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COUNTERFEITS IN NEW ZEALAND

AN HISTORICAL VIEW

2 Counterfeit Paper Money

Ray Hargreaves FRNSNZ

It is claimed that the Chinese were the first to issue paper money, and certainly paper currency was used by them about 825 AD. Just as the counterfeiting of coins has a long history, so also does the forging of banknotes, as exemplified by the fact that some of the 9th century Chinese notes carried inscriptions which warned that anyone making copies, i.e. forgeries, would be beheaded!

The creation of forged notes can take place in a number of ways, such as 1) the counterfeiting of notes, which strictly speaking means reproducing paper money as close as possible to the legal notes; 2) the use of spurious notes, where the notes look similar to the real thing but do not attempt an exact copy, such as many examples of “funny money”; 3) in the days when signatures were written on notes rather than printed, genuine notes which had been acquired illegally before being issued being falsely signed; and 4) some quirky attempts at counterfeiting such as the splitting of notes, and the making of “new” notes by using strips cut from a number of legal notes.

Debentures

In New Zealand the use of forged notes is known to have occurred from the earliest days of British rule. The very first counterfeit paper money passed in New Zealand was actually authentic notes which had been signed by people who had no authority to do so. My research so far puts the first such notes to the mid-1840s. This was a period when promissory notes for small amounts were issued by private individuals to overcome the scarcity of small value coins. It appears that a shilling debenture of J and H Macfarlane of Auckland was falsely signed and used in February or early March 1845. A person who uttered one was arrested, but was found not guilty, as witnesses stated that unsigned Macfarlane debentures had been widely “offered” round the town.

A couple of months later, in early May 1845, Timothy O’Meara was arrested in Wellington for forging and uttering a £1 FitzRoy debenture. When his house was searched, two further debentures were found, one of which a local publican said had been offered to him earlier in payment of a glass of ale, but which he had refused to accept. In reporting on the case, the *Wellington Independent* of 17 May 1845 commented that “the forgery was executed in a very clumsy manner, and we can hardly suppose any person could have taken one of these debentures without at once discovering that it was not genuine.” When O’Meara’s case was heard in the Supreme Court a month later, he was quickly found guilty, the jury not even leaving the courtroom before coming to its decision. The prisoner was sentenced to transportation for ten years.

Also in 1845 books of unissued Ten Shilling and Five Pound debentures went missing in Auckland, and some later turned up with false signatures. Apparently the Government was very lax about maintaining proper security for some of the missing debentures carried the legitimate signatures of the Governor and Colonial Secretary, but that of the Colonial Treasurer had been forged by some person unknown. The Government’s irresponsible attitude in allowing this to happen was severely criticised by some of the local newspapers.

The next counterfeits in New Zealand were associated primarily with Colonial Bank of Issue notes. In 1864 it was admitted that a dozen books, each containing 200 £5 notes of the defunct bank, had been stolen from the Immigration Barracks in Auckland where, for some unexplained reason, boxes of the notes had been stored rather than destroyed when the Bank of Issue was wound up in 1856.

At the end of September 1864 one of these Bank of Issue notes was successfully passed in an hotel, and a fortnight later a second one was proffered in a shop but refused, as the assistant knew there was no bank of that name in Auckland.

In June 1865 a Colonial Bank of Issue £5 note dated 14 November 1864 was used in Coromandel to purchase a bottle of brandy, and for which £4 13s. of legal tender was given in change. The passer of the note was arrested and tried, but in his defence it was successfully argued that he had not known the note was valueless, and the case was dismissed.

It was later claimed that some young men who had lived at the Immigration Barracks were responsible for the taking of the Colonial Bank of Issue forms, but no one was ever tried for falsely signing and dating them.

Trading Bank Note Counterfeits

The first actual counterfeiting of New Zealand trading bank notes appears to date from the 1860s. In December 1866 there were reports of forged Bank of New South Wales one-pound notes being passed on the West Coast. Auckland was given as the place of issue, but carried the signature of the manager at Nelson, one H. Goulston, thus providing an obvious clue as to their not being legal. While it was all very well to warn the public to be beware of such notes, it was not very helpful, for the ordinary user of paper money in those days would not be familiar with who was manager of which branch. The public was also advised that these forged New South Wales notes carried straight lines in the centre, whereas on genuine notes were the words "Five Pounds" in very small type. The problem was that the users of paper currency had to be familiar with the varying designs of many banks - at times in the 1860s up to seven banks were issuing notes.

It was not known where the forged New South Wales notes had been prepared, but Australia was often named as a possible source of counterfeits. However, one attempt by Australian counterfeiters was not successful. In Melbourne in 1865, two men approached a photographer to make 500 copies of the Bank of New South Wales £5 New Zealand note. The two Australians were planning to come to New Zealand where they intended to travel quickly from town to town, unloading a few counterfeit notes in each. The photographer agreed to co-operate - with the police. The two were later arrested whilst leaving the photographer's with 15 of the newly prepared counterfeits, and thus these false notes never reached their planned destination.

In southern New Zealand in the 1880s Union Bank £1 notes were passed which had been altered to £5. These had originated in Australia, and how this was done was described in the Melbourne *Argus*.

"An ingenious bank note fraud has been brought under our notice. The notes of the Union Bank, of all denominations, are similar in colour and design. The values are shown in the upper right-hand corner and in the lower left, in figures (£1, £5, £10, &c), and in the body in large letters. The figures have been cut out of £5 notes and neatly pasted over the figures of a £1 note, so as to make it resemble a note for £5, the words in the body being blurred by rubbing. The £5 note or notes would be sent in with the corners torn off, so as to look accidentally mutilated, and would, no doubt, be paid. The £1 notes are so neatly altered so as to deceive most people, even experts, when not looking carefully."

Through to the 1920s Bank of New Zealand notes appear to have been those more commonly counterfeited. Data, though, is incomplete, for the passing of forged notes, as with counterfeit coins, was not always reported in all the newspapers, so the above assessment is subjective.

In Dunedin in 1887 a photographer was found guilty of forging and uttering Bank of New Zealand £1 notes. In the evidence given in court it was revealed that the notes were photographic copies, and were printed on one side only, yet not one receiver of the four notes passed saw that one side of the note was blank! (It should be noted, though, that legitimate Union Bank notes had blank reverses until 1878.)

In 1889 a newspaper report stated that “a large number” of counterfeit Bank of New Zealand notes had been circulated in Napier, But what was meant by “large” was not defined, as at the time only six notes had been rejected by the Bank as being forgeries. .

Easter 1914 was chosen as the most opportune time to utter counterfeit Bank of New Zealand £10 notes, as there would be a delay of three days before banks would re-open and could declare the falseness of the notes.

On Saturday 11 April 1914 a “young dark foreigner” visited shops along Auckland’s Karangahape Road and Symonds Street purchasing mainly low-cost items - chocolate, fruit, women’s stockings, shaving soap, cycle accessories - and paying in each instance with a counterfeit £10 Bank of New Zealand note and receiving genuine currency in exchange. One of the notes was used on an occasional more expensive item. A monumental mason in Symonds Street no doubt felt pleased when a young man carefully chose a headstone, and willingly offered a two-pound deposit. But the mason was left lamenting that he was £8 out of pocket when he found the “tenner” the man had given him was counterfeit!

It was believed that three men were involved in passing the counterfeit notes, as a number were also passed at the Ellerslie racecourse and at some 25 hotels where a flask of brandy was bought and legitimate currency received in change.

The notes were only used on the Saturday. They were described as being very good and made by “a skilled photographer and lithographer,” although a careful examination would have revealed a number of discrepancies from the genuine article, such as some details being blurred, the mountain missing from one of the circular pictures at the left, and the lack of a watermark. All the counterfeits were dated 1 October 1913, and carried the number 169,948.

But even those who should have detected the counterfeits did not always do so. it appears an Auckland man unknowingly received one of these counterfeit Bank of New Zealand £10 notes, probably at a local racecourse. He was later arrested on some charge, and when released on bail, handed to the police the counterfeit note as his bond. The police, the next day, paid the counterfeit note to the Magistrate’s Court as part of monies collected as fines. The Magistrate’s Court paid the counterfeit £10 to the Stamps & Deeds Department, who accepted it without hesitation. It was only later that the latter Department discovered the note was a fake!

The counterfeit £10 notes reappeared in the following year when in June 1911 examples were cashed at the Auckland Post Office and the Auckland Savings Bank. A third was found in a Hastings street. In 1918 one was offered at a Birkenhead butcher’s shop, but the owner consulted a list of counterfeit note numbers, and the user of the note was detained. According to the Bank of New Zealand the last of these 1914 counterfeits surfaced in 1929!

Forgery of Bank of New South Wales Notes

On Friday 24 April 1931, a number of forged Bank of New South Wales £1 notes were passed in Auckland and a number of smaller towns between it and Hamilton. Purchases made were of some cheap object, such as a tenpenny packet of cigarettes, and they were always paid for with a forged £1 note. The notes, all numbered E931885, had a number of signs of their falseness (such as inferior paper, poor printing in parts, some details such as signatures, date, and number being inked over by hand, and the bank’s seal lacking clarity), but these could be missed unless more than a cursory glance was bestowed on them.

The notes were first cashed in Newton about noon, with others uttered in Otahuhu, Papakura, Pukekohe, Huntly and finally Hamilton. Many of the notes were uttered in shops where the recipients

were elderly, or could be suspected of having poor eyesight. One shopkeeper described how one passer had a roll of 15 to 20 notes in his hand, and that he crumpled a note before he passed it over.

The note passers were nearly arrested on two occasions on the Friday. The first was in Newton where one of the men was detained after proffering a forged note, but was allowed to leave before the police arrived after giving the shopkeeper his name and address - both of which proved false. The second occasion, in Hamilton, was quite bizarre. Once again a man being held pending the arrival of the law was allowed to go free because a female customer in the shop vouched for the man. The woman subsequently admitted to the police that the man was a complete stranger to her, but he "looked respectable"!

Within a couple of days the police had two men in custody, whilst a third was held as a suspect. Later two more men were arrested. Three of the five were described as Australian showmen, and a fourth as "a native of England."

Some notes were also passed in Wellington and Palmerston North. The fifth man, a salesman arrested in Wellington, was eventually found not guilty, though from my reading of the evidence in the newspapers of the time, it was likely he was involved in some measure. When the manager of a Wellington club discovered counterfeit notes on the tables, the game was stopped. The salesman declared he had three forged notes in his possession, but there was no evidence he had brought them to the club. A day or so after he had left his hotel, a maid sent to clean his room found a parcel of forged notes hidden under the linoleum beneath a wardrobe. But the police could not prove without a shadow of doubt that he had hidden them there.

In January 1932 a man was arrested in Auckland for attempting to pass a counterfeit note, and when his room was searched detectives found a tobacco tin stuffed with hundreds of the Bank of New South Wales £1 notes that had surfaced the previous year. This was described as "the largest haul of counterfeit notes ever made in New Zealand." The accused stated he had found the notes in a tin in an Auckland street gutter. The 46-year old married man had four young children and was unemployed. He pleaded guilty of possessing 476 counterfeit notes, and passing a further six.

In mid 1934 a few counterfeit Bank of New South Wales £1 notes surfaced in Wellington. Unfortunately I have not been able to discover the number on these notes, though one report states that they began with H874 or H875, and were dated 1 August, 1930. Thus the number and dating do not coincide with the 1931 counterfeits, but they did have a similar fault to the earlier counterfeits passed in Wellington in that the "ONE" on the reverse was inverted. Bank officials believed these counterfeits had been printed at the same time as the earlier ones.

On Christmas Eve, 1936, 12 or so counterfeit Reserve Bank £5 notes were passed in Auckland, whilst similar notes also surfaced in Wellington. The Auckland notes all carried the same number, K809329, whilst the Wellington notes, though differently numbered, obviously came from the same source since all were not on bank paper, and amongst other faults, omitted the word "Governor" after Lefeaux's signature. The face and back of the notes had been printed separately, and the two sides glued together. In all, at least 21 forgeries were passed in the two cities. A 19-year old youth and his 48-year old father were subsequently found guilty of passing and forging the notes.

Stolen Notes

An example of notes circulating with forged signatures occurred in Christchurch in 1919. A box of new National Bank notes which had been shipped out from England had been pillaged before they reached the Bank, and a number turned up in circulation throughout the year. A thousand notes, numbered from 599,801 to 600,000 and 600,201 to 601,000 inclusive, were involved, and those that were used had been falsely signed, and carried the date 1 January 1919. The National Bank had issued no notes carrying that date. To make the notes less susceptible to closer inspection when being passed they were often crumpled and dirtied. It appears that probably less than two or three dozen of the stolen notes were passed, with the remainder presumably destroyed.

Split Banknotes

In the early 1920s split banknotes appeared here and there in New Zealand. In Wellington, in July 1924, it was reported that over the previous three months one bank had received a dozen or so split 10-shilling notes, along with some higher denomination split notes. Another bank had received three split £20 notes.

Splitting the front from the back of a banknote required some skill, but after this had been achieved the two halves could be presented separately. Shopkeepers were warned that if offered a folded note they should open it out and check it. In any case, traders were advised to carefully handle notes paid to them, when their thinness compared with a legitimate note should immediately alert them to the scam. But this was often circumvented by the banknote splitter pasting the two halves on to tissue paper, as was done, again in Wellington, in 1939.

In 1969 a young female bank clerk was arrested in Christchurch for cutting vertical strips off a number of same value notes and then creating some “new” money by sellotaping the pieces together. Some six or seven notes were used to create one new banknote. Forty-seven dollars in “new” money was created in this manner from 30 or so notes.

The bank clerk, who was not short of money, was said to have been suffering from some “personality disorder” which had caused her to commit the forgery. Certainly it was surprising that she thought her “money-making” would go undetected, for her notes were half to three-quarters of an inch (c. 13 to 19 mm) shorter than legitimate Reserve Bank notes. Besides this, most of the created notes carried two different numbers, and on one note a number had been added by hand. And yet such notes were accepted by members of the public, and only detected when paid into trading banks.

The Reserve Bank did not accept liability for the created notes as they were forgeries, but was more sympathetic to paying out on the notes which had been mutilated. The receiver of counterfeit notes has always had to stand the loss, but an interesting case occurred in Dunedin in early 1899 when a shopkeeper sued a man for having passed over a forged National Bank of New Zealand £1 note in payment of a debt of 6d and goods to the value of 4d, and having received 19s 2d in change. The defendant denied the accusation, but the court was not convinced, and he was ordered to pay the plaintiff £1, and costs.

The majority of counterfeiters are motivated by greed. But for a few, the illegal notes are a means by which they can boost their ego by giving an impression of wealth. This was the case of a 21-year old who created fifty £5 notes in Wellington in 1962. The notes were printed in black and white as the man had no plans for actually trying to pass any of them. He showed his roll of “notes” in a dimly lit coffee bar, and a friend in on the secret used one to light a cigarette. But the bank note was not completely destroyed, and a waiter took the remains hoping that the Reserve Bank would pay out a replacement for the damaged “note”. But the counterfeit was thus revealed, and the maker of the notes found himself in court, where he pleaded guilty. He had destroyed the remaining notes, with the exception of one which was used by an unknown person in another coffee bar.

Funny Money

“Funny (or promotional) money” has been widely distributed over the last three to four decades. There is nothing illegal about it so long as it is not used in place of legal notes to purchase goods, but if the design of the “funny money” is close to that of legitimate currency, there are always people prepared to try to pass it.

As early as 1862 some well-printed notes which had been issued by and carried the name of “Commercial Betting Company, Sydney” were being successfully circulated in Dunedin, having, no doubt, been brought across the Tasman by Australian miners rushing to the newly-found Otago goldfields.

The date when the first New Zealand issued promotional money appeared is not known, but the earliest extant copy appears to be a £5 issued by Dunedin draper Samuel Kerr in 1877. A Kerr

note was used by Elizabeth Frederick when buying a drink in a local hotel, she passing it doubled over, and the licensee, assuming it was a £1 note, gave 19s 6d change. Frederick was later charged with uttering, and although it was said that she was illiterate, she had previously been warned about using the Kerr note, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

From press reports of the time, it is evident that numerous advertising notes after the style of legitimate paper currency were widely circulated, both in New Zealand and Australia, in the last decades of the 19th century. In 1883, Auckland and Christchurch were said to be "flooded with advertisement notes of this nature", after a woman had been detected attempting to pass one. A Christchurch periodical issued £5 "funny money" notes in 1900, one of which was used fraudulently in Dunedin. In 1939 a Wellington Tailoring firm, Schneideman and Sons, was taken to court for issuing a 10-shilling promotional note which looked somewhat like the Reserve Bank issue, even though across its face it had the words "Ten Shillings Special Discount" plus the firm's name. None of the Schneideman notes were known to have been passed as legitimate currency, but the court still imposed a fine of £2, plus costs.

