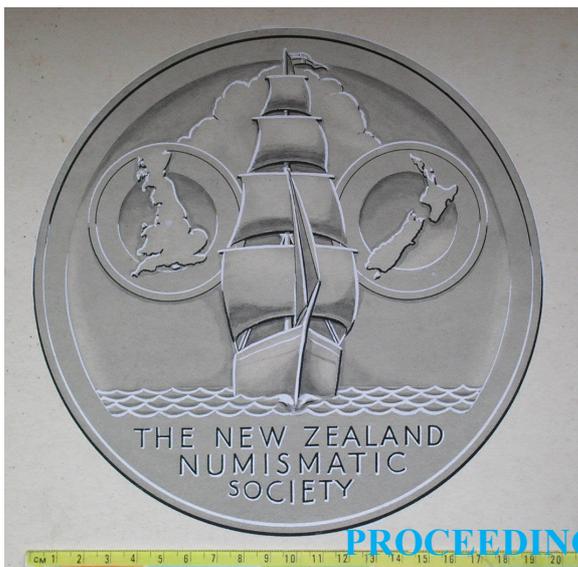


NUMBER 86

DECEMBER 2007



NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL



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The opinions expressed in this publication are those of the respective authors and do not necessarily reflect an official position by the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand Inc.

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OUR NEW PATRON

Hon Anand Satyanand, PCNZM, QSO

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The Governor-General, Anand Satyanand, has had a multi-faceted career as a lawyer, judge and ombudsman. These roles have given him a wide perspective on the workings of government and its relationship with citizens, and the needs of individuals.

Born and raised in Auckland, he attended Auckland schools: Richmond Road Primary in Ponsonby, and Sacred Heart College in Glen Innes. After graduating with a law degree from the University of Auckland in 1970, he spent the next 12 years in legal practice in Auckland, including employment with the Crown Solicitors' Office, and subsequently in partnership with a Queen Street law firm, Shieff Angland. He became a district court judge in 1982, holding warrants for both criminal and civil jurisdictions. His main specialist work was in the criminal law area as a trial judge for 10 years.

In 1995 Judge Satyanand was appointed as an ombudsman, completing two five-year terms in that role in February 2005. Whilst an ombudsman, he dealt with complaints about unfairness on the part of government officials, assessed governance processes, and worked in the freedom of information jurisdiction of that office.

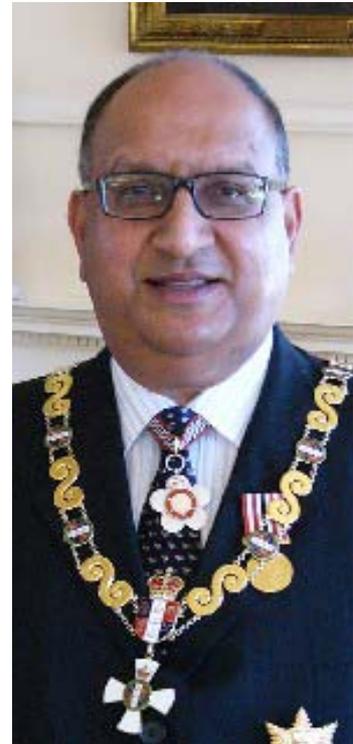
Throughout his career, he has contributed to professional legal education in New Zealand and internationally. He has been a teacher and mentor to many individuals and institutions, and has written and published in specialist areas. He was also a regular contributor to a Commonwealth Secretariat-funded Ombudsman training programme each year since 1998. He has been frequently called on as a presenter, chair, moderator, and facilitator at a wide range of seminars, professional education courses, and debates.

Since completion of his term as an ombudsman, Judge Satyanand's experience and expertise was called on for a variety of tasks. In 2006 he reviewed the New Zealand Banking Ombudsman Scheme. He chaired the first fifteen months of work undertaken by the Confidential Forum for Former In-Patients of Psychiatric Hospitals, and he undertook the task of being the first Registrar of Pecuniary Interests of Members of Parliament. He relinquished these last-mentioned roles on taking up the office of Governor-General.

Judge Satyanand has a long-standing interest in international affairs and New Zealand's place in the world. He has been a government appointed Board member of Asia New Zealand Foundation since 2000, and has served on the national bodies of the New Zealand Institute of International Affairs and Transparency International.

He has also been long time contributor to community events, both cultural and sporting. Prior to his appointment as judge he spent a number of years in football administration with New Zealand Rugby League, and some time as a member of the Freemans Bay Community Committee. Whilst working as a judge, he had two principal areas of community contact - as a prison board chairman and as a member of the national parole board.

In the Queen's Birthday Honours in 2005, he was made a Distinguished Companion of the New Zealand Order of Merit (DCNZM) and with a view to his tasks as Governor General, a Principal Companion of the New Zealand Order of Merit (PCNZM) in 2006, and an Additional Companion of the Queen's Service Order in 2007. He and his wife Susan were married in 1970, and they have three adult children.



DECIMAL CURRENCY AND THE COIN COLLECTOR

J.N. Searle,
Divisional Director, The Treasury.

[Editor's note: this report, dated 1 November 1966, is reproduced here to mark the 40th anniversary of Decimalisation in New Zealand.]

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1 November, 1966.

DECIMAL CURRENCY & THE COIN COLLECTOR

1. Objectives of Changeover:

(a) The changeover to decimal currency in New Zealand on 10 July 1967 - a Monday - presents a unique occasion for numismatists. It is not often that a nation changes the base of its money system. Our present £ s.d. system has been part of British tradition for over a thousand years. The changeover is in line with the present world trends towards simplifying money systems, to bring the component parts into line with the universal numbering system based on decimals.

(b) By bringing the money system into line with numbers, we will achieve what over 95% of the world already has - a money system which is simpler, more accurate and easier to handle and which requires no special education apart from the teaching of ordinary numbers. We estimate a saving of about 250 hours in the primary school curriculum which will be put to better use in many other ways.

2. World Trends:

Many other countries have changed to decimal currency systems in recent years, and others are to change in the near future. Countries which have changed are Aden (1951), Cyprus and parts of E. Caribbean Territories (1955), India (1957), South Africa and Pakistan (1961). Sierra Leone changed in 1964, Ghana and

Barbados in 1965, Australia, New Guinea and Bahamas in 1966. New Zealand, W. Samoa and the Cook Islands will change in 1967, Jamaica and Zambia in 1968, Fiji in 1969 and U.K. in 1971. It is expected that the remaining £ s.d.-using countries including Eire, Nigeria, Gambia, Malawi and Rhodesia, will follow Britain's example, so that by the end of 1971 there will be no countries using other than decimal currency systems.

3. New Zealand Changeover:

(a) We will move into the legal changeover on Monday, July 10, 1967 when a number of effects will be noticeable. These are:

- (i) Banks will operate only in \$c.
- (ii) The Post Office will be fully in decimals with stamps, postal notes, telephone bills, radio and T.V. licences and all accounting work in \$c, and 1c and 2c coins being issued in change.
- (iii) Railway fares and tariffs will be in \$c with 1 and 2c coins being given in change.
- (iv) Nearly all public transport operators will have tickets in decimals and will give 1 and 2c coins in change.
- (v) Some retailers will have replaced or converted machines and will be pricing and giving change in decimals.
- (vi) Most Electric Supply Authorities will be in decimals and will have issued bills in \$c from April.
- (vii) The machine conversion programme will swing into full operation.
- (viii) There will have been a great deal of publicity about the changeover in the press, on radio and television, leaflets and posters will have appeared in every suitable place.
- (ix) A major training programme will have been completed by banks, shops and a wide range of other organisations.
- (x) Dollar notes and decimal coins will come into active and widespread circulation. A Commemorative issue of coinage will have been made prior to this date.

4. Coinage reforms:

- (a) The changeover in New Zealand led us to consider the merits of coinage reform and we have carried this quite some distance, with significant effects.
- (b) The major steps in coinage reform are:
 - (i) Withdrawal of the half-crown.
 - (ii) A break in weight-value sequence for a 50c coin of higher purchasing power.
 - (iii) Introduction of a weight-value series in bronze coinage for 1c and 2c coins.
 - (iv) Eventual withdrawal of ½d, 1d and 3d.
 - (v) Elimination of fractional value coins in the decimal series of six coins in denominations of 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 20c, and 50c.

5. Coinage design:

(a) The Coinage Design Advisory Committee completed its work some time ago. The Committee finally decided on the recommended designs. Government accepted the six designs of Mr James Berry and William Gardner's commemorative dollar design. Work has proceeded on the preparation of dies and 1c and 2c first strikes have arrived in New Zealand. Production of 1 and 2c coins is now under way and we expect some millions of these two coins to arrive here before the end of the year.

(b) The design motifs all portray items distinctive of New Zealand, and the value in cents is shown in bold figures. For this reason, the date has been transferred to the obverse which will bear a new effigy of H.M. the Queen.

(c) The Commemorative Dollar shows the N.Z. Shield of Arms, surrounded by fern fronds, above the words "One Dollar." This coin of crown size will, for the first time in N.Z. numismatic history, carry an incused lettered edge, the words being "Decimal Currency Introduced July 10 1967."

(d) It is relevant to note that the set of seven coins includes the fern in its three forms, the 1c fern leaf, the 20c fern bush and the \$1 fern fronds.

(e) The 2c kowhai bears 2 kowhai flowers to emphasise its value. During the course of design work, a large number of designs were prepared by the designers and amongst these is a 1c kowhai (one flower) and a 5c kowhai (5 flowers),

(f) The 5c Tuatara was initially a one shilling - 10c design but it was decided to preserve the 10c - shilling coin as a Maori motif so this is the coin on which the Koruru or Maori carved head appears as a companion coin to the present shilling with the Maori Warrior crouched in war-like attitude carrying a taiaha.

(g) The 10c design bears the words "one shilling" but this merely becomes a name for the coin, and no longer signifies a price or value expression as it does at present. The words emphasise the strong link between the £ s.d. system and the new 10/- dollar in which shilling values retain their existing numbers e.g. 7/- 70c, 5/- 50c, 15/- \$1.50.

(h) The 20c kiwi design shows the kiwi facing right instead of left as on the florin. We thought this rather a neat way to emphasise the current change and yet retain the value significance of 20 cents and 2/- which, of course, are equal. It is directly attributable to the practice of facing successive monarchs on the obverse in the opposite direction.

(i) The 50c coin will feature Cook's "Endeavour" and is the only circulating coin carrying a word on the reverse other than a value reference, that is, the word "Endeavour".

At an early stage we had Endeavour as a 20c coin, with no Mt. Egmont, but after some discussion with the designer on the basis that "Endeavour" alone was not distinctive of New Zealand, we decided to add Mt. Egmont with a suggestion of a long white cloud about the peak. The first try was quite pleasing, but after a little study the designer pointed out that the ship was sailing north when in fact Cook sailed south past Egmont. So he turned it round and that is the way it will appear on the nine million 50c coins which are to be struck. The 50c coin will introduce another distinctive feature in that its edge decoration will consist of quarter-inch plain segments and coarse milling or graining in between. The graining is actually a silver graining, not usually struck on cupro-nickel, but we felt the need for distinctive treatment for this new, high value coin, so that in the pocket and in poor light no mistakes will be made.

6. Coin diameters and weights:

(a) A great deal of study was done on the diameters of coins and a comprehensive report was prepared. It was clear at an early stage that we should not continue the large penny size since this coin is too large for the value it represents. Also with the higher price of copper, the cost of the coin was not recouped by its face value which is the right every Government has - to retain the "seignorage". Actually pennies and halfpennies have been costing over twice face value in recent years.

(b) Foreign coins and coin literature were studied in detail to assess a number of aspects, including size distinctiveness, weight-value ratio, alloys and metal series, loss rates of coin in circulation and minting costs. A number of different blanks were obtained from the Royal Mint and elsewhere, and it soon became obvious that a number of beneficial reforms

could be introduced, mainly on the basis of producing a lighter, more convenient and less expensive coinage with higher purchasing power.

(c) To achieve diameter distinctiveness, copper blanks midway between 3d and 6d, 6d and 1/- and 1/- and 2/- were obtained. These started at .70, .85 and 1.05 inches. When we abandoned the idea of a fractional coin after a wide survey of public opinion it was obvious that our 1c and 2c diameters would be slightly smaller and slightly larger than sixpence. The 3d loss rate studies showed that this coin is too small. This is the reason why the U.K. abandoned it and introduced the rather clumsy 12-sided nickel-brass 3d piece.

(d) In our decimal series, therefore, the 1c coin at .69" in diameter and 32 grains in weight will be the smallest coin. This is significantly larger than 3d at .64" and 21.82 grains weight. The reduction from .70" to .69" was designed to reduce to an acceptable level the "success" rate in operating 6d slot machines. A good deal of engineering study went into this aspect, and we are satisfied that the 1c coin will not operate properly adjusted 6d slots.

(e) The 2c coin was reduced from .85" to .83" to overcome problems with the more common 1/- slot. Its weight at 64 grains introduces a weight-value series in the bronze coins which we did not have with halfpennies (87.5 grains) and pennies (145.83 grains).

(f) The 6d, 1/- and 2/- diameters have been preserved in 5c, 10c and 20c coins which are of equivalent value. In gazetting the dimensions, we have rounded off to a realistic figure what was previously unrealistic, so that 6d/5c is .765", 1/-/10c is .93" (.931) and 2/-/20c is 1.125" (1.126). The weights remain the same in the weight-value series at 43.636, 87.272 and 174.545 grains.

(g) Weight-value is a nuisance in planning convenient coin sizes, since it results in large heavy coins at the higher values such as 50c or 5/-. This is the reason for the crown-sized coin at 1.525" and 436 grains. After discussion with the banks, it was agreed that as long as the 50c coin is distinctive (and it will be, with its special edge) we could afford to break weight-value and produce this coin at a convenient size. After study we fixed on a diameter of 1.25 inches and a weight which is based on the minimum striking weight of 210 grams [sic], for a cupro-nickel coin. This leads to the weight of the dollar coin at 420 grains in weight-value, still preserving the old diameter of the Crown Piece at 1.525". This is a little tight for satisfactory striking, but the Mint has agreed that it can be done.

(h) We will thus end up with three weight-value series of coinage as follows:

Coin Denomination	Diameter		Weight	
	Inches	Millimetres	Imperial grains	Metric grammes
	\$ 1	1.525	38.735	420
50 cent	1.25	31.750	210	13.608
20 cent	1.125	28.575	174.545	11.31
10 cent	.93	23.622	87.272	5.655
5 cent	.765	19.431	43.636	2.828
2 cent	.83	21.082	64	4.147
1 cent	.69	17.526	32	2.074

7. The half-crown withdrawal & 'silver' reclamation

(a) The decision to withdraw the half-crown is based on the following principles:

(i) We do not need both 20 and 25 cent coins. Only Cuba has both, in the minor unit values.

(ii) 20 cents is a pure decimal value and is easily counted and multiplied, compared with 25.

(iii) The half-crown was large enough for a circulating coin. If preserved, the 50 would have to be significantly larger.

(b) The official withdrawal of the half-crown commenced on 3 May, 1965, when the banks ceased to sell this coin and withdrew any which were paid in. We minted £1.5 million in 2/-, 1/- and 6d to replace the coin. Only £1.05 m. were returned through the banking system.

