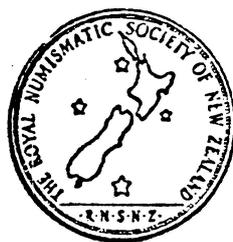
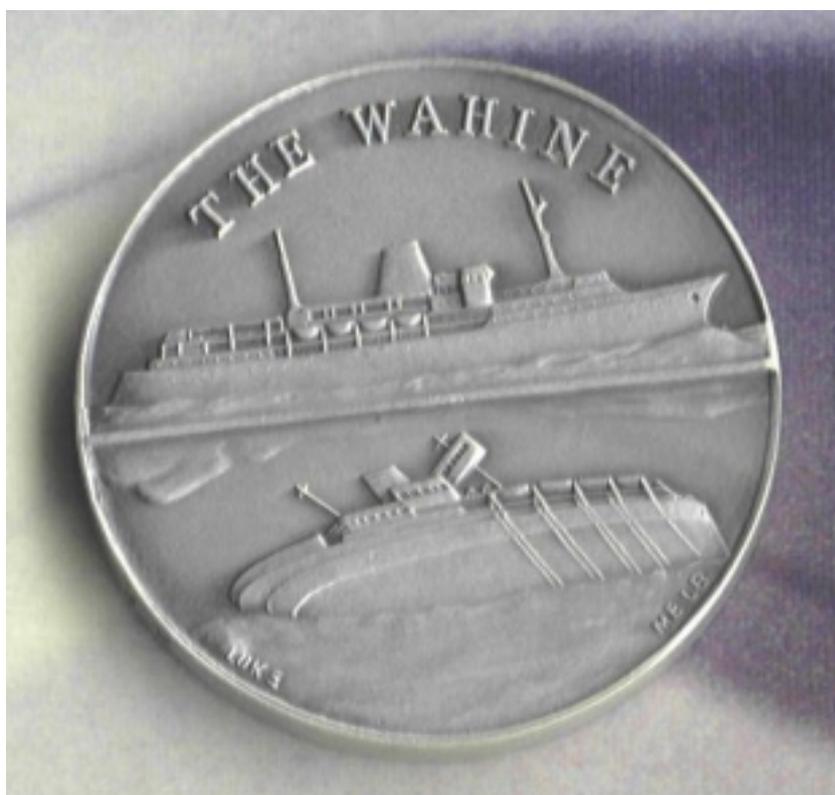


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DECEMBER 2003

NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL



Medals of the Historical Medal Society of Australia and New Zealand-
see related article, page 7

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*

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NUMISMATIC COVERS - CHIMERAS OR COLLECTABLES?

Michael Humble

The centenary of the Post Office Savings Bank was celebrated on 3 February 1967. To mark the occasion, the General Post Office issued two stamps, one of which (the 9d stamp) is the only stamp ever issued in New Zealand which has a New Zealand coin (the reverse of the 1967 commemorative dollar) as part of the design. The other coin (much enlarged) which is featured on this stamp is an 1867 half sovereign. Nearly 35 years later, New Zealand stamps and coins were to be re-united in a novel and somewhat controversial format.

Over the years since the POSB centenary, there have been many changes for collectors of both New Zealand stamps and coins (and for customers of the POSB as well). The Philatelic Bureau was moved from Wellington to Wanganui, the Reserve Bank took over responsibility for collectors' currency from the Treasury in 1989 and, since August 2001, New Zealand Post has become responsible for the marketing of collectors' currency in this country and overseas. It was emphasised at the time that the Reserve Bank would continue to have responsibility for the design of future New Zealand coins. The most regrettable consequence of this latest change has been the closure of the collectors' currency department at the Reserve Bank.

The first coin issue from New Zealand Post was a silver proof \$5 coin, struck by the Royal Mint to commemorate the planned visit of the Queen to New Zealand in October 2001. The events of September 11th in New York resulted in the cancellation of the Royal Visit, but the coin was still issued. This was the second New Zealand coin to commemorate a cancelled Royal Visit, the other being the 1949 crown piece. A range of six stamps was also issued, each bearing a picture of Queen Elizabeth on previous visits to New Zealand. For the first time, a numismatic cover was released. This was a First Day cover bearing the six stamps, but in addition, a coin capsule (containing the 2001 Royal Visit proof coin) was embedded in the envelope. Only 200 of these numismatic covers were produced and all rapidly sold out, in spite of the issue price of \$95. Since October 2001 a series of numismatic covers have been issued and these are listed in the table.

Many (if not most) numismatists and philatelists have regarded numismatic covers with polite disdain. It seems they are not readily listed in stamp catalogues, for instance. Possibly there are those who regard numismatic covers as chimeras and have been reading the Oxford English Dictionary, which lists the following definitions of a chimera:

1. A fabled fire-breathing monster of Greek mythology, with a lion's head, a goat's body and a serpent's tail.
2. A grotesque monster, formed of the parts of various animals.
3. An unreal creature of the imagination, a mere wild fancy; an unfounded conception.
4. **An incongruous union or medley.**

The fourth definition listed would certainly appeal to many numismatists and philatelists. For those who collect numismatic covers (and judging by the sales figures they exist), the OED definition of a collectable has more relevance:

Things worth collecting, esp. rare, old, or interesting objects (not necessarily valuable or antique).

I shall conclude this article by quoting a wise old saying: "You pays your money and you takes your choice" (Punch magazine, 1846).

TABLE

NUMISMATIC COVERS ISSUED BY NEW ZEALAND POST

| YEAR | THEME | STAMP No. | COIN | ISSUE No. |
|------|---|-----------|------------|----------------|
| 2001 | Royal Visit | 6 | Proof \$5 | 200 (sold out) |
| 2002 | Architectural Heritage (Sky Tower) | 6 | Proof \$5 | 500 |
| 2002 | Architectural Heritage | 6 | Unc. \$5 | 500 (sold out) |
| 2002 | Scenic Coastlines (Hector's Dolphin) | 6 | Proof \$5 | 500 |
| 2002 | Scenic Coastlines | 6 | Unc. \$5 | 500 (sold out) |
| 2002 | America's Cup (Gold-plated) | 3 | Proof \$10 | 500 |
| 2002 | America's Cup | 3 | Proof \$5 | 500 |
| 2002 | America's Cup | 3 | Unc. \$5 | 500 (sold out) |
| 2003 | Coronation 50 th Anniv. | 5 | Proof \$5 | 100 (sold out) |
| 2003 | Golden Jubilee* | 5 | Proof \$5 | 100 (sold out) |
| 2003 | Scenic Waterways (Giant Kokopu) | 5 | Proof \$5 | 200 |
| 2003 | Scenic Waterways | 5 | Unc. \$5 | 400 |

* Although the Golden Jubilee coin was issued in 2002, it was included in a numismatic cover with the coronation stamps. The two covers have different descriptions on the reverse of the envelopes.

THE UNIFORM ISSUE OF BANKNOTES

R.P. Hargreaves, FRNSNZ

In his interesting article on “The Uniform Issues of the New Zealand Trading Banks” (*NZ Numis. Journ.*, No. 78, Dec. 2000), Stephen Prior noted that his research had not provided “the exact reason of how the uniform notes came to be issued”. This question has also intrigued me, and the following is offered as a starting point for a fuller investigation of the question.

The earliest suggestion for note uniformity that I have found to date is a question asked in the House of Representatives on 29 August 1917 by Vernon H. Reed, MP for Bay of Islands. He asked the Minister of Finance “whether he will approach the Bank of New Zealand with a view to obtaining uniformity in size and colour of ten-shilling bank-notes in circulation in the Dominion?” He stated in explanation that the BNZ was proposing to replace the temporary issue of ten shilling notes with a permanent one which, according to Reed, was to be the same size as but a different colour to the Commercial Bank of Australia’s note of the same denomination (*Parliamentary Debates*, v179, 1917: 734). In reply the Minister of Finance, Sir J.G. Ward, said he would advise the Bank of New Zealand of the suggestion.

