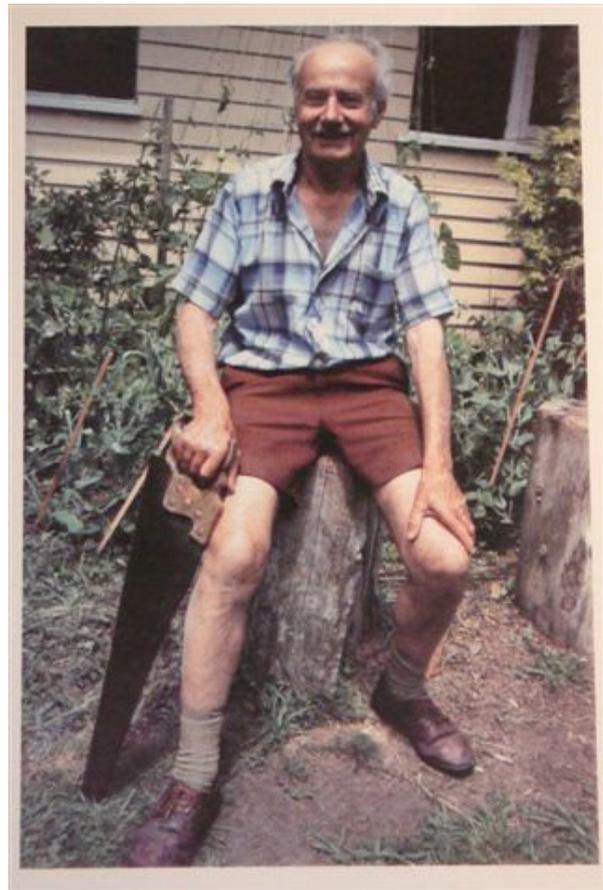
At the time of his death, Eric was the Society's second longest-serving member (1939) and longest-serving Fellow (1953). The following obituary is reprinted from the Tauranga Numismatic Society Newsletter, with thanks.

At the service for Eric, his three daughters spoke about his life.

Being the eldest, Carol spoke first giving a background to Eric's earlier life. Eric was born in London although spent many of his childhood years with Uncle Frank. It had been recommended that Eric move away from London because of ill health. He arrived in New Zealand in September 1939 having been accepted by the New Zealand Government as a builder. When war broke out he joined the Air Force based at Whenuapai. Connie was born in York and came to New Zealand as a teenager. While waiting to be accepted as a nurse, she acted as a nanny to an Auckland family. One of the family asked Connie to come to the movies one night. At the theatre she sat next to a most handsome young man all dressed in Air Force uniform. She admits that this was the first time they kissed. The rest became history as they married in 1943.

Vivienne then told us that after the war, her parents moved to Wellington. Firstly in a rented house and then Eric built them a house at Highbury. They moved in when only one room had acceptable flooring. They lived in this room gradually moving into other areas as more of the house became liveable. In 1968/9 Eric made a wonderful overseas trip travelling from India to London overland. It was through Vivienne we learned of Eric's passion about baking – beautiful cakes, jams and chutneys and 'shortbread to die for'. He loved bananas and chocolate. As children, Vivienne explained she would ask her father for either of these and was always told there wasn't any. But if she looked in the cupboards behind and under things she would find a secret stash of both bananas and chocolate. It was commented later that even when Eric was in Malyon House in the latter years of his life, he would 'scoot' down to the shops on his mobility scooter and come back with just those things – bananas and chocolate – as well as any other commodities needed.

Barbara continued the story informing us that her father was a good artist. He also had a passion for collecting coins which he had done since the age of 10. In 1977 the family moved from Wellington to Te Puke. We all know that Eric had been an active member of the Royal Numismatic Society in Wellington followed by the local Tauranga Numismatic Society. In both instances he had delivered many papers. He had always been active and loved trimming



ANOTHER LOOK AT SOME NEW ZEALAND TOKEN DATES

Ray Hargreaves, FRNSNZ

Tradesmen's tokens have traditionally been dated from the year which appears on them. For only two New Zealand tokens has this convention been ignored, namely those issued by J. Hurley & Co, of Wanganui, and W. Pratt, of Christchurch. In these cases the dates, 1853 and 1854 respectively, were acknowledged as too early to have been the years in which the tokens were issued. A third token, that of the Auckland Licensed Victuallers Association, showed an establishment date of 1871, and this had been universally accepted as the date of issue. However, as has recently been shown, this was not so, and the date when they were first circulated was 1874 (Ray Hargreaves, "Issue Dates of Some New Zealand Tradesmen's Tokens; *NZ Numis. Journ.*, No. 88, Dec. 2008: 19.)

But can a date on a token which is not noted as the year of establishment be always accepted as the date of issue? In the case of the token issued by Day & Mieville in Dunedin, and claimed as one of the first four to be used in New Zealand, the answer is "no".

Day & Mieville. I recently reread an article by Williams and Sutherland (H.G. Williams & Allan Sutherland: "Otago Currency Token Issuers", *NZ Numis. Journ.*, v6(1) Aug. 1950: 15-20) and was struck by an anomaly that they, and writers since (including myself) had ignored. They wrote that "In 1857 the firm of Day & Mieville, merchants, operated on the site" in Princes Street. A little later in their article they noted that Walter Day had "on 1 November, 1858 admitted Frederick Louis Mieville as a partner".

On checking the original advertisement of the latter event in the *Otago Witness* (18 Dec. 1858: 2) I discovered that Williams and Sutherland had omitted from their article a very relevant piece of information, namely that "the business will henceforth be conducted under the style of DAY & MIEVILLE". Checking Dunedin newspapers from 1857, all advertisements for the firm had hitherto been solely under the title "Walter Day", and the Day & Mieville name only appeared in the papers from the very end of 1858. Thus the firm of Day & Mieville did not exist in 1857, so could not have issued its token in that year. Rather, the token must have been first circulated somewhere in the years 1859 to 1865. It could not have been later than 1865 as Frederick L. Mieville had become insolvent at the beginning of 1866, and Walter Day had already departed, the partnership having been dissolved on 1 January 1862. The firm of Day & Mieville thus disappeared from Dunedin.

Why was the token dated 1857? The most likely explanation seems to be that the maker, W.J. Taylor of Melbourne, made use of an existing die, or at least pattern. The reverse of all the Dunedin tokens — Day & Mieville, AS. Wilson, Jones & Williamson, de Carle, and Perkins & Co. — show a basic design, (described by Andrews as "a favourite stock design" of W.J. Taylor), which both Andrews and Sutherland interpreted as "Justice seated on a bale with a cask behind," and holding a pair of scales (Arthur Andrews: *Australasian Tokens and Coins*, Sydney, 1921. Facsimile ed. 1965: 23; Allan Sutherland: *Numismatic History of New Zealand*, Wellington, 1941: 120). However, Gilbert Heyde has suggested

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See page 59, under "Publications Available", for price details.

the seated allegorical figure was not Justice, but rather represented trade (Heyde: *Renniks Unofficial Coins of Colonial Australia and New Zealand*, Adelaide, 1967: 32).

Other New Zealand tokens which use the general design include those of H. Ashton, Charles Barley, Archibald Clark, S. Clarkson, T.S. Forsaith, Gaisford & Edmonds, and James Wallace.

There is no evidence as yet that any of these, or the other Dunedin tokens noted, are wrongly dated, but a close examination of historical records may reveal other anomalies between dates carried and actual date of issue. In the meantime I suggest that while we record the Day & Mieville token as “dated 1857”, we should also include a note that it was issued at some time between 1859 and 1865 inclusive.

The following two, hitherto undated, tokens may now be assigned a year, although the Hurley date has yet to be positively confirmed.

J. Hurley & Co. The penny and halfpenny tokens issued by J. Hurley & Co., “Confectioners, Bakers and Grocers” in Wanganui, first appeared in 1863, a decade after the company was established. This date of issue is stated by M.J.G. Smart and A.P. Bates in their book *The Wanganui Story* (2nd ed., Wanganui, 1973: 176). The two authors were well respected local historians, with a wide knowledge of their city’s past, but unfortunately provided no information as to the evidence they had used to settle on 1863.

John Gilmour. A report in the *Wanganui Chronicle* (23 Feb. 1875: 2), quoting from an unnamed contemporary newspaper, noted that a “new penny” had been provided in New Plymouth by John Gilmour. It was further noted that both it and the Brown & Duthie penny issued in 1866 carried a representation of Mt Egmont, and that mountain’s shape on the Gilmour penny was more realistic.

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THE ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND MILLENNIUM MEDAL

Clint Libby FRNSNZ

This article describes some of the background to the “Year 2000” medal (MM 2000/16) jointly produced by the RNSNZ and the Wellington Coin Club.

On Tuesday 16 June 1998 the RNSNZ “Year 2000 Committee” met for the first time in the Society’s room in Turnbull House, Wellington. The meeting was chaired by Bill Lampard, the then President of the Society, with Clint Libby, the Society’s Secretary, Kevin Mills, as a member of both the Society and the Wellington Coin Club, and Norm Cuttriss, President of the Wellington Coin Club. Bill Lampard had decided to form the committee to organise some way for the two organisations to commemorate the Millennium.

At this inaugural meeting it was decided there should be a Year 2000 Numismatic Convention as a joint venture between the Society and the Wellington Coin Club, a commemorative medal should be struck and a special note overprint should be produced.

It was finally agreed that the Society would plan an international convention in Wellington on the weekend of Saturday 29 and Sunday 30 April 2000. On 1 July 1998 the Society wrote to Mr Denis O’Reilly, Director of the New Zealand Millennium Office, Internal Affairs, Wellington, to register the Society’s interest in commemorating the Millennium and to make an application for possible funding and assistance. On 21 July Mr O’Reilly replied by letter to acknowledge that the Society had been “registered on our database as a source of a possible Millennium project”.

As part of the planning, Mayer and Toye, the Wellington medal makers, were approached and they agreed to strike a commemorative medal. They required a basic design and brief and would then provide the art work for further consideration. Bill Lampard, Martin Purdy and Clint Libby provided basic designs and suggestions for discussion by the committee.

As it would be Mt Hakepa, Pitt Island, in the Chatham Islands group that would be the first to see the sun anywhere in the world at 4:46 a.m. on 1 January 2000, it was decided to make this the main theme for the medal. Historically it had not been until 1791 that the Chatham Islands had been discovered by Europeans aboard HMS Chatham and the islands were then so named.

The preliminary designs were drawn by Clint Libby and Martin Purdy and some of these are displayed below.



**Clint Libby
designs**



Bill Lampard suggested the reverse should be the Society's standard logo with the words "Founded 1st January 1931" added at the bottom as shown above left.



Clint Libby designs



The reverse design incorporated the Chatham Islands with Mt Hakepa on the right with HMS Chatham anchored offshore, and the obverse with the details of the significance of the medal.



Bill Lampard's design suggestion (above)

Another suggestion by Clint was to show the map of the Chatham Islands with Pitt Island below (above left) and a map of the world showing the location of the Chatham Islands off the east coast of New Zealand (above right).

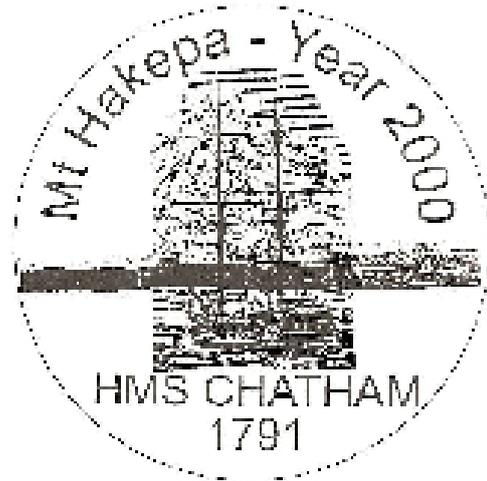
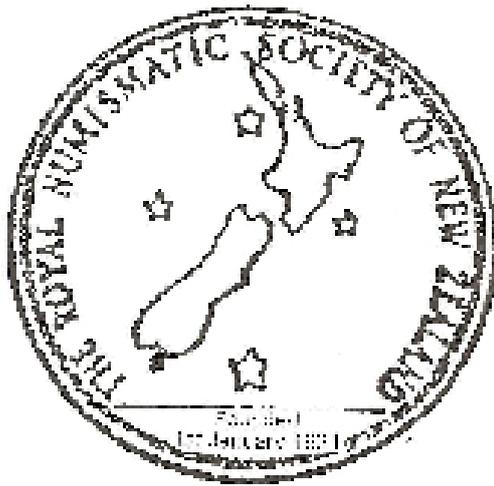
Martin Purdy designs (at right)



Martin Purdy's suggested designs above were for a bi-metallic millennium medal that interpreted the subject somewhat differently (above).

It was finally agreed by the committee that the designs shown on p. 9 would be submitted to Mayer and Toye so that the art work could commence. The proposed medal was to be 50 mm in diameter and 4 mm thick, and was to be struck in three metals, gold (possibly), silver and bronze.

