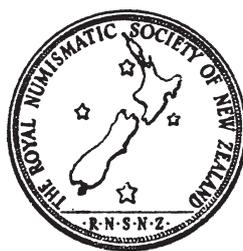


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DECEMBER 2004

NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL



Dedicated to W.H. Lampard, FRNSNZ
9 January 1930 - 22 November 2004
see article, page 2

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NUMBER 82



DECEMBER 2004

NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

*

EDITOR: MARTIN L. PURDY, F.R.N.S.N.Z.
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<http://www.geocities.com/RNSNZ>

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Immediate past President and former Editor Bill Lampard
Photographed in September 2004

BILL LAMPARD, 1930 - 2004

It had been our intention to dedicate this issue of the NZ Numismatic Journal to our immediate Past President, William Henry (Bill) Lampard, in recognition of his many years of service to the Society. The fact that his 75th birthday was to have been in January 2005 made it seem an opportune time to celebrate his achievements.

Fate, however, stepped in in the form of the cancer that he had been fighting for most of the past 18 months, and Bill died peacefully at Mary Potter Hospice in Wellington on 22 November 2004.

Bill's record of service to numismatics in this country includes holding the office of President of the RNSNZ, New Zealand's only numismatic society with Royal patronage and a nationwide ambit, for twenty-one years. In addition to the office of RNSNZ President (1979 - 1987, 1990 - 2003), Bill held virtually every other office of the Society at one stage or other for extended periods of time: Councillor (1971), Treasurer (1974 - 1979), Assistant Treasurer (1992 - 2004), Secretary (1987 - 1988), Keeper of the Collection (1996 - 2003), Editor of the NZ Numismatic Journal (1981, 1988 - 2000), Assistant Editor (2000 - 2004). He also served as Treasurer of the Wellington Coin Club from soon after its inception in 1966 until 2004, and ran the Club's popular quarterly postal auctions for 37 years.

In terms of numismatic study, Bill researched and wrote the "Catalogue of New Zealand Coins, Tokens, Bank Notes" which has become the standard reference for New Zealand's tradesmen's tokens. This was published as a special large-format issue of the Journal in 1981. He is internationally regarded as a key authority on this topic and has published numerous articles on NZ numismatics for the RNSNZ Journal. In addition Bill instigated and organised the New Zealand Numismatic Convention in 1990 - New Zealand's largest ever numismatic gathering - and was also responsible for organising numerous commemorative medal issues (e.g. the 1981 RNSNZ 50th anniversary, the 1990 Sesqui anniversary issue and the WCC 25th anniversary \$1 note overprint in 1991).

Health problems during the past 18 months or so led to Bill's decision to step down from most of his many posts in both the RNSNZ and the Wellington Coin Club, both his formal appointments and his behind-the-scenes roles in guiding both organisations. Finding new wearers for so many hats is no small task.

In 2003, the RNSNZ, with the support of other numismatic organisations around the country, nominated Bill for a QSM for services to numismatics. Although the nomination was not successful, Council members felt it appropriate to present him with the correspondence and paperwork in support of the nomination at a small gathering in November of this year. The Wellington Coin Club prepared an engraved medal for his services to that organisation, which was presented to him at the same time.

Dedicating this Journal to Bill is our way of expressing our sincere appreciation to him not only for his services to NZ numismatics in general but also for being a friend and mentor.

We will all miss him greatly, and express our sincere condolences to his wife Anne and family.

A POLITICAL COIN

Leon Morel & Ray Hargreaves

An unusual example of a 19th century coin used in New Zealand, to which had been added a political comment, has been recently identified.

The coin is a British silver half crown in poor condition through much handling. Though well worn the coin was not clipped and thus would still have been acceptable as legal tender in New Zealand. On the obverse only a faint outline of George III is visible, and as it is the second type of the bust of the King, it shows that the coin was issued in the period 1817 to 1820. On the reverse no design remains, only "RUM" of "BRITANNIARUM" is readable. On this reverse the words "Sir George Grey / Absent / Dunedin Jan'y 12th / 1865" are neatly engraved. Whether these words were engraved at the time, or some time later, is not known. We tend to support the former, for the worthy citizens of Dunedin were not enamoured with Grey and his perceived attitude towards the south. And because it was a half crown, which had a high purchasing power at the time, we may also assume that the Otago resident who commissioned the engraving was one of the more wealthy in the Otago community.

Grey (1812-98) was twice Governor of New Zealand, namely from November 1845 to December 1853, and from December 1861 to February 1868. During his first governorship he gained a reputation for being dictatorial, and also for his perceived animosity towards the Otago settlement. For example, in mid-1850 a cause of concern was the fact that revenue taxes collected in the south were sent to Wellington rather than being used for the public good in Otago. And in 1852 when he refused to sanction the setting up of the first Bank of Otago the *Otago Witness* commented that Grey "was apparently hostile to every measure for the public good and convenience if it interferes with his despotic rule." (Hargreaves 1970: 269)

The New Zealand Exhibition. For the first year of Grey's second term as Governor, no visit was made to southern New Zealand, but then an opportunity was created for this to occur, and perhaps for Grey to develop better relations with the people of Otago.

After a small but successful exhibition held in Dunedin in December 1862 in support of the building fund of St Paul's Anglican Church, a number of the city's leading citizens decided to promote a major exhibition to showcase all of New Zealand. Planning went ahead, and 12 January 1865 was decided upon as the day for the grand opening. Sir George Grey, as Governor, was invited to perform the function, and as no refusal was forthcoming his presence in Dunedin for the auspicious occasion was taken for granted.

In the week before the planned opening Grey was expected daily to arrive, and certainly there appears to have been no conjecture either in Dunedin or Auckland (where the Government functioned and Grey resided) that affairs of state would prevent his appearance in Dunedin.

It was arranged that when Grey arrived at Port Chalmers the news would be telegraphed through to Dunedin, where a cannon would immediately be fired. This was to be the signal for the Volunteers to parade and the citizens to gather to welcome the Queen's representative.

About midnight on 11/12 January the signal was heard. Bugles were sounded, rifles fired in the air, and Dunedin turned out to welcome the Queen's representative. But all were doomed to disappointment. Some practical joker, whose identity was never discovered, had fired the cannon. Grey had not arrived, nor was there any word that he was on his way. As a result of Grey's non-appearance New Zealand's first international Exhibition was opened by John Hyde Harris, the elected Superintendent of the Province of Otago.

The citizens of Dunedin were outraged, and demanded that Grey provide an explanation for his unexpected absence. The reason offered was that Grey had decided that existing relations with the Maoris demanded his attention, and so he could not leave Auckland (*Otago Witness*, 20 Jan. 1865: 13). But there is no evidence to suggest that any crisis, ever so mild, had arisen.

In fairness to Grey, the Governor in December 1864 signed an authorisation for the Otago Superintendent to open the Exhibition, stating that "it is probable that I may not be able to attend personally" at the time fixed for the opening (*Otago Daily Times*, 13 Jan. 1865: 5). But in Otago's view this authorisation was "a measure of caution" and just three days before the planned opening the *Otago Daily Times* stated that there was no doubt that Grey would be in Dunedin to perform the opening function. But after Grey's non-arrival, the *Otago Witness* newspaper alleged that Grey, in fact, had never intended to open the Exhibition (*Otago Witness*, 20 Jan. 1865: 13).

Grey Visits Otago When Grey finally did visit Otago a year later his non-appearance to open the Exhibition had not been forgotten. In some verse titled "The Coming Governor" the *Otago Punch* (19 Jan. 1867: 168), after commenting on the fact that Grey had not yet been seen in the South, stated that . . .

A Governor's a thing we don't see every day;
The chief patriarchal who rules for our Queen,
Is a man to be feted and welcomed *when seen*.

Then *Aux Armes* Volunteers *Chantez Citoyens*
Prepare a grand *feu de joie*, let glad songs be sung -
The Governor is coming - long coveted boon,
Load up the big gun, *but - don't fire it too soon*.

Make grand preparation; be calm, cool, and steady,
But be sure and don't start 'till you're perfectly ready;
For Punch scarce dares to picture your angry furor
Should Georgy *sell* you again as he *sold* you before.

The following week *Otago Punch* (26 Jan. 1867: 172) returned to the attack, and published a satirical "Address" to be presented to the Governor.

It must be a source of gratification to your Excellency that you should have remembered on the eve of the expiration of your term of office, a period of about six years, that it would prejudice you in the eyes of our gracious Queen and her advisers (from whom, doubtless, you hope to obtain a

peerage), if you return to your native country without having once visited the most important portion of the Colony you were appointed to govern, and the only city worthy of being so called in New Zealand.

After “praising” Grey’s policy, which *Punch* claimed had ignored Otago’s goldfields resulting in a slower development of the Province as shown in a lower population growth and lack of railways, the journal reminded the Governor of his failure to turn up 12 months previously.