Five years later Reed returned to the topic, asking the Prime Minister on 16 August 1922 if he would “approach the local banks with a view to obtaining uniformity in size and colour of bank-notes according to the value of the note in circulation in the Dominion?” (*Parliamentary Debates*, v196, 1922: 359). Prime Minister William Massey replied that this was already “being given effect to”. This is the earliest intimation that I have found that the banks had agreed to do something about the question of uniformity.

Later in 1922 Massey repeated his statement when asked whether the Government would introduce legislation to force banks to issue notes uniform in size and colour (*Parliamentary Debates*, v197, 1922: 364).

In late March 1923 E. P. Yaldwin, New Zealand general manager of the Commercial Bank of Australia, stated that after some months of consideration, the six trading banks had agreed to uniformity of size and colour for their respective notes (*Clutha Leader*, 27 March 1923). Yaldwin was responding to public criticism of his bank’s new one pound note which was smaller in size than the one pound notes of some of the other banks.

The formal announcement that banknotes were to become uniform in colour and size was not made until early October 1923. The *New Zealand Herald* (10 Oct. 1923), whilst welcoming the move, expressed its view that it was strange that so useful a reform had been “so long delayed”.

According to a report in the *Otago Daily Times* of 11 October 1923, the agreed change had been brought about as the result of agitation initiated some three years earlier by the Bank Officers’ Guild. This makes sense, as bank tellers had been faced daily with the daunting task of recognising and dealing with the notes of six trading banks - notes which had different designs, different colours and different sizes.

Concerning the different note colours, the Dunedin newspaper noted: “a pile of notes of a miscellaneous character was something more arresting than Joseph’s coat. It was an

artist's nightmare, but was rather more disturbing for the tellers." As for individual banks, the notes of the Bank of Australasia were singled out for criticism for having "no colour scheme" so that differentiating their values was not easy. At the other extreme, the Bank of New Zealand was unpopular with tellers for having "a too elaborate colour scheme on each note" with the consequence that "a badly worn note lost its distinctive features" so that extra care had to be taken in determining its value.

Apparently there had been growing concern amongst business people and the general public about note size, in particular about possible financial losses as a result of confusion over the smaller pound note of the Commercial Bank compared with other pound notes, as well as its similarity with one bank's ten shilling note.

The first uniform notes appeared in 1923; but the uniform notes of the Bank of New Zealand did not go into circulation until early March 1925. The standard size adopted was 7 by 3½ inches, which was about the same size as recent note issues in such countries as England, South Africa and the United States.

At least one MP obviously had not caught up with what the banks had agreed to, and were in fact already implementing. P.A. de la Perrelle (Awarua) appears to have had little knowledge about the time it took to implement changes after the decision had been made - the need to have new plates engraved, notes printed and shipped to New Zealand, and then for the new notes to be substituted for the previous issue in circulation. On 20 October 1924 he again urged the Prime Minister to talk to the banks about standardising the size and colour of one pound notes, for he said there was confusion between ten shilling and one pound notes (*Parliamentary Debates*, v205, 1924: 602).

We still do not know exactly *why* and *when* the banks agreed to the standardisation of their note issues. Certainly the increasing use of banknotes instead of sovereigns following the making of the former legal tender at the beginning of the First World War in 1914 would have been a factor in building public pressure for uniformity. Despite the questions in Parliament, there appears to have been no overt pressure brought on the banks, but did the government of the day quietly suggest that it would be in the banks' best interests to make the move to uniformity? More research on the topic is needed.



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THE MEDALS OF THE HISTORICAL MEDAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1968-1971

Martin Purdy

The "Historical Medal Society of Australia and New Zealand" was one of a number of medal-issuing entities that flourished in New Zealand in the late 1960s and early 1970s. After some 30 years, there is some controversy as to the actual status of the "Society" - by its own admission (*Historia*, December 1968) it never formally met, and *Historia*, its monthly Journal, was distributed to subscribers in lieu of meetings. Whatever its official status, its main purpose appears to have been to produce and market commemorative medals, and these stand out from the bulk of the medals produced at the time by their depth and quality of strike.

A contemporary account of the foundation of the "Society" gives an interesting alternative view of what in reality amounted to a two-person operation. The December 1968 issue of "Historia" contained an article entitled "The Origins of the Society - How it Began". Some of the historical details below are drawn from that article, along with comments drawn from various personal communications. Other aspects of the article are more contentious and seem now to be disputed by almost everyone, including one of the protagonists, and are therefore not included here.

The activities of the HMSANZ seem to have been guided, if not performed entirely, by prominent Auckland numismatist Bert Williams and his wife Nell, as president/editor and secretary/printer respectively. A number of collectors believe that John Cresswell was also actively involved, but he claims only to have participated to the extent of providing articles for publication. (The names of Cresswell and Williams are more intimately linked in the "John Bertrand" push-in coin albums that were produced in the 1960s and a series of newspaper features on numismatics that were published under that name at the same time - the "John" being Cresswell and the "Bertrand" Williams.)

The Society maintained two postal addresses, a box in Auckland and one in Sydney, the Sydney address being maintained by Williams' sister who lived in Australia.

Subscribers to the HMSANZ were given advance notice of medal issues, preferential purchasing rights and free worldwide subscription to "Historia". The early medals were struck in silver, ostensibly for presentation only (see details in listing below), and copper for sale to members and the public at \$3 each. Later issues are also known in gilt, and there is a trial version in aluminium (see listing), though no regular aluminium issues are known to the author. From the newspaper item quoted in the catalogue section below, it would appear that the few gilt medals were reserved for presentation purposes.

Impetus to issue medals came from the desire to recognise rescuers involved in the Wahine tragedy of April 1968, which became the first of a series of medals produced through to 1971. The medal issues were co-ordinated and financed by Bert Williams, the start-up finance having become available in the form of an inheritance.

All of the Society's medals, possibly excluding the One Ton Cup issue (see below), were struck by K.G. Luke of Melbourne, with a high-relief obverse design and low-relief reverse, often containing quite a lengthy description of the event and the name of the Society.

The events commemorated by HMSANZ medals, as known to the author, are the following:

- A. Wahine disaster 1968
- B. Apollo 8 mission 1968
- C. Sinking of HMAS Voyager 5th anniversary 1969
- D. Apollo XI 1969
- E. James Cook Bicentenary 1969-70
- F. Royal Visit to NZ and Australia 1970
- G. Auckland Centenary 1971
- H. Auckland Harbour Board Centenary 1971
- I. One Ton Cup 1971 (see below)

The status of the One Ton Cup medal is dubious - it does not appear to have been manufactured by Luke, and was apparently intended to be produced under a sponsorship arrangement (see listing below), which may have been an experiment in alternative financing that was not taken further. In any case, that appears to have been the last of the HMSANZ medals. Althea Smith suggests that the One Ton Cup medal did not go into final production, and that extant examples may have been samples only. This issue should not be confused with the One Ton Cup medal produced by the "Waikato Mint" at the same time.

The HMSANZ effectively folded sometime during or shortly after 1971, when Williams left Auckland and moved to Waipu. I am not aware of any issues of "Historia" after no. 21 (August 1970), though it may have continued after that date. I will welcome any additional information on this or any other aspects of the Society's history, as well as details of any HMSANZ medals (subjects, varieties, metals, etc.) not included in the listing below.

A note regarding mintage figures: copper/bronze medals appear to have had a standard mintage of 500, according to published sources. The mintage figures for the silver versions are less certain - in the course of my research I have personally seen more examples of the silver Voyager, Apollo XI and Cook medals than published sources claim were struck, and there must be others that I have not seen. For the record, the number of each type that I have seen is included below.