Overseas Notes

Overseas banknotes have had little circulation amongst the public in New Zealand, but even so, any person who accepted foreign paper currency had to be vigilant about its authenticity. During the Otago gold rushes of the 1860s, with the influx of Australian miners no doubt an occasional banknote, legitimate or otherwise, came with them. In 1863 one Dunedin newspaper warned that forged Bank of Australasia £1 notes circulating in Australia "may find their way to this city." In 1897 attempts were made to pass worthless notes of a defunct Victorian (Australian) bank, but apparently with little success. There is a 1905 report that a counterfeit Bank of England £1 note had been offered in Dunedin, but being recognised for what it was, was refused. In late 1966 a major counterfeiting hoard was uncovered in Victoria, and there was concern that travellers, wittingly or unwittingly, would pass some of the counterfeits in New Zealand. The fear, though, was apparently unfounded.

Australia was often pointed to as a possible source of many counterfeit notes which were circulated in New Zealand. An unusual case occurred in late July 1936 when it was reported that counterfeit £10 New Zealand notes were being cashed around Sydney. What was occurring was that genuine New Zealand 10 shilling and £1 notes were being cashed after the counterfeiter had carefully altered their denomination to 10 pounds. One can only guess that the forger was an Australian as he did not know that, at the time, the New Zealand Reserve Bank did not issue £10 notes!

Although we are concerned with the production and use of counterfeit paper money in New Zealand, it should also be noted that there was a plan by one Auckland resident to print counterfeit United States \$20 bills. A self-described "business consultant" in 1994 set up a small printery in Glen Innes, and set about obtaining data about security features and other information which would allow him to produce high-quality US\$20 notes. He even made arrangements for special rag paper to be imported from overseas. It was estimated by a US secret service agent that, using the rag paper ordered, the counterfeiter would have been able to print 2.5 million counterfeit bills. However, in October 1995 a police raid brought the operation to a halt before production was fully under way.

From the late 1980s and 1990s the growing availability of laser copiers, scanners and home computers resulted in a marked upswing in the production of counterfeit notes. With the machines counterfeiters could quickly turn out presentable copies. Forged \$20 notes appeared in quantities during 1987-88, in 1993, and again in 1995. In 1993 fake \$50 notes "described as the best counterfeit currency New Zealand police had seen", having been made on a "high-tech colour photocopy machine", were passed. According to the police, "they were such good reproductions they were difficult to detect at a glance", though the paper used was a give-away to anyone looking closely at them, for they lacked the watermark of the Queen and the silver metallic security strip. An attempt was made to minimise the latter fault by pencilling it in, or at times gluing a fake silver strip on to the notes.

In 1996 police in Auckland seized counterfeit \$100 notes with a value of about \$200,000, and fake notes of that denomination continued to be passed until 1999, after which only a few appeared. The Reserve Bank's 1997 Annual Report states that most forged notes for the previous year were passed in the North Island.

Detecting Counterfeit Notes

Over the years the trading banks, and from 1933 the Reserve Bank, have improved their anti-counterfeiting features. In the 19th century some New Zealand notes were printed only in black, such as the Union Bank notes from 1840 to the early 1850s, whilst some notes were printed on one side only, such as the first issue of the National Bank. All this made the life of a counterfeiter easier. The use of colour was regarded as a great step forward. Designs became more complex, and special watermarked bank paper was used.

The inclusion of a nylon thread into the bank paper, and which was visible when the note was held up to the light, began to be used in Reserve Bank notes from the end of 1958, with the ten-shilling note released on 10 December 1958 being the first. In 1992-93 the use of a visible metallic security strip, which appeared to be woven in and out of the paper, began. But even these measures did not halt forgery attempts.

From the earliest days the public of New Zealand were told what to check on their paper money so as to ascertain whether it was counterfeit or not. Many of the checks seem obvious, namely the design, the colour (or lack of it), sharpness of the illustration and lettering, the paper used (often detected by feel); and if more time could be devoted to looking at the note, whether there were obvious mistakes, such as the printing on the back being upside down. Less obvious, but still easy to check, was the watermark, and in recent years if the paper included a security strip. But people too often failed to heed the signs, and even when "notes" were produced by cutting illustrations out of a newspaper and gluing them together, such as occurred in 1937 and even in 1992 for example, the counterfeits were accepted.

One of the strangest ways of detecting forged notes was included in an article on banknotes published in an English newspaper and reprinted in early 1929 in the *Otago Daily Times*.

A simple way of detecting forged bank notes is by slightly damping them with the tongue, or a sponge, and then holding them up to the light. If they are genuine the watermark appears more distinctly in the part damped; if forged, the pretended watermark will almost, if not wholly, disappear.

I have no record of this method ever being tried in New Zealand, perhaps because as far as I know, no New Zealand forgery ever had a pretend watermark. Or, perhaps, it was because the physical state of most of our trading banknotes was not that clean.

When decimal currency was introduced in July 1967 the Reserve Bank claimed that the new notes would be "more difficult" to counterfeit than the ones they replaced, citing the differing geometrical patterns and Maori motifs from one denomination to the next, and the window watermark of Captain Cook as being significant factors.

But if the public did not look, the security measures were of little value. As with counterfeit coins, passers of forged notes have favoured dimly-lit locations, or places where there was pressure on staff to handle change quickly, such as in hotels, supermarkets, or at racecourses. In recent decades, where people may be handling significant quantities of notes (such as in drug deals), it is relatively easy for a number of counterfeit notes to be included with genuine notes and so lack detection.

Few of us really look at our notes carefully, and even banks occasionally slip up. In Oamaru in 1997 a \$20 note obtained from an ATM was counterfeit, and in December 1999 a counterfeit note went through the banking system in Invercargill and was passed out again!

Despite a statement in January 1997 by a Reserve Bank spokesman that the bank did not intend to issue plastic notes, the switch was made to polymer notes two years later. It was made on a

number of grounds, though the difficulty of counterfeiting them must have loomed large in their change of heart.

But because paper notes are still legal tender and are still in circulation, though in declining numbers, there are still counterfeiters producing copies, though not in the volume of a few years ago. Notes forged are usually the higher denominations, such as the \$100 note, at least 14 of which were passed in Christchurch in 2005.

The Reserve Bank apparently did not keep regular statistics about counterfeit notes detected until 1994-95, when the number for the June year was only three. The figures for the years since are given below.

1994-95	3	1995-96	70	1996-97	1100
1997-98	408	1998-99	401	1999-2000	950
2000-01	156	2001-02	79	2002-03	33
2003-04	28	2004-05	19		

Source: Reserve Bank

These statistics emphasise the success of polymer notes in reducing counterfeiting.

Although the Reserve Bank tries to make our notes secure, counterfeits are still accepted by the public. In some cases one can understand this, as it is necessary for more than a casual glance to pick out a forgery. It is surprising, though, how many obvious forgeries do get accepted. A Hamilton bank in 1993 accepted a \$20 "note" clearly marked "Bank of Toyland" while in Auckland in 1999 funny money bearing the portrait of Sir Michael Fay holding a wine glass was accepted as a \$50 note. In Dunedin in 2005 a counterfeit note, where the reverse was printed upside down, was accepted at a local petrol station.

And what of the future? Brian Lang, Head of Currency at the Reserve Bank, presented a paper on the effectiveness of security features on New Zealand banknotes to a 2002 conference organised by Interpol. He described most of the anti-counterfeiting devices on our notes as "gimmicks," and even went so far as to suggest that "In the future it is likely that we will drop the serial number ...".

His concern was that the public did not check, or were not even aware of, all the security features on the notes they received. This, I suggest, is partly the fault of the Reserve Bank itself. The only time they tell us how to check a note's authenticity is when a change in note design occurs.

The Reserve Bank has done a good job in ensuring New Zealand has banknotes we can trust, but I am sure that the public would be concerned if such features as numbers were dropped. Throughout New Zealand's banking history it has been the notification to the public of numbers used on counterfeit notes which has caused them to be aware of the problem, and to refuse or at least report any such notes they come across.

The Reserve Bank's faith is in the polymer notes, but no doubt there are forgers somewhere in the world trying hard to find a method of producing very similar looking notes on polymer. As numismatists we no doubt generally check our banknotes in the hope of finding a rarity, or even a counterfeit, but somehow it is necessary to remind the general public that they should do so as well.

For the companion article in this series, on counterfeit coins, see NZNJ no. 84, June 2006, pp. 34 - 40.

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WOMEN ON PERSIAN COINS

Hamish MacMaster

Female portraiture on Persian coins is a rare occurrence in the three thousand years of the Persian numismatic tradition and only occurs on a limited number of occasions prior to the Islamic era. Those women so depicted were clearly outstanding and forceful personalities in their day. This article looks at their stories.

The first female personality to appear on coins from the immediate region came in the late Seleucid Empire. Cleopatra Thea was the daughter of King Ptolemy VI and had married the successive Seleucid monarchs Alexander Balas (159-147 BC), Demetrius II (146-140 and 129-125 BC) and Antiochos VII (138-129 BC). She then acted as regent for her son Antiochos VIII and in practice ran the government. The coins of this regency period show both their heads on the obverse and the usual Zeus type reverse¹. About two years later Antiochos tired of the co-regency arrangement and had his mother poisoned, the Seleucid Empire descending into civil strife between him and his half brother.

However, the coins on which Cleopatra Thea appeared cannot be regarded as “Persian” because, following the death of Antiochos VII in 129 BC, the Seleucid Empire had shrunk to a kingdom that encompassed only Syria. The Kingdom of Parthia had broken away and established itself over much of Persia. Amongst the minor states in Southern Persia², the Elymaid Kingdom existed based on present day Khuzistan. Most of what we know about these minor states, including the very names of their rulers, comes from the relevant coinage. One of the coins from Elymais shows Kamnaskiris II (c 100 BC) and his consort Queen Anzaze in profile. The Queen is wearing a diadem on her bunched hair. Behind them the Elymaid emblem is visible.

For over 400 years Parthian coins would use the King’s head obverse and seated archer reverse on its drachms. On only one occasion did a Queen feature on Parthian coinage and surprisingly she was not Persian. To persuade the Parthians to return the lost legionary “eagles” captured from the Roman armies of Crassus and Anthony, the Emperor Augustus established diplomatic relations with Phraates IV and exchanged gifts³. Amongst these was a slave girl, Musa.



Coin of Parthian Queen Musa

Phraates IV had come to the Parthian throne having murdered his father and presided over the mass slaughter of his thirty brothers and their families. Musa must have been both an ambitious and forceful woman as she became Phraates IV’s favourite and then schemed to bring about the exile of his older offspring, her own son Phraataces being appointed heir. Mother and child then conspired to murder the old King and, following Phraataces’ elevation to the crown, they contracted an incestuous marriage.

Numismatically, Phraataces’ union with his mother was celebrated by the appearance of her portrait on his coins as well. The queen’s portrait forms the reverse type and the normal

drachm inscription is “[the coin] of the goddess Urania Musa, Queen”⁴. The bust of Musa faces to the right, a pearled studded crown on her head, closed hairs with headband and one hanging ribbon. Facing her there is an Angel who has the royal crown in her hand on the wing. Phraataces ruled with Musa for five years, 2 BC – AD 4. The Parthian nobility, watchful of its feudal interests and apparently believing that these were now being infringed, deposed Phraataces and Musa. After AD 4 no more is heard of them and they were presumably murdered in true Parthian fashion.

In the West during the later Parthian Empire and beginning of the Sasanian era portraiture on coins was becoming increasingly common and varied. The portrait of Julius Caesar was the first of a living Roman on a Roman coin and by the mid thirties BC there were a number of coin issues displayed living male Romans and portraits. This was followed in the second century AD by a much more explicit recognition of women. From Sabina on, the Roman empresses had their own coinage: in addition there were extensive memorial coinages for both Faustinas (elder and younger) and significant honours were accorded to women like the younger Faustina and later Julia Domna⁵.

At this time numismatic trends in the West were impacting on the development of coins in the East. For example the custom of inscribing coins with the king’s name and titles close to the edge was adopted in Persia from Rome. Similarly, the Sasanian King Bahran II (AD 276-293) is frequently depicted with his wife and heir. The inspiration for such a family portrait on coins seems to have come from Rome, with which the Sasanians had frequent contact through trade and war. Bahran’s coins closely echo the medallions of the Roman Emperor Philip I, which depict him and his wife Otacilia facing their son⁶.

During the Sasanid era women from the lower classes were considered as some kind of possession; their marriage payment is believed to have been equal to the amount paid for a slave. Noblewomen, however, could reach the highest governmental positions. Denak, the mother of Yazdgerd II and Hormazd III, and Buran and Azarmidokht, the daughters of Khusru II, were women who ruled as Queen of the Queens.

Under Khusru II the Sasanid Empire grew to its largest territorial extent. However, following reverses against the Byzantine Emperor Heraclius, Khusru II was overthrown by his son Kavad II, who following the custom of the time put his father and eighteen brothers to death. Kavad II began negotiations with Heraclius, but died after a reign of a few months. There followed a number of brief reigns including the son of Kavad II, Artashir III, who ruled for little more than a year before being put to death by a disaffected army commander at the age of eight.

Since no sons of Khusru II were left alive, the nobles eventually turned to his daughter Buran and raised her to the throne, the first woman to occupy this position. The earlier conquests of Khusru



Coin of Sasanid Empress Buran

II were still widely admired and his daughter's elevation probably represented a conscious attempt by the royal household to enlist popular loyalty to the house of Sasan.

When Buran ascended to the throne, she attempted to bring stability to the Empire. This stability was brought about by a peace treaty with the Byzantine Empire, the revitalization of the Empire through the implementation of justice, infrastructural development, lowering of taxes and minting coins. "Whether the monarch is a man or a woman, he or she must protect the country and act with justice", Queen Buran wrote to her army 1400 years ago in one of the few documented feminist statements of the ancient world⁷.

The Empress was clearly acknowledged as the sovereign monarch from AD 629 to 631, since throughout the empire various mints struck coins in her name. In Persian coin portraits she is the only Queen depicted who reigns alone. Her drachms are of two styles, in both cases the die makers have attempted to engrave a portrait that is recognisably feminine⁸. Like the consort of Bahran II on his family portraits, she wears plaits, richly worked with jewels, which hang down beneath the crown. Buran ruled for around sixteen months and died in Merv.

Upon Buran's death, the throne passed briefly to her younger sister Azarmidukht (AD 631-632). She was put on the throne in Ctesiphon by the army and then married a grandson of Khusru II, Hormazd V (AD 631-632), whom she quickly arranged to have murdered. She in turn was soon disposed of by his son Rostahm. Uncertainty exists regarding coins issued in her brief reign. Some argue no coins of this Queen are known⁹, while Sellwood cites drachms that could be attributed to her rule¹⁰. If so, they depict her bearded with the plausible explanation that her advisers felt insecure in overtly indicating her sex. Around this time the Arabs captured Ctesiphon, which brought about the collapse of the Sasanid Empire.

Under the caliphate of Abd al-Malik a new and purely Islamic coinage was introduced. The representation of a living person on Islamic coins caused an outcry amongst the orthodox, for although representational art is not formally forbidden in the Koran, a strong tradition hostile to it had grown up. Islamic coinage in Persia as elsewhere in the Muslim world shunned pictorial representations. No man let alone woman appeared on Persian coins during this time.

However, it would be wrong to assume there was not considerable variety in coinage throughout the Islamic world - the wonderfully elaborate Nastaliq script of the Safavid period in Persia is a case in point - or that future Persian numismatic development was without any female influence. One of the most attractive dirhams of the Islamic era was the sun and lion of the silver coins of the Seljuks of Rum, a motif that was destined to run through the later Qajar and Pahlavi coinage. The Seljuk sun was reputedly a consolation offered by Kai Khusru II to his beautiful Circassian wife, since not being able to place her features upon the coinage, he put her horoscope on it instead¹¹.