(c) In 32 years, a total of about 22m. (£2.73m) half-crowns were minted. In 1948, about £800,000 worth or 6.4m coins were withdrawn for their silver content, to meet certain lend-lease obligations, and cupro-nickel coin (dated 1947) was introduced to replace them. There were thus £1.9m. left. Of this number we estimate that, by 1965, about £400,000 worth had either been lost or souvenired by visitors over the 32 years, and therefore we would need £1.5m. in replacement coinage. This did not prove excessive, so that we could properly assume that at the time of the final withdrawal in May, 1965, the population souvenired about £450,000 worth, which accounts for the difference between the £1.05m. returned to the banking system and the £1.5m. in circulation at the withdrawal date,

(d) After withdrawal we sold to dealers about £7500 worth at face value. Many of these 60,000 coins were exported to overseas coin markets. Most of the remainder were sorted magnetically to reclaim the silver (pre-1947) coins which appeared in about a 1 to 7 ratio. The silver coins went to a London bullion dealer and the cupro-nickel (about 80 tons) went to the Royal Australian Mint in Canberra.

(e) The rate of withdrawal is interesting. Purchases by Treasury were as follows:

	<u>1965</u>		<u>1966</u>
May	£425,800	January	5,000
June	267,200	February	13,300
July	175,200	March	5,400
August	77,300	April	-
September	46,400	September	<u>2,600</u>
October	15,700		<u>£1047,000</u>
November	6,200		
December	6,500		

(f) The question of interest to Collectors is that in view of these withdrawals, what now constitutes a rare dated coin?

(g) The smallest mintings of half-crowns - 1961 (80,000), 1940 (centennial 100,800), 1953 (127,000), 1944 (180,000) and 1965 (200,000) - are the ones most sought after and therefore were probably souvenired in large numbers by the numismatist and the citizen with an eye to quick profit, later. The greatest mintings (1950, 1949, 1934, 1933, 1947 etc) have probably been left alone, and hence have been withdrawn and melted down. The real position, therefore, is probably that the rarer dates most sought after are now probably the most common in existence.

(h) The position of the coin account after the withdrawal is one of healthy credit, since the cost of the £1.5m. replacement coinage was more than paid for by the silver reclamation, we received full face-value credit for the £1.5m. and had to purchase back only £1.05m.

8. The place of florins, shillings and sixpences:

(a) These coins are intended to remain in circulation indefinitely and will legally be 20, 10 and 5c coins. Section 4 of the 1965 Decimal Currency Amendment Act provides for this translation of equivalent value coins.

(b) However, bank holdings at D.C. Day, estimated to be 20% of current issue, are to be frozen and withdrawn, to be replaced by the equivalent decimal values. The purpose of this is to improve the ratio of decimal to £ s.d. - equivalent coins as quickly as possible, to reduce souveniring and to familiarise the public with the new decimal values by actually handling the coins.

(c) The frozen holdings will be sorted magnetically for silver content and will be melted down.

(d) Since florin withdrawal of about £800,000 was made in 1948, there are now about 32m. coins in circulation. We will probably withdraw another 7 - 8 million in 1967 and replace these with 20c coins. We know the 50c coin will have an impact upon the circulation of 2/- and 20 cent coins. About 5m. shillings and 10 m. sixpences will also be withdrawn.

(e) Since no-one will ever know the numbers of coins withdrawn by dates, the rarity aspect for these three coins will be difficult to determine, but assuming a random effect, it could be taken that the present relationship will, in fact, be largely undisturbed in the case of shillings and sixpences while, with florins, the 1948 withdrawal of silver coins has already greatly reduced the numbers from 1933-1946.

9. Withdrawal of ½d, 1d and 3d coins.

(a) There is no intention of commencing withdrawal of these coins with no decimal equivalent, from DC Day in July next year. They will tend to withdraw themselves by accumulation in the banks.

(b) They will continue to be made available at the banks in lots of 6d (5c) until no longer required.

(c) We anticipate a flood of pennies from DC Day onwards and expect that within a few months perhaps 500 or 600 tons will have accumulated, along with 3d's and halfpennies.

(d) The halfpenny loss rate is almost as high as 3d's because the coin is valueless (3 3/4% per annum). We do not expect to reclaim more than about one third of the 50M. which have been issued.

(e) 3d loss rate is 4% per annum. Probably one third is lost (worth about £500,000). We might eventually retrieve about 50 - 60 M. These contain silver and will be magnetically sorted.

10. Souvenir sets 1965 last issue:

(a) Just over 200,000 of these sets have been minted. We decided to issue souvenir sets in three grades and to undertake the initial handling at a reasonable price. Consequently, sets of ordinary uncirculated coin including a 1965 half-crown and penny minted for this purpose only, have been offered to the public at 10/-, selected run coin struck with new dies and carefully sealed without contact with other coins at £1 and polished standard specimen coins, more carefully struck on polished blanks at £2 per set.

(b) We will release a limited number of sets of the ordinary and selected run grades in the next few weeks through the Post Office and Bank of New Zealand branches throughout New Zealand.

(c) Considerable numbers have already been sold overseas and by mail order within New Zealand. As soon as distribution through the Post Office and Bank of New Zealand commences, sales will also commence through the Trustee Savings Banks. At this time those dealers who responded to the invitation and have received an allocation will be sent their sets. After that the market will find its own level, but it is relevant to note that those sets which have already found their way on to the market are selling at three times the Treasury price.

(d) The sets are enclosed in a special plastic sealed envelope and are accompanied by an attractive Souvenir Folder.

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11. Souvenir Sets of the Decimal Issue

(a) We plan to import and sell larger numbers of decimal sets accompanied by souvenir dollars of Crown size.

(b) Present intentions are to have about 500,000 dollars struck. Some of these will go into sets of polished or ordinary grade (no selected) and the balance will be sold separately at face value.

(c) Details of prices, numbers and availability are now being finalised with the Royal Mint. We anticipate being in a position to accept orders in February 1967.

12. Minting of Decimal Coins [No section 13 - Ed.]

(a) 1c and 2c coins are now in production at the Royal Mint and specimens are available in New Zealand. 100 of each were sent to us for study and clearance by the Government, and this has been done.

(b) Dies are in production for the remaining four circulating coins, and the dies are now being prepared for the dollar Commemorative coin.

(c) The initial mintings are to be as follows:-

1c	120,000,000
2c	75,000,000
5c	13,000,000
10c	8,500,000
20c	6,500,000
50c	9,000,000
	232,000,000

(d) These will all bear the 1967 date.

(e) After initial issue and reclamation of ½d, 1d, 3d and some 6d, 1/- and 2/- coins, we could estimate coinage in 1968 in actual circulation as follows:-

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Face Value</u>
1c	120,000,000	\$1,200,000
2c	75,000,000	\$1,500,000
5c (6d)	48,000,000	\$2,400,000
10c (1/-)	26,500,000	\$2,650,000
20c (2/-)	23,500,000	\$4,700,000
50c	9,000,000	\$4,500,000
	302,000,000	\$16,950,000

(f) This compares with the present issue of coinage as follows:-

½d	49,250,000	102,000
1d	138,100,000	575,000
3d	129,200,000	1,615,000
6d	59,500,000	1,487,000
1/-	29,800,000	1,490,000
2/-	39,800,000	3,980,000
	445,650,000	say £9,240,000
		\$18,480,000

14. Future possibilities with N.Z. Coinage

(a) There are other possibilities with N.Z. Coinage in the future. No doubt some consideration will be given to a Commemorative dollar for 1969 - the bi-centenary of Cook's discovery. Some thought has been given to continued issues of high grade collectors' pieces and also the possibility of other reforms such as a smaller 20c coin, the use of pure nickel and so on.

(b) These items must wait while we grapple with the decimal coinage changeover.

15. Conclusion

(a) The changeover presents an unusual opportunity for collectors to preserve a set of £ s.d. coins which will be of historical value in the future.

(b) No doubt our grandchildren will be puzzled over the queer system we had before July 1967 in which there were 2 halfpennies to the penny, 12 pennies to a shilling and 20 shillings to the pound which was counted in tens. They will, no doubt, be relieved to know that they did not have to learn and use such a system.

(c) We in Treasury have done our best in the realm of coinage to preserve something of this history and the introduction of decimal coinage. We look to numismatists to make the best use of this material and to help us in acquainting the general public with the facts about the changeover to decimal currency in July 1967.



1577, fern, J. Berry

1935, kowhai, Berry

1423, tuatara, Professor Beadle



1020, Maori mask, F. Shurrock

1964, kiwi, Berry

1335, Endeavour, Berry

The winning designs selected in a readers' poll of preferred decimal coin designs by the Evening Post, 1966. There were still some modifications before the coins were finally struck ...



977, coat of arms, W. Gardner

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THE LEAD-UP TO DECIMALISATION

Ray Harwood

[Editor's note: these handwritten notes, for a talk that appears never to have been given, were received from former RNSNZ President and Decimal Coinage Committee member Ray Harwood shortly before he died in 1997. To mark the 40th anniversary of Decimalisation we reproduce them here, largely as written.]

For most of you here the old £sd monetary system which we had pre-1967 is forgotten. Some of you may be young enough to have been spared using such a complicated system. Adding the pence, dividing them by twelve to bring to shillings and pence & then dividing the shillings by twenty to arrive at Pounds Shillings & Pence.

It was a British system used mainly by the U.K., Australia, South Africa and New Zealand, and the many small British possessions around the world. The French and other Europeans used a decimal system along with the New World – U.S. & Canada (who used British coinage to 1858).

With the development of mechanised adding and calculating machines, there was difficulty in producing the £sd machine as against the decimal machine & [until] the introduction of electronics and computers £sd machines were slower and more costly.

The florin or 2-bob bit was introduced in the U.K. in 1849 with the idea of gradually moving from a £sd to a decimal system. The first of the British colonies to break with £sd was South Africa in 1961. New Zealand sent an observer from Treasury in Mr Sol Greenberg, a senior investigating officer. I haven't read that report but understand it was a favourable report. The South Africans plumped for a Rand as their (dollar). Australia was next to change a couple of years ahead of NZ.

By that time NZ was well on with preparations for our change, [with] several observers including the Secretary of the Decimal Currency Board J.N. Searle. We had a very close liaison with the Aussies. The fact they had a new mint and were wanting to mint our D.C. coins was undoubtedly an influence.

The D.C. Board was set up in 1964 and I was seconded to the Board in 1964.

Early on there were some academics pushing for a duo-decimal system as against the true decimal system adopted.

A committee of the board was [the] Coinage Design Advisory Committee. The personnel was made up of people from Art Galleries, PR people, etc. Early on this committee seemed to work well but later the differing ideas of Art became apparent. Artists from NZ and overseas made bids for their designs. Those drawings were photographed by the National Publicity Studios at the size of the coins and sets supplied to Committee members and the minister. At the time the Board was set up the Hon. Harry Lake was Minister of Finance and R.D. Muldoon was Under-Secretary. On Mr Lake's death, Mr Muldoon stepped into the seat. Copies of designs submitted were supplied to the Minister and Cabinet.

Several newspapers ran polls for the name of our major unit and names such as Enzed, Zollar, Quid and a host of other names were suggested. From the outset, Jack Searle was a dollar man and he wrote papers for the CDAC and the Board very persuasively and won the day.

Within the office of the Board, exercises were carried out on the denominations. The 2-cent was adopted against a 3-cent and the idea of 25 cents – a quarter – was dropped as not being a true decimal coin.

You may recall that up until a few years ago Treasury was in charge of the coin issue and the Reserve Bank the banknote issue. There seemed to be so much interest in coin designs that nobody seemed to concern themselves about the banknotes and the RB didn't seem to involve

the general public with design matters. The D.C.B. did decide on note sizes and colours to enable blind people to identify their notes, likewise the 50-cent piece had a variation in the milled edge compared to the 20-cent piece. There were variations in the thickness of the 2-cent piece and 20c. We adopted the same size as Australia for the 20-cent piece but a slightly thinner 2-cent piece than the Aussies.

The designs were finally decided by the Coinage Design Advisory Committee in February 1966. It had been delayed as long as possible. Once a Mint had the designs there was months of work before producing dies ready for the minting machines and then delivery to NZ by ship.

The Decimal Currency was a financial success.

Pre-1947 silver coins were withdrawn. An electric cupro-nickel and [silver] coin separator was invented by the NZ School of Engineering at Canterbury University at almost no cost. We had contemplated employing a team of superannuitants to visually sort silver content coins from cupro-nickel.

Kiwi ingenuity saved that.

The silver and copper coins were sold by tender. I don't think the figures were made public but Jack Searle said the profit from the metals more than covered other costs.

The Board employed two Australian engineers to supervise the machine conversion by the various machine companies, NCR, etc.

Relief machines were imported from the Australian D.C.B. Only cost us freight. Some sold afterwards – some dumped in a hole in the new highway to Upper Hutt.

Within a year or two mechanical adding machines were changed over to electronic and bookkeeping machines were replaced by computers.



Plaster model of 1969 "Cook" dollar by James Berry (actual size 21 cm)
Private collection



Plaster model of 1967 NZ obverse design by Arnold Machin (actual size 18 cm)
Private collection

THE WAIKATO MINT AND GEORGE HAWKINS

Hamish MacMaster

The Waikato Mint

At the time of decimalisation in New Zealand during the late 1960s there was an upsurge in interest in numismatics, including in the issue of commemorative medals.¹ One of the medal-issuing entities that flourished in New Zealand at this time was the Waikato Mint, which was active from 1970 to 1980.² Its output over the decade comprised some twenty-four highly distinctive and unique medals.

The Waikato Mint was founded by George Hawkins, who arrived in Hamilton from Australia during 1959 to begin a small publishing company. This business involved photographing horse races for the national publications, a subject that emerged later in a number of issues from the Waikato Mint. Motivated by both an interest in the skill of commemorative medal making as well as recognising the business opportunity in the demand for such items generated by such events as decimalisation and the bicentenary, Hawkins moved into producing medals in 1969.

The Waikato Mint was purely a marketing name that underwent a number of changes. The earlier issues were circulated by Waikato Mint Medallion Division of Hawkins Enterprises. This evolved into Waikato Publishing Company Ltd and then into the Waikato Mint. Finally, in an effort to expand the business beyond New Zealand, the name was changed to South Pacific Mint Ltd. While there appears to have been overlap in the usage of these names, these entities are all referred to as the Waikato Mint for the purposes of simplicity in the text of this article. The name under which individual medals were released is specified in the list of medals following the main body text.

The medals of the Waikato Mint and its other incarnations were the thoughts and designs of George Hawkins. The majority of the medals reflect purely New Zealand themes, such as that of Cardigan Bay, the New Zealand Rugby Centenary and Prime Minister Norman Kirk. Medals from the later South Pacific Mint were designed to tap both local and overseas interest, such as those on Elvis Presley, the Trans Alaska Pipeline and Australian steam locomotives. In addition to the horse racing industry, steam locomotives were a regular theme of issues by the Waikato Mint. Similarly a life-long interest on the part of Hawkins in vintage cars which culminated in the founding of the Hamilton Vintage & Classic Car Club in 1995 was reflected in three medal issues. Wrote Hawkins, "When making medals I was able to commemorate those things that I loved and enjoyed."³

Throughout the life of the Waikato Mint many New Zealand craftspeople and firms were employed in producing its medals. Once designed by Hawkins, a sketch would be passed to a local artist who would draw it in its final form. Many of the early designs were done in this manner by artist Jenny Koppens. Following her drawing the dies were then made by Gillam and Gillam Engravers. There Robert Gillam would cut the dies by hand using a pantograph machine. The dies for the early medals would then be passed to Dick Senior, Auckland badge maker, for production.