Mr Punch also desires to express to your Excellency the admiration felt by all classes at the magnanimity and generosity you displayed in allowing the Superintendent of the period to open “The New Zealand Exhibition” instead of reserving that honour to yourself, thus shewing a noble abnegation of self as Her Majesty has never displayed; our gracious Sovereign, as your Excellency is aware, having always been present at the opening of great Industrial Exhibitions. (*Otago Punch*, 26 Jan. 1867: 175).

It was not until mid-February 1867 that Grey finally visited Dunedin and Otago on a month-long visit, but this did little to improve his reputation amongst the settlers of the South. But Grey’s non-arrival to open the 1865 Exhibition did provide us with a probably unique coin carrying a New Zealand political comment. No mention of the engraving of this or any other coins has been found in the contemporary newspapers.

Postscript. In 1868 Grey’s governorship came to an abrupt end with the British Government terminating his appointment. This was because Grey had contrived to delay action on the withdrawal of British troops from the Colony. He briefly returned to England, but was soon back in New Zealand. In 1875 he was elected to Parliament, and two years later became Premier, but resigned from this position in 1879 though remaining a Member of the House of Representatives. Old controversies with Otago were forgotten. In 1894 Grey returned to England, where he died, and was buried in St Paul’s Cathedral. He was never offered the peerage that the *Otago Punch* suggested he desired.

(An excellent account of Grey’s life is to be found in *The Dictionary of New Zealand Biography*, vol 1, Wellington, 1990: 60-164.)

Hargreaves, R. P. 1970. “The Bank of Otago,’ *NZ Numis. Journ.*, v 12 (6): 264-270



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2003 FELLOWSHIP AWARDS

Hamish MacMaster

The Society honoured three of its members in 2003 by conferring the distinction of Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand on:

Mr Tony Grant
Mr Martin Purdy
Mr Clint Libby

Any member of the Society who has done outstanding original research which has been published for the benefit of numismatics or who has performed meritorious service for the Society or for the advancement of numismatics may be elected a Fellow of the Society. The honour is rarely conferred. Prior to the awards in 2003, a Fellowship was last awarded fifteen years ago.

The Society now has some eleven Fellows (a roll of existing Fellows was published in the 2003 Journal). A Fellow is entitled to use the distinctive letters "F.R.N.S.N.Z." as long as he or she is a member of the Society.

All of the above members have given distinguished service to the Society over a period of many years, including the holding of executive positions.

In addition, an Honorary Fellowship was conferred on Mr Jim Duncan, of the Numismatic Society of Auckland, in recognition of his contribution to New Zealand numismatics in the form of research, publications and his long-standing editorship of the NSA publication "Mintmark".

Tony Grant, FRNSNZ

Tony is known to many collectors as the author from 1993 to 2003 of the "Premier Catalogue of New Zealand Coins Banknotes and Tokens", the standard reference guide to New Zealand numismatics. A member of the Society for almost 25 years, he has served at various times as Treasurer, Auditor and since 2000 Vice President. Following a lifetime's involvement in numismatics as a business, Tony started up International Acquisitions Ltd (now Antique Coin and Watch Company) in 1998, dealing in coins, banknotes, medals and other collectables. This is now mainly an Internet sales-based company.

Tony writes: "I have been very lucky in that for the last nearly 30 years my hobby has been my business and although no longer a collector, I get tremendous pleasure from handling the numismatic items that come my way. I refer to these as my collection."

Martin Purdy, FRNSNZ

Martin was elected to the Presidency of the Society in 2003. There are not many positions in the Society that he has not held in his almost twenty years of membership: in addition to Editor of both the Numismatic Journal and the Society's Newsletter, Martin has been

Secretary (1990-97), Vice-President (1999-2003) and Assistant Keeper of Collection (since 1996). Martin's outstanding record of service for the Society is matched by a similar contribution to the Wellington Coin Club, where he has served as its President (1989-94) and then Vice President for the past ten years.

Martin has also contributed many articles to the Numismatic Journal and other numismatic publications both in New Zealand and overseas.

Clint Libby, FRNSNZ

Clint joined both the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand and the Wellington Coin Club in 1990. He has been a Council Member of both the Royal and the Wellington Coin Club for a number of years and has been the Secretary for the Society for the last seven years.

Clint was involved in the design and the marketing of the commemorative medal for the joint Royal and Coin Club Fair in 2000 and the special one-dollar overprint banknote to commemorate the year 2000. As a recipient of the United Nations sponsored 'year of the volunteer medal' awarded by the New Zealand Police and the New Zealand Fire Service he researched the design and production of the medals and wrote a paper which was published in the Society's Journal. He has also written a number of articles on coin collecting which have been published in various newsletters and in-house magazines.

Jim Duncan, Hon. FRNSNZ

Jim is long-standing Editor of the Numismatic Society of Auckland's monthly publication "Mintmark" and has been President for the NSA for many years. He has published widely, both in Mintmark and elsewhere, highlights being the NSA booklet on medallist Anton Teutenberg, a new edition of which, prepared in conjunction with John Cresswell, is about to be published; and a number of items underscoring his particular interest in matters mediaeval. He has also written on more recent subjects, often with a focus on medals: smaller items on Teutenberg, Auckland Transportation Tokens, and has dabbled in numismatic fiction.

Jim became a member of the NSA after moving to Auckland at age 18 and has played a prominent part in NSA activities ever since. He can claim credit for discovering the 1957 strapless 6d, which happened while he was looking for 1956 strapless 3ds!

He has many numismatic projects on the go, including a project on coin weights and "something" to do with British mediaeval silver coinage. He describes his greatest pleasure as "helping others as I was helped by Bert Williams and Harry Robinson especially".

SILVER WAR BADGE

Ray Hargreaves FRNSNZ

When New Zealand sent troops to South Africa at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century to take part in the war against the Boers, those who went were volunteers. Although the war dragged on longer than was expected, the number of New Zealanders involved was low, and no excessive patriotic feeling arose to actively encourage enrolment in the New Zealand expeditionary forces.

But the First World War was different. The demand for troops was continual, and New Zealand responded with a will. At first, eligible men were encouraged to sign up voluntarily. Even before the disastrous Gallipoli campaign, those who did not enrol were often accused of being shirkers or cowards, or were sent white feathers anonymously through the mail. In New Zealand there were calls in 1915 for some sort of badge to be given to young men who had been called up but then rejected because they did not meet the physical requirements. The Government decided that no badge be given, the Minister of Defence stating that he felt that young men would be ashamed to advertise they had been rejected on medical grounds, plus he feared that any such badge could be trafficked in. However, a certificate was provided for those found medically unfit (*Parliamentary Debates*, v172, 1915: 556).

It was not until the beginning of August 1916 that conscription was introduced in New Zealand. By this time many New Zealand soldiers had been invalided back, but the civilian population often had no way of telling that these men had already served their country. This problem was not unique to New Zealand, but was faced by other British Empire countries as well. As early as the beginning of October 1915 there was a call for wounded soldiers who had been repatriated to New Zealand to be given some recognition of their war service. In the House of Representatives James Craigie (Timaru) asked the Minister of Defence if discharged returned servicemen could keep their uniforms, and if a badge showing they had served could be issued to them. The Hon. James Allen agreed that uniforms could be kept (but not worn), but ignored completely the question of a badge (*Otago Daily Times*, 6 Oct. 1915: 10). Apparently, New Zealand's first response to the need for some recognition of the returned injured soldiers was an arm badge, and this was already available. It does not seem to have been particularly successful.

The Silver War Badge was instituted by King George V on 12 September 1916, following a recommendation from the British Army Council. It was eventually issued in Great Britain, Australia, Canada, India and New Zealand. The institution of the badge was in response to the fact that servicemen who had been invalided out of the army, either by wounds or sickness, were often taunted by those who did not know the circumstances. Provision was also made to award the badge to those who left the forces due to 'old age'.

New Zealanders who served in the armed services within the Dominion for a minimum of six months, but who never went overseas, were also eligible for the badge if they met the criteria. The badge could also be issued to members of the New Zealand Army Nursing Service who qualified for it under the regulations pertaining to its issue. If any, or how many, nurses received the Silver War Badge is not known.

The New Zealand regulations, like those elsewhere, specified that injuries received or illnesses contracted which had necessitated the servicemen's departure from the armed services were not to be the result of their own actions or misconduct.

Design The design of the badge was praised by commentators. The *Otago Daily Times*, described it as follows:

The badge is undoubtedly a fine one, being especially notable for the simplicity and neatness of its design. The size of a half-crown, it takes the form of the Imperial cipher (letters G.R.I. surmounted by a crown) pierced within a circle. The circle bears the words "For King and Empire - Services Rendered."

The Silver War Badge was to be worn "on the right breast or on the right lapel of the jacket" and on civilian clothes only (*ODT*, 13 Sept. 1916: 6). Those who received the badge were warned to take care of it as no replacement would be made if the badge was lost.