Not until the nineteenth century was portraiture on coins again accepted in Persia. While neither the Qajar nor Pahlavi monarchs put women on their coins, there are many commemorative medals - primarily around the 2500th anniversary celebrations in 1971 of continuous monarchical rule - featuring Queen Farah. These usually show her in profile alongside the last Shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi. With the establishment of the Islamic Republic following the Iranian Revolution in 1979, there seems little prospect that women will reappear on Iran's coins in the near future.

Editor's note: RNSNZ member Hamish MacMaster is currently New Zealand's Ambassador to Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan.

(Footnotes)

¹ L.M. Wilson, "Coins of the Seleucid Empire", *Coin News*, March 2006, p. 29-30

² Persis, Elymais and Characene

³ Sellwood, David, An Introduction to the Coinage of Parthia, 2nd edition, Spink & Co Ltd, London 1980, p. 182-186

⁴ Volume 3 (I) The Seleucid, Parthian and Sasanian Periods, The Cambridge History of Iran, Cambridge University Press, p. 293

⁵ Dr Hugh Preston, "Roman World Politics, Propaganda and Policy – Reverse Types on Roman Coins", *Australian Coin & Banknote Year Book 2002*, p. 37-41

⁶ Dr Vesta Sarkhosh Curtis, "Sasanian Coins, Iran Before Islam: Religion and Propaganda, AD 224-651", *Minerva, The International Review of Ancient Art & Archaeology*, September/October 2005, pp. 52-53

⁷ "Sasanid Empress Purandokht, Pioneer of Feminism", *Tehran Times*, 28 August 2005

⁸ David Sellwood, Philip Whitting & Richard Williams, An Introduction to Sasanian Coins, Spink & Co Ltd, London 1985, p. 166

⁹ Paruck, Furdoonjee, Sasanian Coins, Indological Book Corporation, 1976, p. 118

¹⁰ David Sellwood, An Introduction to Sasanian Coins, p. 169

¹¹ Grierson, Philip, Numismatics, Oxford University Press, 1975, p. 43

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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ESTIMATED MINTAGES OF “BROKEN BACK” AND “MISSING GROUND” SHILLINGS

Rob Richards

The term “Broken Back”, in the context of New Zealand shillings, is used to describe the lack of a back line at the base of the Maori Chieftain’s back connecting it to his belt. This breakdown of a die or the excess treatment of oil to a die in our shilling reverse is not limited to the 1942 and 1958 shilling dates (see NZNJ no. 78, p. 18). Other years found so far with die breaks in the exact same spot include, but are not necessarily limited to, 1962, 1963 and 1965. There are other years that also show signs, but I have been unable to discover a full break from these promising years (1950, 1961 and 1964) that certainly deserve closer scrutiny. There are a few examples for 1950 and 1961 with oil filled lower backs near the belt but none of the backs are actually broken. The other clue is a die spike which looks like a tiny hairline scratch that juts out from the exact stress point in the design that is about to break. This die spike was pointed out to me by a knowledgeable collector and dealer, Mr Clinton Rusaw, who generously provided me examples of this spike for the 1963, 1964, and 1965 shilling years. Interestingly, this die spike occasionally appears on the tip of the Queen’s nose of some of the 1999 five cent pieces, where eventually a “wart” appears.

The broken back coins for 1942 and 1958 are generally obvious and sometimes spectacular, whereas the breaks for the 1963 and 1965 are a little more subtle but still quite obvious. The 1962 broken back coins are all very subtle and it is therefore hard to determine which are truly broken and which are near broken.



1962 Normal Shilling



Very subtle 1962 “Broken Back”

Besides reporting this replicated flaw, it would be nice to give some broad indication of mintage figures. For example we have an estimated mintage for the 1942 “Broken Back” shilling of approximately 80,000, but we presently have no real idea of how many 1958’s were broken, nor obviously the newly discovered “Broken Back” dates of 1962, 1963 and 1965. When I was a young boy I collected a large sample of pre-decimal coins from my parents’ change and when I went through them to search for the 1958 “Broken Back” I found that out of some 20 coins of this year I only found one example. Of course 20 coins

is far too limited a sample to make any real judgement of mintage, so I had to get more coins to check, and ones that were not already picked over.

Recently I had an opportunity to obtain a large sample of shillings from bank recalls that were ready to be melted down. These coins are all well circulated and probably not picked through for the 1958 shillings or the 1962 “missing ground line”, and certainly were not picked through for the 1962, 1963 and 1965 “Broken Backs”, as these are/were unknown. As these coins are from circulation they are more likely to be random than those coins found in mint bags, because the bags are usually filled from the same mint run.

Table of Results

YEAR	No. of Coins Sampled	No. of Broken Backs Found	No. of Missing Grounds Found	% Broken Backs	% Missing Grounds	Mintage	Estimate No. Broken Backs	Estimate No. Missing Grounds
1958	193	10		5.18%		1,000,000	51,813	
1962	235	7	41	2.98%	17.45%	1,000,000	29,787	174,468
1963	98	3		3.06%		600,000	18,367	
1965	836	39		4.67%		3,500,000	163,278	

The results of the sample are definitely interesting; however, there needed to be more coins sampled for 1963 in particular. Saying that, I have been searching many dealer bins and the numbers of these broken back coins found for 1963 and 1965, in particular, were very few and the number of 1962 missing ground coins did seem to be more common.



1942 “Broken Back” Shilling



1958 “Broken Back” Shilling

So which “Broken Back” coin is the rarest or most valuable?

It is my genuine belief that the 1963 deserves the honours of scarcity but not necessarily scarcity of high grade. This is not based on the small numbers above but more my own findings of just a small number of coins found over a two-year period. Besides, even if the 1963 “Broken Back” made up a whopping 5% of all coins like the 1958 and 1965, it still represents a very low estimated mintage of just 30,000 coins.

The 1965 “Broken Back” might surprisingly deserve the honour for hardest uncirculated coin as it has been a thorn in my side to get just one example in uncirculated condition. I have made several enquiries of dealers and it appears that as it was a common date with

175,000 uncirculated sets produced, the 1965 shillings in mint bags were not kept for long, if at all. One dealer informed me that they cashed their mint bags into the bank in the 1980's at face value. I have not found a 1965 Broken Back in one of the uncirculated sets so far, but there should be one. Ironically, the only uncirculated 1965 "Broken Back" specimen I have is on a clipped planchet, a double error.

The 1958 "Broken Back" remains a hard find; however it is understood that a mint bag held by one of the dealers contained a large number in uncirculated condition, so may not deserve top honours for the highest grade, but is quite tough in the Very Fine to Extremely Fine range and I would argue that the value of these coins should be increased dramatically.

The 1942 "Broken Back" remains a key date, with uncirculated specimens being an almost impossible find unless someone has a secret stash. However, Extremely Fine and almost uncirculated 1942's are a little more common because being key dates, they seem to have been put aside and as 1 in 3 of them are "Broken Backs" these aren't terribly hard to get in comparison to similar grades of the 1958 "Broken Back".



1963 subtle "Broken Back" Shilling

1965 "Broken Back" Shilling

Hopefully more thorough research can be put into these fascinating coins especially since the shilling errors are not limited to just "Broken Backs" and "Missing Grounds" but include other die errors such as partially missing rocks; large knee gaps; raised grass skirts; shortened spear lengths; large spear frond gaps; wrist, chest and leg enlarged die gaps – it's a pretty long list and some coins feature several of these errors due to excess oil in the die or the die breaking down.

MINTAGE UPDATES

Martin Purdy FRNSNZ

This is a compilation of various mintage or release figures that have recently become available, and is printed here for the record.

1. New Zealand's "last circulating 'silver' coins". The Reserve Bank of NZ advised in July 2006 that the bulk of its stock of 2004-dated 5c coins and 2005-dated 10, 20 and 50-cent coins were consigned to be melted, without ever having been issued, in advance of the changeover to the smaller steel-core coinage at the end of that month. The numbers minted and those actually released into circulation are as follows:

Date	Denom-ination	Number minted	Total actually released	Used in "Smaller change" packs	Theoretically in circulation as at July 2006
2004	5c	15,000,000	32,000	-	32,000
2005	10c	2,000,000	16,000	5,000	11,000
2005	20c	4,000,000	178,000	5,000	173,000
2005	50c	1,000,000	503,800	5,000	498,800

An initial communication gave much lower figures for the 20 and 50-cent coins, but this was subsequently amended as above. The three higher denominations were also used in the "Small Change/Smaller Change" collector packs, issued in July 2006, of which 5000 were produced. The numbers of these three coins theoretically released for circulation are thus 5000 less than stated by the Bank.

2. Same-numbered banknote sets. These were produced with a theoretical maximum print run of 1000. In June 2006, the Bank advised that much smaller numbers were actually sold in recent years, and that the remainder will be destroyed. Actual release figures for 1999 to 2003 are as follows:

1999	746
2000	817
2001	491
2002	291
2003	272

3. NZ Numismatic Society 1940 Centennial Medal (see NZNJ no. 77, Dec. 1999, pp. 20-21). The 1999 article did not contain mintage figures for this issue; the Report of the Australian Numismatic Society, Vol. XXII no. 6 (January 1958), states that 260 silver medals were produced and 500 bronze. Thanks to Phillip O'Shea for drawing this to our attention. With regard to the 1940 "trial" version of the medal (NZNJ no. 77, *loc. cit.*), the auction catalogue of John Cordy Ltd, Sale Nine, 28 May 1965, contains an example as lot 245, from the Johannes Andersen collection, described as having "flaws on rev. field (bubbling)"; the copy of the catalogue shown to me has a note in Allan Sutherland's handwriting noting that "this is the rare trial piece - about 6/8 extant - 'clouds' not 'bubbles'".

4. RNSNZ/WCC 75th/40th anniversary medal, 2006:

Metal	Mintage	Issue Price	Comments
Gold	6	\$1500	1 for Society collection
Sterling silver	37	\$69	1 for presentation to Dr Alan Bollard (struck separately; remaining 36 struck later); 1 for Society collection
Bronze	100	\$35	1 for Society collection
Pewter	11	-	For presentation to sponsors and organisers of Anniversary Convention only
“Antique silver”	1	-	Auctioned at Convention

5. Numismatic Association of Australia “Holey Dollar” 2005 Convention medal

Metal	Mintage	Comments
Gilt	2	1 auctioned at NAA Convention, 1 presented to organisers
Bronzed pewter	24	For NAA Convention presenters; remainder sold
Pewter	124	Sold to NAA Convention participants

(See illustration, p. 70)

THE 1990 WELLINGTON COIN CLUB / KIRKCALDIE’S MEDAL

Martin Purdy

Collectors will occasionally come across a medal the size of an old bronze penny that shares the obverse design of the 19th-century Kirkcaldie & Stains penny token and has a reverse legend commemorating “New Zealand’s 150th Anniversary”.

Of the 48 issuers of the New Zealand series of “tradesman’s tokens”, Kirkcaldie & Stains was (and is) the only one still trading, and in the late 1980s, the Wellington Coin Club (now part of the RNSNZ) sought permission from “Kirk’s”, as it is affectionately known locally, to re-use its token design for a medal issue to tie in with the Sesquicentennial celebrations held nationwide in 1990, marking 150 years since the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840.

An arrangement was entered into whereby “Kirk’s” would fund part of the project and receive a number of the tokens in various metals to sell on its own behalf, the remainder being used to fund the “Numismatic Convention 1990”, a weekend fair and display event jointly organised by the Wellington Coin Club and the RNSNZ and held in Wellington in May 1990.

The medal, struck by Mayer & Toye of Wellington, was originally produced in four versions for sale and distribution, with two other versions known, a presumed trial on a thicker flan (see below) and a very small run in toned bronze for Convention committee members.

The actual mintage figures were believed lost, but papers that have recently come to light indicate that the numbers produced were as follows:

Metal	Mintage	Issue price
Gold (9 ct)	43 (two runs of 29 and 15; one of these was rejected as defective) Note: can be easily distinguished from the brass version by the imprint "9 ct" on the rim.	NZ\$230
Silver (sterling)	150 (three runs of 50)	\$22
Bronze	287 (runs of 156, 103 and 28*)	\$10
Brass	150 (sic, though I suspect this should be 140, as the records show two runs of 105 and 35) These were not issued commercially but were provided to sponsors of the 1990 Convention event -	

*A note in Bill Lampard's handwriting mentions 28 "trials" - could these be included in this total? The runs of 28 and 156 are shown separately on the same invoice, without further detail.

It will be seen that these mintages are extremely low, and these medals consequently deserve to be treated as rather less common than they perhaps have been for the past 15 years.

The other two versions of the medal, with even more limited mintages, were the following:

Toned bronze	15 (unconfirmed). As well as being toned a deep chocolate colour, this version also was struck with the dies in coinage alignment, i.e. upside-down in relation to each other. These were given as a thank-you to members of the organising committee of the Numismatic Convention 1990, and were accompanied by a letter dated April 1991, printed by the present author and signed by W.H. Lampard, President of the RNSNZ and Chairman of the 1990 organising committee.
Bronze, thick planchet	30 (according to my own notes). These were struck on a noticeably thicker flan than the regular bronze issue, with normal medal die alignment. I have a note from the time that they were struck in November 1989 but no longer remember the purpose. They may be the "trials" (mintage 28) referred to above, but this is only supposition at this stage.

The mintage details provided here cannot be taken as absolute, since they have been pieced together from a mass of invoices and handwritten notes, but can at least be considered as a guideline until further information comes to light.

(See illustration, page 70)

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2005 King Kong coins - produced by the Perth Mint									
Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage	Price	
2005 King Kong BU Coin	Aluminium Bronze	Brilliant uncirculated	20 grams	38.74mm	\$1.00	Card with pictures	100,000	\$29.00	
2005 King Kong Character Set (3 Coins)	Aluminium Bronze	Brilliant uncirculated	20 grams	38.74mm	\$1.00	Card with pictures	50,000	\$49.00	
2005 King Kong Silver Gilded Coin	99.9% Fine Silver with 99.99% Gold Gilding	Silver Proof	31.135 grams	40.60 mm	\$1.00	Jewellery Box	50,000	\$99.00	
2006 "New Zealand Falcon 2006 Annual Coin Issue" coins - produced by the Royal Australian Mint									
Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage	Price	
2006 NZ Falcon Silver Proof Coin	99.9% Fine Silver	Proof	28.28 grams	38.74mm	\$5.00	Jewellery Box	3,500	\$79.00	
2006 NZ Falcon Silver Proof Set	Feature Coin 99.9% Fine Silver, others Cupro-nickel & Al-Bro	Proof	28.28 grams	38.74mm	\$0.05, \$0.10, \$0.20, \$0.50, \$1, \$2, \$5	Presentati on casing	3,000	\$129.00	
2006 NZ Falcon Brilliant Uncirculated Coin	Cupro-nickel	Brilliant uncirculated	Feature Coin 27.22 grams	38.74mm	\$5.00	Card with sleeve	4,000	\$29.00	
2006 NZ Falcon Brilliant Uncirculated Coin Set	Cupro-nickel & Al-Bro	Brilliant uncirculated	Feature Coin 27.22 grams	38.74mm	\$0.05, \$0.10, \$0.20, \$0.50, \$1, \$2, \$5	Card With Sleeve	4,000	\$49.00	

2006 Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe coins - produced by the Royal Australian Mint									
Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage	Price	
2006 Aslan BU Coin	Aluminium/Zinc Bronze	Brilliant uncirculated	20 grams	38.74mm	\$1.00	Card with pictures	20,000	\$29.00	
2006 BU Character Set (6 Coins)	Aluminium/Zinc Bronze	Brilliant uncirculated	20 grams	38.74mm	\$0.50c	Card with pictures	20,000	\$49.00	
2006 Aslan Silver Proof Coin with Gold Highlights	99.9% Fine Silver with 99.99% Gold Gilding	Silver Proof	31.10 grams	40.00 mm	\$1.00	Jewellery Box	10,000	\$99.00	
2006 White Witch Silver Proof Coin with Gold Highlights	99.9% Fine Silver with 99.99% Gold Gilding	Silver Proof	31.10 grams	40.00 mm	\$1.00	Jewellery Box	10,000	\$99.00	
2006 Aslan 24-Carat Gold Proof Coin	99.99% Gold	Gold Proof	31.10 grams	34.00 mm	\$10.00	Wooden Case	2,500	\$1595.00	
2006 Small Change, Smaller Change Regular Uncirculated Coin Set									
Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Limit	Price	
Reg Uncirc Coin Set (5c 2003, 10c, 20c, 50c 2005; 10c, 20c, 50c 2006 (small size))	Mixed	Regular Uncirculated	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Card with pictures	5,000	\$9.90	
2006 New Zealand Silver Dollar 3 – North Island Brown Kiwi - produced by the Perth Mint									
Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage	Price	
North Island Brown Kiwi Silver Proof	Fine Silver 99.9%	Proof	31.135 grams	40mm	\$1.00	Jewellery Box	2,000	\$79.00	
NZ Silver Dollar Bullion	Fine Silver 99.9%	Bullion	31.135 grams	40mm	\$1.00	Card with sleeve	5,000	\$49.00	

MASONIC AWARDS

Brett Delahunt FRNSNZ

Until the nineteenth century no general distribution of medals was made for campaign service, although most British regiments did award badges and medals for bravery, meritorious conduct, good shooting and long service. These awards were in reality quite unofficial and were for local distribution only. The only awards of an official nature available to citizens prior to the beginning of the nineteenth century were the single class Orders of the Garter, Thistle and Bath that were rarely bestowed beyond the nobility. It was in this social setting that the earliest known Masonic jewels were manufactured and worn by members of the fraternity. These were, however, not bestowed to reward merit or commemorate important events but were rather worn to denote membership.