Proposal sent to Mayer and Toye



The art work received back from Mayer and Toye below shows, at left, HMS Chatham anchored off Pitt Island with Mt Hakepa in the background and, at right, a more simple option with Mt Hakepa and the Chatham Islands simply depicted (below).

Mayer and Toye medal designs



The quotation received from Mayer and Toye was \$1250 for the steel dies, \$1900 for each of the 9ct medals, \$105 for each of the sterling silver medals and \$25 each for each of the copper medals plus GST. This did not include plush cases or other packaging which needed to be considered. The proposal was considered by the committee and was abandoned primarily because of cost.

Mayer and Toye designs

The committee then considered other less expensive options and asked Mayer and Toye

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ALL Pacific Island banknotes.



for a less ambitious design. One of the earlier ones received from them is shown above and would have been 35 mm in size. After much consideration the committee opted for the design that was finally struck, as shown below.

AD 2000 Commemorative Medal

These were made available at the Fair which, after a last-minute change of date and venue, was held at the Salvation Army Hall in Wellington on 6 May 2000, in 32 mm “antique



bronze”, and sold for \$7 with the bottom part of the reverse plain and \$9 engraved with wording of the buyer’s choice.

The accounts show that 72 were initially engraved at the Fair, and 24 left blank. Unfortunately, this figure may not be complete, and the final mintage is not recorded.

LEVIN INTER-CLUB MEETING 2009

The three participating societies enjoyed another most successful gathering at the Red Cross Hall in Levin on 21 February 2009, with 32 members and numerous dealers in attendance. The RNSNZ was the host organisation this year, and another challenging quiz was set by Kevin Mills. These regional get-togethers have been part of our annual activities for over 20 years now and are clearly as popular as ever, helped in no small part this year by the excellent catering!

The display competition was won by David Galt with a display on "Viet Nam", with Jim Kirk of Wanganui second with "Philatelic Medals", followed by Gary Weston-Webb on "US Army".

The host numismatic society for the 2010 Levin Inter-club Meeting will be Manawatu, and the meeting will be held on Saturday 13 March 2010.

NZ Historical Medals

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

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TWO RARE VARIETIES OF THE 1780 MARIA THERESIA THALER

A discussion of mint and date attribution

Ian Fenn

Preliminary note:

The process of researching the coins discussed in this paper revealed significant inconsistencies and contradictions. In the absence of mint records it was necessary to confirm the claims of writers by tracing back through often quoted literature. This tracing was challenging as many references are out of print, in some cases for as long as 200 years. It was found that there were tantalising hints at the history and origin of one of the coins being discussed, but very little conclusive evidence. In conducting the research I very quickly developed the impression I was a latter-day participant in a 200-year-old game of “Chinese whispers”.

Introduction

The 1780 Maria Theresia Thaler (MTT) is a ubiquitous coin that is often ignored for the simple reasons that it “has always been there” and is “just a re-strike”. However, a brief review of this coin’s influence around the world quickly reveals that it demands considerable respect. This long-lasting remnant of the Holy Roman Empire can, arguably, claim:

1. The record for the longest minting of a single date coin;
2. One of the highest mintages of any one coin in history¹;
3. At least 90 separate varieties (excluding countermarks);
4. To be one of only a few coins that have become currency outside their state of origin;
5. A unique history that has seen it evolve from a coin of the realm, through trade dollar and bullion coin, and ultimately to an echo of a long-dead monarch and empire.

With a minting history of 209 years, and counting, there are several varieties of MTT that are of particular note and rarity²; this paper presents and discusses two of these rare varieties. The two varieties:

- a. Hafner 5, an R6 coin with a known population of approximately 10 coins;
- b. Hafner 35, a mysterious R3.5 coin.

These two coins are popularly ascribed to Italian mints with a strike date of 1815, yet a review of available literature and examples of the coins quickly raises questions and suggests other possible attributions. Part 1 contains a review of the relevant historical background and Part 2 discusses the two varieties and their attributions.

Part 1: Relevant History

Günzburg mint and Augsburg bankers

In 1764 the Günzburg mint was established predominantly, but not exclusively, to produce thalers for export to the Middle East and North Africa. Of all the mints available, Günzburg, in present-day Bavaria, seems the furthest removed from the ultimate destination of this coin. A review of the available/accessible literature (C. v. Ernst, 1896, Leypold 1980, Semple 2005, Tschoegl 2001) shows that Günzburg was chosen because of its proximity to the town of Augsburg, whose bankers sought a regular supply of the coin. The reason for this Austrian coin’s popularity was the French ban on the export of French silver coin. Silver coin was required for the purchase of coffee, silks and spices, and traders denied

the use of French coin resorted to the MTT, which was provided in significant quantities by Augsburg-based bankers and shipped through Marseilles, Genoa, and Lyon to North Africa.

The coin's success as a trade coin was such that, following the death of the Empress Maria Theresa in 1780, Imperial approval was given for the production of the coin to continue. It was directed that all Habsburg mints were to continue minting the coin fixed in its "form" as at the time of Maria Theresa's death. For each mint this "form" was slightly different. Günzburg used a unique reverse known as the Burgau arms, while the other mints used the arms of Upper Austria (See Table 1). The Günzburg type placed the mint master's and mint warden's initials (mint signature) on the obverse under the bust while the other mints placed their respective signatures on the reverse. The mint signatures³ are listed in Table 1.

Table 1

Mint	Mint Signature
Vienna	IC-FA (Used with Upper Austria Arms)
Karlsburg (Transylvania)	AH-GS (Used with Upper Austria Arms)
Prague	PS-IK (Used with Upper Austria Arms)
	EvS-IK (Regarded as an original strike, used with Upper Austria Arms)
Kremnitz (Hungary)	SK- PD (with the mint mark 'B' on the obverse)
Günzburg	SF (Used with Burgau Arms)
	FS (Used with Burgau Arms)



Burgau Arms



TS-IF (Used with Upper Austria Arms)

Upper Austria Arms



Table 2 Burgau/Italian mint type comparison

Standard Burgau Type (modern)

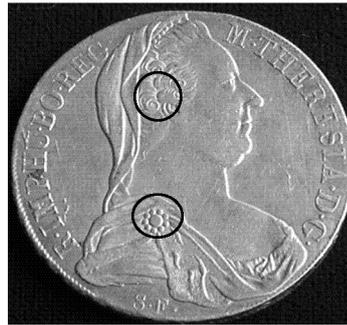
Italian Type (19th century)



Lock of hair behind ear



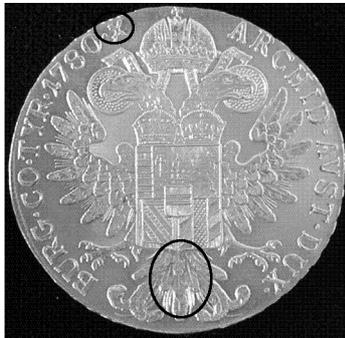
Oval Brooch



Spiral hair curl behind ear



Round Brooch



Dot in front of Saltire



1-3-1 Tail feather formation



Dots either side of "saltire".



1-2-1 Tail feather formation



The End of the Günzburg Mint

In the last years of the 18th century the Austrian Habsburgs faced a crisis of legitimacy⁴. On 19 November 1792, the National Convention in Paris declared that it would offer fraternal aid to 'any nation wishing to recover its liberty'. A month later, the rule of the Austrian Netherlands was under threat and was ultimately lost. In this environment, in what were to become the last days of the Holy Roman Empire, Francis II waged a war of liberation from the French. In the course of this battle Francis II, encountering unique challenges, applied unique and not always well received solutions.

In 1804 Francis II declared himself Emperor of Austria, based solely on his authority as Holy Roman Emperor. This created uproar in much the same way that one might imagine the uproar created should a member of the British Royal Family declare himself Prime Minister of the UK. This move by Francis II was seen, by some, as a piece of constitutional trickery and illegal. He took a further step in November 1806 by disestablishing⁵ the Holy Roman Empire. In the context of this response to the Napoleonic threat, Austrian rule over Günzburg ended, and 1805 was the final year in which that mint produced thalers. Despite the permanent closure of the mint, the "Günzburg" MTT continued.

Continuation of the Günzburg Maria Theresia Thaler

Leybold (1976) and Hafner (1984) list the current Günzburg form as coming into existence after the Günzburg mint closed. The thalers bearing the Burgau arms, which are accepted as being pre-1805 Günzburg strikes, are typified by an obverse with a pearl-less brooch and edge devices specific to Günzburg. In comparison, the post-1805 (effectively post-1815) brooch is surrounded with 8 -11 pearls, and either Italian mint⁶ or Vienna mint edge devices⁷. No literature outlining the reason for the continuation of the thaler bearing the Burgau arms has yet been found⁸; however, noting the original directives for the continuation of this thaler and the commercial importance of the MTT, it seems likely that the following influences were instrumental in the continuation of this type:

1. The requirement to produce coins in the 1780 form, and
2. The respective markets for the coins.

Requirement to produce the coins in the 1780 form

Count Johann von Fries (1719-1785) is, if any individual is responsible, the person who gave the MTT its place in economic and numismatic history. Count von Fries was a banker and adviser to the Austrian Habsburgs. Originally there had been a ban on the export of MTT but following Count von Fries' recommendation, in 1752 the Austrian Department of Commerce lifted the restriction so as to address the negative balance of trade with North Africa and the Middle East. The success of this action likely increased Count von Fries' commercial success and influence in Court. It was Count von Fries who directly championed⁹ the continuation of MTTs after Maria Theresia's death. When that petition was approved in a *Verordnung* (Ordinance) by Emperor Joseph II dated 9 December 1780, the coins were fixed in the forms that were produced in 1780. This was further reinforced in two *Hofkammerverordnungen* (Royal Court Ordinances) dated 22 February 1781 and 30 June 1781, to the Günzburg and Vienna Mints respectively. This requirement ensured a standardisation of the MTT, an important factor in ensuring acceptance in the markets to which it was exported.

Influence of the market(s) on MTTs

The Günzburg mint coins were produced for trade with North Africa, the African East Coast, and the Middle East. Semple (2005) records that the coins' very appearance was influenced by the market they were destined for. The ultimate customers¹⁰ were predominantly Arabic literate, and the Roman script on the coins was as unfamiliar to them as Arabic script is to users of the Roman alphabet. North African and Middle Eastern customers learned to confirm authenticity by means of specific identifiers¹¹. This recognition became more exacting over time, leading to the evolution of the modern form. The first example of this evolution occurred prior to Maria Theresia's death, when following the death of her husband there was a brief attempt to produce a bust with a heavy veil minus the brooch¹². This failed to impress customers who at that time were already using the brooch as a key identifier. As a result, a lighter veil with a brooch was (re)instated. By the mid-19th century, the brooch, the number of pearls¹³ in the diadem and also the edge script had become important identifiers.

Besides Vienna, the Prague, Kremnitz, and Karlsburg mints produced "Upper Austria Arms" thalers, for both local use and export. These coins were exported via the Danube to Constantinople, Smyrna, Haifa, and Alexandria¹⁴. These Upper Arms thalers arrived in their eastern destinations through direct Turkish intermediaries, and we might speculate that the unpopularity of Turkish rule saw these coins as being less acceptable than those

supplied by French traders. What is more probable is the MTTs minted at Günzburg were far more common and had greater market penetration. Rádóczy¹⁵ shows that Günzburg in both 1765 and 1766 produced over 5 million Gulden worth of thalers. None of the other Habsburg mints approached this quantity in those years, and not all the thalers produced by those other mints were exported. In later years this imbalance continued, ensuring that Günzburg MTTs remained the commoner variety in the target markets and the more acceptable variant.

19th century Italian minting of 1780 MTT

According to Leypold and Hafner, the 19th century Italian style MTT was minted from 1815 to 1866. Mints based in the Italian peninsula likely provided for economical shipping costs. Although Leypold notes the start date of (re)minting thalers at Milan as 1815, both Leypold and Miller zu Aichholz¹⁶ refer to Milan producing MTTs in the late 18th century. Leypold and Miller zu Aichholz state that those 18th century coins were produced from Vienna mint dies bearing the Upper Austria Arms and the mint signature IC-FA. However, Leypold and Hafner attribute only one coin, a Burgau Arms variant, to this earlier time; this coin is H35, one of the subjects of this paper.

All known variants of the Italian type are attributed with minting dates of between 1815 and 1866 and none of the currently known “IC-FA” variants are attributed to Milan. It is therefore possible that collectors are holding 18th century coins while believing them to be from the 19th. One can only hope that research will one day bring these (possibly) misattributed varieties to light.

As already noted, the original regulation allowing the continuation of the MTT beyond Maria Theresia’s death limited the form of the coin to that produced at the time of her death. With the form and date of the coins fixed, any decision to have another mint produce MTTs would have to follow the letter and spirit of that directive. Further, the exacting requirements of the recipients of the MTT would discourage the introduction of a new variant. It was thus logical that, when minting commenced in Italy, Milan and Venice would adopt the predominant export form of the MTT, i.e. the Günzburg variety.