Later other craftspeople were involved. Max Elbe, who went on to establish the Waitangi Mint, made the dies for the 1972 medal of the International vintage car rally at Nelson and struck them himself using the machinery and workshop of an Auckland company, Brass Forgings. At Brass Forgings John Barry was responsible for production and ultimately became the company's manager.



George Hawkins in 2007

In 1977 (from and including Medal 19 – the Queen’s Visit) Hawkins modernised production methods, employing a recognised artist to make a wax master. Once the wax mould was finished, a die would be cut using a three-dimensional pantograph machine. A talented North Shore teacher of fine arts, Alan Gilderdale Dip. F.A. Lond. F.R.S.A., prepared the master wax mould, Wright Engravers made the medal dies, while Fred Robinson of Drury undertook the production. The Queen’s 1977 Visit, Australian Steam Locomotive, the Alaskan Pipeline and NZ Steam Loco’s 250 Club medals were all produced in such a manner and were, Hawkins considered, amongst his finest issues.

To assist with the marketing and sale of the medals Hawkins attempted to establish a club associated with the Waikato Mint. The idea was for the Mint to issue sets of medals, each set to comprise four separate medals. Called the 250 Club, its sets were be limited to a striking of 250 and each individual medal was to be hand engraved with its number as one of 250. The subject of the first (and only) set was New Zealand steam locomotives (see medals 22 and 23 in following list), but the venture was not a success. Pre-order sales were poor and the run was discontinued after the first two medals in the set of four (less than 50 of each).

In a further innovative approach to marketing Hawkins hand-signed everything that the Waikato Mint circulated. Medals enclosed in a wooden envelope are a distinctive feature of many issues from the Waikato Mint. Some of the earlier productions were posted from the Eureka Post Shop using the last official British Empire squared circle cancelling stamp. “I had an arrangement with the postmaster at Hamilton to cancel them at Eureka,” recalled Hawkins. “I would put them in a manila folder and then send them by registered mail from Hamilton. This explains why each of these medals is in a wooden envelope with registered mail markings.”⁴

A number of reasons contributed to Waikato Mint ceasing production in 1980. Waikato Mint’s gold medals were of “green gold” which is a mixture of 75% gold and 25% silver. Their different appearance to other gold coins and medals led to an article in the National Business Review

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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questioning the gold composition of these medals. While the NBR later apologised for the article, the negative publicity had a detrimental effect on sales from the Waikato Mint. That and the rising price of gold and silver eroded the profitability of the business. Its last production was the brass International Vintage Car Medal of 1980.

The strong New Zealand character of many of the Waikato Mint medals gives them a distinct place in our commemorative medal-making history. The majority of its issues focused on New Zealand themes and milestones, reflecting the various interests of its founder George Hawkins. For only the second time in New Zealand numismatic history a New Zealand Prime Minister was placed on a commemorative medal.⁵ The centenaries of four New Zealand councils and boroughs were recorded, while due prominence was given to subjects like New Zealand's horse racing industry, hitherto neglected in New Zealand numismatics. Waikato Mint also employed a variety of talented New Zealand craftspeople and companies and gave a numismatic outlet for their skill. In retrospect its output of twenty-four medals over the decade represents a significant and worthy contribution to our numismatic heritage.

Medals of the Waikato Mint

Aside from the gold strikings of both the Kaimai Tunnel and the Thames Borough Council which were both fully struck and subscribed, none of the other medals were issued to the full extent of their stated mintages. With the exception of the Manchester Block Fielding and Woodville Centenary medals, all were designed by George Hawkins.

Some medals have a small G H engraved. The G is for Gillam as die engraver and H is for Hawkins as designer. On at least one occasion Gillam placed the initials back to front.



1	Cardigan Bay
Year	1970
Metal / Mintage	Silver (1000)
Diameter	40 mm
Obverse	CARDIGAN BAY / HAL TRYAX COLWYN BAY
Reverse	1970 / TO COMMEMORATE / THE RETURN TO NZ / OF CARDIGAN BAY / THE WORLD'S FIRST PACER / TO MAKE TROTTING / HISTORY IN EARNING / OVER \$1,000,000 IN / STAKES
Issued by	Waikato Publishing Co. Master sculptured by Wakefield Jewellers Hamilton and casting by Mathey Garret.
2	New Zealand Rugby Centenary
Year	1970
Metal / Mintage	Gold (10), Silver (490)
Diameter	36 mm

Obverse	Football players and ball within a band inscribed NEW ZEALAND RUGBY 1870-1970
Reverse	Wreath and 1970 TO COMMEMORATE THE CENTENARY OF NZ RUGBY WHICH BEGAN WITH THE NELSON FOOTBALL CLUB IN 1870
Issued by	Waikato Publishing Co. Dies engraved by Robert Gillam, striking by Dick Senior Auckland.
Variations	One variation – one example of a double-thickness 24 carat gold medal. All the gold medals were initially double thick, but the gold content exceeded the retail price of the medal so all except one were returned and re-struck.

3 One Ton Yachting Cup

Year	1971
Metal / Mintage	Gold (25), Silver (475)
Diameter	36 mm
Obverse	Yacht under sail to left with compass point border. Text around RAINBOW II R.N.Z.Y.S.
Reverse	Mythical Wind God blowing on left side. COMMEMORATING / CHRIS BOUZOID'S / ONE TON YACHTING / CUP WIN WITH / RAINBOW II R.N.Z.Y.S. / IN 1969. AND / NEW ZEALAND'S / FIRST DEFENCE / IN 1971
Issued by	Waikato Publishing Co. Die engraving by R Gillam, struck by Dick Senior
Variations	Two die failures meant the reverse with the text, Wind God and swirls has three variations. The nose of the Wind God blowing has very different characteristics (around 20 medals).



4 New Zealand Bred

Year	1971
Metal / Mintage	Gold (25), Silver (125), Copper (200)
Diameter	35 mm
Obverse	CARDIGAN BAY / HAL TRYAX COLWYN BAY / PHAR LAP / NIGHT RAID / ENTREATY
Reverse	THREE / OF THE WORLD'S / GREATEST RACEHORSES / NEW ZEALAND BRED / CARBINE / MUSKET MERSEY
Issued by	Hawkins Enterprises. Die engraving by Robert Gillam, striking by Brass Forgings.

5	International Vintage Car Rally Nelson
Year	1972
Metal / Mintage	Stated: Platinum (3), Gold (22), Silver (275), Copper and Aluminium (unspecified). Actual: Half quantities struck, no platinum struck.
Diameter	35 mm
Obverse	Model T Ford car in centre. Text around: above 13 th INTERNATIONAL / below VINTAGE CAR RALLY 1972
Reverse	Car radiator with map of New Zealand. Inscr. NELSON / NEW ZEALAND (This was the official logo used by the organising club)
Comment	Model T Ford chosen as car on this medal as Hawkins felt "it was the car that put the world on wheels, at one point nearly every second car in the world was a T Ford." ⁶
Issued by	Hawkins Enterprises. Dies by M. Elbe and strikings by M. Elbe at Brass Forgings.



6	New Zealand Steam Locomotives, a set of three Number 1
Year	1973
Metal / Mintage	Gold (20), Silver (480), Copper (unspecified), Aluminium (unspecified)
Diameter	35 mm
Obverse	JA Locomotive of NZ Railways and inscr. around LAST STEAM LOCOMOTIVE / IN THE NORTH ISLAND JA 1267
Reverse	Pilgrim Locomotive. Inscr. around: above NEW ZEALAND'S FIRST / below STEAM LOCOMOTIVE / middle "PILGRIM" / 1863
Issued by	Waikato Mint. Dies by Gillam, striking by Brass Forgings. Struck in conjunction with the Hamilton branch of the NZ Railway and Locomotive Society as a fundraiser.
7	New Zealand Steam Locomotives, Number 2
Obverse	AB locomotive and inscr. STEAM LOCOMOTIVE / CLASS AB / 1915 / above DESIGNED AND BUILT / below IN NEW ZEALAND
Reverse	Class F Locomotive and inscr middle CLASS F 1872. around above NEW ZEALAND DESIGNED / below STEAM LOCOMOTIVE
Issued by	Waikato Mint (Medallion Division of Hawkins Enterprises) Dies by Gillam, striking by Brass Forgings.

8 **New Zealand Steam Locomotives, Number 3**
 Obverse KA locomotive and inscr middle 1939 CLASS KA above STEAM LOCOMOTIVES / below DESIGNED AND BUILT / IN NEW ZEALAND
 Reverse Wab Locomotive and inscr middle CLASS / 'Wab' / 1917
 Issued by Waikato Mint. Dies by Gillam, striking by Brass Forgings.
 Comment Bridge on the design is Hamilton Railway Bridge. Gillam has the downstroke of the "a" on 'Wab' back to front.

9 **Thames Borough Centenary**
 Year 1973
 Metal / Mintage Gold (50), Silver (850), Copper (1,100) and Aluminium (unspecified)
 Diameter 35 mm
 Obverse Crossed shovel and pick and inscr BOROUGH OF THAMES / 1873 1973
 Comment "I also had depicted around the rim nuggets of gold. After the medals had been struck, the Mayor pointed out this was in fact wrong. All gold found in Thames had to be crushed out of quartz rocks and extracted."⁷
 Reverse Coat of arms of the Borough
 Issued by Waikato Mint. Dies by Gillam, striking by Brass Forgings.



10 **Cecil Woods Car**
 Year 1974
 Metal / Mintage Gold (10), Silver (210), Copper (280), Aluminium (unspecified)
 Diameter 35 mm
 Obverse Woods' car and NEW ZEALAND / MOTORING / PIONEER in ornamental border
 Reverse Map of New Zealand with small steering wheel on the point of Timaru and CECIL WOOD DESIGNER BUILDER / NEW ZEALAND'S / FIRST / MOTOR CAR / TIMARU / 1901
 Issued by Waikato Mint. Dies by Gillam, striking by Brass Forgings.

11 **Commonwealth Games**
 Year 1974
 Metal / Mintage Gold (100), Silver (900), Copper (unspecified), Aluminium (unspecified)
 Diameter 35 mm
 Obverse Runner to left and inscr 1974 COMMONWEALTH GAMES CHRISTCHURCH NEW ZEALAND

Reverse Four runners and inscr COMMEMORATING / THE ROYAL VISIT / TO NEW ZEALAND / AND THE 1974 / COMMONWEALTH / GAMES
 Issued by Waikato Mint. Dies by Gillam and striking by Brass Forgings
 Comment Runner modelled on the American sprinter Jesse Owens.

12 Manchester Block Fielding

Year 1974
 Metal / Mintage Gold (75), Silver (800), Copper (1,125), Aluminium (unspecified – approx 50)
 Diameter 35 mm
 Obverse Coat of Arms and BOROUGH OF FIELDING / COUNTY OF OROUA
 Reverse 1874 / MANCHESTER / BLOCK / CENTENARY / 100 / 1974
 Issued by Waikato Mint. This medal was struck on behalf of the Fielding and Oroua Council to commemorate the centenary of the Manchester Block of 106,000 acres. It was sold privately by the Emigrant and Colonists' Aid Corporation, headed by the Duke of Manchester, which had made the original purchase at 15 shillings an acre. The issues were issued in a wooden mount.⁸ Dies by Gillam, striking by Brass Forgings.



13 Norman Kirk

Year 1974
 Metal / Mintage Gold (75), Silver (425), Copper (unspecified), Aluminium (unspecified)
 Diameter 35 mm
 Obverse Portrait of Kirk and inscr around above NORMAN ERIC KIRK / below 1923-1974
 Reverse Fern leaves and A GREAT / NEW ZEALAND / PRIME MINISTER / AND STATESMAN
 Issued by Waikato Mint. Dies by Gillam, striking by Brass Forgings

14 Woodville Centenary

Year 1975
 Metal / Mintage Gold (20), Silver (390), Copper (390)
 Diameter 35 mm
 Obverse Mountain with express steam train in foreground and inscr HAWKES BAY MANAWATU / WAIRARAPA
 Reverse Horse shoe inscribed 1875-1975 and framing mountain, house, train, horse and cart and radio mast. All with WOODVILLE CENTENARY below.

Issued by	Design by local council and a competition run in Woodville. Dies by Woods of Newmarket and striking by Brass Forgings
15	Waikato County Council Centenary
Year	1976
Metal / Mintage	Gold (50), Silver (450), Copper (unspecified), Aluminium (unspecified)
Diameter	35 mm
Obverse	Coat of Arms of Waikato County and inscr COUNTY OF WAIKATO / EST. 1876
Reverse	Cow, horse, maize and microscope and inscr WAIKATO / COUNTY COUNCIL / 1876 / 1976
Issued by	Waikato Mint. Dies by Gillam, striking by Brass Forgings



16	Kaimai Medallion, Type 1
Year	1976
Metal / Mintage	Gold (100), Silver (900), Copper (1000)
Diameter	42 mm
Obverse	Kaimai Range with Waikato farmland in foreground and Tauranga Harbour in background and WAIKATO TO BAY OF PLENTY / LENGTH 5.5 MILES. COSTING 40 MILLION DOLLARS
Reverse	“Java” boring machine and KAIMAI TUNNEL BREAKTHROUGH / JUNE 17 TH 1976
Issued by	Waikato Mint. Drawing by Jenny Koppens, dies engraved and struck by Max Elbe at Hansen & Berry.
17	Kaimai Medallion, Type 2
Year	1976
Metal / Mintage	Gold (100), Silver (900), Copper (1000)
Diameter	42 mm
Obverse	Kaimai Range as above but redesigned and new inscription: WAIKATO - BAY OF PLENTY / MINISTRY OF WORKS LENGTH 8.9 KM
Reverse	“Java” machine as above but with KAIMAI TUNNEL HOLETHROUGH / JUNE 21 ST 1976
Comment	The tunnelling machine failed to break through on the scheduled date and the crowd of 500 officials, headed by the Minister of Works had to reassemble four days later to watch the temperamental machine complete the job. The Waikato Mint had already had medals struck to mark the event on June 17 and it was decided to strike another set with the correct date and issue both types. ⁹



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Issued by Waikato Mint. The dies for this medal were jointly owned by both Waikato Mint and Hansen and Berry. All medals were originally signed by Hawkins and the marketing undertaken by Waikato Mint. Afterwards dies went to a third party who continued to issue medallions without the authority of Hawkins, under the name of the Waikato Mint and Waitangi Mint.¹⁰

18 Elvis Presley

Year 1977

Metal / Mintage Gold (stated 500), Silver (4,500)

Diameter 35 mm

Obverse Portrait of Presley inscr around THE LATE ELVIS PRESLEY / middle 1935 / 1977

Reverse THE KING / OF / ROCK

Issued by South Pacific Mint. Dies by Gillam and striking by Brass Forgings. Marketed in New Zealand and Australia.



19 Royal Visit

Year 1977

Metal / Mintage Gold (100), Silver (400), Copper (500)

Diameter 40 mm

Obverse Heads of Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh within a wreath of flowers. ROYAL VISIT on a scroll below and 1977 below that.