On the reverse of the badge is a number which is not the recipient's regimental number but rather refers to its sequential issue as noted in the roll of individuals who were granted it. With the New Zealand issue, the letters 'NZ' precede the number. The list of those in the New Zealand Division who were granted the badge is housed in the British Public Records Office but unfortunately there is no copy in Archives New Zealand. According to this list the first badge issued to a New Zealander, and thus bearing the number "NZ 1", was issued to Lance-Corporal Eric Herschell Atkey of the Wellington Infantry Regiment, who had been in the army from 18 January 1915 to 24 May 1916 and had been discharged because of sickness (Taylor 2001: 121). This first list is date-stamped by the War Office 5 January 1917, and by the New Zealand Expeditionary Force Record Office on 11 January 1917. But when did the first soldiers to be granted the Silver War Badge actually receive them?

As far as New Zealand was concerned, it was reported in mid-February 1917 that 'it was understood' that the Government had ordered supplies of the Silver War Badge for distribution to those who qualified, and that these would arrive shortly. But almost ten months later the badges had still not arrived. It was not until late February in the following year that sufficient Silver War Badges were received in Wellington from Britain for issue (*ODT*, 16 Feb. 1917: 4; 4 Dec. 1917: 4; 26 Feb. 1918: 6).

Although by 1919 the Silver War Badge had lost its relevance, it continued to be worn with pride by many ex-soldiers in New Zealand. From one newspaper report it seems that many returning servicemen were frustrated in not having yet received any campaign medals to show they had served their country (*Christchurch Star*, 27 March 1919: 5). As a result those who had the silver war badge continued to wear them, for indeed it was not until 1920-21 that war and victory medals arrived in New Zealand.

Although issued in large numbers during the First World War, the Silver War Badge does not seem to have attracted the attention of many researchers, perhaps because it is not a medal.

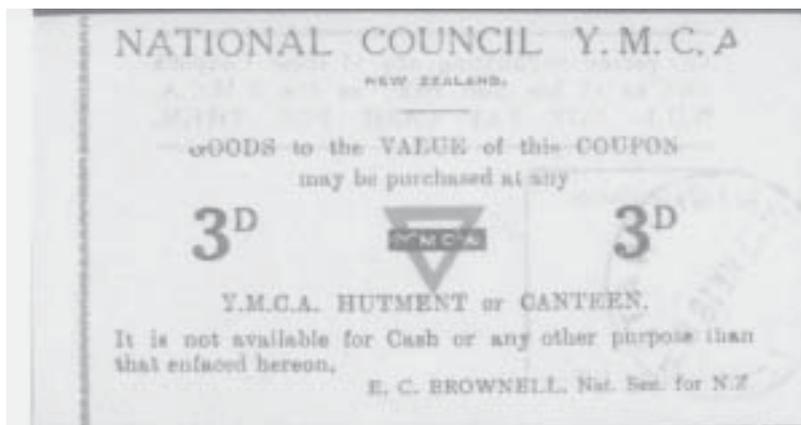
Reference:

Taylor, Noel W. 2001: 'Silver War Badge,' *The Volunteers*, v27 (2), Nov. 2001: 120-122.

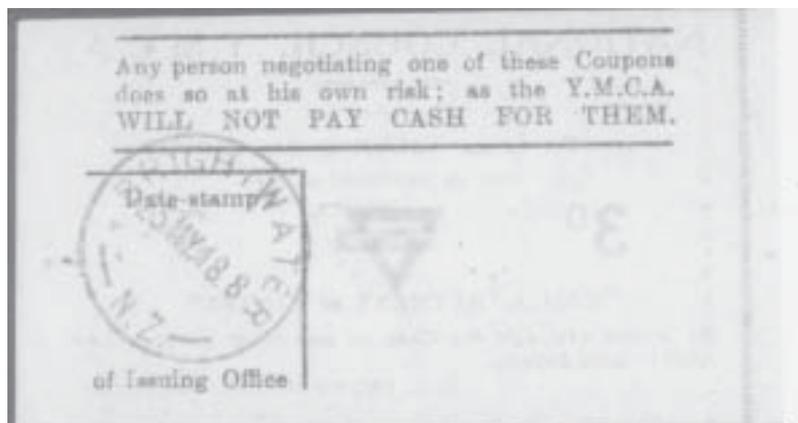


Illustration The Silver War Badge. Photo by Brian Connor.

Illustrations to "YMCA Coupons" article, pp. 17-19, continued:



2. Obverse of the YMCA coupons. All printing is in black, except for the triangle in the centre which is in red.



3. Reverse of the YMCA coupons. This one was issued at Brightwater, 25 May 1918.

WILLIAM ROSE BOCK: MASTER MEDALLIST IN WELLINGTON 1885-1932

Hamish MacMaster

William Rose Bock was a man of many talents¹, and along with Anton Teutenberg (regarded as one of New Zealand's foremost medallists of the period) fully merits his inclusion in the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography². More than an engraver and medallist, he was an illuminator, stamp designer, lithographer and publisher. Bock engraved the dies for the first revenue and postage stamps fully executed in New Zealand (1875-1882) and "almost single-handedly, he was responsible for the development of an indigenous tradition of stamp production"³. As a chromolithographer, Bock produced (1887-1889) E.H. Featon's *Art Album of New Zealand Flora*, "a landmark in New Zealand publishing – the first full book in chromolithography to be entirely printed in New Zealand"⁴.

Despite these achievements – or perhaps because of them – little has been written of Bock as a medallist. This short article focuses on his medallic art and argues that Bock, an eminent designer, artist and engraver, was one of the most prominent and enduring medallists of his generation.

Born in Hobart in 1847, the son of pardoned convicts, Bock was taught his craft by his father, an ex-Birmingham engraver, lithographer and daguerreotypist⁵. William served an apprenticeship with his brother and came to Wellington on the *Gottenburg* in 1868 when he was twenty-one. He was to be based in Wellington for the rest of his life. After working for James Hughes for five or six years, he became manager of the lithography and printing department of Messrs Lyon and Blair, which engaged in book binding, engraving and printing as well as being wholesale booksellers and stationers⁶.

In 1879 Bock set up his own business as an engraver and lithographic printer, first independently, then in a brief partnership with Henry Elliot, followed by one with Alfred Cousins (1883-89), a Wellington postage stamp and medal engraver. Details of Bock's career, the range of work he undertook and the high regard in which it was held during this period are given in the *New Zealand Cyclopaedia*: "The designs for the medals and certificates of 1885 for the Wellington Exhibition, were executed by him, besides a great part of the best work in these lines which is turned out in Wellington"⁷.

At the 1885 Wellington Exhibition, Bock and Cousins were awarded a silver medal for engraving. They also gained first prize in engraving and die sinking, and in lithographic and ornamental printing. In Morel's catalogue of medallic commemoratives, the Wellington Exhibition Medal 1885/3 marked B & C is almost certainly a Bock and Cousins medal⁸. The business relationship between Bock and Cousins and their respective artistic merits are explored in depth in Gwynn's article "New Zealand Stamp Production Comes of Age: The Contribution of W.R. Bock & A.E. Cousins."⁹

In 1886 the Quartermaster of the Armed Constabulary approved a Bock design for the obverse of the New Zealand Police medal, later struck by another Wellington medallist, Kohn & Co.¹⁰ Indeed, even though it was a Bock design that was chosen, it would be 44

years before his company actually had the contract to strike the medals – and even then they would only do so for a couple of years.

Featon's *Art Album of New Zealand Flora* was published - with "some forty plates, each being in itself a work of art" – by Bock and Cousins in 1889¹¹. However, the strain imposed by the production proved excessive and the partnership with Cousins was dissolved that same year. Bock carried on business alone, initially as Bock and Company, "his place of business being Lambton Quay. His business grew rapidly, and his fame as an engraver became known not only in New Zealand but abroad as well. Mr Bock continued to control his business right up to the time of his death, and in later years he had as a partner his son, Mr William Bock"¹².

Bock's medals during this time included several marking the 1901 royal visit to New Zealand (Morel 1901/7-11) and a silver medal given to the officers and crew of *HMS New Zealand* during the 1913 visit (Morel 1913/3). The former medals were given to schoolchildren in commemoration of the visit to New Zealand of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall & York on *HMS Ophir* in June 1901. Bock was one of a number of medallists throughout the country, including C. Moller & Son of Dunedin and G.T. White of Wellington, who manufactured these medals. Morel lists some nine varieties, mainly in copper, of which three are attributable to Bock.

Launched in 1911, the battle cruiser *HMS New Zealand*, at 18,800 tons, was presented to the Home Country by the Dominion of New Zealand during the premiership of the Rt Hon Sir Joseph Ward, KCMG, later created a baronet. On its first cruise to New Zealand, silver medals were presented to the officers and men. Commissioned by the New Zealand Government, these medals were designed and engraved by Bock. The obverse bears the armorial bearings of the Dominion of New Zealand, while the reverse depicts a port broadside view of *HMS New Zealand* under steam. The Marquess of Milford Haven in the standard reference book *Naval Medals* stated that the dies were destroyed after 850 medals had been struck, but this was not so, as the dies are in Te Papa Museum^{13,14}. A significant number of these medals were later melted down for their silver content.