CATALOGUE



| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Reference | A/1 |
| Subject | Wahine |
| Metal | Silver |
| Diameter | 38 mm |
| Mintage | Not known. These medals are all numbered on the edge. The lowest number I have seen is 22, with others in the 30s and 40s. Figure given in Historia (January 1970, page 18) is "silver for presentation 50". Keith Gottermeyer (pers. comm.) reports 40 silver. |
| Number known to the present author: | 14 - most of which were numbered in the 40s and were presumably not awarded (see list below) |
| Comments | The silver version of this medal was struck for award to rescuers in the Wahine disaster of April 1968. Listings of awardees and the serial numbers were recorded in various issues of Historia (see listing below, and bibliography). |
| Obverse | Text in centre: t.e.v. WAHINE / COOK STRAIT FERRY / WRECKED ON / BARRETT REEF / WITH THE / LOSS OF 51 LIVES / APRIL 10 1968; stamp STG SIL in incuse box below; text around: THE HISTORICAL MEDAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND |
| Reverse | Two views of the Wahine under sail and capsizing; THE WAHINE above; LUKE MELB below. |
| Edge | Plain, with stamped incuse two-digit number |

Awardees of the silver "Wahine" medal, as published (numbers in parentheses refer to the issue of Historia in which full details may be found)

- 01 and 02 Borough of Eastbourne (11/68)
- 03 and 04 NZ Police Department, Wellington (11/68) - an image of the certificate presented with the medals is available at www.nzhistory.net.nz/Gallery/police/image-pages/wahine-5.html
- 05 and 06 Civil Aviation Administration, Wellington Airport (11/68)
- 07 and 08 NZ Police Department, Auckland (11/68)
- 09 and 10 Marine Insurance Co. Ltd. (pair ordered and paid for by the company) (12/68)
- 11 G Devitt, Wellington (11/68)
- 12 EN Cass, Wellington (11/68)

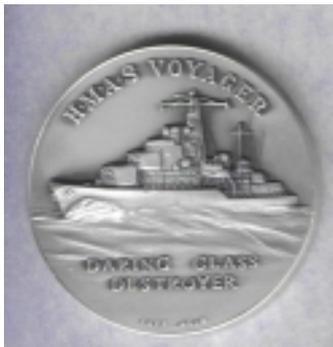
- 13 JF Lysaght, Wellington (11/68)
- 14 E Colgan, W. Australia (11/68)
- 15 DW Galloway, Wellington (11/68)
- 16 BH McMaster, Wellington (11/68)
- 17 E Smith, Wellington (11/68)
- 18 NA Price, York Bay (11/68)
- 19 PW Bennett, Wellington (11/68)
- 20 JA Trew, Christchurch (11/68)
- 21 G Brown, Blue Star Line (11/68)
- 22 GW Sayer, Blue Star Line (11/68)
- 23 J Ward, Wellington (11/68)
- 24 P Ward, Wellington (11/68)
- 25 R Townend, Cambridge (deceased) (11/68)
- 26 I Lockhead, Ashburton (11/68)
- 27 GA Brabander, Wahine crew member (11/68)
- 28 RA Mackay, Wellington (12/68)
- 29 GT Henry, wellington (12/68)
- 30 A Payne, Lower Hutt (11/68); corrected to AJ Pain (12/68)
- 31 I Macdonald, NZ Herald (12/68)
- 32 Capt. CM Sword, Wellington (2/69)
- 33 Capt. AE Olsson (or Ohlsen), of the tug Tapuhi (2/69)
- 34 RJ Lyver, Wahine Radio Officer (2/69)
- 35 H Waring, Chief Engineer, Wahine (2/69)
- 36 Officers and crew of the tug Tapuhi (2/69)
- 37 W Lahina, Wahine greaser (2/69)
- 38 TR Dartford, Wahine Quartermaster (2/69)
- 39 Mr Watson, Second Engineer, Wahine (2/69)

| | |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| Reference | A/2 |
| Subject | Wahine |
| Metal | Copper |
| Diameter | 38 mm |
| Mintage | 500 |
| Comments | |
| Obverse | As A/1, less "Stg. Sil" |
| Reverse | As A/1 |
| Edge | Plain |



| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Reference | B/1 |
| Subject | Apollo 8 |
| Metal | Silver |
| Diameter | 38 mm |
| Mintage | <p>“Silver for presentation 50” (Historia, 1/70)</p> <p>“No silver medals are available to collectors, they are for presentation purposes only” (Historia, 4/1969)</p> <p>“14 silver (presentation)” (Keith Gottermeyer, pers. comm.)</p> <p>Printed reference (card enclosed with bronze medals) to 12 silver versions presented to “each of the three American Astronauts.</p> <p>“Colonel Frank Borman, of the U.S. Air Force, commander.</p> <p>“Captain James Lovell, of the U.S. Navy.</p> <p>“Major William Anders, of the U.S. Air Force.</p> <p>“In addition, nine scientists and technicians who were directly responsible for the flight were each presented with a sterling silver medal.”</p> |
| Number known to the present author: | 2 |
| Comments | <p>The definitive mintage is unknown, though it would appear that the presentations referred to above did take place.</p> <p>Historia (16, March 1970) contained facsimiles of correspondence received by the HMSANZ, including letters from the US Ambassador to New Zealand; NASA’s Director of Engineering and Development; Captain James Lovell; and the Manager of the Apollo Spacecraft Program, expressing thanks for the Apollo 8 medals that had been presented.</p> <p>Of the two seen, one was loose and the other in a cream-coloured vinyl flip with cardboard insert holding plastic envelope containing the medal, with a thick green typed sheet with descriptive details of the copper version.</p> |
| Obverse | <p>Text in centre: APOLLO 8 / LAUNCHED CAPE / KENNEDY RETURNED / PACIFIC OCEAN AREA / ***** / COLONEL FRANK BORMAN / CAPTAIN JAMES LOVELL / MAJOR WILLIAM ANDERS / ____ / ASTRONAUTS OF / UNITED STATES OF AMERICA [last line curved]; text around: THE HISTORICAL MEDAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND .</p> |

| | |
|-----------|---|
| Reverse | Earth and moon in relief; TEN LUNAR / ORBITS; TWO EARTH / ORBITS; LUKE MELB below. Text around: MANS FIRST HISTORIC FLIGHT AROUND THE MOON DECEMBER 1968 ...; |
| Edge | Plain |
| Reference | B/2 |
| Subject | Apollo 8 |
| Metal | Copper |
| Diameter | 38 mm |
| Mintage | 500 |
| Comments | Issued in a cream-coloured vinyl flip with cardboard insert holding plastic envelope containing the medal, with a thick green typed sheet with descriptive details of the copper version and the names of the persons to whom the silver versions were presented (see B/1 above). |
| Obverse | As B/1 |
| Reverse | As B/1 |
| Edge | Plain |



| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Reference | C/1 |
| Subject | Voyager |
| Metal | Silver |
| Diameter | 38 mm |
| Mintage | “Silver for presentation 5” (Historia 1/70) 6 (Carlisle, reference 1969/4) |
| Number known to the present author: | 16 (!) |
| Comments | “500 medal[s] have been struck in copper and are available for purchase by the public, however only five sterling silver medals have been struck; two for presentation to the Australian Naval Academy H.M.A.S. Cresswell; two for presentation to “Voyager III” if and when commissioned; the only sterling silver medal available for sale anywhere in the world has been presented for the purpose of raising funds, to a Committee dedicated to the establishment, care, control and management of Voyager Park [...]” (Historia, 1/70, page 22). |

| | |
|-----------|--|
| Obverse | Text in centre: H.M.A.S. VOYAGER / SUNK WITH THE LOSS / OF 82 LIVES / AFTER COLLISION WITH / H.M.A.S. MELBOURNE / AIRCRAFT CARRIER / 10 TH . FEB. 1964 / EAST – JERVIS BAY N.S.W.; 1964 in wreath, 1969 below. Text around: THE HISTORICAL MEDAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND . |
| Reverse | HMAS Voyager at sea in high relief; H.M.A.S VOYAGER above; DARING CLASS / DESTROYER below. LUKE MELB at bottom. |
| Edge | Plain; hallmarked STG SIL |
| Reference | C/2 |
| Subject | Voyager |
| Metal | Copper |
| Diameter | 38 mm |
| Mintage | 500 |
| Comments | |
| Obverse | As C/1 |
| Reverse | As C/1 |
| Edge | Plain |



| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Reference | D/1 |
| Subject | Apollo XI |
| Metal | Silver |
| Diameter | 38 mm |
| Mintage | "Silver for presentation 10" (Historia 1/70) |
| Number known to the present author: | 12 (!) |
| Comments | |
| Obverse | Text in centre: . / HERE MEN / FROM THE PLANET / EARTH FIRST SET FOOT / UPON THE MOON / JULY 1969 A.D. / WE CAME IN PEACE FOR ALL / MANKIND / -***- / NEIL ARMSTRONG / MICHAEL COLLINS / EDWIN ALDRIN / APOLLO XI / .; text around: THE HISTORICAL MEDAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND . |
| Reverse | In recessed centre: U.S. heraldic eagle with shield on breast holding |

branch and arrows; moon below, earth above. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around. K.G.L. below left. Text on raised outer circle: SCIENCE . TECHNOLOGY . COURAGE & PERSEVERANCE . QUO VIS .