The Günzburg-style thaler that was continued in Milan and Venice contained a number of variations from the standard Burgau form (a pictorial comparison is provided in table 2):

1. The tail feather formation was changed from 1-3-1 to 1-2-1¹⁷;
2. A round, pearled brooch was placed on the obverse; previously this had been a plain (no pearls) oval brooch;
3. The decorative devices on the edge inscription were similar to Günzburg, although with subtle and unique differences.

The end of the Upper Austria Arms MTT variety

While the Burgau arms thaler became the dominant type, it was originally the Upper Austria arms version that was the predominant form. While the commercial success of the Burgau arms type guaranteed its continuation, the Upper Austria arms variety continued only as long as it remained legal within the Austrian empire. In 1858 the MTT was demonetised and the Upper Austria arms variety was relegated to history. In 1857 legislation had already been passed to allow the MTT to continue as a trade coin. That legislation effectively preserved the Günzburg type¹⁸.

Part 2: Hafner 5 and 35

Introductory note: In this section the two coins discussed are referred to by the catalogue numbers used in Hafner's Lexicon of the Maria Theresien Taler 1780.

In "Der Maria-Theresien-Taler 1780" (1976), Leypold notes that in 1815 the Milan mint commenced production of the Burgau arms thaler, and two years later Venice took up the minting of that coin. 1815 had seen the defeat of Napoleon, and Vienna (re-)gained control of the Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia and with it the cities of Milan and Venice. Other writers (Semple 2005) record the Venice and Milan Mints as not starting production until 1820. Leypold states that Venice started minting MTTs in 1817, yet in his 1976 publication his main table records that Venice commenced the minting of MTTs in 1815.

The coins being discussed are typical of the 19th century mints of Milan and Venice. However, H35 (Table 3) appears not to be conclusively attributed to a particular date and mint. Leypold, in 1976, attributed this type to an earlier minting period. Though catalogued as an 1815 Venice strike, H5 is identified by a 19th-century numismatist¹⁹ as a 1793 Günzburg strike. The doubts about both these coins raise questions about the origin and exclusivity of the 19th century Italian MTT type. Both coins are listed in Table 3.

Hafner 5

This coin looks typical of a Venice mint strike but in place of the standard SF, it is signed FS. There are approximately ten known examples of this coin. Most often this coin is attributed to Venice 1815. This attribution was presented in the work of Walter Hafner (1984), "The Lexicon of the Maria Theresien Taler", which is based on the work by Dr. Franz Leypold.

Leypold specifically states that in 1817 Vienna reprimanded the Venice mint regarding the dies produced in Venice. The design had deviated from the approved type and the offending dies and coins were to be destroyed immediately. Leypold states this deviation was the F.S. obverse type. This signature is not an error; rather, the revised signature represents Joseph **F**aby and Franz **S**tehr²⁰. Leypold does not offer the reason for the signature change to F.S., but states only that it was not approved of by Vienna.

Carl von Ernst (1896), quoting Vienna mint records, states that following Tobias Schöbl's death (25 April 1789) Faby had become Mint Master and the cashier, Franz Stehr, was promoted to Mint Warden, the position previously occupied by Faby. When it became necessary to replace the MTT dies, the two officials set the letters of their names on the new dies without waiting for approval. Based on Vienna mint records, Ernst gives the minting date for this variety as the third quarter of 1793.

The differences between Leypold and Ernst are striking. In other sections of his text, Leypold refers to the 1896 paper by Ernst, yet he does not directly address the mint and

Table 3

Hafner 5



Key identification features

- Obverse**
- Signature: F.S.
 - Round brooch, surrounded by 9 pearls
 - "M" with legs angled outwards (*Typical of Venice*)
 - Spiral hair curl behind ear



Reverse

- Saltire²⁴ with dots on either side.
- 1-2-1 Tail feather formation

Hafner 35



Obverse

- Signature: ST/S.F.
 - Round brooch, surrounded by 9 pearls
 - "M" with straight legs. (*Typical of Milan*)
 - Spiral hair curl behind ear
- Wide ST variant (1814?)



Reverse

- Saltire with dots on either side.
 - 1-2-1 Tail feather formation
 - Small sized date and saltire
- Close ST variant (1828?)



date attribution of H5 as provided by Ernst. Ernst's account, being more specific (the date attribution in particular), resonates more than that of Leypold, who provided no supporting reference for his own claim.

By the 1790s, the MTT form was already being strongly shaped by the markets, but not to the degree seen by the mid 19th century. Variations in MTT were more common in the latter part of the 18th century; for example, Günzburg produced several different types between 1780 and 1805. Given the more frequent variations in the later part of the 18th century it seems likely that 18th century senior mint officials were far more prepared to make changes to the coin than their 19th century successors²¹.

The "S" of the "F.S." signature also suggests an earlier strike date than 1815. Franz Stehr was mint warden for only nine years (1789 – 1798)²². It appears more likely that his initial would be added to the mint's signature during his tenure rather than 17 years later. Franz Stehr was replaced by Franz Rössler (Günzburg Mint Warden 1798 – 1805). In the scenario – one that it is difficult for us to comprehend – of an Italian mint introducing a new mint signature based on the names of Günzburg officials, it seems more likely that the initials used would be those of the last officials of the Günzburg mint, i.e. F. R. (Faby²³ and Rössler), rather than a signature that includes the initial of an official who was neither in the relevant position in 1780, nor employed at the time when the Günzburg mint closed.

Ernst's attribution to 1793 seems more reliable and consistent with history. Other writers, Miller zu Aichholz et al. (1948), Arrigo Galeotti (1929) and Ludwig Herinek (1970), also attribute H5 to Günzburg 1793. It is most probable that H5 is a Günzburg striking of 1793 and as such is a challenge to popular perceptions regarding the development of the 19th century Italian form of the 1780 MTT.

H5, as a 1793 strike, is in all probability the first example of the MTT variant that was adopted by the Milan and Venice mints. The offending F.S. dies produced in 1793 were new replacements for worn-out dies, and when Vienna demanded that the F.S. coins be destroyed, the replacement set of dies would have probably been of the same type but with the standard S.F. signature replacing the offending F.S.

The identification of the Italian mint series is a fairly recent occurrence. In 1972 Broome noted the "recent discovery" of the type, and in 1976 Leypold clearly listed the type and the background for its attribution to Milan and Venice. Interestingly, Broome also provides some evidence to challenge the Italian origination of the type. Broome notes that three years after the Günzburg mint closed, James Ede published "The Gold and Silver Coins of all Nations Exhibited". In one of the copper etchings in Ede's book is the obverse of an MTT form similar to the Italian type and the two coins being discussed here. Given the date of James Ede's publication, the coin used to produce the etching must have been minted in Günzburg prior to its closure (1805). The etching is not supported by a picture of the reverse and has enough differences as to constitute circumstantial evidence only. The etching is reproduced in Table 4.

The key Italian mint markers in Ede's etching are:

- The typical spiral curl behind Maria Theresia ear.
- The pearled brooch.

A review of the second coin takes this exploration further.

Table 4:



Copper etching from *Gold and Silver Coins of all Nations* by James Ede, 1808, displaying an unknown Maria Theresia Thaler variety. This etching **suggests** that the Italian Burgau Arms Thaler may have been struck much earlier than popularly assumed.



Hafner 35

This coin is a mystery. In the literature it has been attributed to Günzburg, Milan, Venice, Florence, or even one of the 19th century German states. Two examples are held in the Austrian National collection, one labelled Florence, the other Venice 1834. It seems most likely that this coin was first minted during the era when Napoleon was disrupting Europe's old order and clear records of its minting have yet to be discovered, if they exist at all.

In 1984 M.R. Broome described this coin as follows:

“Amongst the many types of Maria Theresia thalers (MTT) dated 1780 is one that has long puzzled students of the series. It is characterised by simple clear engraving, an unflattering bust of the Empress with a long supercilious nose, and the small letters ST engraved above the normal S.F. below the bust”

Following Leypold's lead, Walter Hafner catalogued this puzzling coin as a Milan strike of 1790 - 1802. A more recent Internet publication²⁵ also states Milan but gives the date range of 1815 - 1828. Examination of the coin shows that this MTT is clearly of the 19th century Italian type, yet the enigmatic extra initials do not match any of the known mint officials. Reissenauer and Galeotti state the initials represent Franz **St**ehr, the “S” of H5. Unfortunately, neither writer provides a solid argument or documentation to support this proposal.

Ernst in 1896 was the first to speculate that this coin was from Milan, but he added that he had no evidence for this conclusion. Broome in 1972 commented that the bust on this version of the coin is particularly uncomplimentary and was more likely to have been

produced by a non-Austrian mint. One such mint, Florence, has long been a candidate for this MTT.

The Florentine striking of MTTs is noted by Broome, Alessandrini²⁶, Pagani²⁷ and Galeotti²⁸. Galeotti, quoting Florentine records, confirms that Florence minted MTTs in 1814 and 1828, and indicates there were no listed features to enable the identification of this Florence-struck thaler²⁹. Galeotti was aware of the ST type but attributed it to Günzburg 1793 and incorrectly believed that the letters ST were placed above the mint signature “F.S.”. In 1899 Nentwich records in a footnote that the ST/SF variant is “ostensibly” (Ger: angeblich) from Florence.

There are two recognised³⁰ variants of this coin (see Table 3). One has the letters widely spaced with the 1 in the date having a skewed “zigzag” base. The other variant has the ST closely spaced and a flat based “1”. The widely spaced type is finely engraved and of a very different style to other MTTs. Broome points out that the existence of two varieties is consistent with two separate minting dates and supports the theory that H35 is the Florentine strike. Broome also notes that a comparison with other known coins from the relevant period suggests that the widely spaced coin, if Florentine, was the earlier minted coin (1814). This comparison is based on the numeral 1 in the date; well provenanced MTT (and other Austrian coins) from that early period carry the same type of “1”.

In passing, in his 1972 paper, Broome puts forward the possibility that H35 was an unauthorised German striking. In 1984 he appears to have discounted this idea, yet an examination of the edge markings on H35 does hint at this possibility. The edges of Venice and Milan mint MTT have the same decorations, yet the markings on H35 are noticeably different. The arabesques do not match those of Günzburg, Milan or Venice and there is an edge decoration³¹ not seen on any other MTT variant. This decoration is similar to the “dots” seen either side of the ‘saltire’ on early 19th century Convention Thalers produced by a number of German States³². This decoration replaces the Günzburg style cross that is positioned between the arabesques, and is shown in Table 5 compared against Günzburg, Milan/Venice and Vienna edge markings. It seems unlikely that Milan would use two different sets of edge markings during the same minting period, and this suggests that it is likely that this variant is not an 1815-28 Milan strike. However, this decoration does not prove a “German” minting.

A review of German state mintmarks and mint signatures listed in Krause³³ reveals that two States used the initials ST:

1. Frankfurt: 1836-37 (**S**amuel **I**omschutz)

Table 5

H:35 Edge decoration	Comparison edges	
 <p>Rosette Arabesque H35 specific decoration</p>		1781-1795 Günzburg
		1815-1855 Milan/Venice
		1785-1853 Vienna Mint
		H35 edge 2003/2004 Vienna mint
 <p>Decoration specific to H35 (magnified)</p>		(Coin is BU) ³⁴

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2. Lippe-Detmold: 1802-40 (**Strickling** of Blomberg)

An application of Occam's razor would suggest that the coincidence of the ST's appearing on this particular MTT would point strongly toward one of those two mints. However no record has been found to show that either State/mint produced MTTs.

In 1984 Broome focused on the similarities between the lettering on H35 and that on Florentine and Luccan coins from the period 1805 - 1814³⁵. Broome specifically noted the close similarities of H35 with Elisa Baciocchi's 5-franchi pieces. Based on this analysis, Broome argued that H35 was most likely first produced in 1814 (Florence) using Luccan tooling. Though Leybold had originally stated the coin was a late 18th century Milanese strike, once he became aware of Broome's analysis (post-1986 paper; unpublished and undated), he accepted that H35 was most likely a Florentine strike. On the balance of probability, this seems the safest attribution for this coin.

In the absence of mint records it is only the extant examples of H35 that can tell the story of its minting. Broome's analysis is the only one that refers directly to the coin for answers. Yet the absence of clear proof and the variety of possibilities that remain open ensure that the identity of H35 remains arguable. As a Florentine strike, or even that of a German State, H35 would have been an unofficial strike, and as such it would have been based on an already existing variety. Even Leybold's original assertion of a late 18th century strike, if confirmed, would show that the Italian type came into existence earlier than popularly perceived. Clearly more research into this coin is required.

Summary

The MTT, as known today, evolved over a considerable period of time. Its current well known form owes as much to the Arab and North African customers who used it as it does to the mints, engravers, and bankers who produced it. Despite its being a recognised coin, anyone researching the restrrike MTT is immediately faced with both ignorance of the coin, gaps in its history and a variety of sometimes contradictory literature.