Reverse Maori challenger and NEW ZEALAND

Issued by Waikato Mint. Master mould by Gilderdale, dies by Wright Engravers, striking at Drury by Fred Robinson

Comment "A very nice medal with variations. We had a devil of a job bringing up the high relief of the warrior. To assist we shaved a thousandth off one die and redesigned the Queen's side. I recall a border of flowers around the edge which was on the first few strikings."¹¹

20 Australian Steam Locomotives

Year 1977

Metal / Mintage Gold (50), Silver (650), Bronze (unspecified)

Diameter 35 mm

Obverse Depicting the Spirit of Progress steam locomotive that travelled between Albury and Melbourne and inscr around DESIGNED AND BUILT / IN AUSTRALIA / middle VICTORIAN / RAILWAYS / "S" / CLASS / STEAM LOCOMOTIVE / 4-6-2

Reverse Inscr around DESIGNED AND BUILT / IN AUSTRALIA / middle NEW SOUTH WALES / GOVT / RAILWAYS / 'C38' / CLASS / STEAM LOCOMOTIVE / 4-6-2
Issued by South Pacific Mint. Wax mould by Gilderdale, dies by Wright Engravers Newmarket. Striking at Drury by Fred Robinson. Marketed in Australia and New Zealand.

21 Alaskan Pipeline

Year 1977
Metal / Mintage Gold (stated 200, actual 3), Silver (1,800)
Diameter 35 mm
Obverse WORLD'S LARGEST PRIVATELY FINANCED PROJECT / COSTING OVER EIGHT BILLION DOLLARS
Reverse TRANS ALASKA PIPELINE 800 MILES PRUDHOW BAY TO VALDEZ / COMPLETION DATE 1977
Issued by South Pacific Mint. Dies by Wright Engravers and master wax mould by Gilderdale. Striking at Drury by Fred Robinson or Brass Forgings.

22 New Zealand Steam Locomotive, 250 Club (No 1 of a series)

Year 1978
Metal / Mintage Silver (50). These two medals were to be limited to 250 strikings, but only 50 (in silver) of each were struck. In April 2005 a proving medal (one off only) in Aluminium was offered for sale on Trademe.
Diameter 35 mm
Obverse Class A locomotive and inscr CLASS / 'A' / 1873 / ONE OF A SERIES OF FOUR / LIMITED STRIKING ... 2 HUNDRED & FIFTY / NEW ZEALAND STEAM LOCOMOTIVE
Reverse Class A locomotive and inscr CLASS / 'A' / 1906 / NEW ZEALAND STEAM LOCOMOTIVE
Issued by South Pacific Mint. Wax mould by Gilderdale, dies by Wright Engravers. Struck by Fred Robinson of Drury.
Comment This and medal number 23 were the first two in what was to be a series of four for the 250 Club, discontinued after the second medal because of rising precious metal prices.

23 New Zealand Steam Locomotive, 250 Club, (No 2)

Year 1978
Metal / Mintage Silver (50). As for medal number 22.
Diameter 35 mm
Obverse Class C locomotive and inscr CLASS / 'C' / 1873 / NEW ZEALAND STEAM LOCOMOTIVE
Reverse Class C locomotive and inscr CLASS / 'C' / 1930 / NEW ZEALAND STEAM LOCOMOTIVE
Issued by South Pacific Mint. Wax mould by Gilderdale, dies by Wright Engravers. Struck by Fred Robinson of Drury.

24	International Vintage Car Rally, Rotorua
Year	1980
Metal / Mintage	Brass
Diameter	56 mm
Obverse	First car in New Zealand a Daimler Benz and inscr NEW ZEALAND / ROTORUA
Reverse	A wheel with spokes and hub and a small kiwi inset. Wording around 21 ST INTERNATIONAL RALLY / VINTAGE CAR CLUB OF N.Z.
Comment	The significance of the spoke wheel is that the Rally was of a hub type where contestants started from different parts of New Zealand, converging on the one central place, which was the centre of the hub, in this instance, at Rotorua.
Issued by	Waikato Mint. Master by Gilderdale, dies by Wright Engravers, striking by Brass Forgings who used grease to make the brass flow better. Consequently the surface of the medal was discoloured. To hide the discolour each medal was bead blasted. ¹²

Thanks to Rodney Hall for making available images of some of the earlier medals.

(Footnotes)

1 I wish to thank George Hawkins for his extensive assistance in the preparation of this article. I am also grateful to Martin Purdy and John Cresswell for their expert advice and related background information.

2 Examples of other New Zealand medal issuing entities include the Historical Medal Society of Australia and New Zealand [See "The Medals of the Historical Medal Society of Australia and New Zealand, 1968-1971" by Martin Purdy, New Zealand Numismatic Journal No. 81 December 2003 pp. 7-20, and No. 82, December 2004, p. 33] and the Pacific Commemorative Society

3 George Hawkins, personal communication

4 ibid

5 Following his death in 1906 Prime Minister Richard Seddon appeared on a number of commemorative medals including M1906/2 and M1906-07/1, references from Morel LG, Medallic Commemoratives of New Zealand 1865-1940, New Century Press, 1996

6 George Hawkins, personal communication

7 ibid

8 I am indebted to John Cresswell for this information. John Cresswell, personal communication.

9 ibid

10 George Hawkins, personal communication

11 ibid

12 ibid

ADVERTISING IN THE NZ NUMISMATIC JOURNAL AND NEWSLETTERS

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WORD FIND PUZZLE

Some of our younger members in particular may enjoy this word-find puzzle – 20 numismatic terms have been hidden in the block below. As well as finding them, why not look up what you can find about the words themselves? If you don't know what they mean, look them up and add them to your numismatic vocabulary, and for those that you do know – obvious examples would be penny or dollar – see what else you can find out about them, e.g. when coins of these types were first issued, and where.

Words to find:

BUFFALO NICKEL

CENT

DOLLAR

EAGLE

ENGRAVER

EXERGUE

GROAT

HAMMERED

MEDALLION

MILLED

MINT

MISSTRUCK

OBVERSE

PATTERN

PENNY

POUND

PROOF

REVERSE

TRADESMENS TOKEN

UNCIRCULATED

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L E T H W T A O F D T N M F R I Y J T W
E K X N F H L H Q E A R U G E E N R N M
K C U R T S S I M R L E Z X V R N E E R
C A M P I P N L B E I T N S A N E F C E
I J W O F R Z Y V M Q T C O R E P J U V
N Y A U B O F H W M M A M B G V R T N E
  S S N X O T E I A F P J S N U X F C R
O P A D U F E H N H X H R I E Q Y T I S
L L T R A D E S M E N S   T O K E N R E
A Q E I C Q K F V U J L E W B Y E G C J
F G K U Z G D R H O Q F U D C S Y R U T
F C C U T Y K N S T B N V D A P C O L B
U G H D D V O S O B V E R S E Y M A A R
B L B K O G T B B U E A A D Z M P T T U
N O I L L A D E M A C E A K W B N F E L
R D M T L P G W G S N B X O M U W F D H
N W C C A T F L F R V X H E M I O K A L
I S I F R M E L X I S E O V D I L L N I
H E X E R G U E U Z Q N X Q U T N I G R
D E L L I M D G L M Z I Q Y V N F T Z Q
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COMMEMORATING THE DARDANELLES

Ray Hargreaves, FRNSNZ

Fig. 1. The Dardanelles Button, 1915



In April 1915, New Zealand, Australian and British troops landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula, the aim being to gain control of the Dardanelles, and to knock the Ottoman Empire out of the First World War.

Although it is over 92 years since this first landing on 25 April 1915, the day still has a major, and indeed a growing, significance for the people of New Zealand and Australia. The fierce fighting at the Dardanelles is regarded by many as the start of the two countries discovering their own identities - the beginning of their nationhood. It was also the beginning of a period of great sadness for many. Although the First World War had been going on for some nine months, New Zealand casualties had been relatively few, for our armed services had not hitherto been engaged in major battles.

In the weeks following the first landings at Gallipoli, the growing casualty lists published in the newspapers brought home to New Zealanders the full horrors of the war. The fighting at the Dardanelles, which lasted from 25 April until the final evacuation of Anzac troops on 20 December, 1915, resulted in the death of over 2700, and the wounding of more than 4700, New Zealand soldiers. According to Michael King this equated to a massive casualty rate of 88 percent! (1)

The fighting at the Dardanelles engendered a major wave of patriotic feeling in New Zealand, together with a great pride in their soldiers' bravery. Local groups throughout New Zealand sought ways of raising funds to help provide comforts for the soldiers in the field, and for those who were wounded, as well as to give assistance to the next-of-kin of casualties, and generally to help the war effort.

Besides the direct giving of donations, one popular way of raising money was by running Queen carnivals. Queens were chosen to represent different professions, occupations, or geographical areas. The ladies chosen were both married and single, and were well-known to the public because of their own efforts for charity etc, or because they were society women whose husbands or fathers were leaders in the community or in business. The woman finally crowned as Queen of the Carnival at the closing ceremony was the one who, through the efforts of her committee, had raised the most money.

In Dunedin fund raising for a number of war-related causes was already under way when, on 18 May 1915, the Governor, the Earl of Liverpool, issued an appeal to all New Zealanders to donate funds to help fit out the country's first hospital ship, as well as to provide comforts for sick and wounded soldiers.

The Caversham nursing division of the St John



Fig. 2. A version of the Dardanelles Button, 1915

Ambulance Association had already suggested that a Flag Day be held in Dunedin as a means of raising funds for the provision of necessary comforts for New Zealand's ever-growing number of wounded soldiers in Gallipoli and Egypt. This idea was adopted with enthusiasm by the Dunedin St John centre, and with the help of various members of the public the event was organised, with the proceeds to be given to the Red Cross, and to be counted as part of the Governor's appeal.

Saturday 22 May 1915 was chosen as Red Cross Flag Day. From early in the morning some 500 women were on the streets of Dunedin cajoling everyone they met to give a donation, whilst in the afternoon about 150 Boy Scouts joined the selling teams.

Prior to the Saturday it was claimed that "For the first time in Dunedin badges will be given to every donor, no matter how small the sum given." Every citizen, then, who made a contribution received a small flag, the actual form of which is not known. In all likelihood it was either a small paper New Zealand ensign or Union Jack which could be pinned on to clothing. However, those citizens who put a shilling or more in the donation boxes received from the collectors "a beautifully got-up Dardanelles Button". ("Button" was used in the sense of a badge.) This had been designed by a Mrs Sutherland, whose initials were never noted. It could well have been Mrs R. M. Sutherland who, shortly after the war commenced, had joined a committee of Dunedin ladies pledged to raise funds for patriotic purposes.

The original Dardanelles Button, 25 mm in diameter, carried the words "DARDANELLES / SOUVENIR / commemorating / OUR N-Z BOYS / 1st BATTLE / 25th APRIL 1915." It was made of tin, with lettering on the face printed in blue and red, on a white background (Fig. 1). A smaller version, just 19 mm in diameter, was also produced. Variations that exist include the word "DARDANELLES" written with shadow letters and without. Red, white and blue rings encircle all these buttons. What is thought to be a slightly later variety of commemorative button carries the wording "DARDANELLES / 1ST BATTLE / THE N-Z BOYS / 25.4.15 / SOUVENIR." A New Zealand ensign provides a very faint background (Fig. 2).

The Dardanelles Button was a very patriotic souvenir and, given the feelings of the time, one that proved most popular. Even before Flag Day numbers of the badge had been purchased. Workers at the Roslyn Woollen Mills, for example, rapidly snapped up 250 Buttons on the Thursday before the Flag Day, and obtained another 350 to sell the same afternoon.

Indeed, the great demand for the Button can be gauged from the fact that almost all of the 10,000 which had been manufactured were sold by 10 am on Red Cross Flag Day, and so a further quantity had to be obtained. These became available late in the afternoon. This quick replacement means that the badges were almost certainly made in Dunedin as the City had more than one manufacturer experienced and capable enough of turning out such items in very short time.

The number of replacement badges made is not known, but being available only late in the day of 22 May not all were sold. On the following Monday evening the badges were again offered for sale, this time at an entertainment held in His Majesty's Theatre.

Although one shilling would get the Dardanelles Button, many people willingly paid more. The highest amount paid for one was £10, whilst £1, 10 shillings, or 5 shillings were given over by a number of citizens. The buttons

and flags were not the only items that were available from various stalls scattered throughout the city. Other objects available included Red Cross badges, buttonholes, golliwogs, and cigarettes. By the end of Saturday over £1817 had been raised, and it was hoped that the final total would reach £2000. Dunedin's strong support for the Red Cross Flag day is surprising considering that



Fig. 3. Anzac Remembrance Day Button, 1916

there were six other war-related charity appeals already under way. These included the Belgian Relief Fund, the Serbian Relief Fund, the Anaesthetics Emergency Fund, and the Otago Patriotic Fund.

Dardanelles Buttons continued to be sold over the next two months at least, as part of a Queen Carnival held in Dunedin to raise funds for New Zealand's wounded soldiers.

A more permanent, and expensive, commemorative medallion was also produced. This was a blue-enamelled badge (Morel 1915/1), with the same lettering as the original button, manufactured by Mollers, Dunedin, and which sold for 3s 6d each. Some of these medallions had a brooch pin, whilst others carried a loop suspension.

In late January 1916 it was announced that a "special Anzac Day" would be held in Dunedin on the following 18 February, and for this another special printed tin button (Fig. 3) was manufactured and sold, with money raised going to the combined St John Ambulance Association and Red Cross in Dunedin. This appears to be the first use of the term "Anzac Day", at least in the South. In the centre of this commemorative button is a shield, which carries a red cross and five white stars in the centre, with six small shields surrounding the centre one. At the top is the word "ANZAC", and round the lower half "REMEMBRANCE DAY". As usual the outer rings are coloured red, white and blue.

ANZAC & C.D.C

Although not rare, the origin of this medallion (Morel A / 2) has not been well known, primarily because of the letters C.D.C. and the notation "No. 4 / Queen". The medallion shows a standing soldier holding a rifle, along with the words "ANZAC & C.D.C." round, plus "No. 4 / QUEEN" at the bottom (Fig. 4). The reverse is blank.

In the August 1987 *RNSNZ Newsletter* the then editor, Keith Gottermeyer, suggested that the medallion originated during a Queen Carnival, and that, based on a caption of a photograph he had seen, C.D.C. stood for "Coast Defence Corps". He was mostly correct, for the medal did indeed originate during a Queen Carnival which began to be organised in Christchurch towards the end of 1915 to raise funds for patriotic purposes, and which culminated in the crowning of the Carnival Queen at the King Edward Barracks on 29 April 1916. Amongst the several contenders was a Soldiers' Queen, Mrs George E.

Rhodes, who was designated as No. 4 by the carnival organisers. To her as Queen was allocated as supporters (or "subjects" as they were termed) people connected with "Defence, Territorials, Boy Scouts, Nurses, Bands, Picture Theatres, and everyone who has a son, father, or friend at the front." (*Sun*, 13 Nov. 1915: 12) Apparently the different groups raising money for Queen No. 4 worked more or less independently, and one such group was the "Citizens' Defence Corps," popularly known as the C.D.C. Whether the use of the word "ANZAC" represented wounded returned soldiers or was purely symbolic is not known.

The dating of the medallion cannot be stated with absolute certainty, though it appears most likely to have been 1916. The "ANZAC and C.D.C." section of the Soldiers' Queen held a gala day in Christchurch on 11 March 1916, which they termed "Anzac Day", but no mention was made of badges or medallions being on sale. But for the official Anzac Day on 25 April 1916, an advertisement published in *The Sun* on 22 April called on Christchurch citizens to wear "an Anzac Medal Badge" which was to be on sale to the public prior to and after the planned United Memorial Service. An advertisement on 24 April asked for women willing to sell the badges to collect them at the C.D.C. rooms in Hereford St. A Café Chantant arranged by the Women's Subsection of the Soldiers'

Fig. 4. ANZAC & C.D.C. Medallion, 1916



Queen was held on the afternoon of 24 April, and at it badges (not further described) were available for purchase.