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| Edge | Plain |
| Reference | D/2 |
| Subject | Apollo XI |
| Metal | Copper |
| Diameter | 38 mm |
| Mintage | 500 |
| Comments | |
| Obverse | As D/1 |
| Reverse | As D/1 |
| Edge | Plain |



| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Reference | E/1 |
| Subject | James Cook |
| Metal | Silver |
| Diameter | 38 mm |
| Mintage | "Silver for presentation 10" (Historia 1/70) 10 (Carlisle, reference 1970/29) |
| Number known to the present author: | 12 (!) |
| Comments | |
| Obverse | Text in centre: 1969 . 1970 / BI-CENTENARY OF / JAMES COOK'S JOURNEY / TO THE / SOUTH PACIFIC / 1768 . 1771 / - ... - / TAHITI ... APRIL 13 1769 / NEW ZEALAND ... OCT. 9 1769 / AUSTRALIA ... APRIL 29 1770 / IN THE / ENDEAVOUR BARK. Text around: THE HISTORICAL MEDAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND . |
| Reverse | High-relief bust of Cook to L; K.G. LUKE below truncation. Text around: JAMES COOK 1728-1779 EXPLORER & NAVIGATOR ... |
| Edge | Plain |

| | |
|-----------|------------|
| Reference | E/2 |
| Subject | James Cook |
| Metal | Copper |
| Diameter | 38 mm |
| Mintage | 500 |
| Comments | |
| Obverse | As E/1 |
| Reverse | As E/1 |
| Edge | Plain |



| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Reference | F/1 |
| Subject | Royal Visit |
| Metal | Silver |
| Diameter | 38 mm |
| Mintage | 10 [Historia 16 (3/1970):2] |
| Number known to the present author: | 6 |
| Comments | Examples presented to Sir Keith Holyoake, Prime Minister, and Sir Dove-Myer Robinson, Mayor of Auckland (Historia, 7/70, p. 16) |
| Obverse | Text in centre: HER MAJESTY / QUEEN ELIZABETH II / -.- / H.R.H. PRINCE PHILIP / DUKE OF EDINBURGH / -.- / H.R.H. PRINCE CHARLES / PRINCE OF WALES / -.- / H.R.H. PRINCESS ANNE; fern twigs and berries below; K.G.L at bottom. Text around: THE HISTORICAL MEDAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND |
| Reverse | Royal ensign in recessed centre area; text around: ROYAL VISIT TO NEW ZEALAND. MARCH 1970 : AUSTRALIA . APRIL 1970 ... |
| Edge | Plain (note: very thick flan – 4.2mm) |

| | |
|-----------|-------------|
| Reference | F/2 |
| Subject | Royal Visit |
| Metal | Copper |
| Diameter | 38 mm |
| Mintage | 500 |
| Comments | |

Obverse As F/1
 Reverse As F/1
 Edge Plain (note: very thick flan – 4.2mm)



Reference G/1
 Subject Auckland City Centenary
 Metal Silver
 Diameter 38 mm
 Mintage "Only ten in sterling silver, for presentation" (Historia, 8/70, p. 21)
 "For presentation to civic dignitaries" (Historia, 7/70, p. 21)
 Number known to the present author: None seen
 Comments One was supposed to be presented to the first baby born in Auckland after 23 April 1971.
 Obverse [Presumably:] as G/2
 Reverse [Presumably:] as G/2
 Edge [Presumably:] as G/2

Reference G/2
 Subject Auckland City Centenary
 Metal Copper ("Florentine bronze", Historia 7/70, p. 21)
 Diameter 38 mm
 Mintage 500
 Comments
 Obverse Stylised running figure holding a torch; sailing vessel above with flashes of lightning; stylised waves radiating around; LUKE below. Text around: THE HISTORICAL MEDAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND . [See Historia, 7/70 p. 21, for description]
 Reverse Auckland city arms; text around: AUCKLAND CITY CENTENARY . APRIL 24, 1871 – 1971 . NEW ZEALAND *
 Edge Plain

Reference G/3
 Subject Auckland City Centenary

Metal Aluminium
 Diameter 38 mm
 Mintage Unknown
 Number known to the present author: 1
 Comments (never issued commercially?)
 Obverse As G/2
 Reverse As G/2
 Edge Plain; edge engraved *Sample Only*

Reference G/4
 Subject Auckland City Centenary
 Metal Gilt over sterling silver
 Diameter 38 mm
 Mintage Unknown
 Number known to the present author: 1 (2?)
 Comments Issued in plain cardboard cutout, enclosed in soft plastic wallet
 Obverse As G/2
 Reverse As G/2
 Edge Plain; hallmarked STG SIL



Reference H/1
 Subject Auckland Harbour Board Centenary
 Metal Silver
 Diameter 38 mm
 Mintage Unknown
 Number known to the present author: 3
 Comments
 Obverse Recessed centre area divided into two parts; upper part shows sailing vessel to L; H.M.S. PANDORA below R; lower part shows a modern container vessel; CONTAINER VESSEL below; LUKE at bottom. Text around: THE HISTORICAL MEDAL SOCIETY OF

| | |
|-----------|--|
| | AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND . |
| Reverse | Auckland Harbour Board arms; text around: AUCKLAND HARBOUR BOARD . . 1871 . . CENTENARY . . 1971 . . |
| Edge | Plain (thick flan – 4.2mm) |
| Reference | H/2 |
| Subject | Auckland Harbour Board Centenary |
| Metal | Copper |
| Diameter | 38 mm |
| Mintage | 500 |
| Comments | |
| Obverse | As H/1 |
| Reverse | As H/1 |
| Edge | Plain (thick flan – 4.2mm) |
| Reference | H/3 |
| Subject | Auckland Harbour Board Centenary |
| Metal | Gilt |
| | Other details unconfirmed, known only from the following newspaper item: |
| | NZ Herald 25 February 1975 |
| | MEDAL GIFT LINKED WITH SHIP |
| | One of the few gold-plated silver medals commemorating the Auckland Harbour Board centenary will be presented to an 83-year-old Auckland woman today. The medal, struck by the Historical Medal Society of Australia and New Zealand for the board's centenary in 1971, shows on the obverse the board coat of arms and motto: "From the land and by the sea we prosper". The reverse depicts the small naval survey ship HMS Pandora, which was based at Auckland from 1851-56, and a modern container ship against an Auckland harbour background. It is the survey ship Pandora which provides the link with the recipient of the medal today, Mrs. S.C. Brennan; of Highbury. Her grandfather, Captain John Bregmen, commanded the Pandora for a time and the board recently decided to make the presentation "in view of Mrs. Brennan's direct association with early Auckland and the port". The chairman of the board, Mr. R.W. Carr, will make the presentation. |



| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Reference | I/1 |
| Subject | One Ton Cup /Royal NZ Yacht Squadron |
| Metal | Silver |
| Diameter | 38 mm |
| Mintage | Unknown |
| Number known to the present author: | 3 (?) |
| Comments | <p>"Sponsored by the NZ Yacht Squadron (i.e. they bought an agreed number)" (Cresswell, pers. comm.)</p> <p>Possibly only a trial issue (all metals) (Mrs Williams, pers. comm.)</p> |
| Obverse | Crowned ring on which NEW ZEALAND / ROYAL / YACHT / SQUADRON; dotted quatrefoil around; anchor in centre. 1871 1971 above; CENTENARY below. |
| Reverse | Yacht under sail in centre; 1971 below. ONE TON CUP above; AUCKLAND . NEW ZEALAND below |
| Edge | Plain |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Reference | I/2 |
| Subject | One Ton Cup /Royal NZ Yacht Squadron |
| Metal | Copper |
| Diameter | 38 mm |
| Mintage | Unknown |
| Number known to the present author: | 6 |
| Comments | |
| Obverse | As I/1 |
| Reverse | As I/1 |
| Edge | Plain |

| | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| Reference | I/3 |
| Subject | One Ton Cup /Royal NZ Yacht Squadron |
| Metal | Gilt |
| Diameter | 38 mm |
| Mintage | Unknown |