The two coins discussed in this paper are of a type that is usually attributed to post 1815 Milan or Venice. A review and analysis of the available literature, as well as examination of the actual coins, indicate that:

1. H5 was struck in Günzburg in the third quarter of 1793 and
2. H35 is, in the absence of other evidence, probably a Florentine strike.

Together these two coins may provide evidence that the 19th century Italian type MTT was produced much earlier than is popularly accepted and that this form was first developed in Günzburg before being adopted by Milan and Venice in the 19th century. Unfortunately, final confirmation of these possibilities depends on mint records that may no longer exist. This is an interim discussion paper and it is the writer's hope that further information will surface and illuminate more clearly the origin of these two coins.

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Footnotes

1 It is interesting to note that Behrens (1969) reported a mintage of 800,000,000 since 1853. Other authors (Hafner 1984, Semple 2005, and Tschoegl 2001) report a total of close to 400,000,000 from 1741 to 2000. It is generally accepted that the lower value is the more accurate.

2 As reported by Leypold (1976)

3 The Hall mint also minted thalers and used the initials VC-S. This is not included in the main body of text as these varieties were produced only during Maria Theresia's lifetime.

4 As outlined by Andrew Wheatcroft, The Habsburgs Embodying Empire, 1995.

5 Semple states the Holy Roman Empire was disestablished by Napoleon.

6 Milan and Venice used an edge decoration that was similar, though identifiably different to Günzburg.

7 The modern form of the MTT (post 1853) uses the Vienna edge devices and the Burgau Arms.

8 Broome, 1972, also raises this issue.

9 Franz Reissenauer, "Münzstätte Günzburg 1764-1805", p. 136

10 The coins from Günzburg were predominantly exported to North Africa, penetrating down the east coast, and ultimately being exported as far as Java and China.

11 There is the suggestion that part of the coin's appeal to Middle Eastern customers was soft pornography, with the partially bare bosom of Maria Theresia being its main attraction. This suggestion is more likely to be a "numismatic urban legend" reflecting the occidental/oriental cultural gap. The writer is sure that if there was some truth to this myth, the coin would not have gained the acceptance that it did. Gill (1991) notes that in Ethiopia some Christian communities thought the effigy of Maria Theresia represented the Virgin Mary. A review of reports from Victorian travellers/explorers shows that it was those explorers who commented on Maria Theresia's bust in reference to the coin. It may well be their Victorian attitudes that are reflected in this presumed myth.

12 The brooch was either omitted or was partially obscured depending on the mint producing this short-lived form.

13 M.R. Broome (1972) notes that, in the 20th century, Brussels mint MTT's had a high rate of rejection (in the Middle East) that was due to a missing pearl in the diadem on the obverse. It

is assumed that Birmingham mint coins suffered similarly as they were produced from dies with the same 'fault'.

14 Leypold "Das Verbreitungsgebiet des Maria-Theresien-Talers", Numismatische Zeitschrift ("NZ") 94, 1980, p. 66. V. Miller zu Aichholz et al. (1948), vol. 2 p. 282, records that these mints also shipped MTT from Venice and Livorno.

15 Gyula Rádóczy, "Beiträge zur Münzprägung während der Regierungszeit Maria Theresias (bis 1768)", 1980. In NZ, vol. 94, pp. 7 – 41.

16 V. Miller zu Aichholz et al. (1948) note in vol. 2 p. 282 that dies produced in Vienna were shipped to Milan in 1787.

17 From around 1840 Venice and possibly Milan started to produce a more modern variety that returned to a 1-3-1 tail feather formation.

18 Post 1853 Burgau Arms MTT minted in Vienna carried the edge decorations typical of that mint rather than those of Günzburg, as have all subsequent MTT restrikes.

19 Ernst 1896

20 The more usual S.F. signature represents Tobias Schöbel (Mint Master 1764 – 1789) and Joseph Faby (Mint Warden 1774 – 1789).

21 An 18th century Habsburg mint official would expect to have his surname initial added to the mint's signature when promoted to either Mint Master or Mint Warden. It was only in the case of the restrike 1780 MTT that this was not allowed to occur.

22 Franz Reissenauer, "Münzstätte Günzburg 1764-1805, 1981, p. 171.

23 According to Reissenauer, Faby was Mint master from 1789 to 1805.

24 In this paper the "X" following "1780" is referred to as a saltire. Maria Theresia referred to this device as a small Burgundian or St Andrew's cross (both heraldic devices) in her 1750 directive that added this symbol to thalers (Ernst 1894).

25 <http://www.theresia.name/cgi-bin/Token.cgi?City=Mailand&Language=en>. This web site was based on Hafner's work and was developed in consultation with him.

26 A. Alessandrini, "Florence struck MT Talers in 1814". World Coins, August 1969, p. 832. This article asserts minting dates in 1814 and 1828. No background references are provided.

27 A. Pagani, *Monete Italiane Dall' Invasione Napoleonica ai Giorni Nostri (1796 – 1963)*, 1965.

28 Arrigo Galeotti, "Le Monete Del Granducato Di Toscana", 1929, pp. 462 – 463 & 473.

29 Pagani rephrased this, stating the Florentine strike was "identical" to other MTT.

30 Currently only two variants of the ST type are recognised; however, an examination of four coins indicated each coin was struck from differing die pairs.

31 All 1780 MTT have Maria Theresia's personal motto "Justice and Clemency" inscribed on the edge. Between the words of the motto are a number of decorative devices. It is these devices that are referred to here.

32 A similar decoration is clearly recognizable on an 1812 Westphalia Conventionstaler positioned either side of the X on the reverse of the coin.

33 Standard Catalogue of World coins 1801 – 1900, 5th Edition, 2008, p. 403. In the legend Krause states this mint mark was used in Lippe-Deimold from 1820 to 1840; however, a review

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Scenes from the launch of the "Catalogue of NZ Commemorative Medals 1941-2007", held in Wellington on 2 December 2009 - at right, RNSNZ President David Galt collects his copy from the signing and numbering duo.

L-R: Jane MacMaster, Hamish MacMaster, Martin Purdy, Ian Birdling, David Galt



The cake that launched four hundred books cataloguing about as many medals - ably organised by Sandra Taylor

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FARTHINGS IN NEW ZEALAND

Ray Hargreaves, FRNSNZ

This article expands on and amends some of the material included in "Copper and Bronze Coins in New Zealand", which was published in this Journal, no. 80, December 2002.

The copper farthing, worth one fourth of a penny, was from 1821 the lowest value coin regularly struck for circulation in Britain. It was minted in most years until 1956, by which time it had long ceased to have any practical value. It ceased to be legal currency in Britain in 1961.

When British seamen, traders, and settlers visited or settled in New Zealand in the 1820s to 1850s there is little doubt that many of them, particularly the immigrants, would have brought some farthings with them. In the earliest days of organised European settlement, in the 1840s and 1850s, farthings were at times noted as being amongst objects stolen during house burglaries. Earlier, J.S. Polack recounted that whilst in New Zealand from 1831 to 1837, he had "often been requested [by Maoris] to give change out of one farthing" (*Manners & Customs of the New Zealanders*, London, 1840: 183-4.)

Until 1934 the farthing was a legal tender coin of New Zealand, even though it had no practical value as far as purchasing items. In Otago in 1874 it was reported that

"by last week's arrival of new chums at the Milton Immigration Barracks, it would appear that that coin, which is supposed to have been originally introduced in the coinage of the United Kingdom to enable Scotchmen to be generous, has found its way to our midst, a storekeeper informing us that twice in one day last week, one farthing's worth of store was demanded over the counter - what next and next?" (*Bay of Plenty Times*, 26 Aug. 1874: 2)

No doubt at times two or four farthings were proffered in payment for a halfpenny or a penny, but this was not usual. According to an article in the *Evening Post* (3 Oct. 1907: 4) drapers, and presumably other retailers, at times advertised "alarming sacrifices and astonishing bargains" at such prices as 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d, but if the item was purchased no farthing coin was given in change, but the customer given instead some lowly object such as pins, or a reel of cotton.

Other than so-called bargains, the farthing value was used in the pricing of goods sold or purchased in bulk, for rate assessments, land purchases, and so on. For example, in 1892, during a glut of fruit, a Nelson jam factory offered only three farthings per pound weight for plums. In 1885 farmers in the southern part of Hawke's Bay agreed to add to a rabbit-proof fence in what was a vain attempt to keep the scourge away. Farmers close by the fence were to pay a halfpenny per head of their sheep flock; those further away a farthing per head of sheep. Farthings also featured when wool was purchased at auction at so much per lb.

When retail prices of commodities were averaged for publication, farthings were quoted when necessary. This was true, for example, in the latter part of the 19th century and the earlier decades of the 20th century. Subsequent to the First World War average prices tended to be stated to two decimal places.

Despite farthings not being in circulation, New Zealand children as late as the 1930s were taught in school that there were four farthings in a penny. Even though it did not circulate, given its status as the lowest value legal tender coin, a farthing was recognised as the epitome of cheapness. This was utilised by Van Houten's Cocoa, who in their advertisements in New Zealand for some three decades from the late 1890s reminded housewives that their product cost "Less than a farthing a cup".

Not Wanted

It was suggested by Sutherland that New Zealand owed its lack of farthings as a circulating coin to Falconer Larkworthy (Allan Sutherland: *Numismatic History of New Zealand*, Wellington, 1941: 104). But, I would suggest, this is giving too much credit to Larkworthy as New Zealand commerce

was already functioning without the coin. With the shortage of small change, tokens had been issued by New Zealand tradesmen from 1857 to 1881, and of the 46 issuers, only 11 provided halfpenny tokens, suggesting that there was little demand for the halfpenny, let alone the farthing. In any case, the New Zealand Government's position in not wishing to have farthings had already been made clear. In 1873, when the Government was considering the establishment of a mint in New Zealand, the Premier, Sir Julius Vogel, wrote to the New Zealand Agent-General in London, Dr Featherston, stating, "My own impression is, that it would be desirable the Colony should be empowered to issue coins of the existing denominations, from one penny to five shilling inclusive." (*Appendix to the Journal of the House of Representatives (AJHR)*, 1873 (H.20): 2). This specific mention of "one penny" makes it clear that neither the farthing, nor indeed the halfpenny, were in demand.

This was re-emphasised by Vogel who, when writing in 1875 to Featherston in London instructing him to seek advice from the Bank of New Zealand office there re proportions of individual copper [*i.e.* bronze] coins to be ordered for New Zealand, questioned whether any farthings at all should be ordered. Larkworthy was consulted, and he replied that he doubted "if farthings would be of any service in the Colony" (*AJHR*, 1875, H.9: 5). In the event, four-fifths of the bronze coins ordered were pennies, and one-fifth halfpennies.

Street Collections

Surprisingly, farthings were almost completely absent from collections taken up for charity, patriotic purposes, or at social or religious events. In a collection held in Dunedin in 1863 for the Lancashire Relief Fund I would have expected at least a few farthings to appear, but this was not so. Neither were farthings given during collections on "Hospital Saturdays" in Dunedin in the first decade of the 20th century, even though a few mean-spirited citizens gave not only halfpennies, but also such objects as buttons, old medals, tokens, flattened coins, and even counterfeit coins. Dunedin was not alone in such "donations".

Only two instances have been found so far of donation of farthings. The first was in 1903 when an indigent widow gave one to support the local hospital in Thames (*Hawera & Normanby Star*, 8 June 1903: 2). The second instance occurred in 1933 when two farthings were given in a Christchurch appeal (*Otago Daily Times*, 14 Aug. 1933: 6).

The status of the farthing was recognised when foundation stones of new buildings were laid, when "legal coins of the realm" were generally amongst the artefacts included in a jar, or other receptacle, sealed in a space below the stone. Usually the coins were "from a sovereign to a farthing", though this was not true in every instance. In Dunedin in mid-1868 a farthing was one of the coins deposited with the foundation stone of First Church, but while 11 coins were deposited with due ceremony at about the same date at the nearby Masonic Hall, a farthing was not among them. When the foundation stone of Wellington's Public Library was laid in early 1892, the retiring mayor, A.W. Browne, provided his "lucky farthing" for the ceremony, presumably because none had been hitherto included.

Damages

In cases of slander, libel, breach of promise, and so on, where an individual felt he or she had suffered loss of reputation, loss of expectations, etc., the jury sometimes found that whilst the plaintiff had won the case, the loss was worth only damages of a farthing, or as in a 1933 slander case, the plaintiff was awarded three farthings. This was a far cry from the £2,555 which had been sought. These decisions surely must have been the worst insult. But further humiliation was suffered when a plaintiff was left to pay his own costs, which frequently happened when such nominal damages had been awarded.

One wonders why in the divorce case of Frank Evans v. Fanny Evans and Huntley Elliott, heard in camera over four days, the petitioner was granted a divorce, custody of the children, but only a farthing damages rather than the £501 claimed (*Evening Post*, 9 Dec. 1910: 3).

In breach of promise cases the sex of the petitioner seems to have been a factor in the amount of

damages awarded. Though they may have occurred, I have not as yet found one instance where a woman was awarded such a nominal amount as a farthing damages - they were always awarded a substantial amount. But for the few male petitioners, the damage to their feelings was usually felt to be compensated by the lowest possible amount. This was true in the 1873 Dunedin case of Julius Wenkhum v. Mrs Arndt.