Lodge Membership Jewels

Some sources date the introduction of membership jewels to about 1780, which is probably about 30 years after they first appeared, as a specimen dating from 1755 is known to exist, and the Grand Lodge Museum in Wellington holds two examples dating from 1766. Members' jewels from this period fall into two broad categories. The first of these is a pierced jewel which is usually of a high quality of manufacture, being oval or circular in form (Fig. 1). These jewels bear a striking resemblance to the sash badges of British orders then in existence, and it is possible that they were designed to mimic these official awards. The jewels usually depict a variety of Masonic symbols and are frequently engraved with the name and/or lodge of the recipient, in addition to the year he joined the Craft (Fig. 2). The second variety of members' jewel consists of a flattened disc and is usually referred to as the engraved type. Like the pierced jewels, this second variety usually contains numerous Masonic symbols (Fig. 3) and, in addition, is often engraved with the heraldic emblems associated with the Grand Lodge of the recipient (Fig. 4). Some engraved jewels, particularly those dating from the turn of the nineteenth century, also contain symbols associated with the Royal Arch degree and others containing Templar emblems have been recorded. One jewel of particular interest is held in the Grand Lodge Museum. On the obverse the jewel is engraved with emblems associated with the Antients Grand Lodge while the reverse (Fig. 5) is engraved with a representation of the jewel authorised in 1766 for wear by members of the Excellent Grand and Royal Chapter, later to be constituted as the Grand Chapter. The jewel is of interest as it denotes that the recipient was a member of the Antients Grand Lodge, which worked its own Royal Arch degree, while the reverse depicts the emblems of the rival Grand Chapter.

The advent of the Napoleonic wars saw the production of a new type of Masonic jewel. These jewels, constructed of a large variety of materials, were manufactured by French prisoners of war transported for internment in the British Isles. Considerable numbers of prisoners were held in various prison hulks and camps and it has been estimated that between 72,000 and 114,000 prisoners were detained in these totally unsuitable surroundings. Some of the French prisoners appeared to be enthusiastic freemasons and soon established their own, in the main, irregular lodges that worked several degrees. The prisoners supplemented their daily rations by manufacturing goods for sale at local fairs and some of those who were craftsmen turned their hand to the production of lockets and jewels embellished with Masonic symbols (Fig. 6). The jewels were of a fairly standard design containing an aggregate of emblems between two upright pillars and were constructed of bone, wire, glass, paper, cloth, tinsel and paint. The purpose of the jewels is not known with certainty although it would appear from the design that they were intended to be worn to denote Craft membership, in similar manner to the pierced and engraved jewels.

The defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo on 18 June 1815 saw significant changes in the system by which the active service of British soldiers was recognised.

At the conclusion of the war a campaign medal was instituted that was intended for presentation to all participants at the battle of Waterloo in addition to the preceding battles at Ligny and Quatre

Bras. The medal was distributed at a level hitherto unknown, with the result that most soldiers in the British army could now proudly sport a medal. The custom soon developed that the Waterloo medal was worn constantly, not only on the uniforms of serving soldiers but also on the everyday civilian clothes of those who had been discharged from the service. This constant wear is reflected in the poor condition of surviving medals.

The institution of the Waterloo medal, as well as the subsequent establishment of the Long Service and Good Conduct Medals for the army in 1830, and Royal Navy in 1831, heralded the beginning of a more liberal distribution of official awards.

Lodge membership jewels were frequently worn beyond the first decade of the nineteenth century but their usage declined markedly from 1820, although examples dated as late as 1831 exist in collections. While the decline in the usage of membership jewels may be related to an alteration in custom following the establishment of the United Grand Lodge of England in 1813, it is tempting to suggest that this attitude was at least in part stimulated by a loss of interest in the wearing of unearned medals.

Although membership jewels were abandoned by the Craft in general in the nineteenth century, some lodges subsequently instituted private jewels, with the intention that these would be worn by subscribing members. The earliest of these membership jewels was the so-called Sussex jewel instituted by the Duke of Sussex in 1812 as:

“a mark of distinction for the Master Masons raised in the Lodge of Antiquity No 2, or for such as having become subscribing members, shall have proved themselves well skilled in the three degrees of the Order.”

The jewel (Fig. 7) was conferred personally by the Duke and after his death in 1843 the lodge continued to issue the medal to Master Mason members. The jewels are returnable upon the death of the recipient and depending on the condition are usually re-circulated to new members. Similar jewels were instituted for the Grand Masters Lodge No 1 in 1832, the Royal Alpha Lodge No 16 in 1844 and the Royal Somerset and Inverness Lodge No 4 in 1858. The jewel worn by members of the Royal Alpha Lodge is of some interest as it bears some resemblance to the Star of the Order of the Garter and is worn as a lapel badge (Fig. 8). It may be viewed as a reward of Masonic merit as only selected Grand Officers are permitted to join the lodge and thus become eligible for the jewel. The importance attached to membership of the lodge may be gauged by an official portrait of the Duke of Connaught as Grand Master (Fig. 9), in which the jewel of the Royal Alpha Lodge is clearly visible.

Other lodges and Masonic groups continue to use their own jewels, including various research lodges of the English, Irish and Scottish Constitutions. The most prestigious of these is the Member's Jewel of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge – the premier research lodge in the world (Fig. 10, left) - in addition, members of the Correspondence Circle of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge are permitted to acknowledge their membership by wearing a suitably inscribed jewel (Fig. 10, right). Such jewels are not worn in New Zealand, although various Masonic associations have issued jewels to subscribing members. By necessity, the associations must relate to Craft or Royal Arch masonry for the jewels to be approved for wearing in Craft lodges. Perhaps the most well known of these are the membership jewels of the of the First and Second New Zealand Expeditionary Force Masonic Associations (Fig. 11).

The 1st NZEF jewel (Fig. 11, second from left) was instituted in the Constitution of the Association adopted on 11 December 1916. The jewel itself is of good quality manufacture, being struck in hallmarked sterling silver. The specimen presented to R.W. Bro Colonel George Barclay, the first President of the Association, was struck in 9ct gold and was especially inscribed, detailing his services. The remainder of the jewels were also named and included the service number and highest rank obtained by the recipient. It is recorded that 1700 of these jewels were issued.

Associated with the 1st NZEF Masonic Association jewel was another jewel carved from mother of pearl and finished by engraving (Fig. 11, left). This was worn by servicemen who had been

stationed in Palestine during the First World War. The comparative rarity of these awards would suggest that they did not have a wide distribution.

The 2nd NZEF Masonic Association was formed in 1940. However, the jewel (Fig. 11, second right) was not issued until 1948, with distribution of the approximately 1000 jewels struck taking 10 years. The jewels were manufactured in New Zealand from base metal and were issued unnamed.

The only other association jewel of which I am aware is that issued by the NZ Masonic Scout Association (Fig. 11, right), worn to denote membership during special Masonic workings undertaken by the group.

Commemorative Jewels

Two types of jewel are authorised to be worn by members of private lodges in New Zealand. These are the jewels struck to celebrate the foundation and the centennial, or more specifically, the continued existence for 100 years, of a lodge.

Founders' jewels are a more recent concept than centennial jewels, with the earliest being issued by Lodge La Tolerance No 784 (later 538) formed in London on 22 January 1847 (Fig. 12). It was not until the last quarter of the nineteenth century that widespread issue of founders' jewels occurred. Those jewels struck in England are usually of very high quality (Fig. 13) and are often engraved with the name and Masonic rank of the recipient. In addition to this, the officers of the new lodge are usually further recognised by an appropriate emblem on the ribbon of the jewel (Fig. 13, right).

In New Zealand the first lodge to strike a founders' jewel for distribution to all members was The Coronation Lodge No. 127 founded on 2 July 1902. A number of lodges had produced founders' jewels prior to this; however, these were special awards designed for presentation to selected individuals, usually the foundation Master, for services rendered in the formation of the new lodge (Fig. 14, left). To date, almost 200 lodges of the New Zealand Constitution have commemorated their foundation by striking of a jewel for purchase by members (Fig. 14). This figure includes three lodges who have been authorised to issue jewels following formation by amalgamation. The issue of jewels by these lodges is unusual because they have chosen to retain the charter of one of the lodges that hold charters of considerable antiquity: Lodge Musselburgh No. 154, 1983; Lodge Aurora No. 155, 1985 (Fig. 15); The United Lodge of Wellington No. 13, 1990. The last of these has the unique distinction of having a founder's and a centennial jewel (issued 1966 – Fig. 17, middle) both of which somewhat paradoxically were able to be worn by some members of the lodge.

Centennial jewels are by no means a recent concept, with the earliest recorded jewel being struck by the St Albans Lodge No. 27 (E.C.) for its centennial in 1827. This centennial jewel and those of other lodges of the English Constitution who celebrated their centennial over succeeding years were of a unique design (Fig. 16, middle and left). They were often struck in silver and embellished with intricate glass or enamel work as illustrated by the jewel worn by the brethren of the Lodge of Amity to celebrate their centennial in 1865 (Fig. 16, middle).

In 1867 the United Grand Lodge of England regularised the pattern of the centennial jewel and a design by Sir Albert Woods, Garter King of Arms, was adopted (Fig. 16, right). In all, 38 lodges awarded centennial jewels of special design prior to the introduction of the standard design. A further four lodges were given permission to strike special centennial jewels, and were granted dispensation from the regulations by virtue of Royal patronage. In addition to these lodges it would appear that several others have acted contrary to the Book of Constitutions and issued centennial jewels of a unique design.

The custom of issuing jewels to celebrate the centennial of a lodge was adopted by the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, with the earliest issue being made by NZ Pacific Lodge No 2 in August 1942 (Fig.17, left). In New Zealand there is no regulation standardising the design of centennial jewels (Fig. 17, right) although some lodges (e.g. Lodge Waterloo) have chosen to adopt the

English pattern (Fig. 17, middle). It is worth noting that while centennial jewels of the English Constitution may be worn by all subscribing members of the lodge, in New Zealand the privilege is extended only to members who were on the roll of the lodge at the time of the centennial.

The Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1887 saw the issue of the first in a series of official Jubilee and Coronation medals, of which the 2002 Golden Jubilee Medal of Elizabeth II may be considered the most recent addition.

These medals have Masonic counterparts awarded for Royal Jubilees and to celebrate important Masonic occasions. Both Queen Victoria's Golden (Fig. 18, left and middle) and Diamond Jubilees (Fig. 18, right) were marked by the issue of a jewel, although coronations and other jubilees have not been subsequently celebrated. Important Masonic anniversaries are also marked by the striking of a jewel. The earliest of these appears to be the minuscule medalet, 7mm in diameter and struck in gold, to commemorate the Union of the Antient and Modern Grand Lodges in 1813 (Fig. 19). The oldest commemorative jewel intended for wear was that awarded to 130 Stewards in commemoration of the inauguration of Freemasons' Hall, London, on 14 April 1869 (Fig. 20). This was soon followed by two jewels issued to commemorate the installation of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales as Grand Master (E.C.) in 1875. The first of these was struck for general distribution (Fig. 21, left) while the other was issued to participating officers and stewards (Fig. 21, right). A similar jewel was also associated with the installation of the Duke of Connaught as Grand Master (E.C.) in 1901. The Grand Lodge of Scotland issued jewels for its 100th, 150th and 250th anniversaries (Fig. 22, left and middle). The United Grand Lodge of England also issued a commemorative jewel to celebrate its bicentennial in 1917 (Fig. 22, right) and a 275th anniversary jewel was distributed for that anniversary celebration.

In New Zealand only two commemorative jewels have been issued by the Grand Lodge. The first of these (Fig. 23, left) was struck in 9ct gold for distribution to the 32 surviving founders of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand at the time of the celebration of its Golden Jubilee in 1940. The other official commemorative award is the centennial jewel of the Grand Lodge (Fig. 23, right) cast in base metal and made available for purchase by subscribing Master Masons during the centennial year. In all, slightly fewer than 6000 of these jewels were distributed.

Charity Jewels

Charity Steward's jewels, as authorised by the United Grand Lodge of England, form an interesting series that demonstrates the influence that official British awards have had on Masonic medals. These jewels, worn by Stewards of one of the three great Masonic charities, i.e. the Royal Masonic Institute for Boys, the Royal Masonic Institute for Girls and the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, were bestowed in recognition of a donation made to the respective charity. Early awards were in the form of a rosette, while in 1877 the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys issued an armband to its Charity Stewards (Fig. 24), which was of similar design to the Garter worn below the knee by the Knights of the Order.

In 1878 the Royal Masonic Institute for Boys issued the first jewel – a custom followed the next year by the Royal Masonic Institute for Girls and the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution. Every year the design of the jewel issued by each of the Charities was altered and in some instances the designers have drawn heavily on current British awards for inspiration.

The illustrated examples suggest that the design for the RMBI jewel of 1913 (Fig. 25, left) was based on the badge of the Order of St Michael and St George while the RMBI jewel of 1931 (Fig. 25, right) shows a strong resemblance to the badge of the Order of the Indian Empire.

The design of the jewels in this series was extremely varied (Fig. 26) and in some cases were of a star shape, similar to the faceted stars conferred upon holders of the two senior classes of the various Orders of Chivalry.

The issue of these jewels was discontinued in 1985 when the United Grand Lodge of England reconstituted its various charities. Charity jewels have never been issued by the Grand Lodge of New Zealand and indeed they are the subject of criticism in England where they are felt by some

to be an inappropriate advertisement of the recipient's generosity. Regardless of this criticism the jewels themselves form a series of considerable diversity and beauty, and are actively sought by collectors of Masonic regalia worldwide.

Awards for Masonic Merit

In 1946 the United Grand Lodge of England recognised the necessity of rewarding the services of eminent masons, and instituted an order to be awarded by the Grand Master. This order was restricted to twelve brethren and was styled the Grand Master's Order of Service to Masonry (Fig. 27). Prior to 1961 this award carried Grand Rank and entitled the recipient to use the prefix Very Worshipful, with precedence senior to that of Grand Deacon.

A similar order has also been instituted in New Zealand and was first awarded in 1947, but unlike the English version, the honour has never conferred precedence. The order was originally limited to ten brethren at any one time, however, this has been extended and it is currently limited to twenty living recipients. In New Zealand the order is rarely conferred upon Grand Lodge officers. While the conditions of award of the New Zealand Grand Master's Order of Service to Masonry differ greatly from those of England, the design of the first award was almost identical to that of its English counterpart (Fig. 28). The similarity of this design to that of the English award was recognised by Grand Lodge and in 1992 the Board of General Purposes approved a new design for the OSM which more appropriately reflected the New Zealand character of the order (Fig. 29).

The Roll of Honour was introduced in 1981 (Fig. 30, left), and was subsequently redesigned (Fig. 30, right). This is effectively an order of merit junior to the OSM, and its institution has enabled the services of many other brethren to be recognised. This distinction is conferred upon all Masonic ranks with the majority of recipients being Past Masters.