Number known to 2
the present author:

Comments

Obverse As I/1
Reverse As I/1
Edge Plain

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Acknowledgements

Nell Williams, personal communication

Althea Smith (Bert Williams' step-daughter), personal communication

Les Carlisle, personal communication, with reference materials and details
from his catalogue of Australian commemorative medals

Doug Carian, for providing me with a large number of back issues of Historia

John Cresswell, various personal communications and reminiscences

Jim Duncan, various personal communications and reminiscences

Keith Gottermeyer, personal communication

I contacted J.J. Cash in Melbourne, the successor to K.G. Luke, twice by e-
mail - in August 2002 and again in May 2003, seeking confirmation of the
mintage of the various HMSANZ medals, but no reply was received on either
occasion.

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STRIKING DISTINCTIVE NEW ZEALAND COINS

SOME EARLY SUGGESTIONS

Ray Hargreaves FRNSNZ

New Zealand, it may be argued, was forced unwillingly to adopt its own coinage in 1933 when economic events forced us into that position. Before the early 1930s we were quite happy using British coins, firstly because of our strong sense of being “British”, and secondly because there was minimum disparity between the value of the same coins in the two countries. But this latter state changed with the onset of the “great depression” when the smuggling of British coins out and Australian coins into New Zealand occurred because of the profit to be made due to differing exchange rates.

By the 1930s New Zealand was the last major country in the British Commonwealth and Empire not issuing its own distinctive coinage. Canada had led the way in the late 1850s, followed by India a few years later, Australia in 1910 and South Africa in 1923. Even many smaller parts of the Empire (such as Ceylon and Hong Kong) had long had their own coins. There had been some isolated calls for some distinctive New Zealand coins from the early years of organised European settlement. In the 19th century these calls were particularly loud when shortages of coins existed.

In the 1840s New Zealand was primarily an importing country. With the balance of trade going against the young colony, specie tended to leave the country, with merchants in New South Wales and elsewhere preferring gold and silver coin to drafts on banks in Sydney or London. In Auckland in 1845 the *Southern Cross* newspaper (26 April 1845) called on the authorities to halt the outflow of coins. It suggested that we should follow the earlier example of New South Wales which had solved the same sort of problem by creating the holey dollar and the dump. It was argued that it was up to the local government to create a similar unique New Zealand currency by plugging coins so that their intrinsic value would be so diminished that they would not be worth taking out of the country. No action, however, was taken.

Through to the 1870s, New Zealand continually faced a shortage of legal tender small change, particularly the copper (later bronze) halfpenny and penny, but also of threepences.

The shortage of copper coins resulted in many business people from Auckland to Invercargill issuing their own tokens. But whilst these played a part in keeping the economy ticking over, a number of people questioned their validity, but more were concerned that the tokens would quickly lose all their value if the issuer went out of business.

In 1867 a correspondent to the *New Zealand Herald* (19 Oct. 1867: 4) asked, “Why should not New Zealand have a copper currency of her own” which would be legal tender along with British coins. In the following year, a settler south of Auckland suggested that banks operating in New Zealand should issue low-value coins, which would give citizens greater faith in their always being redeemable. (*Daily Southern Cross*, 27 March 1868). A similar idea was mooted in 1873 in a letter published in the *Otago Daily Times* (18 April 1873) which suggested that the National Bank should be given permission in its charter to issue copper tokens as well as paper money.

In 1879 the New Zealand “pattern” penny was struck in England, but as yet we do not know who was behind its issue. A short item in the *Otago Daily Times* (2 Dec. 1933) stated that “a suggestion was made in New Zealand that the colony should substitute its own coins” for the traders’ tokens which had more or less fallen into disuse. Who made the suggestion I do not know. On the surface it appears that it could well have been a private venture, as to date I have not been able to find any official documentation which says it was a venture by the New Zealand government. The production of the New Zealand penny probably foundered on the fact that preparations for major importations of imperial pennies and halfpennies were put in train in 1880.

It appears that the 19th century view was mainly that New Zealand should issue its own coins for those denominations in short supply, but that these would circulate alongside British coins and not totally replace them.

In early 1902 and in 1903 there was a major discussion carried on in the *New Zealand Herald* about the wisdom of adopting a decimal currency for the country and how it could be structured (R.P. Hargreaves: “Decimal Coinage Proposals at the Turn of the Century”, *NZ Numis. Journ*, No. 62, June 1983: 52-56). The newspaper correspondence was initiated by Wilhelmina Sherriff Bain, who argued that New Zealand should not wait for Britain to move in the matter, but should introduce decimal currency on its own initiative (*NZ Herald*, 25 Jan. 1902: Supp. 1) This obviously would mean distinctive New Zealand coins. But other writers were not supportive, and indeed one correspondent stated that any change to decimal currency would have to emanate from the United Kingdom (*NZ Herald*, 15 June 1903).

In 1903 the *NZ Herald* (4 April 1903) asked why New Zealand should “not have our own local tokens [i.e. coins] as we have our own local stamps”. But once more there was no great support for the idea.

In 1910, when the question of establishing a mint in New Zealand was discussed in Parliament, only one member referred to the issuing of distinctive New Zealand coins. In the past a New Zealand mint was looked upon as only serving to mint gold sovereigns and half sovereigns of Imperial design, as was true of the Sydney mint. But Frederick W Lang, the Member for Manukau, hinted that he was in favour of “special coin for New Zealand”, for after all Australia at the time was beginning to issue its own coins.

In light of the controversy over the designs of the proposed decimal coins which were unofficially released in early February 1966, it is of interest that Lang felt that if New Zealand did opt to issue its own coins “the Government should call for competitive designs, so that a really good design might be obtained, instead of inartistic and ugly ones similar to some in use in other countries” (*NZ Parliamentary Debates*, v151, 1910: 581).

For the next three decades there seems to have been little or no desire for unique local coins until events of the Depression finally forced New Zealand into taking the step. A proposal in 1931 for minting an indigenous silver token for four shillings seems to have been more of an attempt to ease the growing unemployment than promoting a New Zealand coinage (R.P. Hargreaves: “Suggested Token Issue in 1931”, *NZ Numis. Journ*, No. 78, Dec. 2000: 29-30). Beginning in 1931 C. A. Wilkinson pushed in Parliament for New Zealand to issue its own distinctive coins, and perhaps it is time for him to gain greater recognition from numismatists for his efforts in this direction.