The refusal to offer a male more than a farthing damages when thrown aside by his fiancée, but to treat a woman generously for her “mental anguish”, was a case of New Zealand following British precedent. The rationale appears to have been that a female was injured more, since marriage was “to a woman a livelihood” (*Timaru Herald*, 20 March 1877: 4).

Proposals for Importation

Now and again there were suggestions that the farthing should be issued as a circulating coin. The argument was that the farthing would provide a means of fine pricing which would prevent too great an increase in the individual price of necessities and would thus help families struggling on low incomes. Thus in 1907 a columnist in the *Evening Post* (3 Oct. 1907) went so far as to suggest that trading banks in New Zealand “should import a stock of this useful token”.

A further call for farthings occurred during the Depression of the early 1930s. A writer commented:

“Although New Zealand disdains the humble farthing, the present slump has given rise to suggestions in some quarters that the farthing should be introduced into our currency in order to enable merchants to make easier and quicker reductions in their prices, and thereby transfer this advantage to the housewives who are finding it hard at present to eke out an existence on their reduced incomes” (Stater, ‘The Romance of Coinages,’ *NZ Mag.*, v11 (2), Feb. 1932: 22).

However, no farthings were minted when New Zealand adopted its own “copper” coinage at the end of the 1930s, and indeed were not even considered.

Counterfeits

Gilded farthings were amongst the earliest counterfeit coins to be passed in New Zealand. In the early 1830s, treated farthings were given as sovereigns to the Maoris in the Bay of Islands district. With gold paint freely and legally available, farthings were easily, though not frequently, converted into apparent half sovereigns up to the First World War, when gold coins (and thus their counterfeits) almost entirely disappeared. Sometimes old farthings were used for the deception, such as in Dunedin in June 1900 when a gilded farthing of George IV was passed, though this was an exceptional instance.

About the turn of the 19th / 20th century farthings were occasionally gilded and sold as chain ornaments, or good luck charms. The gilding was not illegal - a crime was committed only when such treated farthings were passed, or attempted to be passed, as a gold coin.

Decimal Coinage

In discussions of decimal systems the pound-mil proposal was put forward in Britain as a possible method as early as the 1820s. This involved having 1000 farthings to the sovereign, rather than the existing 960 in the £sd system. In the *NZ Herald* in 1902-03, this system was discussed along with other schemes, and because the farthing had some slight value then, it received some support as being beneficial to the poorest citizens of New Zealand.

When decimalisation was being pushed after the Second World War, the pound-mil system was outlined as one possible system, but received no support. This was because the farthing, decimal or not, had such negligible purchasing power as to be of no practical value in the economy.

Although legal tender, farthings were not used but kept by immigrants as souvenirs of the “old country”, or by some New Zealanders as quaint mementos of a visit to the United Kingdom. Just how many were stowed away in New Zealand homes came as a surprise to a Napier storekeeper who in August 1957 offered 24 bottles of soft drink to every child who handed him a farthing. The

response was surprising and overwhelming. By mid-day 800 of the tiny coin had been handed over! (*NZ Herald*, 27 Aug. 1957, quoted in Gil Dymock (ed.): *Good Morning New Zealand (1950s)*, Auckland, 1990: 135).

Half-farthings were minted in various years from 1828 to 1856, but these were for use in Ceylon. On the basis of some small finds of these coins in Auckland (1989) and Kawau Island (1990-91), an Auckland archaeologist suggested that "this denomination was not uncommon in mid-19th century New Zealand" (Nigel Prickett: 'The Archaeology of Nineteenth Century Coinage', *Archaeology in New Zealand*, v36 (1), 1993: 18). But such coins, as well as farthings, were no doubt part of someone's coin collection or at the very least a keepsake. How else can one explain a Charles II farthing of 1675, or a farthing of George III, found at different times in the Nelson area?

Acknowledgement: some information for this article was obtained from the PapersPast website (<http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/cgi-bin/paperspast>).



1869 Farthing. Bought in New Zealand, but would it have circulated here?

UPDATES TO NZ POST COLLECTOR ISSUES 2007 – 2008

New Zealand Post has provided the following amendments to the mintage figures published in Journal 88 (December 2008), pp. 22-23:

Scouting gold proof \$10: mintage closed off at 150*.

Scouting silver proof \$1: mintage closed off at 1,500.

Scouting Cu-Ni brilliant uncirculated \$1: mintage closed off at 1,900.

Royal Diamond Wedding gold proof \$10: mintage closed off at 300.

Royal Diamond Wedding silver proof \$1: mintage closed off at 1,500.

Royal Diamond Wedding Cu-Ni brilliant uncirculated \$1: mintage closed off at 1,600.

**Note: at least ten of this total known to have been privately melted - Ed.*

Please update the figures in Journal 88 accordingly.

A NEWLY RECOGNISED N.Z. PEACE MEDALLION

Ray Hargreaves, FRNSNZ, and Leon Morel, FRNSNZ

At the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month of 1918 the guns of the warring nations in Europe fell silent. The bloody First World War finally came to a halt. We still pause to recognise the significance of Armistice Day each year, but we tend to forget that in 1918 it did not mark the formal cessation of hostilities. There was still a Peace Treaty to be signed.

On 18 January 1919 the first meeting of the Paris Peace Conference took place. Over the next three months it was here that the victorious nations thrashed out the terms to be placed before the vanquished, but no German representatives were invited to be present at the negotiations. It was not until 30 April that the delegates from Germany arrived to be told what had been decided. There was reluctance on the part of the defeated Germans to accept the terms laid down by the victorious Allies, for they were considered too harsh. But the Allies were in no mood for compromise with the country that was seen as the most blameworthy for the conflict - it had to be severely punished for the bloodshed and misery which it had caused. The Germans had no option, and finally signed the Treaty of Versailles on 28 June 1919.

From the beginning of May 1919 New Zealanders were preparing to celebrate the signing of the Peace Treaty. In cities, towns and small villages various celebrations were planned for when the signing actually occurred. One means of marking the coming of formal peace was by the issue of medallions commemorating the event.

In Morel's two books are listed some 12 peace medallions, some of which have variations¹. These medallions include the common one manufactured by G. Moller in Dunedin, as well as those issued by an Anglican church in Wanganui, the small Otago locality of Waiholā, and the Addington Railway workshops.

In compiling his books Morel was concerned with accuracy, and did not include any medallion which he could not be sure had been manufactured, or at least widely distributed, in New Zealand. Thus he correctly ignored a simple, uniface medallion with a diameter of 22 mm, showing a flying dove and the date 1919, and in minute letters and figures "RD. 1098". This medallion, when occasionally offered to him in Christchurch in the 1960s and 1970s, was usually associated with other New Zealand or British pieces. It was considered that the executed design and production did not appear to belong to New Zealand manufacturers of the period. Enquiries to dealers in the United Kingdom shed no light on its origin, and the report that a silver medallion of the pattern had been handled by one British dealer caused sufficient doubt in re-attributing it to New Zealand.

As no further information as to origin had appeared over the last three to four decades we decided to see if we could track down its source.

On checking the *Patent Office Journal* (12 June 1919: 299) we discovered the registration number had been allocated to John Shier, 107 Cashel St, Christchurch. Shier was a manufacturing jeweller, and his design had been registered on 17 May 1919. Unfortunately the *Patent Office Journal* does not give details of the design, but we were sure the peace medallion was his.

In an attempt to find further details about the peace medallion, research was conducted in a number of Christchurch newspapers for 1919. No descriptive paragraph about the medallions was traced, but at the end of June, 1919, Whitcombe and Tombs included in their regular advertisement that they had Peace Medals for sale. These were described as follows: "The front figures a dove - the symbol of Peace. On the back you can have your name or initials engraved" (*Lyttelton Times*, 25 June 1919: 1). Prices quoted were 9d for a copper medal, plus 1s extra if engraving was required, and for silver medals 2s 6d, with engraving gratis. Whitcombe and Tombs advised readers to "Buy early, as the supply is limited".

It is not known whether Whitcombe & Tombs in Christchurch commissioned the design from John Shier for their exclusive use or not, but their branch shop in Dunedin never advertised they had the

peace medals for sale. And it is a matter of conjecture whether Shier himself sold the medallions. Whitcombe & Tombs in Christchurch again advertised peace medals at the end of August, but gave no description:

Peace Medals in Silver and Bronze from 9d each. What better decoration could be worn or souvenir given to visitors during the visit of Admiral Jellicoe than one of these Peace Medals, which so cleverly epitomises the freeing of the world from despotism? (*Star*, 30 Aug. 1919: 3)

Were these the same peace medals as designed by Shier, and which had not sold earlier?

Although the earlier advertisement mentioned medallions in copper, the description at the end of August of the cheaper ones being of bronze, is, we feel, correct.

This medal has accordingly been assigned catalogue reference no. M1919/20.

(1) L.G. Morel: *Medallic Commemoratives of New Zealand 1865 - 1940*, Christchurch, 1996; and *Supplement*, Christchurch, 2000.





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FIFTY-POUND BANKNOTES OF THE RESERVE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

Scott de Young FRNSNZ

[A version of this article previously appeared in the Australasian Coin & Banknote Magazine, September 2009.]

The Reserve Bank of New Zealand issued banknotes with the denomination of fifty pounds from the Bank's inception in 1934 until the changeover to decimal currency in July 1967.

During these 33 years the bank received a total of 601,000 £50 banknotes from the printer, Thomas de la Rue. Around 52,200 of these remained unissued at the time of decimalisation. Thus 548,800 notes were actually issued, with a face value of £27,440,000.

The £50 issues comprised two different designs and four signatures.

The first banknote series, always considered a 'temporary' issue, was first issued when the bank opened for business on Wednesday 1 August 1934. This opening date was also printed on all four denominations that made up the inaugural issue of Reserve Bank of New Zealand banknotes. However, the first £50 notes were not issued to the public until 3 December 1934.

The other three denominations were ten shillings, £1 and £5.

The overall designs for each denomination were similar, with only the text of the denomination and basic colours differing.

The colours of orange, mauve, blue-green and red respectively were similar to those of the "uniform" notes of the trading banks issued from 1924 to 1934.

All denominations were the same basic design and size (7" x 3½") and were signed by the first governor of the bank, Mr Leslie Lefeaux, who held the position from 1 January 1934 until 31 December 1940.

First Series

Basic Colour: Red

Obverse: On the left is an engraving of the Kiwi, a flightless bird found only in New Zealand and the country's national emblem. On the right is an engraving of the Maori King Tawhiao (1825 – 1894). In the centre is the Coat of Arms of New Zealand. Below that is the "promise to pay...",





and below this, in turn, is the facsimile signature of the Governor, Leslie Lefeaux.

Reverse: Features a central vignette of Mitre Peak in Milford Sound. Either side of the illustration is the denomination in large numerals. The denomination appears in each corner in words.

The printer's name, 'THOMAS DE LA RUE & COY. LTD LONDON.' is centred below the vignette.

Watermark:

The watermark image in the banknotes of the first series was simply the text "Reserve Bank of New Zealand" over three lines, all in bold capitals.

The letters are about 8 mm high, similar to the illustration shown below.

The text is centred towards the left of the banknote.



The original printing order for the £50 notes was for 50,000 forms (notes).

This was minuted at the Reserve Bank Board meeting in June 1934 as follows:

The arrangements between the Governor and Messrs Thomas de la Rue & Company Limited, as set out in the letter from the Governor dated 12 June 1934 for the supply of 50,000 notes of the denomination £50, at contract price of £4-6/- per thousand notes was confirmed.

Read & Confirmed 13 June 1934. Signed L Lefeaux

The 50,000 banknotes were received at the Reserve Bank in Wellington from the printers on 4 October 1934. They were serial numbered consecutively from T 000001 to T 050000.

Two months later, in mid-December, a subsequent delivery of 2,000 banknotes was received at Wellington. These were serial numbered T 050001 to T 052000. It would seem that these 2,000 banknotes were an overrun at the printers that the bank had agreed to purchase from the printing

company.

This policy of purchasing the printing overruns applied to the majority of print orders for all denominations of the entire Lefeaux series of banknotes between 1934 and 1940.

Second Series

The Reserve Bank Board decided in early 1937 to set up a committee to “consider the question of an alteration in the form of Reserve Bank notes” or, in layman’s terms, a redesign of the banknotes.

It seems that it was decided fairly early on in the discussions that the new note issue was to be issued from early 1940 and the committee was “authorised to take any preliminary steps which might be considered necessary to ensure that the new issue will be available for issue early in 1940”.

This new series was first issued on Tuesday 6 February 1940, which was the hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi. It should be noted in passing that Waitangi Day did not become a national public holiday until 1974.

Hanna Type I Prefix

It could be considered that there was a commemorative aspect to the issue date of this series,



particularly in relation to the ten-shilling denomination, although no official statement has been located to date to confirm this. The new issue ten shillings featured, on its reverse, an engraving of a scene of the ‘signing’ taken from the plinth of a statue of Queen Victoria that still stands in Wellington. This engraving was also used on a 2½ penny stamp issued as part of the ‘Centennial’ series of stamps also in 1940. Later it appeared on the back of the commemorative \$10 banknote issued for the sesquicentenary celebrations (150th anniversary of the signing) held during 1990.

Three British companies tendered for the printing contract: Bradbury Wilkinson and Company Limited, Waterlow and Sons Limited and Thomas de la Rue and Company Limited, who eventually won the contract.

At a meeting of the Note Committee on 18 February 1938 the following recommendations were adopted.

That the tender of Thomas de la Rue and Company Limited be accepted provisionally subject to the following conditions

- A) The Bank to have the option of continuing indefinitely with the existing

issue on the basis of agreement dated 5 February 1934, instead of adopting the proposed new issue.

- B) The Company to send out to New Zealand at an early date at its own expense, a qualified representative to assist the Bank with the design for the proposed new notes and
- C) In the event of the new issue not being adopted the Bank to be responsible for any costs incurred by the Company in connection therewith over and above the costs relative to the provisional new designs.

Hanna Type II Prefix

The original order, costing 130 shillings per thousand forms, was for 30,000 £50 notes (and other denominations).



This costing was increased to 150 shillings per thousand in late 1942 for subsequent print orders.

The brief details of the series two £50 notes are:

Basic Colour: Red

Obverse: On the left the forepart of a ship in full sail, the watermark appearing in the foresail, on the right an engraved portrait of Captain James Cook. In the centre, the “promise to pay”.

Reverse: An engraving of a dairy farming scene with Mount Egmont in the background, on the left a tui (native bird) and watermark panel.

Watermark: On this second series the watermark is a portrait of the Maori King, Tawhiao, who featured as the main portrait of the first series of banknotes.

The image used for the watermark is a profile (facing to the right) whereas on the engraving on the first series it is a full face portrait.

The signatory on these second series notes changed to that of the bank’s Chief Cashier, rather than the Governor. Initially this was Thomas Patterson Hanna (1940 – 1955), followed by Gilbert Wilson (1955 – 1956) and lastly Robert Neal Fleming (1956 – 1967).

T.P. Hanna issue:

The initial order was for 30,000 forms and these duly arrived in Wellington in December 1939. A

Table 1.

Type	Received	From	To	Quantity
LEFEAUX				
Temporary Issue	October 1934	T 000001	T 050000	50,000
Temporary Issue	December 1934	T 050001	T 052000	2,000 overruns
HANNA				
First Font	December 1939	0/U 000001	0/U 030000	30,000
First Font	December 1939	0/U 030001	0/U 031000	1,000 overruns
Second Font	November 1943	0/U 031001	0/U 081000	50,000
Second Font	January 1944	0/U 081001	0/U 088000	7,000 overruns
Second Font	October 1947	0/U 088001	0/U 138000	50,000
Second Font	January 1948	0/U 138001	0/U 143000	5,000 overruns
Second Font	July 1950	0/U 143001	0/U 193000	50,000
Second Font	November 1950	0/U 193001	0/U 195000	2,000 overruns
Second Font	April 1952	0/U 195001	0/U 245000	50,000
Second Font	September 1952	0/U 245001	0/U 295000	50,000
Second Font	January 1953	0/U 295001	0/U 299000	4,000 overruns
WILSON				
	January 1955	0/U 299001	0/U 349000	50,000
	May 1956	1U 000001	1U 100000	100,000
FLEMING				
	March 1963	R 100001	R 200000	100,000
Total:				601,000

total of 31,000 notes was actually delivered so once again the bank accepted the printer's overrun of notes printed as part of the order.

This initial delivery of notes numbered 0/U 000001 to 0/U 031000 differs slightly from the subsequent deliveries in that the font used for serial numbering is different to that used thereafter. As such, this print run is referred to as the first type font. All notes used the single prefix of a zero over the letter 'U' in a fractional form. There were five subsequent deliveries of notes, of the second type font, over the next fourteen years, four of which included delivery of overruns of between two and seven thousand forms. The full range of serials was 0/U 031001 to 0/U 299000.

Each of these five subsequent orders was for 50,000 forms and the bank received the deliveries as listed in Table 1. The receipt of the initial delivery of the second type font was some four years after the delivery of the first type font.

G. Wilson issue:

The Wilson-signed notes were first issued long after Wilson ceased to hold the position of Chief Cashier and was apparently issued alongside the later Fleming issue up to mid-1967.

There were only two deliveries of banknotes. The first 50,000 notes delivered in January 1955 continued with the same prefix as previously used which was a zero over the letter 'U' and continued



with the numerical sequence from where the previous issue ceased; starting at 0/U 299001 and ending at 0/U 349000. The second delivery in May 1956 of 100,000 banknotes had as a prefix the digit '1' next to 'U' which started afresh at 1U 000001 and ran to 1U 100000. Seemingly no overruns were accepted from the printers.

R.N. Fleming issue:

All notes used a single prefix which was the letter 'R'. While the prefix changed, the numerical sequence carried on from where the previous issue finished, i.e. commencing from R 100001 to R 200000.

There was one single order for 100,000 notes, all received in a single shipment in March 1963. They were first issued from Wellington during July 1964.

The quantity ordered proved excessive as 52,200 were left unissued at the time of the changeover to decimal currency in 1967.

The highest recorded serial number for an issued note is R 147800, which was issued through the Wellington branch of the Reserve Bank in June 1967.

The last one thousand fifty-pound notes numbered R 199001 to R 200000 were made available to collectors by the Reserve Bank at face value plus a small handling fee for many years thereafter. It is unknown how many of the thousand were actually sold. Those that were not sold in this manner were presumably eventually destroyed. The very last note, R 200000, is held in the archives of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand in Wellington.

Of the one thousand £50 banknotes available to collectors, only a small percentage have reappeared on the market in the intervening forty years and the serial numbers reported have all, so far, been from the first two hundred or last one hundred serial numbers available. i.e. R 199001 to R 199200 and R 199901 to R 200000.

Banknotes Extant:

Whilst the £50 denomination was always a large amount of money during the period of their issue, a remarkable amount of banknotes have survived for collectors to appreciate. There are also various examples of 'specimen' and 'proof' banknotes that have appeared on the market over the years.

The majority of banknotes available have seen some degree of circulation, other than the Fleming



series 'last one thousand' which are generally in uncirculated condition unless they have been mishandled since their original purchase.

I have recorded fewer than 300 serial numbers covering all issues. The breakdown reflects the overall print runs of each type. The scarcest examples are the Hanna first-type font and the 'issued' Fleming notes. Both barely reach double figures.

The next scarcest is the Wilson 0/U issue with around thirty recorded, followed by the Lefeaux with around forty from the initial 50,000 print run and just three from the 2,000 note overrun delivery.

There are less than fifty known of the Wilson 1U prefix.

The remaining examples are from the Hanna second-type font issue and the so-called Fleming last one thousand. The Hanna II had the largest print run of all the different issues, and the quantity of the Flemings actually sold, of the maximum probable figure of three hundred, is unknown. I have only recorded about one-fifth of that amount. However, some are probably still with the original purchasers so have not reappeared on the market to be recorded.

Bibliography:

Minutes, RBNZ Board (various) 1934 -1967, New Zealand Archives (Wellington).

Correspondence between the author and the Reserve Bank of New Zealand.

Research by the author and Gavin Wyatt.

Images courtesy of Scott de Young and the Reserve Bank of New Zealand.

Catalogue of New Zealand Commemorative Medals 1941 - 2007

Hamish MacMaster



Published by the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand Inc. (including the Wellington Coin Club)

Now available from the Society. \$45 ea. incl. p+p. Overseas: A\$50, US\$45, £30 incl. p+p.

COLLECTOR ISSUES BY NZ POST 2008 - 2009 (mid-year to mid-year)

Premium Silver Dollar Proof Set – various mints (“Kiwi” silver dollars dated 2004 – 2008)

Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage	Price
Premium Silver Dollar Proof Set	Silver – 0.999	Silver Proof	Approx. 160g	5 X approx. 40.0mm	5 X \$1.00	Native New Zealand wooden box	500 <i>limit reached</i>	\$549.00

2008 Sir Edmund Hillary - A lifetime of achievement – produced by the Perth Mint (additional to the two issues reported last year)

Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage Limit	Price
Sir Edmund Hillary PNC	Copper-zinc	Brilliant Uncirculated	30.8g	30.0mm	\$1.00	First Day Cover and Card	4,000	\$23.50

2009 Icons of New Zealand – produced by BH Mayer’s Kunstprägeanstalt GmbH

Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage	Price
2009 Icons of New Zealand Gold Proof Coin	Gold – 0.999	Gold Proof	1/4oz	26.0mm	\$10.00	Jewellery Box	1,500 <i>limit reached</i>	\$575.00
2009 Icons of New Zealand Silver Proof Coin	Silver – 0.999	Silver Proof	1oz	40.0mm	\$1.00	Jewellery Box	7,500 <i>limit reached</i>	\$85.00
2009 Icons of New Zealand Silver Bullion Coin (specimen quality)	Silver – 0.999	Silver Bullion	1oz	40.0mm	\$1.00	Card with images	10,000 <i>limit reached</i>	\$55.00

2009 Giants of New Zealand (set) – produced by BH Mayer’s Kunstprägeanstalt GmbH

Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage	Price
2009 Giants of New Zealand Silver Bullion Coin Set (5 coins)	Silver – 0.999	Silver Bullion	5 X 1oz	5 X 40.0mm	5 X \$1.00	Native New Zealand wooden box	1,500 <i>limit reached</i>	\$375.00

2009 Giant eagle - produced by BH Mayer's Kunstprägestalt GmbH

Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage	Price
2009 Giants Eagle Silver Bullion Coin	Silver – 0.999	Silver Bullion	1oz	40.0mm	\$1.00	Card with images	10,000 <i>limit reached</i>	\$65.00

2009 Southern right whale - produced by BH Mayer's Kunstprägestalt GmbH

Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage Limit	Price
2009 Southern Right Whale Silver Bullion Coin	Silver – 0.999	Silver Bullion	1oz	40.0mm	\$1.00	Card with images	10,000	\$65.00

2009 "Kakapo Annual coin issue" – produced by Perth Mint

Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage Limit	Price
Kakapo Silver Proof Coin	Silver – 0.999	Silver Proof	31.5g	38.65mm	\$5.00	Jewellery Box	4,000	\$89.00
Kakapo Brilliant Uncirculated Coin	Cupro-nickel	Brilliant Uncirculated	22.0g	38.60mm	\$5.00	Card with images	2,000 <i>limit reached</i>	\$35.00
Kakapo Brilliant Uncirculated Coin Set	Cu-clad steel, Cu-Ni-clad steel (2), Cu-Ni-Al (2), Cu-Ni	Brilliant Uncirculated	As previous years	As previous years	10c, 20c, 50c, \$1, \$2, \$5	Folder with sleeve	2,000 <i>limit reached</i>	\$59.00
Kakapo Proof Coin Set	Cu-clad steel, Cu-Ni-clad steel (2), Cu-Ni-Al (2), Ag	Proof	As previous years	As previous years	10c, 20c, 50c, \$1, \$2, \$5	Jewellery case with folder	1,500	\$139.00

2009 Reserve Bank of New Zealand – 75th anniversary - produced by Royal Canadian Mint

Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage	Price
RBNZ anniversary Mint Uncirculated Coin	Nickel silver <i>(base alloy)</i>	Uncirculated	26.45g	39.19mm	\$1.00	Card with images	1,500 <i>plus 500 loose in presentation box for RBNZ use</i>	\$32.50

THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF AUCKLAND GOLDEN JUBILEE MEDAL 1959-2009

J.B. Duncan, Hon. FRNSNZ

After it was decided that the Numismatic Society of Auckland would strike a medal to mark its 50th year, we began to search for a suitable model. Amongst the pieces in our Teutenberg Collection was a master die and a hub with added detail, and a trial strike from that hub in copper on a rough-cut flan, of a piece for a Military Tournament held in Auckland's Domain to mark Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897.



Teutenberg's original, 1897 (Teutenberg catalogue ref. P 8)

We knew of only three surviving specimens, including a silver family piece with a relief legend; a piece found for Leon Morel which had engraved lettering and has probably been gold plated, which he used on the cover of his *Supplement to Medalllic Commemoratives of New Zealand, 1865-1940* published in 2000; and a piece reported by Tony Grant in 9ct gold, also with engraved lettering. The fourth piece is the Society's copper impression, which has a blank reverse.



Engraved gold example, 1897 (Morel M1897/18 var.)

We took the master die, hub and trial to Hansen & Berry Ltd, along with a copy of our book on Teutenberg for Trevor Hansen. He was greatly impressed with the die work depicted – “You don't see work like that now!” He agreed to make medals for us, but warned us that the die was old.