Both the OSM and the RH are distinctions that, to some degree, mimic honours conferred by the Crown to recognise services of eminence, but are in reality private awards. This arrangement is repeated in virtually every country where freemasonry is active, however, in Sweden the association between official and Masonic awards has come full circle with the senior Masonic distinction being accorded state recognition.

The Eleventh Degree of the Swedish Rite, which is the highest conferred by the Constitution, is marked by the award of the Order of Charles XIII.

The unusual feature of this order is that it is not purely Masonic in character but is also recognised as an official Swedish order and is therefore able to be worn in public.

The order is restricted to 27 holders and consists of a red enamelled neck badge (Fig. 31) and a red enamelled star in the form of a cross patee. The order, which was instituted in 1818, is considered a noteworthy distinction and as such was worn by King Edward VII in his official portrait as Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England.

This paper attempts to provide an insight into the various classes of Masonic jewel bestowed over a period of 250 years. This review has, in view of the breadth of the subject, been necessarily brief; however, it is hoped that it will act as a stimulus for further study in this little published, yet fascinating and highly collectable branch of numismatic science.

This is the text of an illustrated talk given by Professor Delahunt at the RNSNZ meeting in Wellington in September 2005. Thanks to Professor Delahunt for sponsoring the printing of the centre section containing his illustrations - Ed.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6

Fig. 7





Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig 10 (left)

Fig 11 (below)





Fig. 12 (above); Fig 13 (below)





Fig. 14 (top)



Fig. 15 (left)



Fig. 16 (above); Fig. 17 (below)





Fig. 18 (above)

Fig. 19 (left)



Fig. 20 (left)

Fig. 21 (right)





Fig. 22 (above)

Fig. 23 (right)





Fig. 24 (above)

Fig. 25 (below)





Fig. 26 (above)



Fig. 27 (right)





Fig. 28 (above)

Fig. 29 (below)

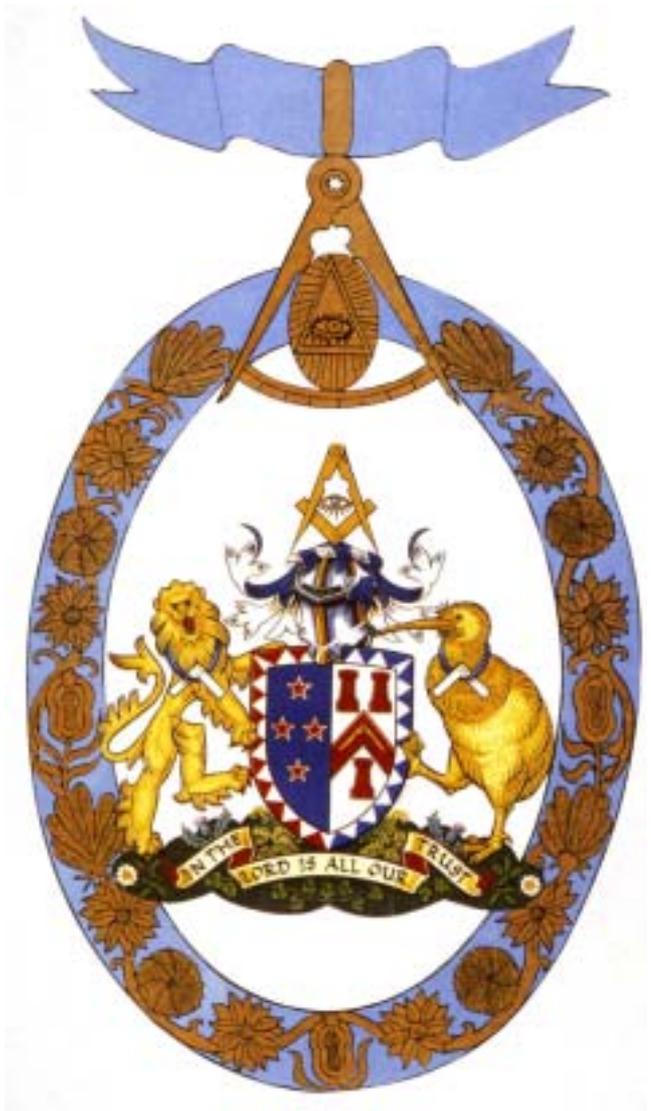




Fig. 30 (above)

Fig. 31 (right)



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THE FIVE CENT COIN INCIDENT

Patrick L. Cordue

Introduction

I joined the “Royal” in February 2006 just before the 75th Anniversary celebrations. I felt somewhat of a fraud at the first meeting I attended and at the anniversary celebrations, as I didn’t actually have a coin collection. However, the announced phasing out of the 5-cent coins and the introduction of lighter 10, 20, and 50-cent coins gave me the perfect incentive to collect New Zealand decimal coins. I set myself the exercise of obtaining one 5-cent coin from each of the years in which they were circulated. At the time I had no idea of how difficult this task would prove and to what lengths I would have to go to achieve my goal.

This article tells the story of my search and subsequent events. The activities and events are primarily in chronological order. The Internet auction site TradeMe (TM) is central to the story, as are the traders who use the site. I refer to them by their trading names. This is partly to maintain anonymity, but also to acknowledge the reality of their existence in cyberspace.

The early search

My search had humble beginnings. First I turned to my “jar of change” (Dr Bollard, in his address at the anniversary celebrations, was correct when he noted that 5-cent coins did not circulate well – many simply ended up in “jars”). This yielded coins from a few years, but I was well short of a complete collection. When I asked, an employee at my local supermarket was kind enough to provide me with a \$10 bag of 5-cent coins. This brought me almost to my goal, but I was missing the 1973 coin. At the March 2006 meeting of the Royal I posed the question to attendees: what year have I been unable to find in my 5-cent coin search? The most common suggestion was 1971, but at least one person did suggest that the most recent mintage might be the culprit. Someone did eventually suggest 1973 (perhaps they had a catalogue handy – 1973 has the lowest mintage, at 4 million, the next lowest is 1998 with 8 million). It was not until after the meeting that I realized that I was also missing the 2004.

I turned to my local bank. I started modestly with \$30 worth of 5-cent coins. I found a 1973 without much difficulty. Also, there were sixpences and even threepences, many Australian 5-cent coins and a few coins from other countries. However, I did not find a 2004. I graduated to \$100 bags. I also extended my objectives, aiming to obtain a set of each of the 10, 20, and 50-cent circulated coins before the lighter versions were introduced. At the May meeting of the Royal I advised attendees that the 2004 5-cent coin was proving elusive. Also, I mentioned that I had not been able to find a 2005 10-cent, and had only found a single 2005 20-cent. Perhaps those words partly contributed to a note in the June newsletter: “Rumours are that there are very few 2005 old size coins released into circulation. ... the circulated coins could become relatively scarce. You have little time to find them!”

I maintained a search, off and on, for the 2004 5-cent and the 2005 10-cent right up until the introduction of the lighter coins on 31 July. With the banks no longer willing or able to supply bags of old-style coins, I had to use other methods.

NZ Post to the rescue

My extended quest required a 2005 10-cent. This was easily achieved due to the issue, by NZ Post, of a “small change, smaller change” set to mark the currency changeover. This set was advertised on their website and was sold-out long before the issue date of 30 June. I still hoped to find a 2005 10-cent in circulation but this was never to be.

Since I had resigned myself to the purchase of a 2004 5-cent coin, I next turned to the dealers. I naively assumed that many dealers would have an ample supply of the latest mintage of the 5-

cent coin and would be able to supply at catalogue value. However, my enquiries revealed that dealers did not generally stock circulated coins – not one of the three major dealers I enquired of could offer any of the coins.

I had one last avenue. I had discovered that there was a coin set issued in 2004 by NZ Post which contained the 2004 5-cent circulated coin. This innocuous set was primarily aimed at tourists, as it showed the history of NZ coins, from the 1 cent, through to the \$2, with two examples of the 20-cent coin (two different designs). It was simply called “NZ coin set”; it was issued in 2004 with a \$19.95 price and it contained 9 coins. I recalled seeing this set shown as an “item of interest” at the first monthly meeting of the Royal that I had attended. I enquired of the member if he had any spare sets and to my consternation he revealed that his (single) set actually contained a 2003 5-cent. My enquiries of dealers were equally fruitless. One dealer actually gave me a bit of a telling-off – there were uncirculated sets issued every year, the set I was seeking was “by comparison, ... a rather pale imitation in which the coins did not even have matching dates. ... there was nothing particularly remarkable about them”.

To the message board

It was late in July that I turned to the TM message boards. My plan was to encourage others to search for a 2004 5-cent which I would then buy. I chose the two message boards with the largest number of threads: “General” and “Parenting”. I started a thread on each entitled: “100 times your money if ...”. In the body of the message I said: “If you can find a 2004 5-cent coin, put it up on TM and I will give you at least \$5 for it.” (In “Parenting” I added: “Get the kids to help!”)

The response was immediate and frantic. It appeared that I had several hundred people, up and down the country, going through their small change. Some posts to the threads said as much and the writers found it most amusing. Of course, several people wanted to know why I would pay so much for a 5-cent coin. I explained that I was a coin collector, there didn’t appear to be many in circulation, that I had been looking for some time and I had not been able to find one. On “Parenting” someone accused me of playing a sick joke – suggesting that none had been made (based on the fact that nobody on the “Parenting” thread had been able to find one). There were several, temporary, false claims, as people found Australian 2004 5-cent coins. Eventually, on the “General” thread, there were five people who claimed to have a New Zealand 2004 5-cent coin. One apologized, and said that they were keeping the one they had found. There were two people who said they would start an auction as soon as they had enough cleared funds in their TM account (unless a credit card is used, it can take a couple of days, or longer, for deposited funds to show

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in a TM account). I had an anxious wait and then on 1 August, a new thread appeared in “General”, started by Learner2: “Gerbilman!!!! IT’S UP NOW! “

The first auction

This was an extraordinary coin auction. It started innocently enough. Learner2 put the starting bid at \$5, no doubt in sympathy with my original thread. Her plan was to have bidders register their interest by bidding on the auction; she would then make an offer to all of the bidders. After a few days, it transpired that the reserve price was \$70 (there is a restriction on how high the reserve can be, given the starting bid). Numerous bidders tried to stay under the reserve, but since the coin was clearly going to sell, I eventually bid the reserve. The highest bid had reached \$71 mid morning on the closing day of 8 August. The auction was scheduled to close at 12.02 pm.

During the seven days of the auction, numerous questions were asked on the auction. Learner2 was sometimes unable to provide the answers and she would request information from me through the TM message boards. This put me in the strange position of providing information to people who would be bidding in competition with me. More experienced coin collectors also came to Learner2’s aid, providing information through the question feature on the auction. By the time the auction was drawing to a close, all of the bidders were very well informed with regard to the rarity of the coin. It had been established that only 32,000 had been issued for circulation and that the circulated coin could be distinguished from coins found in the uncirculated and proof sets (if only, at the time, by the quality of the finish – later it was established that the circulated and set coins were made at different mints and that there were minor differences in the date digits, for instance).

The serious bidding did not begin until after the original auction close time (TM has an “auto-extend” feature, which means that an auction does not close until there have been no bids for at least two minutes). By 12.04 pm, the bidding had exceeded \$230. It reached \$300 at 12.08 pm. There were still three people bidding. Learner2 was kept very busy, as “watchers” were asking questions during the auction, commenting on the price and the duration of the auction. She was also servicing a thread on “General” entitled “OMG”, which she had started at 11.39 am. I contributed to that thread when my final bid of \$355 was surpassed: “Gerbilman leaves the building.” Chap6 was the last one standing and had won the first 2004 5-cent coin auction with a bid of \$360. It was the first sale, and it was special – we have named the coin: the “Opunake”.

Publicity

It wasn’t very long before Learner2 was approached by the newspapers for her story. An article appeared in The Dominion Post on 10 August, just two days after the auction closed. Numerous other papers ran short stories. TV3 was also quick to take an interest and an item appeared on the 6 o’clock news and was repeated on Nightline also on 10 August. It was a strange day for me. I was in John Eccles’ shop for my appointment at 2 pm (to have my stamp collection valued) when a TV3 news crew arrived to interview John with regard to the 2004 5-cent coin auction. They had spoken to Learner2 and knew of Gerbilman’s role in the auction. They interviewed us both.

The coin frenzy of 2006

The TV3 news item had a similar effect to that of my thread on the TM message boards. Except that, instead of a few hundred people searching their change, it seemed that almost everyone was doing so. Bank tellers up and down the country were reported to be searching the five-cent coins in their tills – not issuing them to the public until they had been searched! The coin auctions on TM multiplied enormously. There were numerous 2004 5-cent coins listed, but also many other old-style silver coins. Claims of rarity were applied to everything from the 1967 “shilling” through to the 2003 5-cent. In the early days after the first auction, many of the so-called NZ 2004 5-cent coins turned out to be Australian. It appeared that many people were unaware of the difference –

if they found it in New Zealand, then it must be a New Zealand coin! The general chaos was considered amusing by some commentators, and it perhaps would have been if all of the “silly” auctions had simply been ignored. Unfortunately, some people were paying ridiculous prices for very common coins.

At my suggestion, the President of the RNSNZ, in consultation with the Executive, issued a media statement in an attempt to minimize the number of people being “burnt” by the “silly” auctions. The statement was released on 15 August, and TV3 did a follow-up news item which screened on the evening news the next day. Several members of the RNSNZ were also very active on the TM message boards and asked many questions on auctions during this period – trying to minimise the “harm”. The RNSNZ website was updated to include the media statement and detailed information on which recent circulated coins were actually scarce (2005 10, 20, and 50-cent) and which were rare (2004 5-cent).

Sales of the 2004 five cent

When numerous auctions for the 2004 5-cent started appearing on TM, the price paid for the coins dropped considerably from the price of \$360 paid for the “Opunake”. I tracked the prices paid through until 7 September inclusive. By this date the original frenzy had died down. Many of the 2004 5-cent pieces were being passed in as sellers were not willing to settle for the much lower prices (see Figure 1). It is noteworthy that all sale prices below \$50 were because of an ill-judged “buy-now” offered by the seller. Also, the highest prices were generally achieved when some extras were offered, be it a full set of uncirculated 5-cent coins, or a promise that the money was to be donated to Plunket (Figure 1).

I also tabulated the locations of the sellers (Table 1). This gives some insight into where the 2004 5-cent coins were issued. It appears that most bags were distributed in Wellington, with some bags issued to banks in Manawatu, Taranaki, Hawkes Bay, and Auckland. The rest of the coins could well have “travelled” from the original issue point.

The “illusiv” 2005 ten cent

Although the Reserve Bank issued 16,000 2005 10-cent coins it appears that none of these made it into general circulation. There were very few auctions of the 2005 10-cent coin on TM. The first auction was won at a price of \$116, but subsequent feedback (the buyer and seller on each auction provide feedback which is publicly displayed) showed that this was not a New Zealand 2005 10-cent piece. Further auctions were all by the same seller, and it appears that they were coins extracted from “small change sets”.

It should be noted that 5000 of the 16,000 issued coins were used in the “small change sets”. That leaves 11,000 coins for general circulation – or does it? I have been told that when NZ Post sources coins from the Reserve Bank they are required to meet the usual minimum cash requirements. For example, they cannot order \$12.50 of 5-cent coins – there is a minimum amount required. These minimum amounts are not publicly available; it is possible that all of the 2005 10-cent coins were issued to NZ Post.

Packaged sets

The interest in the 2004 5-cent and the 2005 10, 20, and 50-cent coins flowed through into packaged sets containing these coins or the brilliant uncirculated, or proof varieties of them. There are two sets which contain the “circulation” coins in Unc. condition.

The “small change sets” contain the 2005 coins (5000 of these sets were issued). Sale prices on TM trended upwards from \$40 to \$100 (pre “Opunake”), with one sale at \$150. Subsequently, prices have ranged from \$60 to \$99 (early September 2006). Of the 5000 “NZ 9-coin sets” issued,

an unknown number contain the 2004 5-cent. The first set auctioned on TM fetched \$225 but subsequent sales were from \$130 to \$150. Less than ten of these sets were auctioned on TM as of early September 2006. The results of my enquiries with sellers of multiple sets suggest that 4000 of the 5000 sets contain the 2004 5-cent (this is based on the observation that approximately 82 out of 95 sets contained the 2004 5-cent, and that the coins were probably issued to NZ Post in \$100 bags – so either 2000 or 4000 coins).