A medal commemorating the Dominion Dairy Show in Hawera was struck by Bock in 1910, while an undated "souvenir of our gallant boys" medal is attributed to W R Brock (sic?) Wellington (Morel G/4)¹⁵. There is evidence that Bock acquired some dies from Kohn & Co. following Siegfried Kohn's retirement in the first decade of the 20th century. Like other engravers and medal producers, Bock did a lot of unsigned prize medalets for schools and various organisations as well as military and civil badges.

Four school prize medals are known which feature on the obverse a wreath of New Zealand flora (ferns and flax bushes and flax flowers). The medals appear to be a standard or stock item and are appropriately engraved on the centre of the obverse and reverse. Three of the medals (in a Wellington school collection), all in silver and issued in 1889, 1890 and 1896, bear the words "Wellington" but the name of the designer or manufacturer appears to have been removed from the finished medals. The hand-engraving details on these medals appears in the style of W R Bock. The fourth medal (private collection), in silver gilt and issued in 1918, is unmarked, and there is good evidence that it is hand-engraved by W R Bock¹⁶.

At his death in 1932, Bock was supervising the apprenticeship of his grandson Finlay R Bock, who was to continue the Bock engraving tradition in Wellington. Te Papa has a Bock archive donated by Finlay which contains many of his grandfather's tools, sketches, plates and photographs. Included are the plaster casts (obverse and reverse) of the Bledisloe Landscape Medal produced for the Auckland Society of Arts in 1931¹⁷. The award of the medal is to encourage the painting of New Zealand landscape – “New Zealand” landscape being defined as natural landscape of an uncultivated nature¹⁸. Te Papa's record of the archive attributes the engraving of this medal to W R Bock, as does Allan Sutherland¹⁹. The medal is in fact signed by William E Bock, son of W R Bock.

Sutherland mentions Bock alongside Anton Teutenberg: “Prominent among the first New Zealand die-engravers are the late Mr A Teutenberg of Auckland and Mr W R Bock of Wellington”²⁰. The founder of a numismatic dynasty, Bock was a highly gifted engraver and designer. In the more than forty-five years that he was active as a medallist and in the quality of his work, he can rightly be considered one of the most prominent and enduring New Zealand medallists of his generation.

POSTSCRIPT

Phillip O'Shea, in consultation with Mr Owen Hill, has provided the following note:

The firm of W R Bock and Sons, later Bock and Sons, general engravers, die sinkers, badge makers, medallists and illuminators, established by William Rose Bock in Wellington in 1890, continued after his death in 1932 by his son, William Edward Bock, who had joined his father in 1893 and had become a partner in the firm in 1921²¹.

Mr R J Hill joined the firm as an apprentice in 1918 and in 1935, during a difficult business period, acquired a majority share in the business.

W E Bock's son, Finlay Robert Bock, joined the firm in 1931 and R J Hill's son, Owen Hill, did so in 1938. Owen Hill and Finlay Bock continued the business until its closure in 1987. At this time most of the dies went to Mayer and Toye Ltd, also of Wellington²².

Notes

¹ I wish to thank Phillip O'Shea for his helpful assistance and expert advice during the preparation of this article. I am also grateful to Jim Duncan, Leon Morel and John Wills for their support.

² Dictionary of New Zealand Bibliography, Vol II, B31, pp. 48-49

³ Gwynn R, “New Zealand Stamp Production Comes of Age: the Contribution of WR Bock and AE Cousins”. In Catalogue of Palmpex '82 National Stamp Exhibition. Palmerston North, 1982

⁴ Ellis EM and DG, Early Prints of New Zealand, Christchurch, Avon Fine Prints, 1978, p. 307

⁵ Thomas Bock: convict engraver, society portraitist / exhibition and catalogue coordinated by Diane Dunbar. Launceston [Tas.]: Queen Victoria Museum & Art Gallery Canberra: Australian National Gallery, 1991

⁶ The Cyclopaedia of New Zealand, Volume One, Wellington, 1897, p. 725

⁷ *ibid.*

- ⁸ Morel LG, Medallic Commemoratives of New Zealand 1865-1940, New Century Press, 1996
- ⁹ See Note 3 above
- ¹⁰ Wills JD, The New Zealand Police Medal, Academy Press Ltd, 1990, p. 21
- ¹¹ The Cyclopedia of New Zealand, Volume One, Wellington, 1897, p. 725
- ¹² Obit, *Evening Post*, 3 August 1932
- ¹³ Marquess of Milford Haven, Naval Medals, London, 3 Volumes, 1919-1928
- ¹⁴ Sutherland, Allan, Medals of New Zealand, New Plymouth 1940, p. 235
- ¹⁵ Morel LG, Supplement To Medallic Commemoratives of New Zealand 1865-1940, 2000, p. 20
- ¹⁶ I am indebted to Phillip O'Shea for this point.
- ¹⁷ Bock FR, Bock Collection, Te Papa, Wellington
- ¹⁸ Art in New Zealand, Vol X, No 3, March 1938, Wellington NZ, Harry H. Tombs Ltd Publisher, p. 175
- ¹⁹ Sutherland, Allan, Medals of New Zealand, New Plymouth 1940, p. 247, item 510
- ²⁰ *ibid*, p. 224
- ²¹ *International Press Who's Who in NZ*, 1936
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Image: Collection: New Zealand Police Museum, Porirua.
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YMCA CURRENCY COUPONS OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

R.P. Hargreaves FRNSNZ

A growing interest in the events of the First World War (1914-18) prompted me to see what I could discover about the currency coupons issued by the YMCA, and which very occasionally turn up on the market.

The Army Museum at Waiouru surprisingly does not hold an example of the YMCA coupons, nor could they provide any information about them. Similarly, the YMCA National Headquarters had no knowledge of them, and seemed little interested in this part of their own history.

Allan Sutherland's *Numismatic History of New Zealand* (Wellington, 1941: 193) was the only reference I could find that mentioned them. Sutherland wrote:

“Currency Coupon 3d - During the 1914-18 War the Y.M.C.A. and the Salvation Army issued books of currency coupons for 3d each (1 book of 10 for 2s 6d) which were sent as presents to soldiers, and these coupons were used as currency at any New Zealand Y.M.C.A. or Salvation Army Hut in England, Egypt or France.”

The first problem was to find out just where the coupons were issued. At the beginning of the war family and friends back in New Zealand sent British coins - which were the legal tender of this country - to soldiers serving overseas. But in August 1916 the Post Office announced that it was prohibiting the sending of coins in any letters to soldiers overseas. The reason was that “The mails receive such rough handling that the coins wear holes in the envelopes and the contained letters, and so escape, and are too frequently lost to the addressees” (*Otago Daily Times*, 25 Aug. 1916: 4). It continued, “The proper way to send money direct to a soldier is by British postal order. These orders are negotiable at all field post offices”. Many families could send only small amounts of money each time they wrote, and although British postal orders were available for as small a sum as sixpence, their use entailed extra costs.

Whether the new regulations re the sending of coins through the mail resulted in the YMCA scheme to provide low-cost currency coupons is not known, but it was in the following year that the New Zealand Post Office began selling books of YMCA currency coupons from its offices throughout the country. The books cost 2s 6d for those of 10 coupons, and 5s for those of 20, and were printed by Lankshear's Ltd., Wellington. Individual coupons, which were not numbered, measured 51 x 80 mm. When they were sold, the issuing post office date-stamped the coupons on the reverse.

That 1917 was the first year of issue is confirmed by a statistical table in the Post Office's Annual Report for the year 1917-18 (*AJHR*, 1918. F.1: 25). As yet I have not been able to discover in which month this occurred, though of the few examples I have seen, the earliest dated is one issued at Rawene in September 1917. An examination of published Post Office accounts for 1918 to 1921 suggests that the coupons were in use, or at least redeemable, until 1919, though I have not sighted any date-stamped later than September 1918.

The coupons could be used for goods but not cash at YMCA huts, whether run by New Zealanders, the British or Australians, in both Britain and France (*"Buckshee". A Pictorial Record of the Work of the NZ YMCA on Active Service*, London, 1919: 115). Surprisingly, the YMCA book does not mention their use in the Middle East, though certainly some New Zealand soldiers serving there did receive the coupons.

So far I have come across three soldiers who make mention in their letters of receiving the YMCA coupons. William Malcolm, a North Otago soldier, while at Sling camp in England, wrote (24 Feb. 1918): "Thank you for the coupon mum, but money is not much good to us as we can only spend 2 pence at a time. A parcel would be of far more use".

But William Malcolm's ideas changed once he got to France. In letters written in May and June 1918, he acknowledged receipt of the YMCA coupons from home, and indeed in the June letter said, "I had a YM coupon in one letter. It is as good as a parcel". Back in England just before the armistice, Malcolm wrote back to relatives in New Zealand that with respect to the YMCA coupons they had sent, "They never go wrong" (William Malcolm, *Boots, Belts, Rifle & Pack. A New Zealand Soldier at War, 1917-1919*, edited by D. McKenzie & L. Malcolm, Dunedin, 1992: 76, 99, 104, 139).