And so it was. At 112 years of age it broke into three pieces almost immediately. Thank God for the copper trial. Mr Hansen sent this off to Taiwan where a company produced a working die by the spark erosion method. This company also produced the intricately shaped cutting device for producing the blanks – there's a lot to be said for a round medal! And they also produced a lettered

reverse die with relief lettering.

If one compares the piece illustrated in **Teutenberg, a Master Engraver & His Work** (item P8 on plate XXIX) with our medal one can see instantly that Teutenberg put in time and effort cutting away metal from within the design under the fronds of the nikau palm trees. But we have achieved a perfectly acceptable result with a die made by spark erosion! Even, so we discovered, to the hidden initials on the medal. There is Teutenberg's name in full around the suspender loop, but there is also a scratched AT under Victoria's neck and inside the circle around her head. This had not been previously noticed, although it is visible in the photograph in the book! This is not the first time AT has been discovered hidden away – there is a Fire Brigade medal presented by him for competition (S3, plate XXXVIII) with a scratched AT in exactly the same place under the fireman's head, although it is not visible in our photograph.

We were faced with a high gold price when we began negotiations, but as things dragged on, as they do, the price of gold came down as the world economy burped. This, coupled with the fact that we had about a fifth of the metal as "scissel", since our medal wasn't round, also helped to reduce the price of the gold and the silver used.

Eventually we had struck to order seven in 9ct gold, 45 in sterling silver and 55 in copper, a total of 107 pieces, each measuring 40 x 28 mm.

As the Society's President, I was able to be present at the striking of the final two pieces at Hansen & Berry's Mangere factory, and recorded my impressions. I found a tall machine, maybe 2.5 metres high, with pale green metal covers concealing the knuckle action which operates it. It had, about shoulder high, a cavity which goes right through, and inside on the lower plate sat the die for the medal. Above, out of sight, was the upper die.



The NSA's 1959-2009 Anniversary Medal

The operator placed our odd-shaped piece of metal askew on the lower die, pulled down a clear protective screen, and with his two thumbs pressed the two black buttons which operate the press with a force of up to 360 tonnes! The top expelled its upper die, there was a solid thump, and the die rose noisily out of sight. The operator then picked out, by tapping with a blunt knife, the struck piece to check that all was well (this may not have been necessary with a round medal, but our piece was anything but). He was happy with the strike – it was in the right place – so he replaced the semi-struck medal and repeated the process. Each copper medal took two strikes of 110 tonnes each, silver needed two of 120 tonnes, and gold two at 170 tonnes. Part of the skill must surely be in deciding what the right tonnage is to be!

The struck piece was then taken away to have the hole drilled through the suspender loop, its unusual edge was cleaned up, and it was polished and packaged to go. I did not see these last steps. But time elapsed for a finished medal strike was maybe two minutes – if I hadn't been peering over his shoulder, possibly less.

We had three trial pieces struck, one in each metal, that were almost identical to the issued pieces, but with a reverse which read TRIAL in small incuse letters. They also differed slightly in weight: gold trial weight 24 g (issued weight 20.5 g); silver 22.1 g (issued 21.0) and the copper 18.1 g (issued 19 g). They were shown to Society members at a meeting for their approval, which was received. These three pieces were sold at auction at the Society's Dinner on Saturday, 2 May 2009, four months short of our actual anniversary date in September.

References:

Cresswell, JCM and JB Duncan, Teutenberg, A Master Engraver & His Work, NSA 2007. ISBN 0-473 07251-3

Morel, Leon G, Supplement to Medallic Commemoratives of New Zealand 1865-1940, Christchurch 2000

Numismatic Society of Auckland, Mintmark, no. 304, pp. 7-8

The Society still has a number of enamelled silver membership pins in stock. These were produced in the 1960s and are still in the original sealed plastic packets as received from the manufacturer.

\$10 each, post-paid within NZ.
Orders to the RNSNZ at PO Box 2023, Wellington 6140.



VESTIGES OF IMMORTALITY: PORTRAITURE AND POLITICIANS

Hamish MacMaster

While the great majority of New Zealand commemorative medals remember events and institutions, only a small number are devoted to individual persons. Royal portraiture is relatively common: with the possible exception of Edward VIII, all British monarchs from Queen Victoria onwards have appeared on the medals of New Zealand. The explorer James Cook has also appeared on many commemoratives. However, the same cannot be said for other prominent New Zealand identities, including the significant omission of the first European to discover New Zealand, Dutch explorer Abel Tasman.

The same neglect applies to New Zealand political personalities. Aside from a brief mention of G. Swan as Mayor of Napier on an 1887 Queen Victoria Silver Jubilee commemorative, the first dedicated reference to a New Zealand politician on a commemorative came with the James MacAndrew Memorial Fund medal the same year. The medal was issued to mark the death of the controversial Otago politician and former provincial superintendent who had fought the abolition of Otago provincial government in 1876, had proposed independence for the South Island and had championed Prime Minister Vogel's expansionist policies. Similarly the only occasion on which the effigy of a Governor General has appeared on a New Zealand medal has been the 1935 Bledisloe-Waitangi medal. The medal was struck by the New Zealand Numismatic Society primarily to commemorate the 95th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi, and to mark the distinguished services to New Zealand of Lord Bledisloe, the Society's first patron.

Allan Sutherland, in his landmark *Numismatic History of New Zealand* published in 1941,

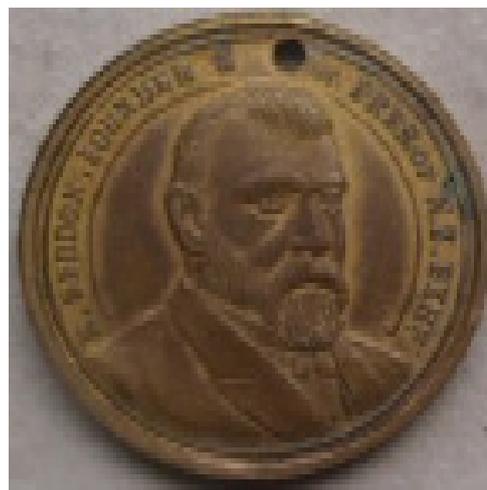


*Two views of Seddon: M1906/2
(death, June 1906, above)
and M1906-7/1 (NZ Exhibition,
Christchurch, right)*

laments this lack of portraiture on New Zealand medals: “*Notable gaps in the medallic portrait gallery of historic New Zealand figures are Marsden, Hobson, Wakefield, Selwyn, and Grey*”¹. Later he recounts that considerable thought was given to the desirability

of showing a portrait of Governor Hobson or of Edward Gibbon Wakefield on the 1940 Centennial medal, “but owing to an equal division of opinion and a desire to avoid controversy, a symbolic design was adopted”².

Not only ‘portrait’ medals, but the issue of ‘political’ medals has also been limited in New Zealand. In Europe, in the age before the mass media of communication (radio, television, cinema and popular press), ‘political’ medals were mass-produced to disseminate a particular political viewpoint. Instances of the ‘political’ medal in this country designed for popular consumption have been quite rare and confined to examples promoting such national and regional causes as South Island rail unification, patriotic duty,



Seddon, M1906-7/21

*Norman Kirk
remembered,
MM 1974/10*



*Muldoon with Marcos,
MM 1980/5*

organised labour and acknowledgement of service, the 1913 Massey Cossack medals being an example of the latter. Compared with other means now available, the medal is comparatively costly and its powers of dissemination are severely limited. Radio, television, Internet and the newspaper are more effective means of promoting a political message than any form of propaganda medal.

In the New Zealand context, political portraiture on medals has been associated more with remembrance and accolade than political propaganda. The New Zealand politician commemorated the largest number of times on a medal has been Prime Minister Richard Seddon. Following his death in 1906 he appeared on at least five different medals, the majority relating to the 1906-7 New Zealand International Exhibition in Christchurch of which he was founder and president³. After the Second World War, the death of Prime Minister Norman Kirk in 1974 was



Jim Bolger named on MM 1996/5

commemorated on a Waikato Mint medal which was issued widely in gold, silver, copper and aluminium, the reverse of which is inscribed “A GREAT NEW ZEALAND PRIME MINISTER AND STATESMAN”.

In recent decades there has been only rare mention and appearance of New Zealand politicians in medallic form. During January 1980 the then Prime Minister Robert Muldoon made a state visit to the Philippines. To commemorate this event a bronze medal was struck featuring the jugate busts of President Ferdinand Marcos and Prime Minister Muldoon. When Sir Robert’s collection was put up for sale following his death, the medal realised NZ\$900 at auction. It should be noted similar medals were issued in the 1960s for the state visits to New Zealand of South Korean President Park Chung Hee (1968) and US President Lyndon B Johnson (1966). On the 1996 aluminium medal commemorating the NZ Aluminium Smelter upgrade in its 25th year of operation, the reverse carries the inscription OFFICIAL OPENING BY THE RT HON J B BOLGER PRIME MINISTER 31 5 96. It was issued by NZAS Ltd and presented to 400 persons plus staff, at the opening of the upgraded plant.

On the global stage former Prime Minister Helen Clark has been honoured in medallic form. Since 1971 the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) has been issuing Ceres medals, on which the Roman goddess of agriculture is represented by distinguished contemporaries. The medals underline the important role played by women in world food production. In 2003 a Ceres Medal was struck in honour of Prime Minister Clark, commemorating her role in promoting poverty eradication and her support of New Zealand’s healthcare, food, water, shelter and education policies consistent with

Helen Clark as Ceres, MM 2003/3



the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations.

Finally, a custom that is becoming increasingly common within units of the New Zealand Defence Force has been the issue of “challenge coins”. Originating in World War I, primarily within the United States military, challenge coins have been issued to reinforce common goals, dedication and allegiance within the unit. Recently, challenge coins have been used as presentation items, commemorating a meeting, visit, deployment etc. and in this capacity the New Zealand Minister of Defence Phil Goff issued one in 2007. The obverse is inscribed with the Minister’s details.

It is curious that so few New Zealand political personalities are commemorated in medallic form, a situation which Allan Sutherland remarked upon seventy years ago and which does not appear to have significantly changed.

Footnotes

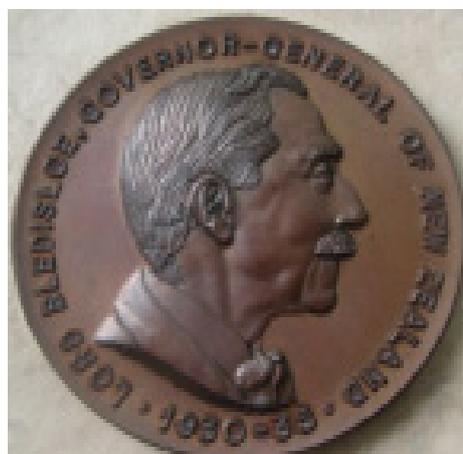
1 Sutherland, A., Numismatic History of New Zealand, Thomas Avery, New Plymouth 1941, p. 207

2 Ibid, p. 224

3 Morel, Leon G, Medallic Commemoratives of New Zealand 1865-1940, New Century Press 1996, reference nos. 1906/2, 1906-07/1, 1906-07/2, 1906-07/20, 1906-07/21



Above: “Challenge Coin” naming Phil Goff. MM CC/1



Left: 1935 bronze medal (M1935/1) by the NZ Numismatic Society (now the RNSNZ) portraying Lord Bledisloe, Governor-General and Patron of the Society.

RNSNZ ANNUAL REPORT 2008/9

Once again the Society has had a good year. You might well ask what makes a good year as you hear me saying that once again.

My definition is simple:

- Our members enjoy themselves at our events and enjoy their hobby
- We can show that knowledge about numismatics has grown in New Zealand
- The interests of all those involved in numismatics have been advanced in some way

We've done something in all these areas.

To start with, we've had many successful meetings and functions, which provided opportunities both to grow our knowledge and to have fun. They included:

April 2008: The meeting featured an auction, organised by Clint Libby and Flemming Sorensen, including some minor items previously held by the Society and members' contributions

May 2008: Annual General Meeting. Most existing office holders were willing to continue. Special mention is needed of Clint Libby's willingness to take office as Secretary again, assisted by Martin Purdy and by Craig Kitchen. Subscriptions were confirmed at NZ\$30 for New Zealand, A\$30 for Australia and US\$30 for the rest of the world.

June 2008: Patrick Cordue made a well-researched PowerPoint presentation on the life of Johannes Andersen, a former Turnbull librarian and officer of the Society.

July 2008: Alistair Robb presented and explained a large number of New Zealand error banknotes from his collection.

August 2008: Flemming Sorensen presented on Coins of the Swiss cantons, showing many quality examples from the 17th to 19th centuries.

September 2008: Associate Professor Mark Stocker of Otago University spoke on the designs of Sir Bertram Mackennal, designer of most George V effigies. We invited members of the Royal Philatelic Society, our fellow tenant at Turnbull House, to attend and were pleased to welcome them.

October 2008: The meeting was held at the BNZ Archive building, hosted by Archivist Barbara Allen, giving members the opportunity to see the Museum and its collection of banknotes, including many proofs, Australasian tokens and other items. The Museum is now in the process of relocating nearer the Railway Station and is closed for the time being.

November 2008: The Society's end of year dinner was held at "Great India", with a number of members being presented with the Society's 2008 medal for services to the Society over the year.

January 2009: The Society has not normally met in January in previous years but met this year to arrange hosting of the Levin inter-society meeting and to share entertaining stories about the items members most regretted acquiring.

February 2009: Kevin Mills discussed New Zealand tradesmen's, milk, bread and discount tokens, showing many fine examples. He advised that Greg McDonald is preparing a catalogue of Australasian tokens which should provide a new authoritative publication.

March 2009: Members spoke about the largest and smallest items in the collections, showing a wide variety of items from an Indian silver chuckram to a large 1749 Swedish 2-daler in the form of a copper plate, struck with standard 2-daler coin impressions.

Several special meetings occurred during the year. The most notable were:

- A Society social function was arranged for the first time at the West Plaza hotel on 10 October 2008 in conjunction with the annual Mowbray International coin auction. This was well attended and provided good food and wine together with good opportunity to

meet collectors and dealers from out of town. A good feature was the opportunity to meet with members of the Society who find it more difficult to attend evening meetings. We are grateful to Mowbray's and local dealers for sponsoring the occasion, which will be repeated in 2009.

- The Levin inter-Society function was hosted by us on Saturday 21 February 2009 and was highly successful. 32 people attended, most throughout the day, and enjoyed the opportunity to talk, mingle and scrutinise the wares of six dealers. Despite the recession, many good trades were done. A good selection of displays was produced with prizes donated by Tony Grant (ACW) awarded to the best two. Alistair Robb organised an auction of surplus books in which there was much interest. Catering, organised by Paul Bicknell, ensured that all present were very well fed and was described by one member as the "best ever".

There were several informal opportunities to meet visiting members from overseas, including from Austria, Australia, Congo and Iran. I encourage other overseas members and members from other parts of the country to contact us if passing through Wellington.

Apart from meetings provided opportunities to grow numismatic knowledge in several ways:

- Our Journal, ably edited by Martin Purdy, and Newsletters edited by David Galt in January, May, and October each year. Many members contributed in some way to these this year. The Journal issued in December 2008 included major articles by Hamish MacMaster (New Zealand Philatelic medals) and Ray Hargreaves (nineteenth century traders' tokens and promissory notes, and "the Australian Connection").
- Our library continued to grow, with new acquisitions such as Charles J Opitz's "Ethnographic Study of Traditional Money" in March 2009. This supplements a comprehensive coverage of World numismatics.
- Some older duplicate items have been disposed of to members, as at Levin, for example.
- The library listing was brought up to date and is on our web site for all members to see.
- Listings of new items, including of New Zealand and Pacific material are being noted in our Newsletters.
- We have agreed to support publication of a catalogue of New Zealand medals from 1941 onwards, being compiled by Hamish MacMaster, with editing and layout by Martin Purdy and input from a number of other members and collectors around the country. Publication is intended for later this year, with excellent progress now being made.
- Catalogues covering New Zealand numismatics and banknotes continue in preparation, led by Tony Grant and Alistair Robb respectively. Alistair has made progressive drafts of his banknote catalogue available.
- Our website continues to be extended with new information with the support of Patrick Cordue. The Council sees this as a vital form of outreach.
- The All BLACCS – our junior members' group continued with the publication of newsletters edited by Hamish MacMaster. It has been good to welcome junior members to our meetings over the last year too. The junior members of the Society currently number 23, with two additions and four deletions during the year.

We have done several things to promote members' interests.

We negotiated a scheme to allow legal postage of coins overseas through New Zealand Post towards the end of our 2007-08 year and implemented it this year, with the issue of membership cards. Together with a letter from NZ Post which details the terms and conditions of the offer, the card allows members to post or courier material and claim refunds if material goes missing. The system seems to be working well, with fewer rejections of material presented for overseas destinations at NZ Post counters. We have also arranged for NZ Post to make this offer available to other New Zealand numismatic societies to take up if they wish.

Periodic discussions continue with the Reserve Bank and New Zealand Post about matters of interest. We remain strongly convinced that issuing circulating commemoratives would strengthen New Zealand's identity and help celebrate Kiwi successes at minimal cost to the Government, as well as representing a major source of interest to NZ collectors, and will continue to press the case. It is understandable that the Reserve Bank has had its major focus on the integrity of the New Zealand financial system this year, but it also has a responsibility to manage the wider aspects of New Zealand's circulating currency well. There is scope for considerable improvement as New Zealand has now become one of the developed countries putting least effort into promoting itself through its circulating currency.

The Society's financial position has been strengthened considerably this year, with the sale of items not regarded as integral to the emphasis on New Zealand and Society material in our official collection. Thanks in major part to Tony Grant, as well as the management of our Treasurer, Gary Weston-Webb, our funds on hand exceed \$110,000.

A major innovation was the development of a medal for the 2008 year, both recognising members' services to the Society and available for purchase. Almost all the 60 bronze medals produced by Mayer and Toye have been distributed now. The medal will also be produced in 2009, thanks in both years to Alistair Robb's work in organising and underwriting the medal for us.

Another innovation is the production of long service badges for the Society, organised by Brett Delahunt. These look good, with striking colours and map designs for 25, 40 and 50 years of membership as well as fellows' badges, the latter produced in silver. It will be good to recognise loyal membership with these in the new Society year.

We continue to look closely at what can be done for members outside Wellington. The Journal and three Newsletters each year in January, May and October represent the major contact for many, but the auction and visits remain. The Otago branch continues in recess. Society members were encouraged to attend the Numismatic Society of Auckland celebrations of its 50th anniversary in May 2009.

The Society continues to attract regular new applications for membership, especially through its website. Overall membership is down by a small amount, with attrition following the 2007 coin promotion in line with expectations, as some members who joined to receive the coins on offer did not renew membership. More importantly, several of the new members are now enthusiastic regular participants. We had 298 members at year end. We had 23 junior members. It appears that at least 60 members who joined in the 2007 promotion will be continuing for two or more membership years.

It is with regret that I record the passing in March this year of our second-longest serving member and longest serving Fellow, Eric Horwood, who joined the Society in August 1939 and was an active member in the Wellington area until he moved to Te Puke in 1977. He was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1953.

Once again, I want to thank all those members who have contributed this year - those who renew their membership; those who attend our events; and especially all those active members who lead as speakers and in many roles behind the scenes. Your efforts are greatly appreciated.

David Galt

31 March 2009

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND INCORPORATED
Audited
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2009

INCOME	2009	2008	EXPENDITURE	2009	2008
Promotion/badges	\$300.00	\$12,734.53	Promotion/badges	\$4,612.50	\$8,605.11
Interest	\$5,960.62	\$3,189.07	Resident withholding tax	\$1,866.19	\$843.95
Journal Income/Advertising	\$2,709.10	\$2,913.06	Printing/layout/copying	\$3,098.92	\$4,601.28
Subscriptions	\$6,799.91	\$4,516.14	Postage	\$1,082.73	\$1,150.58
Publications/book sales	\$378.90	\$2,349.78	Rent/Building/function	\$2,949.68	\$2,674.68
Auction commission	\$113.55	\$41.00	Books	\$386.89	\$285.40
Tax Refund accrued	\$459.04	\$851.55	Honoraria	\$1,400.00	\$1,400.00
Sundry	\$35.00	\$102.90	(08) copying		\$1,214.20
AUD 380 Ads @80c	\$475.00		Sundry Expenses	\$363.26	\$1,519.99
			Website work	\$454.38	\$800.00
			Postbox	\$150.00	\$150.00
			Insurance	\$663.30	\$663.30
			Safe	\$626.73	\$180.00
Levin function	\$265.00		Levin/speakers	\$942.67	
NAA subscriptions	\$340.36	\$300.00	NAA Journals	\$252.07	
Medals (A Robb)	\$428.00		owed to A Robb	\$428.00	
			Advertising	\$315.00	
			loss	-\$1,327.84	\$2,909.54
	\$18,264.48	\$26,998.03		\$18,264.48	\$26,998.03

BALANCE SHEET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2009

LIABILITIES	2009	2008	ASSETS	2009	2008
Opening Members Funds	\$63,503.51	\$58,135.74	Petty Cash	\$40.00	\$140.00
			BNZ Current Account 00	\$10,657.34	\$3,621.16
Plus Surplus (- = Deficit)	-\$1,327.84	\$2,909.54	BNZ Current Account 01	\$3,639.88	
Surplus due to Revaluation	\$61,513.08	\$2,458.23	BNZ Term Deposit (1)	\$23,602.84	\$22,352.45
			South Canterbury	\$8,480.84	\$8,165.95
			BNZ (2)	\$58,669.36	\$12,000.00
Closing Members Funds	\$123,688.75	\$63,503.51	BNZ (3)	\$14,601.43	\$14,000.00
			Fixed Assets	\$3,063.02	\$3,223.95
			Debtors (NAA)	\$475.00	\$0.00
			Accrued tax refund	\$459.04	
	\$123,688.75	\$63,503.51		\$123,688.75	\$63,503.51

NOTES

1. Fixed Assets include Journals, Medals, Coins, Slides, Projector, Screen, Chairs, Desk & Display Cases (once collectively valued at \$2120) plus Wellington Coin Club F/A of \$2650, less \$926.05 from sales 2006/7. In 2007/8 an arbitrary value of \$620 of coins and medals sold through our auction for \$3,078.23 including costs and reduced F/A by this amount. We showed the gain (because we have an opinion it is NOT income) as a revaluation effect.

In 2008/9 year we have sold off almost all of the collection (in two tranches) and the dollar effect is significant, with little capacity to write down the fixed asset values. The book value of those assets has been reduced to almost zero.

2. Details of Investments are:

	Amount	Interest Rate	Maturity
BNZ Term Deposit (1)	\$23,602.84	5.15%	05/06/2009
South Canterbury	\$8,480.84	10.25%	03/11/2010
BNZ Term Deposit (2)	\$58,669.36	3.15%	30/05/2009
BNZ Term Deposit (3)	\$14,601.43	7.14%	11/06/2009

AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

A W Grant
(signed)
Hon Auditor

D A Galt
(signed)
President

G Weston-Webb
(signed)
Treasurer

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY 2009-2010
(Elected A.G.M. May 2009)

PATRON:	His Excellency the Hon Sir Anand Satyanand, GNZM, QSO
PRESIDENT:	Mr DA Galt
VICE-PRESIDENTS:	Dr RP Hargreaves *, Dr MW Humble, Messrs FK Gottermeyer *, AW Grant *, CR Libby *, KB Mills, LG Morel *, ML Purdy*, AF Robb* and Mrs A Lampard
SECRETARY:	Mr HC MacMaster
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:	Mr C Kitchen
TREASURER:	Mr G Weston-Webb
ASSISTANT TREASURER:	Mr F Sorensen
AUDITOR:	Mr AW Grant *
KEEPER OF COLLECTION:	Mr F Sorensen
ASSISTANT KEEPER:	Mr ML Purdy *
LIBRARIAN:	Mr D MacNeill
JOURNAL EDITOR:	Mr ML Purdy *
NEWSLETTER EDITOR:	Mr DA Galt
COUNCIL:	President, Vice Presidents, Society position holders and Dr B Delahunt *, Messrs PL Bicknell, JR Eccles, JH Johnson and DM Russell; B Connor (Otago) co-opted September 2009

* FRNSNZ

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

- Catalogue of New Zealand Commemorative Medals 1941-2007 (published December 2009)	\$40
- 2006 Anniversary medal (38mm, bronze)	\$35
- Special publication, "The Numismatic Birth of the Dominion, The 1933 New Zealand Coinage", by Dr Mark Stocker (2005), 36pp, A5 format (issued to members as Journal 82A, June 2005)	\$8.95
- Transactions of the Society, 1931-1947 (three vols, photocopied, fcp reduced to A4, unbound), indexed	\$40 each
- Set of Journals, nos. 1-52, 54-59, 61-82 (including three volumes of Transactions and reprints of out-of-print issues)	\$350
- Set of Journals, nos. 4-52, 54-59, 61-82 (as above, minus Transactions)	\$250
- Full set of Journals, nos. 1-52, 54-88 (December 2008), incl. Transactions + Vol. 60 (Lampard Catalogue), on CD in PDF format	\$95
- Individual numbers	\$5
- Index of nos. 4-42 (published 1966)	\$3
- Index of nos. 71-85 (published 2007)	\$3

MEETING DATES

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

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

Other clubs and societies in New Zealand:

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

Manawatu Numismatic Society, c/- 15 Troup Road, RD 3, Woodville 4999. Meets at the RSA, Broadway Ave, Palmerston North, second Tuesday of each month except January; meet in foyer 7:15 - 7:30 pm to be signed in.

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

Waikato Numismatic Society, 203 Waite Road, RD 5, Hamilton 3285. Meets 3rd Wednesday of each month (Feb-Nov) at 7:30 p.m. at Rostrevor House, 113 Rostrevor St, Hamilton.

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

GUIDE FOR CONTRIBUTORS

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

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

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