Sales of 2004 and 2005 uncirculated and proof sets were very strong post “Opunake”, and gained further in strength as people appeared to contemplate future prices of sets based on the scarce and rare circulated coins. Early September sales of the 2004 and 2005 proof sets had a median price of \$300 and \$200 respectively. For the uncirculated sets, median prices were approximately \$150 for both years.

Discussion

An alternative title for this article is “a modern numismatic adventure”. What an introduction to coin collecting for me! It may have been inevitable that there would be a “coin frenzy” given the currency changeover. However, to have precipitated it and thus to have affected the lives of so many people (in only a small way for many of them), fills me with a sense of unreality. Learner2 must also have similar feelings; as must Chap6. We all played a role in what became a numismatic event.

Of course, it would not have happened without TM and TV3. Modern communications and technology made this particular coin frenzy what it was. The frenzy has passed. Hopefully, there will be benefits for numismatics. It appears that a new coin club will be created in Christchurch – that would be a positive outcome. Certainly, the coin dealers have benefited from the frenzy. Prices have increased across the board for coins – it was the number one search on TM during the period (having never featured at all before).

Future sales of the 2004 5-cent will be interesting to follow. There were only 175 sales on TM up until 7 September 2006. How many of the 2004 5-cent coins will be found? How many of the NZ 9-coin sets will be repatriated? Who and what will precipitate the next coin frenzy?

Table 1: Locations of sellers of 2004 5-cent coins on TM during the period 8 August 2006 to 7 September 2006 inclusive. Sales of packaged sets are excluded.

Area	Number of coins sold	Percentage
Northland	6	3
Auckland	18	10
Waikato	7	4
Bay of Plenty	5	3
Gisborne	5	3
Taranaki	16	9
Wanganui	6	3
Hawkes Bay	13	7
Manawatu	19	11
Wellington	72	41
South Island	8	5

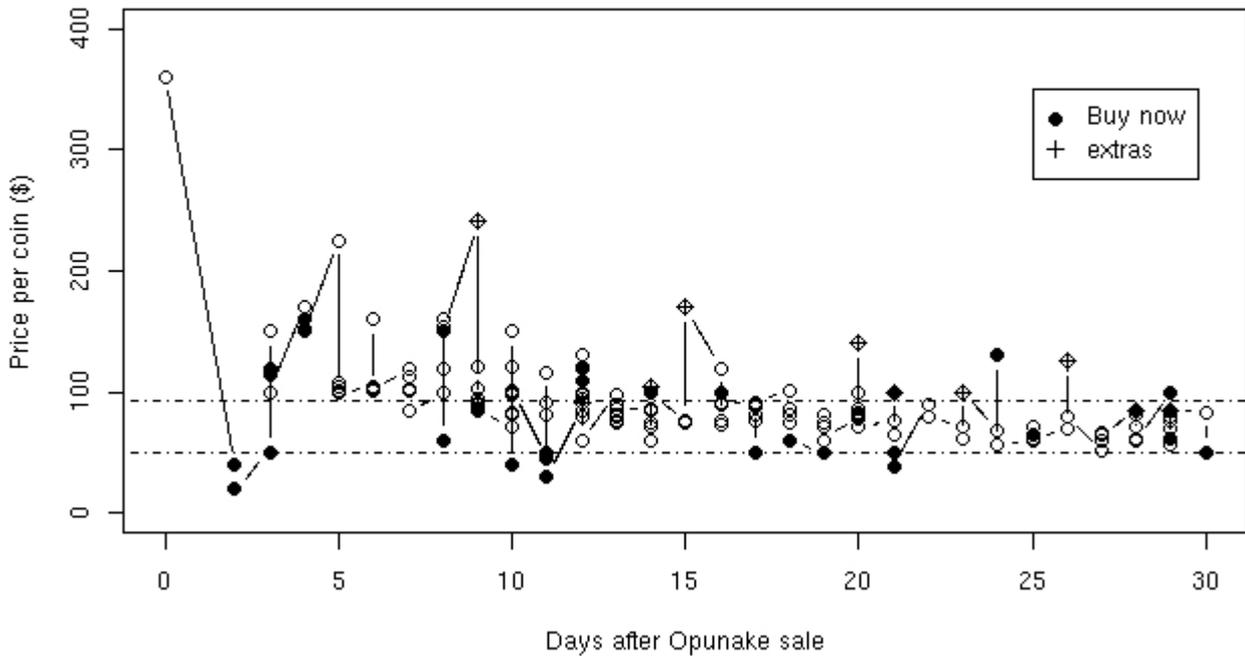


Figure 1: Winning bids for TM auctions containing a circulated 2004 5-cent. A point is plotted for each auction. Auctions won using buy-now are showed with filled circles. Auctions containing significant “extras” (e.g., an auction for a full “set” of circulated 5-cent coins) have an additional “+” plotted. Two horizontal lines are plotted, one at the average sale price of \$93 and the other at \$50.

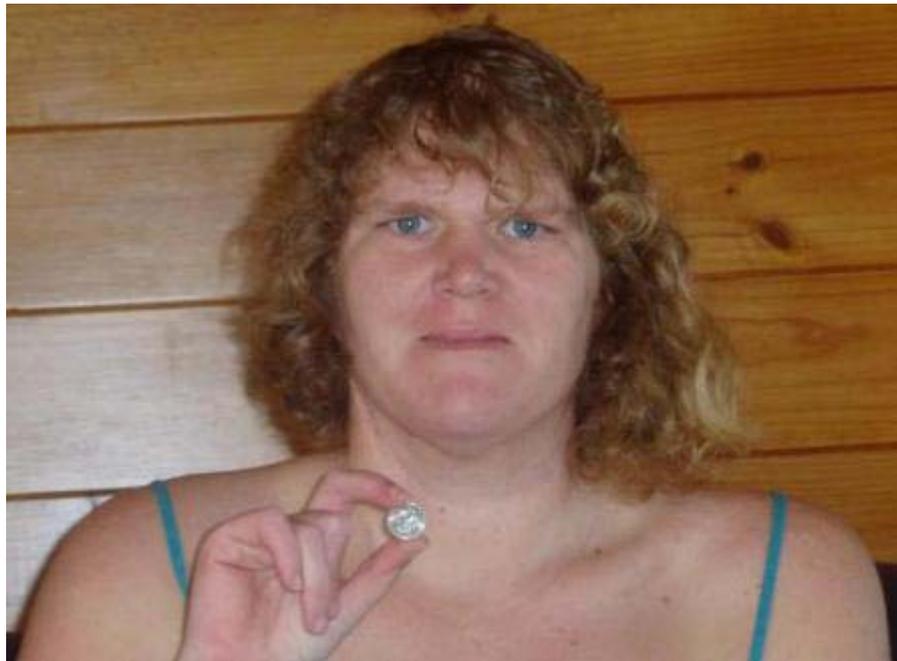


Figure 2: Learner2 holding the “Opunake”, just prior to delivery to Chap6.

THE INDESTRUCTIBILITY OF ANCIENT GOLD

John Melville-Jones

The allure of gold comes in the first place from the beauty of its colour, the heavy weight of the metal which at once makes it seem more valuable, and the ease with which it can be worked into ornaments of beauty. But it has another quality which has always endeared it to mankind, and ensured its value: its imperishable nature. It cannot be destroyed by fire, by rust or by any other form of corrosion. So in theory any gold that you see at the present time might have a long history behind it. I have collected some little stories which have something in common, to make you think about where gold might find itself in the course of its immortal life.

I personally own little gold in any form. Most of what I own forms a thin layer over some of my replacement teeth. I have little doubt that in reality the gold that my dentist uses was probably mined in Western Australia not too long before it was refined to a sufficient degree to be used for this purpose.

But still, it is possible to fantasise. I once owned a child's book, *The Tale of a Penny*, which described the adventures of an imaginary penny after it was minted, and then passed from hand to hand, and was lost and found again, and then continued circulating. If only coins, particularly gold ones, could tell us where they have been! A piece of gold that is in existence today might have been mined, refined, and minted into coins at any time in the past, and might have passed through many hands. It might have been minted once upon a time for King Croesus of Lydia, or his Persian successors, then reminted and paid to one of Alexander the Great's soldiers at the conclusion of his period of service, seized as booty from the Gauls by Julius Caesar, paid to a Byzantine archbishop as part of his salary, or to the mistress of a mediaeval Pope as a reward for good performance or to support her offspring; it may then have become a wedding ring, or later, after being melted down again, stored by a bank as backing for paper money, or held by a Middle Eastern nation in exchange for oil. The possibilities are endless, and some of them are less pleasant than others.

Here are three gruesome stories, in chronological order, to show by what routes gold may travel in its passage from the ancient to the modern world. First, in 91 B.C. the Roman government sent an ambassador to the recently acquired province of Asia (now called Asia Minor, and a part of Turkey) to deal with a local king, Mithradates VI, who was proving troublesome. The embassy was not a success, and a war broke out. Within two years of his sailing to Asia the ambassador, Manius Aquillius, had been captured by Mithradates. We are told that he was executed by a novel method, by having molten gold poured down his throat. Where is this gold now? It must still exist. Mithradates certainly minted gold coins, so perhaps the metal which is contained in some of those that exist in modern collections had previously been used for this murderous purpose.

Here is another story of the same kind. The Jewish author Josephus wrote a book called *The Jewish War*, which included an account of the siege and destruction of Jerusalem by the future Roman emperor Titus in A.D. 70. Josephus tells us that some of the Jews, who had escaped from the city, swallowed their stores of gold coins before leaving it, knowing that they would probably be searched as soon as they were picked up by the forces of the

besiegers. But this ruse was discovered when one of them was seen to be rummaging through the product of his defaecations, and when it was realised that he had salvaged some gold coins in this way, all the refugees were disembowelled and their internal organs investigated by the Arabian and Syrian troops who were assisting the Romans. The coins that these refugees would have been using as a way of storing the maximum value in the smallest space might have been gold coins of the later Hellenistic Greek rulers of the area, although they were more probably Roman gold coins. Again, modern collectors may wonder whether any ancient gold coins of this period that they possess may have travelled along this road before coming into their hands.

Finally, a more modern story. About three hundred years ago Jean Vaillant, a French doctor who was also a scholar of literature and history, was sent to travel in Italy and Greece by Colbert, the chief minister of the king of France, with instructions to acquire coins which would be suitable for the king's coin cabinet. As he was sailing back from Greece, his ship was pursued by pirates. Fearing that they would be caught, the loyal servant of the king selected the gold coins that he had acquired on behalf of his master, and swallowed them. The precaution was unnecessary, because a favourable shift of wind enabled his ship to outdistance the pirates, and he was able to recover his treasures later, when nature took its course. It is possible that some of the ancient Greek gold coins in the Cabinet des Médailles in Paris for which a later provenance cannot be proved arrived there after this rite of passage. If coins could only tell us where they have been! And what is the history of the gold in your wedding ring?



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MINTAGE UPDATES: 2004-06 NZ COINAGE ISSUES

NZ Post

In October 2006, NZ Post kindly provided the following details of “actual” mintage/release figures for recent NZ coin issues compared to the authorised maximum figures published in the original documentation accompanying the coins. Note, however, that the only guaranteed correct figures are the maximum mintages shown on the coin packaging and certificates. The figures shown here are not guaranteed and are intended as a guide only.

Used by permission.

Date	Description	Actual mintage	Authorised maximum
2004	Silver Dollar 1 Proof *	1500	5000
2004	Silver Dollar 1 Bullion *	2500	10000
2005	Silver Dollar 2 Proof	2200	5000
2005	Silver Dollar 2 Bullion	4000	10000
2005	Living Icons Set	TBC	
2005	King Kong BU Coin	7000	100000
2005	King Kong BU Character Set	4000	50000
2005	King Kong Silver Gilded	3000	50000
2006	NZ Falcon Silver Proof Set	2100	3000
2006	NZ Falcon Silver Proof Coin	3000	3500
2006	NZ Falcon BU Set	3000	4000
2006	NZ Falcon BU Coin	2500	4000
2006	The Lion, The Witch and the Wardrobe (LWW) Aslan Gold Proof Coin	365	2500
2006	LWW Aslan Silver Proof with Gold Highlights	4320	10000
2006	LWW White Witch Silver Proof with Gold Highlights	2000	10000
2006	LWW Three Coin Proof Set	1000	2500
2006	LWW BU Character Set	3000	20000
2006	LWW Aslan BU Coin	8000	20000
2005	FIFA Silver Proof Coin	7500	25000
2006	QEII 80th birthday BU Coin	2000	3000
2006	QEII 80th Silver Proof Coin	1500	2500
2006	QEII 80th Gold Proof Coin	500	500
2006	Small Change, Smaller Change set	5000	5000

* These figures are less certain than the others contained in the table.

COMMEMORATING A NON-EVENT

Ray Hargreaves FRNSNZ

A souvenir medal made and sold in Britain for an event that never happened appears to have been easily obtainable in early 1937 in the South Island, if not all New Zealand. Should we therefore add it to the list of New Zealand medals, even though it was no doubt sold in other British Empire and Commonwealth countries as well?

Alternatively, should we prepare a catalogue of overseas medals that are associated with New Zealand in some way even though their issue may have been limited, along with those British medals which we definitely know were offered for sale in New Zealand because of their relevance to our country and way of life at the time, and which may turn up in our museums or in our private collections?

I feel that this latter approach has great merit. Examples of such medals that would be included are the following: medals given by early explorers to some Maoris, e.g. by Captain James Cook in 1773-74, and Dumont d'Urville in 1827; a coronation medal of Edward VII produced by Spink's (1902); medals given to members of a New Zealand army rugby team after a match in France in 1917; the British medal commemorating the Silver Jubilee of King George V (1935); and the following medal of a non-event.

This latter medal was designed for the planned coronation of Edward VIII. Struck in 1936, the medal lost its relevance when Edward VIII abdicated on 11 December 1936 in order to marry American divorcee Wallis Simpson.

The medal, made of aluminium, is 28mm in diameter, smaller than the advertised 1¼ inches (32 mm). It is holed at the top, with a special safety pin attached. The obverse is clearly shown in the accompanying advertisement. Edward VIII is shown facing right, which was in conformity with the convention that succeeding British monarchs face the opposite direction to their predecessor. But Edward was vain, and insisted on the Royal Mint showing him on coins facing left, the same way as his father George V. According to a Royal Mint historian, this was because Edward believed that the left side of his face was superior to that of the right (*Otago Daily Times*, 20 March 1973: 17). However, Edward VIII abdicated just before any of the coins bearing his portrait were released.

The reverse of this medal has in the upper centre a crowned standing lion facing left, with a shield displaying the British coat of arms, with the words "Crowned at / Westminster / May 12th 1937" beneath. On the left side are the words "Far as / the breeze / can bear / the billows / foam", and on the right "Survey / our empire / and behold / our home". At the bottom is a representation of the ocean, with two sailing vessels. From the ocean a tree trunk extends behind the centre items to the top, where there are leaves and berries.

Leon Morel advises that this reverse design was by J. Moore, and was used by him on a coronation medal for George V in 1911.

The advertisement for this medal is reproduced from the *Otago Daily Times*, 5 February 1937. I do not know if the Christchurch firm of Hays Ltd was the only company that imported the medals for sale in New Zealand, though the fact that they advertised in the Dunedin newspaper suggests that they had no competition, at least in the South Island. Note the price - sixpence each or six for half-a-crown, so cost would not have been a major barrier to their sale in New Zealand, despite the country still suffering the effects of the 1930s economic depression.

Interestingly, the date shown on the medal for the coronation of Edward VIII was adhered to, but it was George VI who was crowned.

Postscript: Marking an Event

More than a year after the above was submitted for publication, I found a souvenir medal for the coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. On the obverse are the two royals facing left. The reverse is exactly the same as the Edward VIII reverse noted above, as is also the type of pin used. The diameter is identical. There is, however, a difference in weight, as the later medal is heavier, the images being silvered (?) over a base metal interior.

Hays Ltd also offered the George VI / Elizabeth medals for sale from their Christchurch store, and at the same price as the earlier ones. In an advertisement carried in the *Otago Daily Times* of 23 April 1937, both medals were noted as being available, along with the claim that “over 17,000” of the Edward VIII medals had already been sold!