Earlier, on 24 March 1918, he had written that New Zealand soldiers in France "got paid in French money" (Malcolm, *ibid.*, 86). This was a problem, as Ira Robinson, another New Zealander serving in France, stated:

"The letter I received from you also had in it a book of YMCA tickets, for which I thank you very much. They are just about the handiest thing one can have in France, better even than this rotten French paper money, which is an awful nuisance to get changed as we get paid in five, ten & twenty-franc notes and change is very scarce in France at the present time."

Low-denomination coins had more-or-less disappeared, and many French municipalities issued their own low-value paper notes. A franc was worth about tenpence at the time. (Ira Robinson, *Dear Lizzie: A Kiwi Soldier Writes from the Battlefields of World War One*, Auckland, 2000: 94).

The third soldier who recorded receiving the coupons was Robert Tuke (Arthur Tuke: *Letters to Trixie*, Gisborne, 1997:94). Writing to his sister from "Palestine" on 17 April 1918, he advised her:

"I am sorry to tell you that the Y.M.C.A. tickets are useless out here, because if we ever do get near a Y.M.C.A. they have nothing we want. As a rule they have only tin fruit and tin meats. I have only disposed of 1 book of tickets."

From the above comment it appears that in Palestine at least, cups of tea and biscuits, popular items in YMCAs in Britain in France, were either not provided or Tuke was not interested in purchasing them.

There is also a newspaper reference to a negative side to the sending of YMCA coupons to soldiers overseas. According to a paragraph published in the *New Zealand Times* and reprinted in the *Otago Daily Times* (7 Sept. 1918: 7):

“A Wellington lady, whose brother was killed at the front some time back, ... [complains] that several letters she had written to him in which she had enclosed these coupons had been returned to her after her brother’s death, but without the coupons. In cases books of coupons have been lost or stolen in this way. The informant states that this has been the experience of some of her friends. An odd case could be put down as accidental, but the continued disappearance of the coupons suggests that something is seriously wrong.”

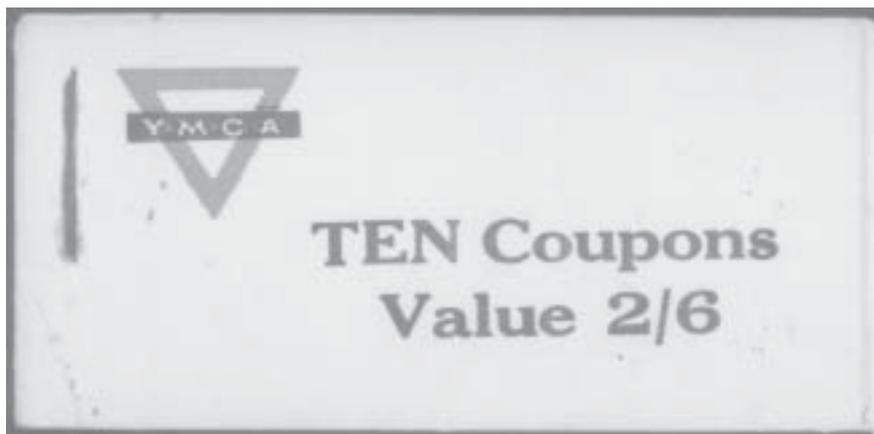
One does not see many of the YMCA coupons on the market, yet according to the 1919 YMCA booklet quoted from earlier, “Up to the present, the total amount redeemed for coupons is approximately £30,000”. In other words the number was $30,000 \times 80 = 2,400,000!$

And what about the Salvation Army coupons Sutherland noted in his book? The Salvation Army archives and their official historian in Wellington have no knowledge of any ever having been issued, nor can I find any reference to them in contemporary newspapers. So were they ever issued, or was it that Sutherland meant that the YMCA coupons were also accepted in Salvation Army huts? But the Salvation Army again have no records of this happening.

The research continues, so any help you can give is welcome.

(Grateful acknowledgement is made to Brian Connor for the illustrations.)

Illustrations



1. Cover of book of ten coupons.

(Illustrations continue on page 12)

WELLINGTON TO AUCKLAND CHALLENGE COMMEMORATIVE 1918

Ray Hargreaves FRNSNZ

Among the scores of commemorative pieces listed by Leon Morel in his two catalogues (Morel 1996 & 2000), only one is stated to be made of cardboard. This is the Wellington to Auckland Copper Trail commemorative of 1918 (Morel 2000: 1918/2).

Copper trails, thanks to the switch to decimal currency plus inflation which saw the demise of one and two-cent pieces, are today generally called coin trails. Such trails are not particularly common these days, but were a very popular means of raising money for charitable purposes during the first 50 years or so of the last century. In copper trails the so-called copper coins - pennies and halfpennies - were placed by donors end-to-end in a line which was generally continuous. Such lines could twist and turn back and forth along a limited stretch of pavement, or alternatively could become a single or even a double line of coins stretching for any distance, the length being governed by the generosity of donors. An example of the latter occurred in Christchurch in June 1918 where a copper trail round the enclosing wall of the Anglican Cathedral was so successful that within a few hours of its commencement it had become a double line of coins round the church grounds (Christchurch *Star*, 5 June 1918: 6).

During the First World War, funds were raised for the Red Cross by a variety of means. During a New Zealand-wide appeal in 1918, the Wellington Red Cross came up with a novel proposal. It challenged Auckland to see which region would be the first to lay a copper trail to the other centre along the 426 miles of the Main Trunk railway, each using a single rail. Obviously real pennies could not be used, so cardboard "pennies" were manufactured. I presume that the cardboard pennies were used in both regions. On the reverse they carried a replica of the obverse of the British penny (which was legal tender in New Zealand), namely the King's head. On the obverse were the words "Wellington to Auckland / 1918 / Coin Trail" along with the Red Cross symbol. The cardboard pennies were more-or-less of the same diameter as the real coins. Ten pennies were needed to cover a foot of rail, though of course they were never actually placed on the railway line, being merely symbolic receipts for the donations received.

The piece listed by Morel is given a rarity rating of 6, namely that it is "very rare (estimated 4 to 10 known). Given the temporary nature of cardboard and the lack of any intrinsic value of the commemorative piece when first issued, it is not surprising that so few have survived, even though, as a conservative estimate, many thousands must originally have been printed.

On 16 September 1918, it was announced that Auckland had won the challenge the day before, its copper trail having reached Wellington, thanks to having raised over £93,000, the equivalent of more than 22 million pennies (*Otago Daily Times*, 17 Sept. 1918: 8). The Wellington effort lagged way behind, its copper trail having only reached Mangaweka, 148 miles north of Thorndon railway station.

Whether the cardboard penny was given for each penny donated is not known, though it seems likely that this would be so only for relatively small donations. However, when, say, a sovereign was given, I question whether 240 cardboard pennies would have been handed over.

A copper trail challenge between the northern and southern parts of the South Island was also made, with Canterbury and Otago Military Districts being the protagonists. The two areas were to begin their imaginary copper trail at Parnassus and Invercargill respectively. Otago proved to be the eventual winner, but it appears that no cardboard pennies or other forms of receipt were issued.

Local copper trails were also promoted in many towns, large and small, throughout New Zealand, and in late October 1918 the Minister of Finance (Sir Joseph Ward) announced that in total £226,698 had been raised for the Red Cross (*Otago Daily Times*, 25 Oct. 1918: 6).

In June 1918 a copper trail for the Lady Liverpool Fund for Soldiers' Comforts (sponsored by the wife of the Governor-General, the Earl of Liverpool) was announced in Christchurch. In this instance, tickets representing the pennies donated were sold to the public in lieu of placing pennies on the city tramlines (*Christchurch Star*, 21 June 1918: 7). Does any reader have an example of these tickets, or has anyone ever seen one?

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Morel, Leon, 1996. *Medallic Commemoratives of New Zealand 1865-1940*, Christchurch.
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Grateful acknowledgement is made to Leon Morel for permission to reproduce the illustration of the cardboard "penny".