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NZ COLLECTOR ISSUES, 2002- 2003

| <u>YEAR, ISSUE & DESIGNER</u> | <u>PRODUCT DESCRIPTION</u> | <u>MINT & MINTAGE</u> | <u>PRICES</u> |
|--|---|---|----------------------|
| <p>2002 – (ISSUED VIA NZ POST) AMERICA’S CUP ISSUE Michael McHalick Celebrating 151 years of the America’s Cup and NZ’s defence in February 2003</p> <p>Two coin designs featuring: - \$10 Coin – Two boats sailing in mid-race with Cup, NZ map and Southern Cross BU Struck in Cupro - Nickel Specs: - 28.4mm and 11.95gms</p> <p>\$5 Coin – Two boats in tacking duel during a race Proof Coin struck in Sterling Silver and BU in Cupro - Nickel Specs: - Standard Crown Size</p> | Proof \$10.00 Pure Gold Coin (99.99% purity, Weight 15.552gms) in native Rimu wooden case | (Royal Mint) 900 | \$875.00 |
| | BU\$10.00 Coin (Gold Plated) in black leatherette case | 4,500 | \$69.00 |
| | BU \$10.00 Coin (Gold Plated) within First Day Cover three stamp se-tenant strip ++++++ Special America’s Cup Stamp and Coin Presentation Pack containing two first day covers, three stamps, the America’s cup miniature sheet along with the BU \$5.00 coin and BU \$10.00 (Gold Plated) coin ++++++ | 500 | \$79.00 |
| | | Not announced | \$120.00 |
| | Proof \$5.00 Silver Coin in dark grey velvet case ** | 3,500 | \$79.00 |
| | Proof \$5.00 Silver Coin within First Day Cover three stamp se-tenant strip ** | 500 | \$89.00 |
| | BU \$5.00 Coin in blister folder BU \$5.00 Coin within First Day Cover three stamp se-tenant strip | 5,500 500 | \$29.00 \$39.00 |
| <p>2002 – (ISSUED VIA NZ POST) QUEEN’S GOLDEN JUBILEE Robert Lowe</p> <p>NZ is one of 12 Commonwealth Countries issuing coins to commemorate the Queen’s 50TH Anniversary of Ascension to the throne in 1952</p> <p>Issued in conjunction with Royal Mint and no BU coin produced</p> | Featuring an image of the Sceptre and Cross inlaid with the Great Star of Africa in 1910 Proof \$5.00 Silver Coin with highlighted 22 Carat gold purity Queen’s Effigy on obverse in Royal purple velvet case ** Proof \$5.00 Silver Coin within First Day Cover five stamp se-tenant strip ** | (Royal Mint) 25,000 (Not Announced for NZ) 100 | \$120.00 \$129.00 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <p>2002 POLYMER BANK NOTE SET</p> <p>Only other notes to be printed for General Circulation with the "AA 02" prefix were the \$10.00 and \$20.00 denominations</p> <p>Fourth in series of yearly bank note set issues</p> | <p>Year of printing incorporated into serial number prefix</p> <p>Polymer same serial numbered Annual Bank Note sets numbered AA 02 000001 – 001000</p> <p>in new black RBNZ logo plastic wallet with information card and numbered certificate of authenticity</p> | <p>(Note Print Australia PTY Ltd, Melbourne)</p> <p>1,000</p> | <p>\$260.00</p> |
| 2003 – (ISSUED VIA NZ POST) | | | |
| <p>GIANT KOKOPU / NZ NATIVE TROUT Michael McHalick</p> <p>First time two versions of the Proof \$5.00 Silver coin struck: -</p> <p>Proof Set – Frosted Pure Silver (38.74mm & 27.22gms)</p> <p>Proof Coin – Gold Plated Trout (38.74mm & 28.28gms)</p> <p>(Annual Issue)</p> | <p>Proof Set (7 coins) *** in dark green soft vinyl folder</p> <p>Proof \$5.00 Pure Silver Coin with selected gold plating on trout in dark green felt case ***</p> <p>BU Set (7 coins) in blister folder</p> <p>BU \$5.00 Coin in green vinyl case</p> | <p>(Royal Aust. Mint)</p> <p>3,000</p> <p>6,000</p> <p>5,000</p> <p>8,000</p> | <p>\$120.00</p> <p>\$89.00</p> <p>\$45.00</p> <p>\$25.00</p> |
| 2003 – (ISSUED VIA NZ POST) | | | |
| <p>50TH ANNIVERSARY OF QUEEN'S CORONATION Robert Lowe (Based on original design by Phillip O'Shea)</p> <p>Featuring an image of the St. Edward's Crown between two stylized sprig of roses, thistles, shamrocks and NZ fern</p> <p>Issued in conjunction with Royal Mint and no BU coin produced</p> | <p>NZ is one of 12 Commonwealth Countries issuing coins to celebrate the Coronation in 1953</p> <p>Proof \$5.00 Silver Coin with highlighted 22 Carat gold purity Queen's Effigy on obverse in Royal purple velvet case **</p> <p>Proof \$5.00 Silver Coin within First Day Cover five stamp se-tenant strip **</p> | <p>(Royal Mint)</p> <p>25,000</p> <p>(Not Announced for NZ)</p> <p>100</p> | <p>\$120.00</p> <p>\$129.00</p> |

- NOTE: *** DENOTES STERLING SILVER \$1.00 CROWN SIZE COIN (92.5%)
- **** DENOTES STERLING SILVER \$5.00 CROWN SIZE COIN (92.5%)
- ***** DENOTES PURE SILVER \$5.00 CROWN SIZE COIN (99.9%)
- BU** DENOTES BRILLIANT UNCIRCULATED (75% Copper & 25% Nickel)

LARKWORTHY'S BNZ NOTES OF 1861

Ray Hargreaves, FRNSNZ

One of the fascinating stories of New Zealand paper money history is that of Falconer Larkworthy (1833-1928) designing and issuing his own Bank of New Zealand notes in the first heady days of the Otago goldrushes of 1861. Larkworthy's account of the episode appeared in his book *Ninety-one Years* (1) published in 1924, and this became the source for the detailed account in Chappell's history (2) of the Bank of New Zealand, my summary of the episode in *From Beads to Banknotes* (3), and also part of an article by Larkworthy's great-granddaughter Patricia Wright in the British periodical *History Today* (4).

Larkworthy's book *Ninety-one Years: Being the Reminiscences of Falconer Larkworthy* was written when he was an old man. I recently checked to see what reports about the incident were included in the contemporary newspapers - something I should have done previously. As a result, I now have doubts about some of the accepted story.

It appears that, when writing his book, Larkworthy's memory at time played him false. For example, Larkworthy states that he made the notes as the official banknotes that had been ordered from Perkins, Bacon & Co. had not arrived from London, but as Robin Griffin (5) notes, Larkworthy had been informed that the first official, albeit temporary, notes were coming from Sydney!

British-born Larkworthy had had banking experience in Mauritius, Cape Town and Victoria before moving to Auckland in 1860 to manage the branch of the Oriental Bank. But in the following year, the Oriental withdrew from New Zealand, its business being taken over by the Bank of New South Wales. Larkworthy, however, joined the newly established Auckland-based Bank of New Zealand.

Larkworthy was sent south by the Board of the newly founded bank. He arrived in Dunedin in October 1861, but unfortunately Bank of New Zealand notes had not yet arrived from overseas. Not wishing to miss out on the lucrative gold-buying on the Tuapeka goldfields Larkworthy, with the permission of the BNZ Board of Directors in Auckland, designed his own BNZ note. He had them lithographed in Dunedin on ordinary paper, and then numbered, dated, entered, countersigned and signed by himself as manager, before setting off for Central Otago where he used them to purchase gold from miners in the Wetherstones area.

He was apparently very successful. According to an *Otago Daily Times* news item of 22 November 1861, Larkworthy paid out some £10,000 in his notes - in his great-granddaughter's article it was said to be £19,000. Larkworthy is silent on the amount.

After Larkworthy's return to Dunedin a problem arose on the goldfields. The Waitahuna branch of the Union Bank refused to accept the BNZ notes as they were dated on a Sunday. The miners thought the BNZ notes were "duffers" or "flash notes", and "a row ensued as has seldom occurred before" (*ODT*, 22 November 1861).

Larkworthy returned to Wetherstones and offered miners sovereigns in exchange for any of his BNZ notes. This reassured the miners and calm returned once again. It should be noted that there was no legal obligation for Larkworthy to pay sovereigns for the notes on the goldfields, as the notes were "payable in Dunedin".