When the Queen Carnival was finished the Soldiers' Queen had raised £9005 11s 6d out of a grand total of £134,781, for the North Canterbury Patriotic Fund. Mrs Rhodes came in seventh out of the nine candidates.

In existence by the end of 1914, the Citizens' Defence Corps was a Canterbury organisation, and while there were a few groups outside Christchurch, it was primarily located within the City itself. There appears to be no history of it: the Christchurch Public Library could only provide me with one or two scattered references to the organisation, and in fact librarians did not originally know what the letters stood for. I have not delved into the C.D.C. in detail, but I gather it was a semi-military group, somewhat similar to the territorials, each unit holding regular meetings. The St Albans C.D.C. unit, for example, held regular parades from 7.30 pm to 9.30 pm one night each week. In a letter to the *Sun* (13 Dec. 1915: 9) a member noted that the C.D.C. had taught "scores of men" how to handle a rifle, plus the basics of rifle shooting. Members were given military-type ranks.

However, the C.D.C. had wider aims than just teaching its members military activities. They set up a recruiting bureau at 152 Hereford St on 1 May 1915; gave help to country volunteers waiting for their final call-up by providing board and lodgings in the city; provided assistance to returned wounded soldiers and their families, and to dependents of soldiers killed overseas. The C.D.C. was still functioning in 1918, in which year they published a 40-page booklet *The C.D.C. Handbook of General Information for Soldiers and Their Dependents*. When the C.D.C. ceased to exist is not known.

North Island Medallions

Unfortunately I have not yet been able to trace the reasons for the issue of the North Island commemorative pieces. Most were, no doubt, to raise money for patriotic purposes, whilst others were perhaps just a personal tribute to the gallantry of the Anzac forces.

In Auckland in 1915 a medallion (Morel 1915 / 2) was issued by the Auckland Provincial War Relief Association which has two references to the Gallipoli campaign. On the reverse side are the words "REMEMBER / THE / HEROES / OF / GALLIPOLI". The obverse carries a cross (presumably the Red Cross) in the centre, with the abbreviated name of the issuer round the outside, while a suspender bar has "DARDANELLES" written on it.

Some unattributed commemorative pieces are simple in design and wording, such as one listed as Morel 1915 / 3, which carries on the obverse the words "ANZAC / APRIL 25, 1915" above a crown, with [fern?] leaves on left and right sides. The reverse is blank.

Two medallions listed by Morel (G / 1 and G / 2) appear to be variants, for both contain the words "GALLIPOLI" (above which is a kiwi) and "HEROES", between which is a shield showing the New Zealand flag, with a pakeha soldier at left and a Maori warrior at right, with fern leaves outside these. There is a crown above the shield. The reverse is blank. Few copies of these medallions are known.

Another rare medallion is simply a map of New Zealand, with "GALLIPOLI" on the South island, and "AKE AKE" on the North Island (Morel G / 3). Again the reverse is blank. Morel does not date this medallion, but I would suggest that it may be assigned to 1915, for a similar looking map (with different words) is shown as Morel 1915 / 6, and there can be no question as to its dating. The design of this latter map medallion was registered by the Commercial Travellers' Club Company, Victoria Street, Wellington, their application being received on 27 October 1915. Unfortunately the *Patent Office Journal* (3) gives no description of designs registered, but it surely was the basic outline map of New Zealand as a medallion which they wished to protect and not the words thereon. It would be expected that the more significant medallion with the Gallipoli reference would have been issued earlier, or even about the same time, as the medallion carrying the design registration number.

The medallion listed as G / 4 by Morel does not directly refer to the Gallipoli campaign, but the inference is clear enough. On the obverse side is a New Zealand soldier, plus kiwi, at left, and an Australian soldier, plus kangaroo, at right. The soldiers, with bayonets fixed, are menacing what is presumably a turkey in the air. At bottom are the words "A SOUVENIR / OF / OUR GALLANT BOYS." The reverse emphasises the strong bond between New Zealand and Britain, with lions, flags and the words "FOR KING / AND / EMPIRE."

This medallion was almost certainly issued in mid-1915 as the obverse and reverse designs were received at the Patent Office for separate registration at the beginning of June of that year (4). The application was made by an Auckland engineer, Edward Haydock, whose address was given as Landscape Rd, Mount Eden. The medallions were struck in Wellington by W.A. Bock.

Victory at the Dardanelles

When I was first shown a collection of Gallipoli memorabilia I was nonplussed by one which proudly proclaimed "FALL OF THE DARDANELLES / VICTORY / SOUVENIR / IN CELEBRATION OF / OUR N.Z. BOYS / HEROIC FIGHT / FOR KING & COUNTRY" (Fig. 5). In appearance it resembles the Dunedin 1915 Dardanelles buttons, but it seemed inconceivable that the Gallipoli Campaign could be claimed as any sort of victory. Had perhaps someone produced the badge in hopeful anticipation?

Research revealed that in fact it was issued to commemorate the surrender of Turkey, which took place at the end of October, 1918. The news of Turkey's capitulation reached Dunedin shortly after 9 a.m. on 1 November, and again the city's patriotic organisations swung into action. Just a week later "Fall of the Dardanelles" buttons were being sold, with proceeds going to support a hostel for soldier out-patients of Dunedin hospital.



Fig. 5. Fall of the Dardanelles Button, 1918

Gallipoli Star

Not surprisingly, New Zealand and Australia were keen for their soldiers, who had fought so desperately but unsuccessfully at the Dardanelles, to receive some medallic recognition. But the Imperial authorities were against any recognition of a defeat (5).

In May 1916 the M.P. for Taranaki, H.J.H. Okey, asked in the House of Representatives "Whether the Government will grant a special medal to the officers and men of the Dominion Forces who took part in the historic landings at Gallipoli from April to August 1915?" (6). The Minister of Defence, Sir James Allen, neatly sidestepped the question by replying that 'It is not deemed desirable to consider the question of the issue of any medals until after the termination of the war.' No explanation was given by Okey as to why soldiers who were at Gallipoli from September to December 1915 were excluded, but it may be assumed that the limitation proposed tied in with the British plans for a 1914 Star.

The governments of the two South Pacific dominions continued to push Britain for the issue of a medal for service at Gallipoli. Finally in late 1917 it was announced that King George V had agreed to an award, the Gallipoli Star. In welcoming the decision the *Otago Daily Times* (4 Dec. 1917: 4) lamented that "the right thing is being done in the wrong way". It deplored that the award was to be issued not by the Imperial authorities but by the New Zealand and Australian Governments, for this would "somewhat diminish its value". The paper also pointed out that soldiers who had fought at Gallipoli but had not left New Zealand before the end of 1914 would not be eligible.

Matters progressed slowly. A design for a Gallipoli Star, prepared by Australian R.K. Peacock, was agreed to by both Anzac governments in 1918 (7). The design was simple - an eight-pointed star

(representing the six Australian states, the Northern Territory, and New Zealand), in the centre of which was a central crown, around which were the words “Gallipoli” and “1914-15”. But for various reasons, particularly opposition in Britain because the award would not be given to British and other non-Anzac troops who had also fought at Gallipoli, no star was issued. A proposal that a Gallipoli clasp for the 1914-15 Star be given was also considered, but this also did not eventuate.

In 1990 an Australian individual, as a private venture, had the Gallipoli Star struck to the original design, and the few surviving Dardanelles veterans received a copy.

ANZAC Medallion

Finally in 1966, 51 years after the event, the governments of New Zealand and Australia agreed that some sort of recognition should be given to the survivors of the Gallipoli campaign, or to the next of kin of those killed or since deceased (8). This took the form of a large medallion, 76 mm by 50 mm, and weighing 4½ ounces (140g).

The obverse design, based on the famous painting by the New Zealander H. Moore-Jones, depicts Simpson and his donkey (9). The word ANZAC is carried on a scroll at the base, and above which are Australian eucalyptus leaves. The reverse carries a map of Australia and New Zealand, and includes the Southern Cross, with New Zealand fern leaves beneath, and a space on the scroll for the recipient’s name. Above the circular part of the medallion is St Edward’s crown. Raymond Ewers, an Australian, was the designer, and the medallions were struck across the Tasman.

It was not until late September 1967 that the first medallions were distributed to New Zealanders, but even then some veterans had to wait until the next year before they received theirs. Not all recipients were impressed with the medallion. One old soldier wrote to the *Otago Daily Times* (15 March 1968: 3) saying that the medallion could not be worn, it was too heavy to carry round, and there was no ribbon that could be worn with the ribbons of other medals held to show that a recipient had fought at the Dardanelles. But, at least, it was some sort of recognition.

Surviving Gallipoli veterans did, however, receive a small lapel badge, measuring 34.5 by 23 mm, which carried the obverse design of the larger medallion.

90th Anzac Day Anniversary

In 2005 the RSA announced that as part of the 90th anniversary of Anzac Day a special commemorative badge would be on sale to the public. Its cost was \$10, and the proceeds were to be devoted to the RSA Welfare Trust.

I do not know the situation which prevailed in cities further north, but in Dunedin, despite public statements that “stalls throughout the city will offer” the badges, just two of the street collectors had only a very few of them to sell. (*Star*, 21 April 2005) In fact many of the RSA collectors knew nothing about them. My wife finally managed to obtain an example for me, but many prospective purchasers missed out.

The badge is 21 mm in width, and shows a wounded soldier on a donkey with another soldier assisting, which is presumably Simpson and his donkey again (Fig. 6). The wording is “90th ANZAC DAY”, with the dates “1915 - 2005”. The words and illustration are in silver, with a blue enamel background.

Unfortunately I have no information about the number of badges made, the designer, or the manufacturer. A number of letters were written to the National Secretary of the RSA in Wellington asking for information about the badge, but no information was forthcoming, nor the letters even acknowledged. Although a modern badge, further information about it is required, but where to obtain this I do not know.



Fig. 6. 90th Anzac Day Anniversary Commemorative Badge, 2005

Coin Commemoratives

New Zealand and Australia have combined on two occasions to issue commemorative non-circulating coins to honour the Anzac soldiers who fought at Gallipoli.

In 1990, to mark the 75th anniversary of the landing, a set of two \$5 coins were issued - one from each country. The New Zealand coin showed a soldier fully kitted as he would have been in 1915, with lemon-squeezer hat, puttees, pack on back, and resting his hand on his rifle which has its butt on the ground. The Australian coin uses the familiar image of Simpson and his donkey. Both coins are of aluminium-bronze.

On the 85th anniversary in 2005 three sets of two coins were issued. The gold \$10 set represented "Remembrance"; the silver \$1 set "Camaraderie", and the aluminium-bronze \$1 set "Courage". The New Zealand \$10 shows a bugler, the Australian a slouch hat on a rifle stuck into the ground. The silver set show different groups of New Zealand and Australian soldiers fraternising, and the aluminium-bronze one dollars a New Zealand or Australian soldier in action.

Given the significance of Anzac, one can only regret that New Zealand has not shown fit to commemorate the actions at the Dardanelles on a coin which is for general circulation. Perhaps in 2015?

[Thanks to Brian Connor for Figures 1, 2, 3 & 5]

Footnotes

- 1 Michael King, *New Zealanders at War*, Auckland, Heinemann, 1985: 115
- 2 Leon Morel, *Medallic Commemoratives of New Zealand, and Supplement*, Christchurch, 1996 & 2000
- 3 *Patent Office Journal*, v4, 11 Nov. 1915: 800-801.
- 4 *Patent Office Journal*, v4, 8 July 1915: 762.
- 5 David Chin: 'The Proposed Gallipoli Star,' *Sabretache*, v34, 1993. This is an excellent article based primarily on Australian archives. Read on 18 March 2007 at <http://www.diggerhistory2.info/graveyards/pages/equip-uniform/sabretache>.
- 6 *Parliamentary Debates*, v175, 1916: 360.
- 7 Alan McRae has stated that King George V approved the design and ribbon in 1915, but does not say where this date was obtained from. See "Gallipoli Star", *Australasian Coin & Banknote Magazine*, v3, April 2000: 17.
- 8 This section is based on a detailed paper by A.E. Prowse: "The ANZAC Commemorative Medallion". See <http://medals.nzdf.mil.nz/warrants/f4anzacmedallion.html>.
- 9 It is not so well known that a New Zealander, James Henderson, performed a similar task of assisting wounded soldiers down to the dressing stations with a donkey. It was a photograph of Henderson that was used by Moore-Jones as the basis of his painting of Simpson and his donkey.

COLLECTOR ISSUES BY NZ POST 2006 - 2007 (mid-year to mid-year)

2006 New Zealand Gold Rushes - produced by the Perth Mint							
Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage Price
Otago Gold Proof Coin	Gold - .999	Gold proof	15.554g	25.10mm	\$10.00	Jewellery Box	500 \$995.00
Thames/ Coromandel Silver Gilded Coin	Silver -.999	Silver proof	31.135g	40.60mm	\$1.00	Jewellery Box	3,000 \$89.00
West Coast Brilliant Uncirculated Coin	Aluminium bronze	Brilliant uncirculated	20.0g	38.74mm	\$1.00	Card with Sleeve	2,000 \$29.00
2007 "New Zealand tuatara Annual Coin Issue" coins - produced by the Royal Australian Mint							
Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage Price
2007 NZ tuatara Silver Proof Coin	99.9% Fine Silver	Proof	28.28 g	38.74mm	\$5.00	Jewellery Box	4,000 \$79.00
2007 NZ tuatara Silver Proof Coin Set	Feature Coin 99.9% Fine Silver, others Cupro-steel, Al-Bro & Nickel plated steel	Proof	Feature coin 28.28 g	38.74mm	\$0.10, \$0.20, \$0.50, \$1, \$2, \$5	Presentation casing	5,000 \$129.00
2007 NZ tuatara Brilliant Uncirculated Coin	Cupro-nickel	Brilliant uncirculated	27.22 g	38.74mm	\$5.00	Card with Sleeve	3,000 \$29.00
2007 NZ tuatara Brilliant Uncirculated Coin Set	Cupro-nickel, Cupro-steel, Al-Bro & Nickel plated steel	Brilliant uncirculated	Feature coin 27.22 g	38.74mm	\$0.10, \$0.20, \$0.50, \$1, \$2, \$5	Card With Sleeve	5,000 \$49.00

2007 "New Zealand tuatara uncirculated 10-cent coin" - produced by the Royal Australian Mint								
Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage	Price
2007 tuatara 10-cent uncirculated coin	Copper-plated steel	Brilliant uncirculated	3.31g	20.5mm	\$0.10	Plastic card	15,000	\$9.90
2006 New Zealand and Regionalised Regular Uncirculated Coin Sets – coins produced by various Mints								
Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Limit	Price
New Zealand Coin Set (fern)	Mixed (new currency)	Regular Uncirculated	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Plastic CD case	15,000	\$19.90
Auckland City Coin Set	Mixed (new currency)	Regular Uncirculated	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Plastic CD case	15,000	\$19.90
Wellington City Coin Set	Mixed (new currency)	Regular Uncirculated	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Plastic CD case	15,000	\$19.90
Christchurch City Coin Set	Mixed (new currency)	Regular Uncirculated	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Plastic CD case	15,000	\$19.90
2007 "50 th Anniversary of Scott Base" coins - produced by BH Mayer's Kunstprägestalt								
Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage	Price
Scott Base Mini Gold Proof Coin	Gold - .999	Gold Proof	1.244 g	13.92 mm	\$1.00	Jewellery Box	10,000*	\$99.00
Scott Base Silver Proof Coin	Silver - .999	Silver Proof	28.28 g	40.0 mm	\$1.00	Jewellery Box	10,000*	\$79.00
* 1500 in official NZ Post packaging								
2007 New Zealand Silver Dollar 4 – Great Spotted Kiwi - produced by BH Mayer's Kunstprägestalt								
Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage	Price
Great Spotted Kiwi Silver Proof Coin	Silver - .999	Silver Proof	31.1 g	40.0 mm	\$1.00	Jewellery Box	3,000	\$79.00
Great Spotted Kiwi Silver Bullion Proof Coin	Silver Bullion	Brilliant Uncirculated	31.1 g	40.0 mm	\$1.00	Card with images	5,000	\$49.00

“TEUTENBERG: A MASTER ENGRAVER & HIS WORK”

BY JOHN CRESSWELL AND JAMES DUNCAN: BOOK REVIEW

H MacMaster

One of the stated goals of the Numismatic Society of Auckland (NSA) is “*the issuing of publications*”. The Society’s latest publication is its most ambitious – a study and catalogue of the work of the Prussian nineteenth century medallist Anton Teutenberg in Auckland, entitled “*Teutenberg. A Master Engraver & His Work*”.¹

Co-authored by John Cresswell and Jim Duncan, the work begins with a brief biography of Teutenberg, New Zealand’s most prolific and, many would agree, gifted medallist. This biography is but a prelude to the main purpose of the book: “*to list all the known creations of Anton Teutenberg that can be identified as die-struck for a specific company, local body event or other purpose.*”²

No two authors are better equipped for such a task. Since the 1970s John Cresswell and Jim Duncan have been active in seeking to locate, preserve and document the Teutenberg collection. This involvement has come through their own individual collections as well as through the NSA’s significant collection of Teutenberg dies and associated material. Based on this research Jim Duncan produced in 1992 a Mintmark supplement entitled “*Anton Teutenberg – Die Sinker, Engraver Medallist 1840-1933*”³ and has published other articles on Teutenberg, including an essay on the medallist for the *Dictionary of New Zealand Biography*. For their in-depth and expert knowledge and extensive contribution to the NSA, John and Jim are highly respected throughout New Zealand numismatics.