Common reverse type



George VI / Elizabeth obverse

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THE NOT SO HUMBLE NEW ZEALAND 5-CENT PIECE - ERROR STATISTICS

Rob Richards

The humble five-cent piece is probably one of New Zealand's most under-rated and ignored coins. As its purchasing power declined over time, it has passed under the radar of quality controllers and coin collectors alike, unnoticed along with its many errors. These coins can actually be quite valuable and extremely collectable numismatic items.

I was very fortunate in obtaining a small box of the late Bill Lampard's odds and ends, amongst which were a few five-cent error coins – such as the 1967 Missing Tail and the 1999 wart on the nose, plus a few other 1999 error types as well. I had also seen a few cases of the 1997 and 1999 coin with varying degrees of die rotation, a die rotation being a coin that is struck while one of the dies has moved into a different position [see also *“Her Most Revolving Majesty”*, NZNJ no. 77, Dec. 1999, p. 15 - Ed.]. It interested me enough to feel that if we don't study these 5-cent coins with their pending destruction, many rather valuable coins were going to be lost.

This led me to an interesting and very rewarding study. Armed with \$40.00 I went to banks over a period of 5 months, buying, sifting and then returning the non-error 5-cent coins to other banks. I estimate that I sorted through over 20,000 5-cent coins and whilst doing that found some rather interesting errors. Firstly, a fair reflection would be that one in ten coins displayed some type of error. Secondly, that the dies appear to break down or at least errors repeat themselves in different years – for example, the 1967 missing tail full/partial also occurs in 1980, 1994, 1995, 1996 and 1997. With that sort of frequency, it may occur in other dates as well. Die rotations are another repetitive error type that occurs in probably all our dates and all our different denominations, although some are far scarcer than others.

To give any meaning of scarcity to any particular year's error, I spent a rather long period of time cataloguing some 3,051 five-cent coins with regard to the number, year, type and frequency of normal coins and corresponding error coins, the results of which are outlined in Table 1. Interestingly, there was quite a high number of foreign coins in our bank bags and I have left these in the table.

As the coins taken for the samples were from circulation, there were many interesting factors, not least the presence (or lack) of the earlier-dated coins. Clearly there have been several recalls of earlier 5-cent pieces to be melted down, as the higher mintage years such as 1967 should have yielded 123 examples to study from the sample size, and yet only 40 coins were present. Also, the quality control of certain years appears to have been much better when compared to the plethora of errors present in dates such as 1980, 1997 and 1999. One would have to say that 1999 deserves the dubious title “lack of quality control award” with a staggering 47% of all coins carrying an error or, in quite a few cases, multiple errors. 1999 is still quite exciting due to the number of error types available, at least 20 types, and frankly there are probably many more. One coin I found from 1999 was so badly minted that it displayed four types of error in the one strike and can only be described as “a complete mess”.

From 1969 through to 1989 (other than 1980) the standard of quality control was extremely high and minting errors appear to have been kept to a minimum. For example I found no errors at all for the years 1970, 1973, 1974 and 1975, and in fact no errors for these dates in the full 20,000 coins studied. Even the presence of a die rotation in these dates must be considered very scarce.

While the statistics detailed in Table 1 are very interesting, due to the size of the sample, it can only be used for reference or “a good starting point for further research”, as the numbers are simply insufficient in some cases to give any true reflection of accuracy. For example while I found two missing seas in the 40 samples studied from 1967, I can confirm that, out of the 20,000 coins (of which this sample of 2897 represents 14.485% of the total coins searched through), I only

TABLE 1

YEAR	Number of Coins Found	Mintage	Mintage % of Total Coins 617,118,000	Expected Number in Sample of 2897	Different Types of Errors Found	Total Number of Error Coins Present	Percentage of Errors Present
1967	40	26,300,000	4.26%	123	3	4	10.00%
1969	13	10,360,000	1.68%	49	1	1	7.69%
1970	20	11,202,000	1.82%	53	0	0	
1971	24	11,520,000	1.87%	54	1	1	4.17%
1972	29	20,023,000	3.24%	94	0	0	
1973	10	4,043,000	0.66%	19	0	0	
1974	45	18,023,000	2.92%	85	0	0	
1975	80	32,025,000	5.19%	150	0	0	
1978	56	20,038,000	3.25%	94	1	1	1.79%
1980	35	12,000,000	1.94%	56	4	11	31.43%
1981	71	20,000,000	3.24%	94	1	1	1.41%
1982	171	50,000,000	8.10%	235	1	1	0.58%
1985	51	14,000,000	2.27%	66	1	1	1.96%
1986*	67	18,000,000	2.92%	84	0	0	
1987	153	40,000,000	6.48%	188	2	2	1.31%
1988	45	16,000,000	2.59%	75	1	1	2.22%
1989	127	36,000,000	5.83%	169	1	1	0.79%
1994	121	20,026,000	3.25%	94	3	16	13.22%
1995	182	40,010,000	6.48%	188	7	18	9.89%
1996	121	19,008,000	3.08%	89	1	10	8.26%
1997	94	14,000,000	2.27%	66	7	36	38.30%
1998	43	8,000,000	1.30%	38	4	8	18.60%
1999	153	25,040,000	4.06%	118	15	72	47.06%
2000	212	26,000,000	4.21%	122	4	17	8.02%
2001	183	20,000,000	3.24%	94	4	17	9.29%
2002	415	40,500,000	6.56%	190	11	63	15.18%
2003	335	30,000,000	4.86%	141	11	59	17.61%
2004	1	15,000,000	2.43%	70	1	1	100.00%
NZ 6d's	5	0					
Aussie	143	0					
Other	6	0					
	3051	617,118,000	100.00%	2897	85	342	11.21%

1986* - One coin was a proof

found two other missing sea coins. If this table was a true reflection, I should have found another 14 missing sea coins out of the other 17,100 searched through.

Table 2 is a combined list of almost all the errors I found in the 20,000+ coins searched and the numbers next to them are the number of errors of that type found in the 2,897-coin sample study in Table 1. The 'raised rim', 'pointed chin' and 'wart on nose' flaws are technically 'cuds', i.e. raised pieces of metal on the coins caused by chips in the dies that were used to strike them.

TABLE 2 – (Abbreviations Rot. = Die Rotation : Anti = Anticlockwise and Clock = Clockwise. Rotations are determined by using the usual sitting place of the Queen’s head and spinning on the central axis.)

YEAR

1967	Missing Sea	2	Missing Tail	1	Rot. Anti - 10-15°	1		
1969	Rot. Clock 10°	1						
1970	No Errors Found							
1971	Broken Crown	1						
1972	Rot. Clock - 10-15°							
1973	No Errors Found							
1974	No Errors Found							
1975	No Errors Found							
1978	Rot. Anti - 10°		Rot. Clock - 15°	1				
1980	Rot. Anti - 10-15°	7	Rot. Anti - 30°	2	Rot. Anti 10° + weak Tuatara Back & Seagull	1	Weak Strike Neck Tuatara	
	Partial Missing Tail	1						
1981	Rot. Anti - 10°	1						
1982	Rot. Anti - 10°	1						
1985	Rot. Anti - 10-15°	1						
1986	Rot. Clock - 10-15°		Weak Strike Tuatara Face					
1987	Weak Strike & Missing Letters	1	Die leak to right side of number 5	1				
1988	Broken Chin Tuatara	1						
1989	Rot. Clock - 10-15°	1						
1994	Rot. Anti - 10-15°	9	Rot. Clock - 30-40°		Rot. Clock 10°	6	Missing Tail	1
1995	Rot. Anti - 10-15°	6	Rot. Clock - 45°	1	Rot. Clock 10-15°	5	Missing Tail	1
	Die leak to bottom of number 5	2	Double Struck Milling		Weak Strike Neck & Arm of Tuatara		3 millimetre Raised Rim - below Tuatara	
	3 millimetre Raised Rim – below Tuatara + Rot. Anti 10°	1	3 millimetre Raised Rim - left Tuatara		Jagged die around the inside rim of the coin		Rot. Anti 10° + Die leak to bottom of number 5	2
1996	Partial/Missing Tail	10						
1997	Rot. Anti - 10-15°	16	Rot. Clock 10-15°	7	Fat Writing	4	Partial/Missing Tail	2
	Rot. anti 30-45° (only 1 @ 45°)	5	Boat on Horizon right of Tuatara	1	Weak Strike Neck & Arm of Tuatara		Extra Tail Ghosting Under Chin Tuatara	
	Rot. Clock 30°	1						
1998	Rot. Anti - 5°	1	Rot. Clock 10-15°	5	Weak Strike Neck & face of Tuatara	1	Rot. Anti 20-40° + weak strike to arm and Neck Tuatara	1
1999	Rot. Anti - 10-30°	18	Rot. Clock - 10°	13	Wart on Queen’s Nose	1	Die Clash	1
	Die leak to bottom of number 5	1	Wart on Queen’s Nose + Rot. clock - 10°	1	Rot. Anti - 15° + Die Leak at bottom of 5	20	Rot. Clock 10° + Die Leak on right of 5	2
	Rot. Anti 10° + Weak Strike strike to arm and back of Tuatara	1	Rot. Anti 10° + Wart Queen’s Nose + Die leak at bottom of 5	2	Rot. Anti 10° + Wart Queen’s Nose + Die clash	1	Wart on Queen’s Nose + Rot. Anti 10°	5

	Rot. Anti 10 + Severe Metal flaws & die clash + Wart on Queen's nose	2	Weak Strike to Queen's Hair		Weak Strike to most of Tuatara's back		Wart on Queen's Nose + Die Leak on underside of Top loop of number 5	
	Wart on Queen's Nose + Die Leak on bottom of number 5		Wart on Queen's Nose + Metal Flaws and Die Clash		Rot. Anti 10° + Weak Strike to Tuatara's back & to Queen's Hair	1	Rot. Anti 10° + Jagged die breaks around inside rim of reverse of coin	3
2000	Rot. Anti - 10°	2	Rot. Clock - 10°	11	Pointed Chin on Queen	1	Die leak to bottom of number 5	3
2001	Rot. Clock - 10°	8	Blank Tail under Tuatara Chin	6	Blank Tail under Tuatara Chin + Weak Strike to Tuatara Arm & Rock	2	Weak Strike Tuatara Arm, Back & Rock	1
2002	Rot. Anti - 10°	3	Rot. Clock - 10°	27	Blank Tail under Tuatara Chin	18	Missing Lips on Queen	2
	Blank Tail under Tuatara Chin + Weak strike to arm and back of Tuatara	2	Blank Tail under Tuatara Chin + Rounded Milling	1	Blank Tail under Tuatara Chin + Missing Lips on Queen	1	Rot. Clock 10° + Blank Tail under Tuatara Chin + Weak Strike to Tuatara Arm, Back and to Rock	1
	Rot. Clock - 10° + Blank Tail under Tuatara Chin	2	Weak Strike to Tuatara Arm	2	Die leak to top of letter Z in Elizabeth	4		
2003	Rot. Anti - 10-15°	11	Rot. Clock - 10°	35	Rot. Anti 10° + Blank Tail under Tuatara Chin	1	Rot. Clock - 20-30°	1
	Blank Tail under Tuatara Chin	3	Missing Lips on Queen	2	Rot. Clock 10° + Blank Tail under Tuatara Chin	1	Weak Strike Arm & Back of Tuatara	
	Rot. Clock 10° + Missing Lips on Queen + Weak Strike Hair & Tuatara Arm	1	Missing Lips on Queen + Weak Strike to Arm of Tuatara	2	Weak Strike Arm & Back of Tuatara + Blank Tail under Chin	1	Rot. Clock 10° + Missing Lips on Queen + Weak Strike to Queen's Hair	1
2004	Die Clash to both sides of coin	1						

Commentary on Table 2

Once again, without the error type totals from the full 20,000+ coins studied the type and frequency are somewhat artificial and each year must be studied in more depth. Unfortunately I cannot give that breakdown to the table of statistics above, because of the number of errors I missed in the first five or ten thousand coins sorted through. As I discovered more and more error types, my list grew. This table however should be an excellent resource for someone to use for a future more in-depth study and will surely be added to.

The Scarcer Five-cent Error Coins – In my opinion, and without some solid statistics to back up my assertions, these are the following coins. Any die rotations from 1967 to 1975 should be considered very scarce and from 1978 to 1989 (excluding 1980) should be considered scarce (1982 being very scarce) – note the larger the die rotation the rarer the error; 1987 Die Leak to Right Side of number 5; 1988 Broken Chin of the Tuatara; 1997 Thick Legends; 1997 Boat on Horizon on Right of Tuatara; 1999 Die Leak on underside of Top Loop of number 5; 2000 Pointed Chin; 2002 Die Leak to top of letter Z in Elizabeth; 2002 Missing Lips on Queen and 2003 Missing Lips on Queen.

The following illustrations are samples of some of the flaws and errors discovered.



1997 Thick (left) vs. normal legends (right)



2002 Die Leak top of letter Z



Two examples of the 1997 "Ship on the horizon"



2002 Weak Strike Back & Arm



2003 Queen's lips missing



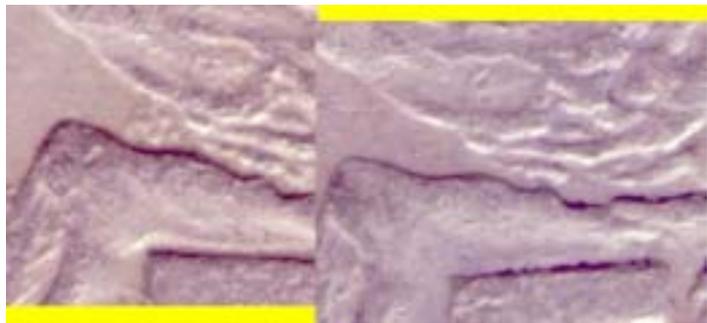
1988 Broken Chin on Tuatara



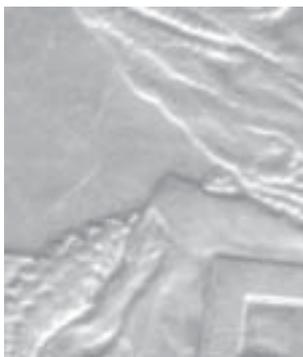
2000 Pointed Queen's Chin



1994 Raised Rim (cud) (approx 2 mm long)



1967 Comparison of Missing Tail under Tuatara's chin



2004 - Die Clash - Queen's forehead & nose outlined below Tuatara's chin (left); 1997 Anti-Clockwise Rotated Die (centre); 1995 Dripping 5 (right)



OTAGO BRANCH REPORT, 2005

Brian Connor

This year we have had a total of six meetings held in the Photographic Department premises, Dunedin Hospital.

The evenings have mainly followed a "show and tell" format, which is quite popular and produces an opportunity to cover many items of numismatic interest.

Mar Items shown and discussed: Army badges, Sunday Telegraph Medal, Capt Cook Medal, Patron Saint of the Netherlands, Telephone Tokens, Richard Pearse Medal, Transport Tokens, Rotorua Tourist Dollar, Order of St John Competition Medals, First Day Cover Aust VC Winners, Boys' Brigade Medal, Roman coins turned into a bangle, Battle of Britain £5.

Apr Military Night: Military banknotes, coins and medals, Rifle shooting trophy, Gallipoli Star, Waterloo Medal, Photos and medals of WW1 soldier in Middle East, Medalets with military theme, Banknotes showing military scenes.

May Mr Steve Bush gave us part two of his lecture on Mogul Coinage.

Aug Meeting was abandoned as bad weather prevented attendance.

Sep Dr Hargreaves presented Part One of his research on Souvenir Buttons and Badges relating to the campaign in the Dardanelles.

B. Connor spoke on the successful return to his family of the Crimean Medal which belonged to his great-grandfather and had been lost for 100 years.

Oct Dr Hargreaves gave Part Two of his project on the Dardanelles souvenirs.

B. Connor presented the story of the British Medical Services in the Crimea and introduced Mary Jane Secole, a Crimean Nurse and Character.

Nov Festive Season was celebrated with a dinner at Mitchel's Restaurant which was enjoyed by all.