Both Griffin (5) and Alistair Robb (6) correctly state that the Larkworthy notes cannot be considered as types of BNZ banknotes. Griffin called them “home-made notes”; Robb an “unofficial issue” and an “emergency issue”. The notes have always been accepted as being a banknote, but in fact Larkworthy’s notes were not! A banknote in the 19th century promised to pay the bearer *on demand* its value in legal tender coin. The Larkworthy notes did not do so, for they were issued before 22 November but were post-dated 1 December 1861. So the first ones issued were really promissory notes rather than banknotes. In his book Larkworthy never admitted that the notes, prepared and used in the latter half of November 1861, were post-dated.

Larkworthy’s claim, that when he went to the Waitahuna with sovereigns to take up any notes only one was offered, is at variance with a report in the *Otago Daily Times* (29 November 1861) which says that “fourteen of them of £1 each” were redeemed. This raises another question: why did the paper say “of £1 each”? Nowhere else in the four contemporary newspaper reports I found is the denomination noted. Certainly Larkworthy’s reminiscences talk only about a £1 note. But did Larkworthy possibly have a £5 note printed as well? This would make sense, as miners would be able to carry fewer notes on their person, and the other two banks on the goldfields - the Union and the New South Wales - were issuing £5 notes. This is speculation only, as we are unlikely to find out the answer, but you never know.

Larkworthy’s book gives the impression that the notes only circulated in the Wetherstones - Waitahuna area, but we now know that this is not correct, for an *ODT* report noted that Larkworthy’s home-made notes “have even now become widely circulated, some are flying about Dunedin” (*ODT* 25 November 1861). Their presence in Dunedin is confirmed by an item in the following day’s paper that “at the New Zealand Bank premises in Rattray Street, sovereigns are being paid for the post-dated notes so unfortunately issued”.

This is a little confusing, as the Bank of New Zealand did not open its Dunedin branch “for the transaction of general business” until several days later, namely 2 December 1861! (The BNZ Waitahuna Branch was opened earlier, on 23 November 1861.)

Larkworthy claimed that “On my return to Dunedin I found that the press had taken up the matter in a decidedly hostile spirit to the action of the other banks”. This claim is certainly not borne out by an examination of the three newspapers then being published in Dunedin. The *Otago Colonist* did not mention the affair at all; while the *Otago Witness* on 23 November 1861 merely reprinted an *ODT* item from the day before. In this the *ODT* described the Union Bank and the Bank of New South Wales as being narrow-minded and illiberal in using the Sunday dating as an excuse for not accepting Larkworthy’s BNZ notes, but at the same time described Larkworthy’s mistake of post-dating them on a Sunday as stupidity. It laid the blame for the fiasco on both parties.

Did Larkworthy continue to issue his Dunedin-printed notes for the rest of December 1861 and into the new year? Larkworthy is silent on this point in his book, as is Chappell’s history of the BNZ. According to Griffin, the first of the Australian-printed notes were not issued in Dunedin until 1 May 1862. There were other branches of the BNZ around the country, so what notes did they issue? Again, all the sources I have consulted have not been forthcoming on this point. They could have utilised notes of the other banks, or they could have dealt only in coin, though this latter action seems highly unlikely.

So there are still questions to be answered about the Larkworthy BNZ promissory notes of 1861 before their complete history is known.

References

- (1) Larkworthy, Falconer *Ninety-one Years: Being the Reminiscences of Falconer Larkworthy*, London, 1924: 286-301
- (2) Chappell, N.M. *New Zealand Banker's Hundred*, Wellington, 1961: 45-49
- (3) Hargreaves, R.P. *From Beads to Banknotes*, Dunedin, 1972: 112-113
- (4) Wright, Patricia "Gold-Rush Banker", *History Today*, v25(2), Feb. 1975: 128-136
- (5) Griffin, R.H. *Bank of New Zealand Banknotes*, Wellington, 1987: 6
- (6) Robb, Alistair *Banknotes of New Zealand*, Wellington [1998]: 9, 38

1914 PENNIES

Ray Hargreaves

If a coin is thought to be valuable, members of the public, even though they have no interest in numismatics, quickly become coin collectors, albeit temporarily, until they have made a quick profit. Some readers may recall the overnight excitement in Auckland in 1972 when people became convinced they had a rarity on discovering that their 10-cent coin dated 1970 or 1971 did not carry the words "one shilling". They had failed to realise that the words "one shilling" had been dropped from the 10 cent coin after 1969.

The desire to make a profit from coins is nothing new, as witness the following report from the *Otago Daily Times* of 9 July 1917.

"One of our reporters, when paying his fare on a tramcar on Saturday, was asked by the conductor if he had any pennies of 1914 - that he would give 3d each for all the reporter had. The question was naturally asked what was causing this demand, and the reply was given that it had been discovered that a quantity of gold had got into the copper by mistake when minting took place, that the banks were eagerly picking up all the 1914 pennies they could, and were keeping very quiet about it. The banks have, unofficially, heard all about the wonderful assertion regarding the gold-copper pennies. Officially they have heard nothing, and are continuing to serve out 1914 pennies to their customers just the same as the makes of any other years."

Gosh, I wish I owned a score or so of 1914 pennies given the price of gold today, for you never know, the rumour may have been true!

SIEGFRIED KOHN: A PRUSSIAN MEDALLIST IN WELLINGTON 1885-1902

Hamish MacMaster

A skilled gold & silversmith and optician, Siegfried Kohn is not amongst the most prolific of New Zealand medallists.¹ Only three medals are attributed to his business in Morel's catalogue of medallic commemoratives.² Yet each is a fine example of local engraving and technology, reflecting a significant event in the early days of the colony.

Born in Kolmar (then in Prussia, now in Poland) in 1854, Siegfried was one of seven brothers, all of whom immigrated to New Zealand from around 1863. The movements and business relationships of this family were complex and are ably traced in Winsome Shepherd's "Gold & Silversmithing in Nineteenth & Twentieth Century New Zealand".³ Members of the family made a major contribution to silversmithing in nineteenth century New Zealand, but only Siegfried in Wellington and elder brother Adolph in Auckland were medallists.⁴

Siegfried served his apprenticeship with the celebrated diamond setters Leonhardt & Fiegel, of Berlin. After three years' experience he qualified at the Master Goldsmiths' Institute. He arrived in New Zealand on the *Somersetshire* in 1873 at the age of nineteen. While his movements are unclear, by 1884 he was living in Wellington. During that year he became a naturalised British subject.

By 1885 Siegfried had taken over Kohn & Co, 59 Lambton Quay Wellington, from his brother Carl. In 1896 he was listed as jeweller, optician, watchmaker and importer of jewellery and silverware, Wellington. The shop was well appointed and lit from a handsome dome, "on which are emblazoned the coats of arms of successive governors of New Zealand who have bestowed their patronage on this prominent establishment."⁵ A staff of experts was employed to make large trophy shields, cups, inkstands and rings of every description on the premises. His brother Herman in London acted as buyer for the business.

The first known commemorative medal from Kohn & Co was the 1885 New Zealand Industrial Exhibition medal (Morel 1885/1). The Exhibition opened on 1 August 1885 on reclaimed land near Lambton Quay and closed on 31 October with a record attendance of 132,787 persons. The Government sponsored many prizes for exhibitors. Siegfried tendered successfully for the medals and was instructed to make five gold, 245 silver and 112 bronze medals for £10, 17/6 and 7/6 respectively. Kohn's medal press was on display at the Industrial Exhibition.⁶

While Kohn struck the medals for the Exhibition, the *Cyclopaedia of New Zealand* cites the Wellington firm Bock and Cousins as the designers.⁷ Alfred Ernest Cousins was a Wellington postage stamp and medal engraver, while William Rose Bock was an eminent designer, artist and engraver. At the 1885 Wellington Exhibition Bock and Cousins were awarded a silver medal for engraving.⁸ Following the break-up of Bock and Cousins four years later, there would be further examples of professional collaboration between Cousins and Kohn.

The *Cyclopaedia of New Zealand*, in describing Siegfried Kohn's workshops behind 59 Lambton Quay, states that the "rolling mill for silver and the other metal plates is reputed to be the largest in the Colony; the sliding die box press will deliver a blow equal to seven tons falling ten feet; there are also wire rollers and hammers for striking blows with steel dies."⁹

The second commemorative medal from Siegfried Kohn's workshops, the Wellington Jubilee Medalet of 1890, is a significant piece in the history of New Zealand commemorative medal work. These gold, silver and bronze medalets were made to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the colony.¹⁰ Supplies of good steel for the dies were difficult to obtain and several sets of dies broke when they were first used. Wrote the *Evening Post* on 28 January 1890:

"After an expenditure of 80 pounds, [Siegfried Kohn] has made a set of dies which are lasting well, and he is now prepared to strike as many medals as the public wish to buy. The first medals struck have been distributed in the Evening Post office, the proprietors, members of the literary staff and the heads of departments being presented by Mr Kohn with one each. The medal is very handsome, and forms an interesting souvenir of the colony's jubilee. The workmanship is first class, and is an evidence of what Mr Kohn's establishment is capable of producing."

The dies were engraved by Alfred Cousins, now in the employ of Siegfried Kohn, his partnership with Bock having been dissolved in July 1889. Kohn charged 25/- for the gold medal, 1/6 for the silver and 1/- for the bronze. The multiple varieties of these medalets – Morel lists four (Morel 1890/3, 1890/4, 1890/5, 1890/6) – are probably attributable to the difficulty with the dies.¹¹ Certainly many surviving pieces show marks caused by damage to the dies.

The Wellington Jubilee medalet is an 1890 statement of progress, reflecting a date of considerable significance to the colony. The design contrasts *Aurora* arriving in a harbour empty of European ships in 1840, with a busy harbour full of maritime commerce and steamers just 50 years later in 1890. Notwithstanding poor quality steel and breaking dies, the Wellington Jubilee medalet is amongst the most interesting examples of New Zealand commemorative medal work during this period.

The third commemorative medal attributed to Siegfried's business was struck in 1897 in gold, silver, copper and gilt for Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee (Morel 1897/2, 1897/3). The reverse of this delightful medalet depicts Queen Victoria in her dressing gown receiving the news of her accession to the throne from the Archbishop of Canterbury, William Hawley (standing), and the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Conynghame, at Kensington Palace, London, on 20 June 1837. The scene is copied from the well-known watercolour by Mary Gow. The obverse comprises a portrait of Queen Victoria, facing left (a standard jubilee portrait), within a wreath of floral emblems of the United Kingdom (roses, thistles and shamrocks) and New Zealand fern fronds. This medalet, signed S. Kohn, is far superior in finish and quality to the 1890 Wellington anniversary medalet.

Siegfried also successfully exhibited jewellery at Paris, Melbourne, Sydney and all New Zealand exhibitions. For many years he held contracts for the supply of gold passes for New Zealand Railways, medals for the defence forces and agricultural medals.¹² Siegfried manufactured the first pattern Police Long Service & Good Conduct Medal. This design was subsequently used on the New Zealand Volunteer Long & Efficient Service Medal, later known as the New Zealand Long & Efficient Service Medal; and the first New Zealand Prisons Long Service & Good Conduct Medal.¹³

Kohn's business, including the government medal contracts, was taken over at some point after 1902 by G.T. White of Wellington and Christchurch. It is unknown where or when Siegfried Kohn died. When White went out of business some of his work and dies may have gone to Bock & Son and Mayer and Kean (now Mayer and Toye Ltd).¹⁴

Siegfried Kohn was not a prolific medallist. The output from his workshops was confined to a few examples. Nor was the final product to the same quality as that of fellow Prussian and contemporary Anton Teutenberg in Auckland (whom he and the other Kohn brothers must surely have known). Nevertheless, notwithstanding poor steel and breaking dies, the medals from his business stand out as fine examples of local engraving and technology, reflecting significant events in the early life of the colony. At the very least, Siegfried Kohn, the Prussian medallist in Wellington, and those who designed for him, deserve not to be forgotten.

POSTSCRIPT

There is conjecture that like the 1890 medalet and the 1885 Wellington Exhibition Medals, the New Zealand Long and Efficient Service Medal may have been engraved and possibly designed by A E Cousins while in the employ of S. Kohn.¹⁵ There may be other examples. 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. Phillip O'Shea believes these prize medals could well have been designed by Cousins while in the employ of Siegfried Kohn.

Notes:

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

² Morel, L.G., *Medallic Commemoratives of New Zealand 1865-1940*, New Century Press, 1996

³ Shepherd, W., *Gold & Silversmithing in Nineteenth & Twentieth Century New Zealand*, The Museum of New Zealand, 1995

⁴ Medals struck by Adolph Kohn of Auckland include a silver medal to mark the coronation of Edward VII in 1902 and 1913-14 Auckland Industrial and Mining Exhibition medals in gold, silver and aluminium.

⁵ *The Cyclopaedia of New Zealand (Volume One, Wellington, 1897)*, p. 759

⁶ Shepherd, W., p. 125

⁷ *The Cyclopaedia of New Zealand (Volume One, Wellington, 1897)*, pp. 725-6

⁸ Bock and Cousins published *Featon's Art Album of New Zealand Flora* (1889), the first book produced by chromolithography in New Zealand. Ellis, EM and DG, *Early Prints of New Zealand*, Christchurch, Avon Fine Prints, 1978, p. 307

⁹ *The Cyclopaedia of New Zealand (Volume One, Wellington, 1897)*, p. 759

¹⁰ Yaldwyn B & Yaldwyn J.C., "The Wellington Jubilee Medal 1890", *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, No. 66, July 1988, pp. 80-83

¹¹ See also Weston M.M., "A Variety of the 1890 Wellington Jubilee Medal", *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, No. 67, September 1989, pp. 21-22

¹² Examples in Shepherd, W., pp. 122-123

¹³ Wills, J.D., *The New Zealand Police Medal*, Academy Press Ltd, 1990, pp. 23-24

¹⁴ I am indebted to Phillip O'Shea for this point.

¹⁵ Again my gratitude to Phillip O'Shea for the information provided in the postscript.



1885/1



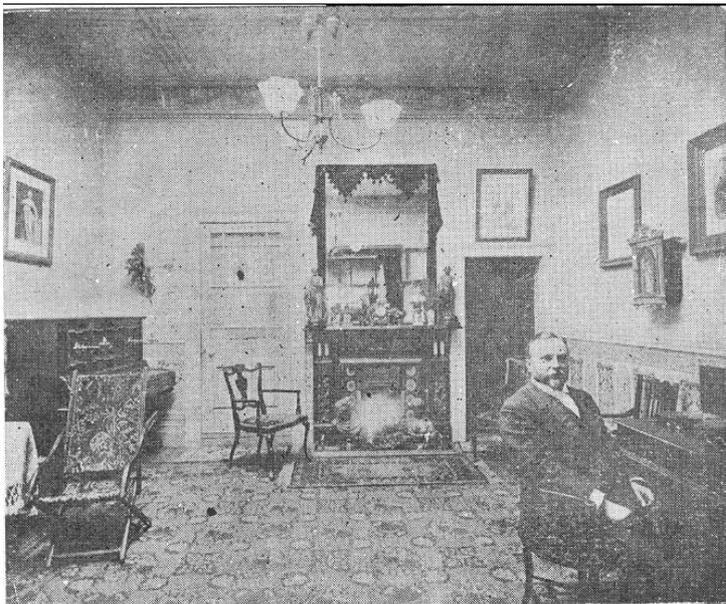
1890/3



1897/2



Three medals by Siegfried Kohn. Illustrations from L.G. Morel, *Medallic Commemoratives in NZ 1865-1940* (1996), by kind permission.



Interior View—Sight-Testing Room.

Kohn's premises at 59 Lambton Quay, taken from the "Cyclopaedia of New Zealand", Vol. 1 (Wellington, 1897), p. 759

1926-27 MAORI RUGBY TOUR COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL