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COLLECTOR ISSUES BY NZ POST 2003 - 2004 (mid-year to mid-year)

2003

"Lord of the Rings" series - produced by the Royal Mint, Llantrisant

Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage	Price
The One Ring	0.925 Sterling silver with gold highlights	Proof	28.28 grams	38.61mm	\$1.00	Jewellery box	150,000	\$99.00
The Ring of Power	Nickel-brass	Brilliant Uncirculated	28.28 grams	38.61mm	\$1.00	3 panel card with images	No limit	\$29.95
The Battle for the One Ring	Nickel- brass	Brilliant uncirculated	28.28 grams	38.61mm	3 x \$1.00	3 panel card with images	No limit	\$54.00
The Light versus Dark	Cupro-nickel	Uncirculated	13.61 grams	31.75 mm	6 x 50c	3 panel card with images	No limit	\$39.95
Fellowship of the Ring character Collection	Cupro-nickel	Uncirculated	13.61 grams	31.75 mm	9 x 50c	3 panel card with images	No limit	\$49.95
The Lord of the Rings Character Collection	Cupro-nickel	Uncirculated	13.61 grams	31.75 mm	18 x 50c	A4 booklet	No limit	\$99.95
The Lord of the Rings Silver Proof Set	0.925 sterling silver	Proof	28.28 grams	38.61 mm	6 x \$1.00	Wooden case	150,000	\$490
Scenes in silver Collection Coin sent every month	0.925 sterling silver	Proof	28.28 grams	38.61mm	24 x \$1.00	Wooden presentation case	150,000	\$1916
The One Ring Gold Proof Crown Coin	22 Carat gold	Proof	39.94 gram	38.61mm	\$10	Quality wooden box	15,000	\$1595

The Premier Gold Crown Collection	22 Carat gold	Proof	39.94 gram	38.61mm	3x \$10	Quality wooden box	15,000	\$4295
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2004 "Taiko" coins - produced by the Royal Australian Mint, Canberra

Name	Alloy	Finish	Weight	Diameter	Denomination	Case	Mintage	Price
Silver Proof coin (Taiko)	.999 fine silver	Silver proof	28.28 grams	38.741mm	\$5.00	Jewellery box	3000	\$79.00
Silver proof set	.999 fine silver	Silver proof	28.28 grams	38.741mm	\$5.00 plus 5c,10c,20c,50c, \$1 and \$2	Presentation pack	2000	\$129.00
Brilliant uncirculated coin (Taiko)	Cupro Nickel	Brilliant uncirculated	27.22 grams	38.74 mm	\$5.00	Credit card display	3000	\$29.00
Brilliant uncirculated set	Cupro Nickel	Brilliant uncirculated	27.22 grams	38.74 mm	\$5.00 plus 5c,10c,20c,50c, \$1 and \$2	Card display	3500	\$49.00

In addition, the Reserve Bank issued its regular same-numbered set of banknotes (\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100) dated 2003, 1000 of which were produced.

NZ DECIMAL VARIETIES 1980-1985: TELLING THE MINTS APART

Martin Purdy

Most collectors will be familiar with the two varieties of 1971-dated decimal coins, those with the date serifs being the circulating variety produced in Canberra, and those without the date serifs being the uncirculated and proof set varieties produced at Llantrisant (i.e. the British Royal Mint). The 1971 Canberra type coins command quite a premium in high grade these days because hardly any were put aside at the time of issue.

A lesser-known series of varieties of this nature occurs on coins dated 1980 to 1985. During these years, the circulating coins were produced at the Royal Canadian Mint in Ottawa, while the “collector set” issues were produced at Llantrisant (1980-1984) and Canberra (1985). While these are not the only years for which mintage was split between two different facilities, they are of interest because of the design differences that distinguish them, the earlier years being reasonably subtle while those of 1984 and 1985 are dramatic enough in my view to warrant their being called a “modified effigy” variety and ascribed a separate catalogue number or sub-type number.

The Standard Catalog of World Coins (Krause Publications) has gone some way over the years to acknowledge that there is a difference between the two mint types for these years, but they are still (in my 2003 edition, at least) grouped under a single heading with a brief description to identify them. Krause makes an interesting choice of detail in this regard, often with quite different terms being used for the various denominations. The differences they highlight may be summarised as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Collector Set type (LI/Can)</u>	<u>Circulating type (Ottawa)</u>
1980-81	Smooth shoulder folds on gown	Incised shoulder folds on gown
1980*	Smooth back line to hair	Strong back line to hair
1981**	Round holes in 8	Oval holes in 8
1981***	Pointed end on 9	Blunt end on 9
1982	Round-tipped, or pointed tight 2	Blunt tipped, or blunt open 2
1983	Flat topped 3	Round topped 3
1984-85	Smooth shoulder folds****	Wiry hair, bushy eyebrow
1985 *****	Round tip 5	Pointed tip 5

* In description of 1980 50c only

** In description of 1981 10c only

*** In description of 1981 50c only

**** To add to the confusion, Krause has “incised” shoulder folds for the 1984 50c!

***** In description of 1985 20c only.

I will confess that I have difficulty discerning any difference between the shoulder folds on the 1980 and 1981 coins. However, the dates provide, in most cases, a clear distinction, as the accompanying images will show. In each case, the left-hand image is of the collector types, the right-hand image of the circulating types.

1980: The Llantrisant coins (collector issues) have a round 0 in the date in the coins from 1 to 20c; in the 50c (second illustration at left below) is more oval, but the 8 is much more chunky, for want of a better word, with much smaller holes than in the circulating type.

1981: This is the hardest of the six years to distinguish by major design features. The top of the 8 appears slightly broader on the “set” coins, with slightly larger holes.

1982: The loop of the 2 is almost closed, with a very sharp point at bottom left, in the collector issues, while the numbers are much thinner with a more open 2 on the circulating coins.

1983: The most obvious difference is in the 3 - the collector types having a flat-topped 3 while the circulating coins have a round-topped 3.

1984: In this year, the differences become significant. The Llantrisant and Canberra (1985) coins continue the high-relief, rounded Machin portrait of the Queen that was used in most years from 1967. The letters and numbers are also in high relief, with only minimal serifs. For the Ottawa coins, however, it is obvious that the entire obverse die was recut. The Queen’s portrait is now more flat, the eyebrows look almost scratched in, the lines of the hair are “wiry” as Krause notes, the date digits are much taller and angular, and all of the letters are now thinner, with more pronounced serifs. The 5s in the 1985 coins have a pointed tip, as noted above. I have enlarged part of a 1985 coin to highlight these differences, which are extremely clear to the naked eye.

I trust that this brief description and the parallel images will be of use in distinguishing these mint varieties, as well as supporting my view that the 1984 and 1985 Ottawa mint coins (1984: 1c, 2c, 20c, 50c; 1985: 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 20c, 50c) should be catalogued as a separate sub-type.





Enlarged dates in the 1982 “set” and “circulating” coins (above). Note the shape of the 2s in particular.



Enlarged dates in the 1983 “set” and “circulating” coins (above). The shape of the 3s is the obvious distinguishing feature.



Note the dramatic change in the “circulating” portrait that occurs in 1984 (above, right) and 1985 (page 29). The portrait is very flat, with design details sharply cut, compared to the rounded finish of the traditional Machin portrait (left). The letters and numbers have all also been recut and are flatter with much more pronounced serifs.



The 1985 coins showing the same differences as the 1984 issue (above) and an enlargement of the 1985 “circulating” obverse (below).



TWO DUNEDIN SPECIAL-PURPOSE TOKENS

Ray Hargreaves FRNSNZ

Allan Sutherland's pioneering *Numismatic History of New Zealand* (Wellington, 1941: 142-144) noted a number of discount and special-purpose tokens, none of which were illustrated or, in most instances, fully researched. This is not to denigrate Sutherland's outstanding contribution, but rather to point out that it offers present-day numismatists an opportunity to fill in further details about such items.

Dunedin Coffee Palace

In early 1881, the Dunedin Coffee Palace and Private Hotel opened its doors. Situated in Moray Place between First Church and Princes Street, it was an impressive building of four stories topped with an attic which provided living quarters for the hotel servants. The Coffee Palace was an enterprise of Richard Hudson, who was reported as having prepared the plans, and who had the building constructed in front of his biscuit factory.

The aim of the Coffee Palace was to provide low-cost accommodation and meals, particularly for those who objected to alcohol, as it was a temperance establishment. It was hoped, in particular, to attract blue-collar workers, though some contemporary 19th-century reports suggest that in this respect it did not achieve its aim.

It was apparently not financially successful either, particularly in the opening years of the 20th century when it often failed to make a profit. The Coffee Palace struggled on until 1912 when, ironically, this symbol of temperance became a licensed hotel. When advised that the Criterion's existing lease for its premises nearby in Princes Street would not be renewed, the publican had the licence transferred to the Coffee Palace which he renamed the Criterion.

The Coffee Palace token, which is 25 mm in diameter, is not ornate. On the obverse are two identical ovals with the words "Dunedin Coffee Palace", while in the centre of each is a simple linear design. On the reverse is the value "6d". There are no clues as to the date of issue. All we know is that it was somewhere between 1881 and 1912, and although I have no evidence I would suspect that it was probably in the 1880s. The purpose of the token was most probably as pre-payment for refreshments.

Sutherland recorded a token issued, not by the "Dunedin Coffee House", but rather by the "City Coffee Palace", Dunedin, with a value of 9d. There was never, as far as I can ascertain, any business of that name in the city. If any reader has, or has seen, such a token, please send information, with an illustration if possible, to the Editor so that it may be recorded for future collectors.

Sussex Hotel

The Sussex Hotel token, also 25 mm in diameter, carries on the obverse "T. Oliver Sussex Hotel" surrounding a central inscription, "George St. Dunedin Billiards", and on the reverse "American Bowling & Rifle Saloon" with its value "6d" in the centre. Below the value is "S. Reading Maker Dunedin".

The token is undated, but we know that Thomas Oliver was licensee of the hotel from 1875 to 1882, and again from 1894 to 1896. Fortunately, the maker's name helps us to date it more accurately. Samuel Reading appeared in *Wise's Directory* for 1883-84 where he advertised that he was, amongst other things, a "die sinker, letter cutter, engraver and medallist". His business address was given as Bath Street. In the 1885-86 edition of *Wise's Directory*, G.H. Marsden advertised that he was "successor to S. Reading" and occupied the Bath Street premises. According to Sutherland, though, Reading also made a token for the Port Chalmers Lumpers' Union in 1888 (p. 143), but it is not clear whether this year is actually on the token or whether this is a suggested date only. Any further information will be welcome.