ALISTAIR ROBB

3 Reserve Rd Plimmerton

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PO Box 13 Wellington

Email BanknotesNZ@Gmail.com

Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand

President 1972 & 1974. Vice President 1981 to date

Life Member # 651 American Numismatic Association

Life Member South African Numismatic Society

Life Member # 40 Numismatics International

Honorary member Melbourne branch IBNS

Life Member Australian Numismatic Society

Life Member Wanganui Numismatic Society

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(Elected A.G.M. May 2006)

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Governor-General of New Zealand

[The new Governor-General, His Excellency Judge Anand Satyanand, has
subsequently accepted the office of Patron]

PRESIDENT: Mr DA Galt
VICE-PRESIDENTS: Dr MW Humble, Dr RP Hargreaves *, Messrs
FK Gottermeyer *, AW Grant *, CR Libby *,
KB Mills, LG Morel *, AF Robb *, OJ Wray, PG Eccles,
N Cuttriss
SECRETARY: Mr CR Libby *
ASSISTANT SECRETARY: Mr ML Purdy *
TREASURER: Mr RL Staal
ASST TREASURER: Mr F Sorensen
AUDITOR: Mr AW Grant *
LIBRARIAN: Mr R Hall
KEEPER OF COLLECTION: Mr CR Libby *
ASSISTANT KEEPER: Mr ML Purdy *
EDITOR: Mr ML Purdy *
NEWSLETTER EDITOR: Mr DA Galt
COUNCIL: President, Vice Presidents, Society position holders
and Dr B Delahunt *, Messrs JR Eccles, PL Cordue,
A Vlaar, and Mrs A Lampard

* FRNSNZ

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

- 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) \$9.95
- 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 2005-2006

As President I have pleasure in presenting the 75th Annual Report of our activities over the past year.

My third year as President ends in May 2006, at which point I will be stepping down in favour of "new blood" to take the Society further. While not all of my ambitions for the past 12 months have been realised - no further work has been done on the Collection because of other commitments, for example - we have nonetheless had a full and exciting year in which we completed the merger with the Wellington Coin Club and organised a highly successful anniversary fair and convention in Wellington to mark the 75th anniversary of the Society and what would have been the 40th anniversary of the Coin Club. A medal bearing the symbols of the two organisations was produced in a range of metals to mark the event. Details of the Convention and the medals will be published in the Journal this year [Journal 84, June 2006 - Ed.].

My sincere thanks go to the team involved in organising this event: Secretary Clint Libby, David Galt, Tony Grant, Alistair Robb and Flemming Sorensen, with myself in the Chair; Clint Libby in particular bore the lion's share of the administrative matters both immediately before and in the wake of the event, and deserves our especial appreciation. Especial thanks go also to our three Major Sponsors: Noble Numismatics Pty Ltd., Alistair Robb and the Antique Coin and Watch Co. Ltd. in the person of Tony Grant.

Additional "anniversary" events include the planned updating of Phillip O'Shea's 1966 Index to our Journal, which I am currently working on as time permits, and an update to Bill Lampard's 1981 catalogue, now long out-of-print, which Tony Grant intends to publish under the RNSNZ banner in 2007.

There have been many times during my involvement with the Society when we have discussed the possibility of membership drives, how to encourage younger members to join, etc., none of which have offered much likelihood of success; I tend to believe that people are either interested or they are not, but in many cases they may simply not be aware that we even exist! I have recently begun a more direct approach, "plugging" the Society at every available opportunity - in discussions with other collectors at Fairs and in e-mail discussions, having a link to the Society's page on my own website, etc., and also by adding a paragraph to my delivery notes for on-line auction sales to encourage buyers to visit our website and join the Society to help support numismatics in this country. In this way I have signed up at least four new members (including one returning member) in the past year. Now here is my challenge to our members - even if only half of us were to sign up one new member each year, we would be looking at an initial increase of 70 or so members - very healthy growth and more than enough to counter the natural attrition that all societies suffer. We can grizzle about a declining membership and theorise till kingdom come, but this may be another option - I leave it to you to give it a try!

2006 will see the most dramatic change to our circulating coinage since 1967, with the loss of the 5c coin and the reduction in size of the 10, 20 and 50c coins, as well as the change in their metal content. From October 2006, when the old coins cease to be current altogether, the oldest coins in our pockets will be dated 1990, since the \$1 and \$2 coins will not change. This marks a twofold break, firstly from the standard (latterly applying to physical dimensions only) of the silver coinage introduced in Great Britain with the recoinage of 1816: our 5c and 10c have remained the same size as the 6d and shilling introduced

that year, and the 20c the size of the florin, whose dimensions were finally stabilised in 1887. In theory, the oldest coins in our pockets until this year could have dated back to those 190-year-old sixpences and shillings, or at the very least the first silver sixpence, shilling and florin coins introduced in New Zealand in 1933, although silver coins have rarely put in an appearance in circulation since the mid-1970s. The second break is with some of our fellow Commonwealth countries such as Australia and Fiji, whose 5, 10 and 20c coins have until now shared the same heritage and dimensions. Some - though not coin collectors! - will welcome the fact that such "foreign" coins will no longer be found as readily in our change after October this year, as we go our own way completely for the first time in our numismatic history.

Meetings and Activities

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| April 2005 | Emergency issues - a show-and-tell session including Italian local small-change notes (miniassegni) of the 1940s and 1970s, and Wanganui Emergency Precautions coupons of the 1940s. |
| May 2005 | AGM. The 2006 programme was held over pending a decision at the August Council meeting regarding meeting nights. |
| June 2005 | Buy, sell and swap evening. Administrative business took up much of the meeting, and members subsequently enjoyed showing new acquisitions and engaging in a small amount of trading. |
| July 2005 | Visit to BNZ Museum, Boulcott Street, Wellington. Members were privileged to visit the BNZ's museum facilities after-hours and view not only their displays but also their coin, token and banknote holdings and inspect their banknote records. A Society medal was presented to the Museum in thanks. |
| August 2005 | Brief presentation by the President on different types of catalogues, cataloguing styles and changes over the ages. |
| September 2005 | Brett Delahunt on "Masonic jewels" - a fascinating insight into the history of freemasonry as a whole, with a detailed slide presentation illustrating the "jewels" (i.e. medals and decorations) that have been produced during the past two and a half centuries. The opportunity was taken to present Professor Delahunt with his Fellowship scroll and a silver pin at the end of the evening. |
| October 2005 | Sales evening and photos from 1981 and 1990 Society fairs, and a fascinating look at silver coinage circulating in New Zealand prior to 1933, courtesy of David Galt. |
| December 2005 | Christmas meeting with dinner at the James Cook. Eleven members and partners attended an enjoyable buffet dinner. |

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 64, under "Publications Available", for price details.

- February 2006 Discussion of progress with anniversary convention and sales evening.
- March 2006 Combined 75th / 40th anniversary Convention and Fair at the Portland Hotel, Wellington.
- March 2006 Banknote evening: the Secretary selected six interesting items from his collection, each with a story behind them. Members also discussed their own items of interest, and the evening concluded with a “cuppa” and some home-baked biscuits.

Reserve Bank/NZ Post: 2005/6 New Zealand Collectors' Issues

(Because of the number of issues now being released, these are listed separately on pp. 22-23)

Publications Special publication “The Numismatic Birth of the Dominion, the 1933 New Zealand Coinage Designs”, by Dr Mark Stocker, was published in June 2005. Journal no. 83 was published in December 2005, Newsletter no. 38 in April 2005, two un-numbered Newsletters (39 and 40) in August and October 2005, and Newsletter 41 in January 2006.

Collection Work of sorting our coin and note collection was held over during this year. The “Collection Sub-committee” intends to re-convene during 2006 to complete its inventory and establish a future plan for the collection.

Membership Stands at 146 as at 31 March, including 24 life and two honorary life members. Honorary life membership was conferred upon Mrs Anne Lampard in recognition of her many years of work behind the scenes for the Society and the Wellington Coin Club, and the life membership of the Wellington Coin Club held by Mr Jim Wray for services to that body was transferred to the RNSNZ following the merger of the two entities. A further 23 individuals and organisations are on our “NZ Free List” and another 23 on our “Overseas Free List”, all of which receive our Journal and selected entities the Newsletter.

Paid-up members of the Wellington Coin Club were given free membership of the RNSNZ for the “rump year” from the end of the WCC’s last financial year (May 2005) to the end of the Society’s membership year in March 2006.

It is with sadness and regret that I record the death of the following member: Robin Simmonds, of London, life member (joined 1952), died 1 February 2006

Branches Otago remains active, and an informal report of activities was received from Ray Hargreaves and published in Journal 83.

Council Met on 2 August 2005 to deal with a number of matters including ratifying the merger with the Wellington Coin Club, winding up the Canterbury Branch, preparing for the 75th anniversary in 2006 and discussing the proposed update to the “Lampard” catalogue.

Met on 20 December 2005 to discuss the suspension and possible expulsion of a member who had made repeated unfounded assertions of corruption on the part of the President and various unnamed members of Council. A letter of resignation from the member, who had been the subject of other complaints regarding his behaviour for a number of years, was tendered at the meeting.

Fellowships During 2005 the Society conferred Fellowships on Mr Doug Carian of Palmerston North, Mr Julian Brook of Auckland, and Professor Brett Delahunt of Wellington.

Administration I wish to thank members of Council, the Secretary, Treasurers and Librarian for their work and support during the year. Special thanks also to Anne Lampard for her continued sterling work in proofreading each edition of the *Journal* prior to publication.

M.L. Purdy, FRNSNZ

[May 2006]

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ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND INCORPORATED
Final Audited Accounts
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2006

INCOME	2005	2006	EXPENDITURE	2005	2006
Convention	\$0.00	\$16,178.04	Convention	\$0.00	\$17,855.74
Interest	\$1,160.02	\$2,278.08	Resident withholding tax	\$230.04	\$597.19
Journal Income	\$1,480.00	\$2,330.00	Journal Expenses	\$953.80	\$3,022.35
Subscriptions	\$2,305.10	\$1,933.53	Newsletter/Postage	\$602.35	\$1,229.41
Publications	\$6.52	\$1,376.43	Rent/Building	\$1,137.02	\$2,976.55
Numismatic items	\$23.00	\$926.05	Cost of Numismatic Sales	\$0.00	\$926.05
Tax Refund	\$156.73	\$177.23	Officers' Expenses	\$800.00	\$600.00
1990 Event Proceeds	\$6,423.21		Otago Branch Subsidy	\$0.00	\$400.00
			Sundry Expenses	\$339.48	\$364.53
			Library	\$0.00	\$254.24
			Postbox	\$0.00	\$250.00
			Insurance	\$0.00	\$219.15
			Safe Custody/Collection	\$180.00	\$180.00
			NAA Journals	\$125.00	\$135.00
			Surplus	\$7,186.89	-\$3,810.85
	\$11,554.58	\$25,199.36		\$11,554.58	\$25,199.36

BALANCE SHEET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2006

LIABILITIES	2005	2006	ASSETS	2005	2006
Opening Members Funds	\$24,070.81	\$31,257.70	Petty Cash	\$140.00	\$140.00
Funds from WCC		\$26,506.06	BNZ Current Account	\$2,823.70	\$16,769.09
Plus Surplus (- = Deficit)	\$7,186.89	-\$3,810.85	BNZ Term Deposit	\$9,000.00	\$20,472.83
Closing Members Funds	\$31,257.70	\$53,952.91	South Canterbury	\$7,000.01	\$7,185.19
			Speirs Group	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
			Fisher and Paykel Finance	\$0.00	\$12,000.00
			Expected WCC tax refund		\$144.75
			Fixed Assets	\$2,120.00	\$3,843.95
Creditors	\$1,611.03	\$17,086.90	Debtors	\$1,785.02	\$484.00
	\$32,868.73	\$71,039.81		\$32,868.73	\$71,039.81

NOTES

- 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. The WCC assets primarily consisted of medals, proof sets, bank notes, scales and a microscope. The numismatic sales are much larger this year so that the reduction in fixed assets from these sales is recognised as a reduction in fixed assets and a cost of numismatic sales of \$926.05.
- 1990 Event Proceeds is 50% share of 1990 Celebrations surplus held separately until 2004/5
- Rent for 2005/6 is less amounts refunded from WCC but covers 2004/5 and 2005/6 and covers late bills from DOC
- Accounts are prepared on a cash basis, adjusted for debtors and creditors. However, accruals are made for rent in 2005/6, billed late by DOC, and for Convention expenses. This is because the Convention was held near the end of the financial year and most expenses although incurred prior to 31 March were paid in cash in April 2006. Some income and expenditure items relating to the Convention were incurred after balance date and will be reflected in the 2006/7 accounts.

5. Details of Investments are:

	Amount	Interest Rate	Maturity
BNZ Term Deposit	\$20,472.83	7.30%	24 Jun 06
South Canterbury	\$7,185.19	8.00%	03 Nov 08 (compounding)
Speirs Group	\$10,000.00	8.40%	02 Aug 07
Fisher and Paykel Finance	\$12,000.00	7.40%	12 Dec 06

6. Two changes in accounting policy this year included:

- (a) The accrual of Convention and rental expenses, to provide a better matching of expenditure incurred in 2005/6
- (b) Writing down Fixed Assets by the value of numismatic items sold. With much larger sales this year than for many years, the reduction in fixed assets this year is of a material amount.

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

M L Purdy
(Signed)
President

R L Staal
(Signed)
Treasurer



Illustrations: Numismatic Association of Australia Conference Medal 2005 (above); Wellington Coin Club / Kirkcaldie & Stains Ltd. NZ Sesquicentennial Medal in 9ct gold (below) (See pp. 19-20)



WELLINGTON COIN CLUB
Final Audited Accounts for period to 1 July 2005 to 29 December 2005
Income Statement

	2004/5	2005/6		2004/5	2005/6
Income			Expenditure		
Subscriptions & Donations	1,333.00	0.00	Rent	\$1,074.00	\$0.00
Commission	553.00	0.00	Postage, Printing, Bank fees	\$681.00	\$0.00
Interest	381.00	1,010.16	Resident withholding tax	\$0.00	\$144.75
Medal sale	22.00	0.00	Newsletters	\$172.00	\$0.00
Proceeds from 1990 acct	6,423.00	0.00	Officers' Expenses	\$400.00	\$0.00
Cheque Duty refund	0.00	2.90	Library insurance	\$219.00	\$0.00
			Interest to 1990 acct	\$350.00	\$0.00
			Petty Cash written off	\$120.00	\$0.00
			Surplus	\$5,696.00	\$868.31
	8,712.00	1,013.06		\$8,712.00	\$1,013.06

Balance Sheet

Members' Funds			Current Assets		
Balance at 30/6/2005	\$17,297.00	\$25,493.00	Term Deposits ANZ	\$20,123.00	\$20,123.00
Insurance Reserve	\$2,500.00		Current Account ANZ	\$2,720.00	\$3,588.31
			(Transferred to RNSNZ)		
			Tax Refund expected - to claim		\$144.75
Expected Tax Refund to RNSNZ		\$144.75		\$22,843.00	\$23,856.06
			Fixed Assets		
			Display Cases	\$50.00	\$50.00
			Slides	\$10.00	\$10.00
			Microscope	\$100.00	\$100.00
			Scales	\$80.00	\$80.00
			Proof Sets & Notes	\$1,080.00	\$1,080.00
			Badges	\$30.00	\$30.00
	\$19,797.00		Library	\$100.00	\$100.00
			Desk & Chairs	\$190.00	\$190.00
			Table cloth	\$50.00	\$50.00
Plus surplus	\$5,696.00	\$868.31	1990 Medals	\$960.00	\$960.00
			Total Fixed Assets	\$2,650.00	\$2,650.00
			(Transferred to RNSNZ)		
Year End Members' Funds	\$25,493.00	\$26,506.06		\$25,493.00	\$26,506.06

Notes

1. Accounts relate to a part period as Members decided to amalgamate with the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand Inc. on 7 June 2005. The Club's accounts were closed on 29 December 2005.
2. Proceeds from 1990 account refers to money owed to the Club from 1990 Celebrations conducted jointly with the Royal Numismatic Society of NZ
3. All assets have been transferred to the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand Inc. The Society will need to claim the expected tax refund as the final act in closing the WCC accounts.

M Purdy
President (RNSNZ)

R Staal
Treasurer (RNSNZ)

D Galt
Assistant Treasurer (RNSNZ)

Tony Grant
Hon Auditor (RNSNZ)

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. See www.RNSNZ.org.nz. Contact e-mail 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.

The Otago Branch of the RNSNZ can be contacted at PO Box 6095, Dunedin North 9059.

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.



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