While both men speak of different approaches and writing styles, their Teutenberg work is a true meeting of minds and collective experience. Indeed in a masterpiece of tact and diplomacy 50% of the title pages are printed with Cresswell’s name first and 50% with Duncan’s.

The book itself took nearly ten years to complete. One can only admire at the perseverance of both men. As John noted in a recent talk to the NSA “*We started with very little. We had the poor remains of the Teutenberg Collection, a number of later discoveries, a rough catalogue of the original collection and that was it. We spent years and thousands of our own dollars laboriously tracing items in collections, museums and even cemeteries.*”⁴

That there was a need for such a publication is beyond doubt. In 1976 Leon Morel published the first edition of his landmark *Medallic Commemoratives of New Zealand 1865-1940*⁵ and provided the basic data framework for those with an interest in New Zealand commemorative medal history. Since then there has been little information published on the individual medallists to put flesh on to that framework. The Duncan / Cresswell catalogue goes a long way to meeting this need.

Like any good work, the study raises as many questions as it answers. When viewing the magnitude and scope of Teutenberg’s work, one wonders how Teutenberg related to his contemporaries. The authors make an attempt to shed light on this in their appendix on Anton Seuffert, but the catalogue stays true to its fundamental purpose to catalogue the output of New Zealand’s greatest medallist and does not treat other medallists of the time in any depth. This is not a failing of the work as such mention is outside its scope. But one would heartily concur with Jim Duncan’s recent sentiment expressed in Mintmark that “*we hope others will take up the reins for craftsmen in their areas. Only in this way can we preserve a record of the past. It will not be easy, but it will be very satisfying.*”⁶

The sheer task of cataloguing the work of Teutenberg must have been a daunting one, given the magnitude of the man’s output and the range of his activities. Indeed the Teutenberg series is something of a growth industry. The 1992 NSA monograph listed 77 of his pieces. The Cresswell / Duncan catalogue presents over 400 items. Realistically the introduction notes that with the rate of discovery of previously unknown Teutenberg pieces, the catalogue is “*by way of being an introduction, as there are yet many unrecorded items.*”⁷

The final product is a tribute to the authors. The reference work is well presented and easy to follow. Of the 400 examples of Teutenberg's work described, 200 are illustrated in enlarged form, together with a wealth of other material such as drawings, photographs and detailed historical notes. The book is far more than just a listing of medals and seals. The prelude relates the fascinating story of the Teutenberg collection, described as "*one of the most embarrassing and shameful episodes or series of episodes of New Zealand numismatic history.*"⁸ Teutenberg's translated diary of his voyage to New Zealand also gives colour and together with other sections of the book provides an interesting insight into Auckland's history from the mid 19th to the early 20th centuries.

This publication is the most complete record of the work of any Australasian engraver ever attempted. As such it sheds new light on New Zealand's greatest medallist and an area of New Zealand numismatics hitherto neglected. In short it is an essential requirement for anyone with an interest in New Zealand seals and commemorative medals. Both Jim and John should be congratulated for their outstanding work.

Teutenberg A Master Engraver and His Work is available from the Numismatic Society of Auckland, PO Box 818, Auckland 1140 at a cost of \$35. The work is a limited edition of 200 numbered copies.

(Footnotes)

1 Teutenberg. A Master Engraver & His Work by John C.M. Cresswell and James B Duncan, A Mintmark Publication of the Numismatic Society of Auckland Inc., 2007

2 Ibid, p. 3

3 *Anton Teutenberg. Die-Sinker – Engraver – Medallist, 1840-1933*, by J.B. Duncan, A Mintmark Supplement of the Numismatic Society of Auckland Inc 1992

4 Mintmark, No 281, p. 2

5 Morel, Leon G., Medallic Commemoratives of New Zealand 1865-1940, Christchurch, 1976

6 Mintmark, No 281, p. 5

7 Teutenberg. A Master Engraver & His Work, p. 3

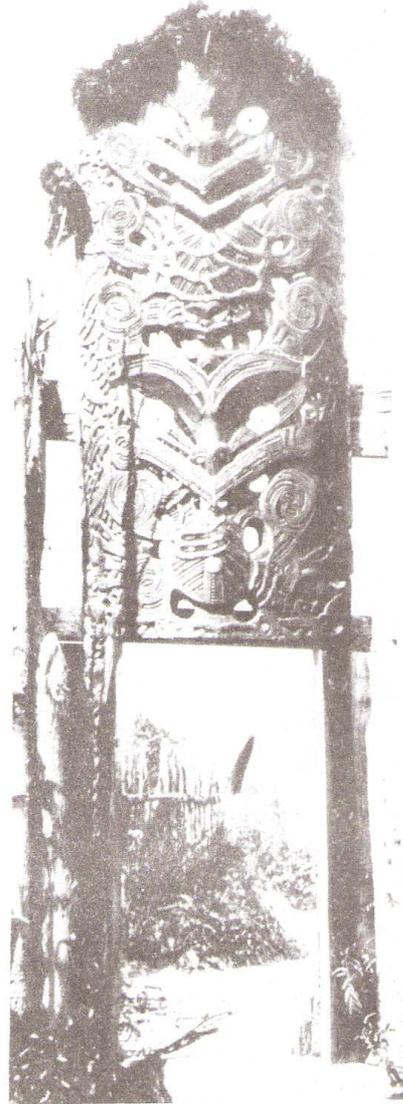
8 Ibid, p. 3



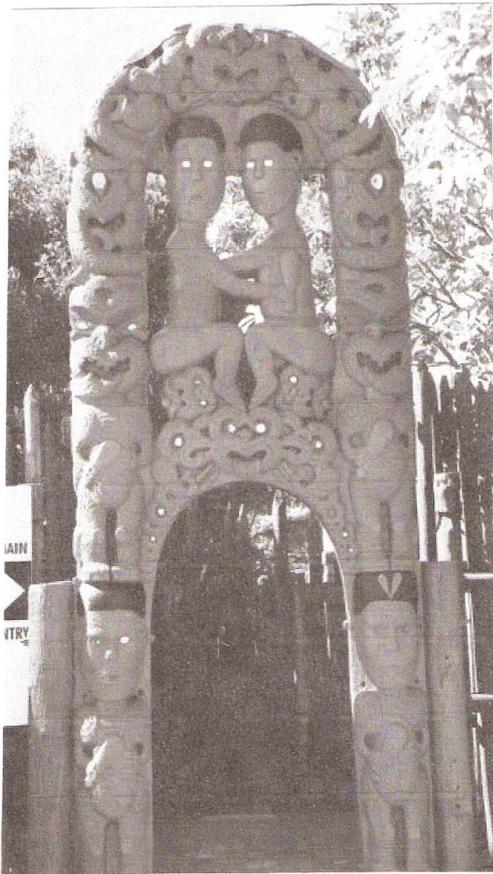
The Pukaki \$10 and the carved Wakahuia (see article, p. 41)



PUKAKI
Auckland War Memorial
Museum 1980



GATEWAY
Maketu Pa, 1865



TUTANEKAI AND HINEMOA
Model Pa, Whakarewarewa
1995



GATEWAY FIGURE?
Ohinemutu 1870

PUKAKI

John Cresswell

The long tradition of portraying the Maori on New Zealand coins, medals, tokens and banknotes has now reached a stage where the “Noble Savage” has been replaced, in the main, by Maori art.

As stated in my previous paper (*NZNJ* no. 84, June 2006, p. 15), the twenty-cent coin and the \$10 gold coin show a carving of the chief Pukaki of Ngati Whakaue of Rotorua. The use of this figure resulted in much official manoeuvring and never-ending arguments. There are those who would rather they had never heard of Pukaki and have made strenuous efforts to brush the matter under the carpet.

Many numismatists deplore the issue of the \$10 Pukaki coin (or medal) and the whole series of non-circulating gold coins. The reasons for the Pukaki issue were mixed. The most obvious is that it was to make money. Another reason was to mollify hurt feelings in certain quarters. Yet another reason was to finalise a dispute that had lasted a century.

The denomination, \$10, was obviously an artificial naming and in no way represents the value of the metal. It could just as well have been \$20 or even \$1000 and still fallen short of its real worth. However, gold attracts investors and the small minting figure made it one of the rarest and most valuable New Zealand coins. Is it really a coin? Or a medallion? Some definitions of a medallion say that it is a medal with the appearance of a coin. The dispute will go on and on. New Zealand never had a national gold coinage. The Pukaki 20c, on the other hand, is a conventional, legitimate coin issue and a very attractive one at that.

OUT IN THE OPEN

In 2005, *Mintmark*, No. 257, published an abridgement of an article by Tim Watkin in the *New Zealand Listener* in the previous year. This gave a summary of events leading to the striking of the coins. The author claimed that recent times had seen the righting of a wrong. However, opinions and feeling are still divided.

It started in the 15th century when the Arawa tribes Ngati Whakaue and Ngati Pikiāo of Rotorua were engaged in open hostilities for various reasons.

Maori tribes, to put it simply, are divided into “canoe” groups, each comprising the collected descendants of those who arrived on a migration canoe (for instance *Arawa* or *Tainui*), perhaps some 500-600 years ago. Meticulous pedigrees have been kept for centuries. The collected descendants of a particular person of note, such as a crew member, great warrior or explorer, named their sub-tribe after the ancestor, like *Tuhourangi*, *Whakaue* or *Pikiāo*, while still retaining the canoe-group membership. The prefix *Ngati* or literally “the people of” is often put to these names, becoming *Ngati Pikiāo* or *Ngati Whakaue* and thus representing major divisions of a canoe group. These sub-tribes were often sub-divided into *hapu* or families, the descendants of a prominent person of the sub-tribal group.

Ngati Whakaue, by virtue of hundreds of years of occupation, had the greater claim to the flat plain on which the city of Rotorua now stands. The city is named after the lake - Roto (Lake) Rua (Two) = the second lake (discovered by the ancestor Ihenga around 1350 and named Rotoruanuiakahu = the second big lake named after Kahumatamomoe, an *Arawa* crew member who founded the settlement at Okahu Bay, Orakei, Auckland).

Tribal traditions and indeed, most histories, tend to emphasise the good things they did. The marriage of Pukaki, chief of Ngati Pukaki, to Ngapuia of Ngati Pikiāo united the tribes, brought peace and was regarded as a sort of diplomatic victory by both tribes, but passed generally unnoticed by the other tribes of Te Arawa.

Little more of Pukaki comes to us except that he won a few mortal single-combat fights and was not averse to ritual cannibalism. All this happened a long time ago, even before Ngati Whakaue occupied the lakeside land at Rotorua.

In 1822, Tuhourangi, a tribe living at Te Wairoa (today's Buried Village), butchered a number of Ngapuhi visitors from Northland, in revenge for their sacking of a *pa* near Thames. The Ngapuhi chief Hongi Hika responded by raiding Rotorua the following year and wreaked havoc among the Tuhourangi and their close relations, the Ngati Whakaue. From this time, Ngati Whakaue lived under threat of attack and warfare.

PUKAKI IS CARVED

They built a large fortified *pa* on Pukeroa where the Rotorua Hospital now stands and in 1836, to show possible enemies their power and strength, a great gateway was built. A huge slab of *totara* was floated from the river mouth at Ngongotaha to the thermal *pa* at Ohinemutu, and then laboriously hauled up the hill to be carved by the tribal *tohunga* or craft priest Te Tapua. The result was a five-metre structure, an arch, surmounted by the figure of Pukaki which we can see on the coin today. Pukaki's sons Wharengaro and Rangitakuku were in his hands and, between his legs, which were foreshortened, is a trace of a carving of his wife Ngapuia. Not much remains of her today as, after it stood in the weather for two decades, Ngati Whakaue pulled Pukaki down and cut off the lower (rotten) part of the figure's legs, reducing him to a large *tiki*-like figure which they stood next to the meeting house Tamatekapua II in Ohinemutu village. (Ngati Pukaki in this period had several carvers of note including Taupua and Hauiti who in 1864-1873 made all the new carvings for the meeting house Tamatekapua II, most venerable and famous of all Arawa houses. This had been brought over from Mokoia Island and re-erected in Ohinemutu after the great Hongi raid).

This was not the only arch of this type. The Arawa settlement at Maketu *pa*, on the coast, was graced by a gateway, just as impressive as and more ornate than Pukaki. This dated from the 1850s. A photograph of Ohinemutu *pa*, a stone's throw from Pukeroa *pa*, taken about 1870, shows a weathered and damaged Pukaki-like figure propped up against a fence. There is every indication that this came from a gateway. Today, an impressive century-old gateway depicting the romantic heroes Hinemoa and Tutanekai in erotic pose graces the entrance to the Model Pa at the Arts and Crafts Centre at Whakarewarewa. The carved gateway was a feature of enclosed villages belonging to wealthy and powerful tribes, especially in the Arawa area, as there was a long tradition of carving, mostly within certain select families.

The thermal activity in the Central North Island was an attraction of ever-increasing popularity with tourists. With the cessation of hostilities between the Government and the Hauhau in the middle 1870s, travel through Tauranga and Rotorua and on to Taupo became safe and hotels, transport and guides became a feature of the landscape. The Government, fearing exploitation from developers, set about buying the land for the Rotorua Town site and establishing venues for all the multitude of tourist activities.

Negotiations began in the middle 1870s, when, as a preliminary, the precise ownership of the land was established, with Ngati Whakaue gaining two-thirds of the title. It took a number of years to reach an agreement whereby the land above the surface would be sold but below would be held by the original owners. In tribal affairs, everyone was entitled to his say and used the privilege to be seen as persons of judgement and importance - much like politicians today. This took a long time but usually ended in an acceptable, face-saving arrangement for all.

It seems a strange agreement, but it is better seen in the light of the Lake Rotorua sale. When this was completed, the Government stocked the lake with trout. An attempt to do this had occurred some centuries before when Arawa runners had brought gourds containing fish from Maketu, but, being salt-water stock, they died in the lake. When the trout began to thrive, the Government decreed that fishing there was a sport and could only be done by those with a licence and that the fish could not be sold. However, the Arawa said: "Except us, of course". And the Government was not amused when it was pointed out that the water in the lake was not included in the purchase deal and it was forced to lease the water for a considerable annual sum. This became the financial base of the Arawa Trust, which reinvested the money in real estate, using the Government money to buy back land in the city.

PUKAKI IS GIVEN TO THE GOVERNMENT

However, a deal for the city land was finally reached but before this happened, Francis Dart Fenton, Chief Justice of the Maori Land Court, who had laid out the town and has the longest street named after him, and Judge Thomas Gillies, who were in charge of the negotiations, knowing that Pukeroa (or Long Hill) Pa was part of the sale parcel and was designated as a future reserve, made a move to preserve the great carving depicting Pukaki.

The carving was then over 40 years old and weather and acid fumes had taken their toll.

It must be realised that the Maori at that time were generally believed to be a dying race. Wars, accidents, typhus, syphilis, measles, tuberculosis and other European sicknesses had carried off vast numbers. Many lived in traditional dwellings with *raupo* thatch for walls and roof. These had earth floors, covered at best by woven flax mats and dampness was always a problem. The average Maori had a life expectancy of perhaps 25 years. Those who passed this age were more resilient and sometimes lived to a great age, but the general outlook was grim and there was a lack of spirit in the population.

In this context, the old carving from a disused *pa* was not perhaps regarded as a permanent part of life. In 1877 Gillies and Fenton persuaded Ngati Whakaue, or rather, the *hapu* of Ngati Pukaki to give this to the Government as a gesture of good will and intentions with the land deal. Gillies and Fenton thus preserved Pukaki from certain destruction but a hundred years later they were branded thieves and opportunists and accused of “deliberately putting in laws that forced Maori to sell their *whenua* [land]”.

GOOD INTENTIONS

The Judges' stated intention was to preserve a great work of art for the future. Ngati Whakaue as a whole felt pressured but agreed. The carving eventually found its way into the Maori Court of the Auckland War Memorial Museum where it was on display for at least half a century. (Rotorua was in what had been Auckland Province.) It is not clear where Ngati Whakaue thought the carving was going, but, clearly, with the seat of the Government being in Wellington, they would assume that the carving's home would be there.

After the turn of the century there was a gradual revival of Maori culture, aided by the establishment of the Maori Carving School at Ohinemutu, the service of the Maori Battalion in World War I, a tourist revival in Rotorua and the efforts of Te Puea Herangi, Sir Apirana Ngata and others in the Waikato and East Coast. By 1939 Maori Battalion veterans and recruits were regularly drilling at Ohinemutu and had offered their services to the Government even before war had been declared. After the war tribal culture and history were taught with renewed vigour.

In the meantime, another half century of Pukaki *in situ* at Ohinemutu would have seen the carving deteriorate almost to destruction. The owners had, as stated, cut off the bottom section and the carving rested, exposed to the weather, against a wall beside Tamatekapua II. It was fortunate for Ngati Pukaki that the judges had cajoled them into parting with their ancestral carving. Fortunately too, mismanagement by the authorities had coated the carving with a dull red paint, thought to be “correct” colour for such an item. While this act can be labelled unintentional vandalism it also had the effect of preserving the original paint for an age when restoration and preservation had become an exact science. It was given a prominent position in the Maori Court at the museum. Pukeroa Pa had almost vanished by 1880. According to historian Enid Tapsell, the gateway once stood at the top of the present Hospital driveway. She didn't know the carving's name. Hers is one of the few mentions of Pukaki in Rotorua histories.

In the 1980s, the great travelling exhibition *Te Maori* toured the world with Pukaki very much to the fore. Given a moment for reflection, it would have to be agreed that a large number of the exhibits would not have been there had it not been for 19th century European efforts to place them in museums.

At this time, Dr Paul Tapsell researched the history of the carving and pointed out that it should be Government property and not in the museum. After negotiations it was agreed that Rotorua was the proper home for the carving and it was returned in 1997 on the 120th anniversary of the gift. Today it is housed in the foyer of the Rotorua District Council Building about three kilometres from where it stood 175 years ago on Pukeroa Hill. Dr Tapsell published his work in *Pukaki - A Comet Returns*.

Giving gifts (*koha*) has many meanings in Maori society. Gifts can be given permanently, as in a greenstone club for burial with a great chief. Or temporarily where the club is laid by the dead chief to do him honour, and is returned to the owner after the burial. It can be given for life and returned after the death of the recipient. It can be given forever. It might have been best for the archway to have been placed in the then Dominion Museum in Wellington under direct Government control.

NGATI WHAKAUE INSULTED

The figure of Pukaki was used for the redesigned 20-cent piece in 1990, but Ngati Whakaue were not consulted and were offended, claiming it a “profanity”. It seemed that the Reserve Bank had sought the permission of the Arawa Maori Trust Board but not Ngati Whakaue. Not only were Ngati Whakaue not consulted but the coin was issued again, compounding the original error. The Governor of the Reserve Bank apologised to Ngati Whakaue. (It is interesting to note that one of those involved with this meeting of the Arawa Maori Trust Board was the Mayor of Rotorua, Grahame Hall, a Trustee of the Pukaki Trust, who had to be informed about what other designs had been used for the 20c piece.) Fourteen years later the \$10 piece was struck and issued after an accommodation had been reached. It was, in a way, an apology from the Reserve Bank and some of the profits were devoted to an education scholarship. Ngati Whakaue, including Ngati Pukaki, were not so much offended by the Government’s treatment of their *taonga* (treasure), which, after all had been very fortuitous for them, but it was the insensitivity of the Reserve Bank which upset them. Today (2006) the Reserve Bank website gives a long history of the use of Pukaki without any mention of problems or of the Trust set up for the benefit of Ngati Whakaue.

The Reserve Bank advised the Pukaki Trust that the \$10 coin would have limited appeal because of its (ridiculously) low mintage and (ridiculously) high price and that the subject, Pukaki, was really only known in Rotorua and at that only by Ngati Whakaue. Some numismatists seemed to have confidence in the issue, others being put off by the sheer variety and number of modern “investment” items issued in recent years, including a plethora of examples commemorating the Lord of the Rings movies.

The wrangles over who did what and the discombobulations continue to this day and will keep numismatists amused for many a year. Almost all of the persons involved were amateurs in this field and it seems that most knowledgeable numismatists were not consulted. Added to that, everything was decided by bureaucrats and committees, a mind-boggling combination!

The distribution was by New Zealand Post. The issue was oversubscribed and only 150 had been struck at first. To add to the confusion, the carver of the *Wakahuia* cases would need months to catch up and New Zealand Post insisted that he use a machine laser rather than hand-carve each box. “This was like asking an internationally renowned opera singer to do a silly pop song,” I was told. Consequently a hand-carved *Wakahuia* is regarded by numismatists to be as important and scarce as the coin. The carver was so insulted that he asked that his name not be mentioned in association with the issue.

When, in October 2004, the time came for the official unveiling and presentation ceremony at Rotorua, only 150 coins had been struck and there were not enough to go around, and the *Wakahuia* were in even shorter supply. Dealers’ stocks were depleted and Pukaki descendants bought nearly 25% of the total issue.

The following prices have been realised: August 2005 \$1910, September 2005 \$5250; January 2006 \$4610. The *Premier Catalogue of New Zealand Coins & Banknotes* listed the coin in 2005 at \$1950, in 2006 at \$5200 and in 2007 at \$4800.

As a footnote, one dealer reports that a significant percentage of the 300 \$10 pieces have been purchased by people of Ngati Whakaue as heirloom pieces. As these are unlikely to be sold to collectors in the future, the coin is even less obtainable than the mintage figures indicate. It has been predicted that by the end of 2007 the retail price of the Pukaki \$10 will be around \$10,000, but at the moment it appears to have settled at about \$5000.

Postscript

As part of the reconciliation agreement, the Reserve Bank is providing an annual education trip to Wellington for five Rotorua secondary school students of Ngati Whakaue.

The actual carving of Pukaki, while being impossible to replace, has an estimated indemnity value of \$8,000,000. To have a similar carving made by a master carver today would cost about \$55,000. The carving is disintegrating slowly and efforts are being made to conserve it.

The whole Pukaki saga is a very emotional issue and, if I have misrepresented circumstances or facts I can only say that I have done my best to sort out a mass of sometimes very contradictory information, mostly of a very sensitive and confidential nature. If I have hurt feelings I hope those who are aggrieved will accept my sincere apologies.

There are many points of view and there will always be rumours, but essentially all those concerned appear to have had the best of intentions and acted honourably. For most Maori it was a part of their history and the investment angle was a very low priority as the items were not bought for resale, either now or in the future. While the Reserve Bank was dismayed that it had upset the Rotorua people it made every effort to right the wrong.

Note: This is generalised European version of Maori history, related to give numismatists background information. There are often conflicting versions, equally valid. Much of the content has been taken from my own notes or oral reports from people who wish to remain anonymous.

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ADDENDUM:

One of the suggested designs for the NZNS Centennial Medal 1940, probably by James Berry, had as its obv. a full representation of the Hinemoa-Tutanekai arch at Rotorua.

Obv: The arch in front of distant hills, modern and Maori buildings, with 1840 left and 1940 right and CENTENNIAL OF and NEW ZEALAND around the top.

Rev: Young portrait facing with head slightly to left with EDWARD GIBBON WAKEFIELD below and THE NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY around the top.



Outline of NZ Day dollar by James Berry
in plaster (?) between glass
RNSNZ Collection



Unused design by James Berry for NZNS 1940
New Zealand Centennial Medal
RNSNZ Collection



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PUBLICATIONS AND MEDALS AVAILABLE
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- 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
- Transactions, all three volumes as above, scanned in PDF format on CD	\$50
- Set of Journals, nos. 1-52, 54-59, 61-82 (including three volumes of Transactions and reprints of out-of-print issues)	\$350
- Ditto but with Transactions on CD	\$300
- Set of Journals, nos. 4-52, 54-59, 61-82 (as above, minus Transactions)	\$250
- Individual numbers	\$5
- Index of nos. 4-42 (published 1966)	\$3

ANNUAL REPORT 2006/7

I have great pleasure in presenting the Society's 76th annual report.

The Society has had a very active and exciting year.

The Changeover of Circulating “Silver” Coins

A considerable stimulus has come from the conversion to new smaller circulating coins on 31 July 2006, replacing the previous large 10 cent, 20 cent and 50 cent. The 5 cent was completely withdrawn and all the older circulating coins ceased to be legal tender from 1 November 2006. Public interest in collecting coins grew strongly with many new collectors setting aside sets of the old coins, some of whom moved to take a greater interest in still older New Zealand coins, uncirculated sets and proof sets. The Society is still benefiting from this surge of interest with a growth in membership over the year.

The biggest promotional event of the year was not carefully planned, but the Society was quickly on the spot. It became apparent following a talk to the Society from Brian Lang of the Reserve Bank in June 2006 on the changeover to the new coins that numbers released of the 2004 5 cent and 2005 10, 20 and 50 cent were very low. It took the Society some time to establish just what the position was but by February 2007, we were able to establish from discussions with the Reserve Bank that only 48,000 of the original 15,000,000 5 cent pieces were likely to have entered circulation, and even then, many were likely to have been melted. Similar low mintages applied to the other coins. It was apparent that some large stocks out of the 48,000 may well have been held by some market participants and the Society continued efforts to track down where these may have ended up.

The Society was able to inform its members about the low mintage figures in July 2006 before the story became breaking news in major mainstream New Zealand media and set off the biggest surge of interest in coins among the public in New Zealand since 1967. One of our members, Patrick Cordue, helped trigger the surge in public interest by seeking a 2004 5 cent on TradeMe, New Zealand's major online auction. The subsequent sale at \$360 attracted national media attention, prompting many members of the public to rifle through their remaining 5 cent pieces, although many had already gone to banks for melting. Surprisingly few of the 2004 5 cent pieces emerged for sale and those available eventually settled into a price range of around \$100 to \$150. Another member of the Society, Martin Purdy, was instrumental in identifying differences in the design of the circulating 2004 5 cent from those included in proof and uncirculated sets and the Society was then able to inform its members about the differences, including through information posted on its web site.

As well as promoting interest in numismatics, the 2004 5 cent affair brought out avarice and greed in a section of society. Listings of coins on TradeMe surged from just over 2000 to peak at over 6000. However, many of these were common items with vendors seeking to pass off common Australian 2004 5 cent pieces or other dates of New Zealand coins as scarce. I issued a media statement for the Society to warn new collectors about these unscrupulous trading practices, which opened up opportunities for interviews with TV3 and Radio New Zealand – further helping to boost the Society's profile and interest in numismatics.

We have had a full, well attended programme of meetings, details of which are given below.

Promoting Numismatics

We have taken up members' interests with key organisations for numismatics in New Zealand, such as the Reserve Bank and New Zealand Post. This extended to:

- Investigating the mintage and distribution of scarce circulating coins to keep members informed.
- Examining further promotional opportunities for numismatics with key organisations.

- In combination with the New Zealand Numismatic Dealers Association, seeking to establish that coins could be legally mailed within and from New Zealand with New Zealand Post. New Zealand Post has indicated that it accepts the postage of coins in ordinary post services within New Zealand and is developing a legal basis for coins to be posted from New Zealand, removing the risk that members completing overseas trades may have these rejected by New Zealand Post.
- We have urged the Reserve Bank and Prime Minister to consider the issue of circulating commemorative coins, as undertaken in comparable English speaking countries and in Europe. Nationally, this could help promote a sense of national identity – a matter of strong interest to the Government, celebrating New Zealand anniversaries and achievements. For numismatics, it would encourage further public interest. The combination of seignorage and the relatively low cost of putting current coins into circulation means the Reserve Bank should be able to cover the costs. The logic is compelling and we will continue to seek interest in issuing circulating commemoratives, although we do not expect a response in the short term.

We have made contact with all other New Zealand numismatic societies, to explore common interests with them. This will extend to supporting events that they organise, such as the 50th Anniversary of the Numismatic Society of Auckland in 2009 and supporting the Wanganui Numismatic Society in hosting the Levin Inter Club meeting in 2008. Where we look for promotional opportunities for numismatics, we will seek to do so in a way which can support other New Zealand numismatic organisations and invite them in turn to support our activities. We supported a trading and information providing event in New Plymouth in April 2007 to help promote numismatics there. We are exploring the opportunity to put Otago contacts in touch with our Otago Branch, which sadly is currently in recess.

We have offered our support to a group in Christchurch interested in establishing a club there. However, it seems unlikely that such a club will be established soon. Instead, some of those interested have established a new on-line organisation, the New Zealand Coin Collectors Association (www.nzcca.com/forum), which promotes online numismatic chat and information sharing. This is not an activity that the Society wishes to manage itself under its own name but we warmly welcome the efforts of the Association and encourage our members to support the site.

We are redeveloping our own web site, to have a more developed look and feel, with much more information to be provided on the site. Patrick Cordue is managing the site redevelopment for us and we are grateful for the many hours he has put into the project. The Council of the Society quickly identified this project as a key one as numismatics moves much more on line, both in New Zealand and globally. An early result is the change in address for our web site from a Geocities base to the more appropriate addresses of www.RNSNZ.org.nz and www.RNSNZ.com.

Publications

This year, we have published two journals. Number 84 in June 2006 was a special anniversary issue for our 75th anniversary and the 40th anniversary of the Wellington Coin Club, which is now fully incorporated into the Society. The Journal carries major papers presented at the Society's anniversary celebrations in March 2006. Number 85 in December 2006 included major articles from Ray Hargreaves on counterfeiting, Rob Richards on Broken Back and Missing Ground shillings and 5 cent errors, Hamish MacMaster on women on Persian coins, Patrick Cordue on the 2004 5

The Society's early years: reprints of the "Transactions" - the proceedings of the New Zealand Numismatic Society (as it was then) from 1931 to 1936, 1936 to 1941 and 1941 to 1947 - are once again available. More than just minutes of meetings, these contain detailed accounts of papers read at early meetings of the Society and represent a fascinating insight into the first years of our own distinctive coinage and the input by the NZNS.

See page 47, under "Publications Available", for price details.

cent incident and Brett Delahunt on Masonic awards. Both journals are a testimony to the hard work of all contributors (including some not listed) and the Editor, Martin Purdy. Congratulations are deserved all round the high standards achieved. Thanks also go to advertisers and sponsors for their financial support.

We also published three newsletters, numbers 42 to 44. These aim to be more chatty, timely and entertaining than the Journal but also contain much serious information and research for members. Thanks to many member contributions, they are longer than in the past. As Newsletter Editor, I want to thank contributors and our sponsor, Alistair Robb, for their support.

Importantly, work continues on production of major catalogue resources which the society will support. Alistair Robb, in conjunction with collaborators, is part way through production of an authoritative series of New Zealand bank note catalogues. This promises to be a superb production, based on early information and draft copies provided by Alistair so far. Tony Grant also plans an authoritative New Zealand coin catalogue which the Society will be pleased to support.

Council

The Council met twice during the year for Saturday meetings, on 7 October 2006 and 3 March 2007. These meetings were intended to allow much of the administration and direction setting for the Society to be handled out of ordinary meetings, so that the ordinary meetings could be more devoted to numismatics and collecting and less to administration. We were partly successful in that goal, sometimes meeting the objective of completing the business of meetings in 15 minutes, to allow the topic of the evening to proceed then.

The first Council meeting considered ways to promote numismatics, including websites, use of TradeMe facilities, regional Conventions, activities to benefit members out of Wellington and resumption of postal auctions, the first of which will be held early in the next financial year [July 2007 – Ed.]. The Council agreed to continue with the audit of the Society collection, to continue with the cataloguing of the Society library and publication collection and to consider long membership awards. It also approved proposals for New Zealand catalogues of coins, tokens and bank notes; and considered ways of increasing the Society's income. Finally, it agreed to consider providing funding for numismatic research proposals, major numismatic events and travel for visiting speakers.

The second meeting agreed the broad plan for redevelopment of the web site, to give priority to New Zealand content and ensure content and links are authoritative. Good progress has been made on this with the generous assistance of Jeffrey Zhang. The Council agreed to establish a sub-committee to dispose of the Society's collection, given the substantial difficulties in managing security of items within the Society and other New Zealand organisations' collections over the years. The Society will, however, retain major archival material, including examples of its own medals. Electronic cataloguing of the Society's publications and library collection will be completed and duplicate material weeded out of the library and disposed of. Developing a comprehensive collection of New Zealand material will be a library objective. Selected new purchases will be made to keep the library up to date. Long membership badges for 25, 40 and 50 years of membership rather than medals will be investigated.

The Society will seek grant funding for ongoing library development. A further Council meeting will be arranged around September/ October 2007.

Collection

An audit of the Society's collection of numismatic material by Martin Purdy has now been completed. It appears that most material recorded as being held is still in the Society's possession but some items cannot be found and there seems to be very little prospect of these being traced. From the Society's records, there seems to be little reason to think that material held by the Society is held on particular conditions requiring it to be held rather than disposed of. We have checked the will of a member in the 1930s, Charles Gilbertson, and it contains no record of material received from Mr Gilbertson having been bequeathed conditionally to the Society.

Membership

The Society had 157 individual members at 31 March. This is an increase from 146 in 2006. The total includes three junior members and 24 life members (including two honorary life members).

Patron

The Governor General, His Excellency Hon. Anand Satyanand PCNZM QSO, has agreed to accept office as the Society's patron.

Fellowships

No new fellowships were conferred during the year. The Society currently has 14 fellows.

Events

Details of Wellington ordinary meetings are given below. As well as the main topic, brief reference is made to members' items displayed, to illustrate the range of material shown. Much more was shown at each meeting than recorded here.

April 2006: Brett Delahunt led a discussion on medals, with a theme on bravery medals issued to civilians, ranging from the Albert medal first issued in 1866, being the civilian equivalent of the Victoria Cross, through to the George Cross, George Medal and Empire gallantry medal which replaced the earlier Albert and Edward medals. Tony Grant showed a Waterloo medal issued to a soldier of the 30th Foot.

May 2006: The 2006 Annual General meeting, which also served for organising the Society's meeting programme well ahead until late 2007.

June 2006: a talk from Brian Lang of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand covering the changeover from large "silver" coins to the new smaller sized coins and the Reserve Bank's new museum's progress.

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July 2006: Hamish MacMaster, a member of the Society and currently New Zealand's Ambassador to Iran, returned to New Zealand on a brief visit in which he shared his impressions of numismatics in Iran, showing a number of impressive items from his own collection. Other members were also able to show early Iranian items, demonstrating that some very attractive ancient coins can be found at affordable prices. Don McNeill showed a number of Persian coins from the first and second centuries AD and Flemming Sorenson showed a 1959 New Zealand penny on a thin flan.

August 2006: Alistair Robb led a discussion on banknotes, focussing on the development of catalogues of New Zealand banknotes through time. Alistair is nearing completion of a full colour, comprehensive catalogue of New Zealand banknotes and was able to show members an early edition of the catalogue. It is mouth-watering material and will be a major reference work, reflecting huge amounts of research – definitely something to watch for.

The evening also provided the usual opportunity to examine members' material. A special feature was Brett Delahunt's display of several New Zealand medals, including a New Zealand 1990 Commemorative medal, New Zealand Traffic Service Medal and the Queen's Gallantry Medal, both in the name of James Lindsay Thomas. For members less familiar with handling medals, Brett was able to advise on handling – best done by the ring or clasp attached to the medal if handling them at all and definitely not by the ribbon. Patrick Cordue showed a 1998 \$2 coin with a 20% rotation error and a 1999 \$2 with a 10% rotation error.

September 2006: Visited the Reserve Bank's new museum at Number 2 The Terrace. This is well worth a visit, with several significant rarities on display, including the pattern 1933 shilling. Both the numismatic and wider economic material are of interest.

October 2006: Gary Weston-Webb spoke on Ayyubid coinage, issued by Middle Eastern rulers from AD 1170 to 1258. Gary showed many fine examples of coins from the period, really making the subject come alive, despite its unfamiliarity to many. Ray Staal showed an impressive 1956-65 threepence brockage.

November 2006: Annual end of year dinner at the Backbencher, followed by a mini-trading evening. The trading was rather better supported by members than other recent such evenings, providing encouragement for future trading occasions. The meeting noted that the Protected Objects Act has now replaced the Antiquities Act and affects international movement of some numismatic objects.

February 2007: Martin Purdy and David Galt led a workshop on dating and identifying Asian coins, including from China, Japan, India and Thailand. The notes provided make an excellent guide for deciphering the mysteries of some of these coins and provide a reminder of how much useful information is available in major catalogues such as Krause. Ian Birdling showed a New Zealand uncirculated 2000 set with Solomon Islands mule \$5 coin – one of about 50 known examples.

March 2007: The Society visited National Archives for an hour to view a display on national icons, which included the first of the 1940 issue 1 pound banknotes presented to the Minister of Finance, Walter Nash, by the Governor of the Reserve Bank, Leslie LeFeaux. The display also covered the development of the New Zealand coat of arms, flag design, and the importance of rugby as an icon. Jeremy Cauchi of National Archives explained how to access archival material of interest to members. Much descriptive material is already available on line on the Archives web site. The Archives hold old material from the Treasury and Reserve Bank records of considerable interest to members. Michael Humble showed an example of the just released tuatara design 10 cent and Patrick Cordue showed a copy of a British Numismatic Journal article by Mark Stocker in Volume 70, 2000, on New Zealand's 1967 coin designs.

In addition, a number of members attended an enjoyable **February** Levin inter-club meeting, hosted this year by the Manawatu Numismatic Society. Excellent displays were set up by those attending, such as a display showing the four main varieties of 1935 threepences. The Royal pledged to support Wanganui in hosting the 2008 event and offered a catalogue for auction for funds to assist Wanganui. The Royal lost the quiz trophy to Wanganui by a margin of one question.

New issues

A detailed schedule of new NZ coin and banknote issues will be included in this year's Journal.

Thanks

Many people have contributed to making the last year successful for the Society and it is not possible to mention all of them here, save to say that I greatly appreciate all contributions in a voluntary society such as this one and look forward to your continuing involvement. However, some particular contributions do need to be acknowledged after continuing over many years.

I want to particularly thank Martin Purdy for his proactive support in my first year as President. Having been more active in the Wellington Coin Club than in the Society prior to the merger, I am grateful for Martin's continuing advice on Society matters and for his ongoing management of many activities for the Society and alertness to new opportunities.

Clint Libby is stepping down after being Secretary since 1997 and Ray Staal is stepping down as Treasurer after serving since 1992. Both have made outstanding contributions in this time, having put in much hard work for the Society. We wish Ray well as he moves to Wanganui and look forward to Clint's continuing involvement in new ways. Rodney Hall is also stepping down as Librarian after one year formally holding the role, although in practice he made a much larger and very much appreciated contribution during his time with the Wellington Coin Club, before moving to positions overseas for much of the time in recent years. Rodney has left a very good electronic record of our collection and much of our library material and systems that are in good order that we can now build upon.

David Galt

President

30 May 2007

ALISTAIR ROBB

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PO Box 13 Wellington

Email BanknotesNZ@Gmail.com

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OTAGO BRANCH, RNSNZ

The Otago Branch ceased to meet in mid-2006 as only three members of the Society regularly attended meetings. Thus ended 39 years of Branch gatherings.

The Branch is now in the process of being formally wound up.

LEVIN INTER-CLUB MEETING 2007

The Levin Inter-Club meeting, organised this year by the Manawatu Numismatic Society, was attended by a total of 30 members and visitors. The quiz, set by Manawatu, was won this year by Wanganui. Two quick-fire auctions were held, one by Alistair Robb and one by the RNSNZ, to help with costs for next year's meeting. Members enjoyed a range of displays and talks, and the opportunity to catch up with old and new faces.

Chas Lilley of New Plymouth advised that there were lots of collectors in the Taranaki area and that some canvassing in the area would be worth while. A number of contacts were made at a subsequent local fair at which the RNSNZ took a table, and numerous collectors from the area have joined the RNSNZ as a result of the recent coin promotion.

Following the merger between the RNSNZ and the Wellington Coin Club, the Levin meeting is now arranged on a three-year rotation, with Wanganui organising the event in 2008 and the RNSNZ in 2009.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND INCORPORATED
Audited accounts
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2007

INCOME	2007	2006	EXPENDITURE	2007	2006
Convention/medals	\$4,072.00	\$16,178.04	Convention/medals	\$655.31	\$17,855.74
Interest	\$3,529.93	\$2,278.08	Resident withholding tax	\$851.55	\$597.19
Journal Income	\$5,434.46	\$2,330.00	Journal Expenses	\$5,211.41	\$3,022.35
Subscriptions	\$3,475.55	\$1,933.53	Newsletter/Postage	\$0.00	\$1,229.41
Publications	\$0.00	\$1,376.43	Rent/Building	\$2,375.52	\$2,976.55
Numismatic items	\$0.00	\$926.05	Numismatic Sales/books	\$120.78	\$926.05
Tax Refund	\$595.21	\$177.23	Honoraria	\$600.00	\$600.00
			Otago Branch Subsidy	\$0.00	\$400.00
			Sundry Expenses	\$2,017.81	\$364.53
			Library	\$0.00	\$254.24
			Postbox	\$125.00	\$250.00
			Insurance	\$663.60	\$219.15
			Safe Custody/Collection	\$180.00	\$180.00
NAA sales	\$180.00		NAA Journals	\$318.89	\$135.00
			Surplus	\$4,167.28	-\$3,810.85
	\$17,287.15	\$25,199.36		\$17,287.15	\$25,199.36

BALANCE SHEET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2007

LIABILITIES	2007	2006	ASSETS	2007	2006
Opening Members Funds	\$53,952.91	\$31,257.70	Petty Cash	\$140.00	\$140.00
Funds from WCC		\$26,506.06	BNZ Current Account	\$3,050.00	\$16,769.09
Plus Surplus (- = Deficit)	\$4,167.28	-\$3,810.85	BNZ Term Deposit	\$21,263.92	\$20,472.83
Closing Members Funds	\$58,120.19	\$53,952.91	South Canterbury	\$7,659.22	\$7,185.19
			Speirs Group	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
			Fisher and Paykel Finance	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00
			Expected WCC tax refund	\$0.00	\$144.75
			Fixed Assets	\$3,843.95	\$3,843.95
Creditors	\$0.00	\$17,086.90	Debtors	\$178.65	\$484.00
	\$58,120.19	\$71,039.81		\$58,135.74	\$71,039.81

NOTES

1. Fixed Assets include Journals, Medals, Coins, Slides, Projector, Screen, Chairs, Desk & Display Cases (collectively valued at \$2120 at 1 July) plus Wellington Coin Club Fixed Assets of \$2650, less the \$926.05 from sales last year.

The WCC assets primarily consisted of medals, proof sets, bank notes, scales and a microscope.

2. Sundry expenses includes costs for planning days 2006 and 2007.

3. Journal expenses include newsletter costs.

4. Details of Investments are:

	Amount	Interest Rate	Maturity
BNZ Term Deposit	\$21,263.93	7.40%	6/16/07
South Canterbury	\$7,659.22	8.00% (compounding)	11/3/08
Speirs Group	\$10,000.00	8.40%	8/2/07
Fisher and Paykel Finance	\$12,000.00	7.50%	12/12/07

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

55

D A Galt
(signed)
President

G Weston-Webb
(signed)
Treasurer

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, February 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. Members and visitors should note that the Society does occasionally meet at other locations, and should always check with the Society to confirm details. See www.RNSNZ.org.nz. Contact e-mail secretary@RNSNZ.org.nz or RNSNZ@yahoo.com.

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

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

Waikato Numismatic Society, PO Box 9593, Waikato Mail Centre, Hamilton 3240

Wanganui Numismatic Society, PO Box 123, Wanganui Mail Centre, Wanganui 5450

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.

Contact e-mail for the Editor: editor@RNSNZ.org.nz



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