So with Oliver as licensee to 1882, it appears that the Sussex Hotel token was most likely issued in the first couple of years of the 1880s. This dating is given further credence by the fact that the Sussex Hotel was rebuilt in 1880, and a newspaper description of the new building noted that besides a billiard saloon (which had existed in the original building), there was now both a rifle gallery and "an American bowling saloon, with balls and pins imported from the United States".

No reference to the purpose of the token has yet been discovered, but I would hypothesise that tokens were purchased from the hotel reception desk and then handed to those men who were in charge of the billiard room, the ten-pin bowling or the rifle range.

Grateful thanks to Dawn Leask & Brian Connor for assistance in the preparation of this note.

ADVERTISING IN THE NZ NUMISMATIC JOURNAL AND NEWSLETTERS

The Journal is published annually while the Newsletters are published two or three times a year. They are both circulated nationally and internationally to members, coin and banknote dealers and a range of museums and mint institutions. Appropriate advertising is accepted.

The rates for advertising, in New Zealand dollars, are as follows:

Journal:	Quarter page \$50	Newsletter:	Half page only \$60
	Half page \$80		
	Full page \$150		
	Inside back cover \$170		
	Outside back cover \$200		



1. The Coffee Palace, Moray Place, Dunedin (see article, pp. 30 - 31)



2. & 3. Dunedin Coffee Palace token - obverse and reverse



4. & 5. Sussex Hotel token - obverse and reverse

MEDALS OF THE HISTORICAL MEDAL ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND 1968-1971: REVISED MINTAGE FIGURES

M.L. Purdy

The table below is a supplement to the article published in NZNJ no. 81 (December 2003), pp. 7- 20, thanks mainly to new information supplied by Les Carlisle.

Event	Metal	1 st order date	Bronze ¹		Silver		Gold (18 ct)		Silver Gilt		Aluminium	
			Published	Seen ²	Published	Seen ²	Published	Seen ²	Published	Seen ²	Published	Seen ²
Wahine 1968		7/8/68	500	14	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apollo 8 1968		23/1/69	500	2	50 or 14 ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HMAS Voyager 1969		23/1/69	500	16	5 or 6 ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apollo XI 1969		7/8/69	500	12	10 ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
James Cook 1969-70		7/8/69	500	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royal Visit 1970		6/3/70	500	6	10 or 20 ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auckland 1971		9/7/70	500	0	10 or 610 ⁴	-	-	-	2	-	-	1 ⁶
Auckland Harbour Board 1971		28/9/70	500	3	68 ⁷	-	-	12 ⁸	1 ⁹	-	-	-
One Ton Cup ¹⁰		3/12/70	- ¹¹	3	-	-	2 ¹²	-	-	-	-	-

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(Footnotes)

- ¹ The figure of 500 given here can be assumed to be reliable, as enough examples are known in private hands.
- ² Numbers given in this column are those personally seen by the author, unless otherwise stated.
- ³ HMSANZ publication & Keith Gottermeyer, respectively.
- ⁴ HMSANZ publication & Carlisle, respectively.
- ⁵ HMSANZ publication.
- ⁶ Trial strike.
- ⁷ First run of eight (Luke order sheet, 28/9/70) and second run of 60 (order sheet, 2/3/71).
- ⁸ First run of two (order sheet, 28/9/70) and second run of ten (order sheet, 2/3/71).
- ⁹ Mentioned in NZ Herald article 23/2/75.
- ¹⁰ Now confirmed as an HMSANZ issue, according to Luke order sheet, 3/12/70.
- ¹¹ No figures for bronze published - only 6 seen by the author.
- ¹² Subsequent order (17/8/71). 2 examples known and originally assumed to be gilt. Without STG SIL on edge (Auckland gilt medals were so marked) - composition to be confirmed.

FROM THE NUMISMATIC LIBRARY SHELF

Ray Hargreaves

“The Reserve Bank of New Zealand” by James Mackay, published in the British periodical *Coin News* (v40, Aug. 2003: 48-49) is, on the whole, an excellent summary of the various notes issued by the Bank. After outlining the reasons for the setting up of the Bank, the article gives dates of series issues, explanations about the people and scenes depicted, the signatures, and the printers. Curiously enough the article does not say who has signed our polymer notes, and the author fails to understand that the ZZ prefix on the 1992 series applied to replacement notes only. No mention is made that the polymer notes also have the year of printing in their numbers.

The placing of coins in time capsules which are buried in the foundations of major new buildings was often done in the 19th and early 20th centuries, and is still occasionally practised. Such coin deposits have not been of interest to New Zealand numismatists, but a decade ago Nigel Prickett of Auckland Museum wrote on the contents of two time capsules which had been recovered in the city as a result of rebuilding on the particular sites. Prickett is to be commended on his careful use of numismatic literature in his research. His article “The Archaeology of Nineteenth Century Coinage” was published in *Archaeology in New Zealand*, v36(1), March 1993: 13-19.

The coins recovered are listed and described, and background information as to when the types were issued is provided. For the general reader with little knowledge of our numismatic history this article will be of interest. However, the article is marred by a throw-away comment about half-farthings which had been found not in time capsules but in archaeological digs in Central Auckland and on Kawau Island. Their discovery at these two sites suggests, Prickett wrote, “that this denomination was not uncommon in mid-19th century New Zealand” - a completely erroneous assumption. Half farthings were never used as currency in New Zealand, and indeed were not legal tender.

Dale Moore’s “D.C. Day July 10, 1967” in *New Zealand Memories*, No 42, June/July 2003: 40-43, revisits the changeover from £sd to decimal coinage. Well illustrated, it looks at the design controversy and the actual changeover. It provides a good summary, though for numismatists nothing new is offered. Unfortunately the author repeats the comment that none of Beadle’s designs were used, “despite public preference”. This Auckland-biased comment seems to be a popular misconception amongst non-numismatic writers at present (see *RNSNZ Newsletter* 35) and seems hard to kill. A letter from me correcting the comment about Beadle’s designs was published in No. 44 of *NZ Memories*.

NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC DEALERS ASSOCIATION

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auction site.

Reader Response: Numismatic Covers

27 December 2003

The Editor,
New Zealand Numismatic Journal

Sir,

I read Michael Humble's article on *Numismatic Covers – Chimeras or Collectables* in the December 2003 issue of the *Journal* with amused interest. In this as in other collecting areas, I have had to concede that the French appear to have had it right – for once – with their appropriate quotation that goes along the lines, "chacun a son gout", or, perhaps even more appropriately, "chacun a sa marotte".

Such covers have been around a long time, if only recently arrived in New Zealand. I recall picking up a privately issued one in the UK at the time of their decimal changeover. I have no idea of why I purchased it. Perhaps it seemed a good idea at the time.

And the collector of such items can often have the last laugh. Such an occasion has surfaced in respect of privately-issued, registered, first day numismatic covers produced in Fiji in 1969 at the time of their decimal changeover by Nuphil Associates. Each cover contained one of the new decimal coins or one of the new banknotes. Two of these covers have now become valuable items for the dedicated Fiji collector.

At the time of Fiji's decimal changeover, official collectors' sets of the new coins were issued, struck by the Royal Mint. However, the striking of the regular circulation bronze coins was subcontracted out by the Royal to The Mint, Birmingham, and it was BU examples of these circulation Birmingham-struck one and two cent coins that were used to make up numismatic covers. These coins have been preserved in superb condition in their capsules since being sealed up. Few other examples of these regular coins were kept or retained in pristine condition as the Royal Mint sets fulfilled many collectors' needs. Consequently, for those wanting choice examples of the Birmingham-struck coins today the first day covers afford a primary, if scarce and dwindling source.

Yours etc.,

Dr K.A. Rodgers *JP, FRNSNZ*

John R. Eccles

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OTAGO BRANCH ACTIVITIES 2003

Otago, the last surviving Branch of the RNSNZ, continues to meet six or seven times a year. Numbers at each meeting are usually five or six. Since these members have varied numismatic interests the members are exposed to coins, tokens, paper money, medals and military decorations, thus expanding their knowledge and appreciation of aspects of numismatics that are not the focus of their collecting.

Each meeting in 2003 concentrated on a thematic “show and tell”, plus a display of new items that members had acquired. At times, short papers reflecting research on particular items or matters of numismatic interest were presented. In 2003 these papers included one on two Dunedin discount tokens, and a review of some of the Reserve Bank’s website information. A quiz which involves slides of small portions of New Zealand coinage also proved to be a great challenge at one meeting. The final meeting was a social gathering for dinner at Mosgiel’s “Weaver’s Retreat” restaurant to which wives or husbands were also invited.

The Chairman of the Otago Branch is Brian Connor.

Ray Hargreaves



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LEVIN INTER-CLUB MEETING 2004

The annual Inter-Club meeting between the Royal, Manawatu and Wanganui Numismatic Societies and the Wellington Coin Club was held in February this year at the Red Cross rooms in Levin. These meetings still enjoy a good attendance, with twenty-six members and visitors in 2004. The traditional programme of short talks, displays, quiz and sales tables was enjoyed by all, as was the opportunity simply to catch up in person with friends from the other participating societies.

Thanks go to the Wellington Coin Club for organising the event this year. The 2005 meeting, at the same venue, will be hosted by the Wanganui Numismatic Society.

LEVIN INTER-CLUB CONVENTION 2005 WANGANUI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY INVITATION

All members of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand, the Wellington Coin Club, Manawatu and Wanganui Numismatic Societies are cordially invited to attend the annual inter-club meeting.

**9.15 a.m. SATURDAY 26 FEBRUARY 2005
The RED CROSS HALL
Queen Street, LEVIN**

PROGRAMME:

- 9.15 Morning tea and trading
10.00 Introductions
10.30 Round Table group discussion of members' interesting / unusual items.
Would all members please bring at least one item for show and tell.
11.00 Introductions and inspections of members' coin and banknote displays
11.30 Sales and swap tables - numismatic, ephemera, literature, etc. NO
Charge, so bring your unwanted treasures for trading / selling.
12.00 Lunch: savouries, sandwiches, cakes, biscuits, tea, coffee, etc.
1.00 Short talks by Wanganui (and anyone else who would like to) on aspects
of their collections and numismatic interests.
1.45 Auction. Please bring your swaps! They may be someone else's treasures.
2.00 Inter-club Team Quiz for Shield Trophy
3.00 Afternoon tea / trading, etc.
3.45 Meeting closes
Cost: \$5 per head covers lunch, morning and afternoon tea, lucky number
prizes, raffle and FREE trading tables.
Note: Hall open from 9 am to enable exhibitors and dealers to set up their
displays and tables.
Reminders: Don't forget to bring items for sale or swap, items for identification,
puzzlement and discussion. Come along for an enjoyable numismatic day!
Members most welcome to bring guests and DISPLAYS.

Hosted by the Wanganui Numismatic Society - Phone/Fax (06) 345-6587.

Member News - Congratulations

Congratulations are due to Wellington member and regular Journal contributor Hamish MacMaster, who has been appointed New Zealand's Ambassador to Iran and Afghanistan and High Commissioner to Pakistan. We wish him well during his term (2004-2007) and a safe return.

NZ Historical Medals

We have acquired a limited stock of various medals produced in New Zealand in the 1960s and 1970s, mainly by the Historical Medal Society of Australia and New Zealand. Write, fax or e-mail for details.

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* FRNSNZ

BADGES

- RNSNZ Society Badge \$3.00 (US\$2)

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

- Transactions of the Society, 1931-1947 (three vols, photocopied,
fcp size, unbound), indexed \$40 each (US\$26)
- Set of Journals, nos. 1-52, 54-59, 61-75 (including three volumes
of Transactions and reprints of out-of-print issues) \$325 (US\$220)
- Set of Journals, nos. 4-52, 54-59, 61-75 (as above, minus Transactions) \$225
(US\$155)
- Individual numbers \$4 (US\$3)
- Index of nos. 4-48 \$2 (US\$1.50)

(All prices over NZ\$10 are post-paid)

ANNUAL REPORT 2003-04

As President I have pleasure in presenting the 73rd Annual Report of our activities over the past year. The year has seen improved communication with both the Numismatic Association of Australia, of which the Society is a fully autonomous sponsoring member, and, closer to home, the Reserve Bank of New Zealand and the Museum of New Zealand (Te Papa). We learned in late 2003 that the Reserve Bank intended to sell elements of its collection, mainly tradesmen's tokens and foreign material, at auction. Council took the step of sending a letter objecting to this development, and a number of items were withdrawn from sale. Our correspondence had the positive effect of re-opening communications with the Bank on a more collegial footing. We look forward to continued constructive work with the Bank and other major stakeholders in NZ numismatics in future years.

Meetings and Activities

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| April 2003 | Coins of Charles II, with a good selection of English and Scottish items of that monarch on display. |
| May 2003 | AGM & confirmation of 2004 programme. Topics for 2004 were selected based (loosely) on historical events that occurred on the date of the meeting. |
| June 2003 | Coins, tokens and banknotes of British territories in the Americas - an opportunity for members to pass around and discuss items from this region. |
| July 2003 | New Zealand Reserve Bank Paper Notes, presented by Alistair Robb. |
| August 2003 | Grading coins, presented by Kevin Mills and Martin Purdy. |
| September 2003 | Numismatic Covers, presented by Mike Humble. This was included as an article in the December 2003 Journal. |
| October 2003 | The Society's collection - its origins and history, supported by articles from the Society's Journal and items from the collection itself. |
| November 2003 | Christmas meeting with the Wellington Coin Club and dinner at the Backbencher Tavern. |
| February 2004 | Coins, etc., of France (abdication of Louis Philippe, 24 February 1848). |

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

February 2004 Levin Inter-Club Meeting, organised by the Wellington Coin Club. The quiz was won by the RNSNZ.

March 2004 Coins, etc., of Russia (purchase of Alaska from Russia, 30 March 1867).

Reserve Bank/NZ Post: 2003/4 New Zealand Collectors' Issues

(Because of the number of issues now being released, these are listed separately on pp. 24-25)

As at the time of the meeting, the 2003-dated banknote sets have still not been issued. It is my understanding that the year sets will be unusual in that the \$5 will bear Dr Bollard's signature and the other denominations that of Dr Brash.

I should also record the sheer volume of pseudo-coins issued to commemorate the Lord of the Rings movies. A total of 48 of these items has been issued, far more than for any other event that has been commemorated numismatically in this country. I do fear that the Philatelic Bureau is running the risk of sacrificing our numismatic reputation for the short-term benefit of "unprecedented international interest", i.e. profit.

Publications Journal no. 81 was published in December 2003, and Newsletter no. 35 in July 2003.

Collection Work of sorting our coin and note collection continued during the year.

Membership Stands at 110.

Branches Canterbury remains in recess. The Society has received the Branch's minute books from Leon Morel, and the Branch's bank account has been closed following Leon's permanent move to Australia. No report of activities has been received from Otago for either of the past two years [as at the date of the AGM - ed.].

Council Met on 20 September 2003 to discuss the Society's response to the sale of material held by the Reserve Bank at a forthcoming sale by Mowbray Collectibles. Council also decided to revive its "Expert Committee" and invited a number of members to participate.

Fellowships During 2003 the Society conferred three new Fellowships on Messrs Tony Grant, Clint Libby and Martin Purdy.

Administration I wish to thank members of Council, the Secretary, assistant Secretary, Treasurer and Librarian for their work during the year and for their support during my first year as President.

M.L. Purdy, FRNSNZ
25 May 2004

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND INCORPORATED
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 MARCH 2004

INCOME	2004	(2003)	EXPENDITURE	2004	(2003)
Subscriptions	2682	(2820)	Journals	-	(-)
Tax Refund	-	(161)	Books	-	(384)
Medals/Badges	-	(-)	Postage etc.}	-	(588)
Interest	1283	(1293)	Meeting Expenses }		
Levin Inter-Club	-	(-)	Officers' Expenses	400	(600)
Journal sales, old	-	(325)	Taxation RWT	246	(252)
Journal surplus	184	(150)	Rent	1000	(1140)
Proceeds from Canterbury Branch	700		Misc. Expenses	633	(426)
			Newsletter	168	(35)
			Grants etc.	-	(-)
			Insurance	163	(104)
			Coin Collection Costs	180	(-)
			Levin Inter-Club	-	(-)
			Loss on 2000 Medal	-	(-)
			NAA Journals	79	
Deficit	-	(-)	Surplus	<u>1980</u>	<u>(1220)</u>
	<u>\$4,849</u>	<u>\$4,749</u>		<u>\$4,849</u>	<u>\$4,749</u>

BALANCE SHEET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2004

LIABILITIES	2004	(2003)	ASSETS	2004	(2003)
Accumulated Funds	22,090	(20,870)	Cash		
Plus surplus	<u>(1,980)</u>	<u>(1,220)</u>	Petty	120	
			BNZ	4690	
			Sth. Canterbury	7000	
			Spiers Group	<u>10000</u>	21810 (19837)
			Journal Stock)		(500)
			Medals)		(120)
			Library)		(100)
			Coin Collection)		(450)
			Stock Medals)	2120	(400)
			Slides)		(100)
			Projector/Screen)		(200)
			Chairs/Desk)		(100)
			Display Cases)		(150)
Creditors	-	-	Debtors	<u>140</u>	<u>(133)</u>
	<u>\$24,070</u>	<u>\$22,090</u>		<u>\$24,070</u>	<u>(\$22,090)</u>

AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

K.B. Mills, Hon. Auditor

M.L. Purdy, President

R.L. Staal, Hon. Treasurer

Approved at AGM on 25/05/2004

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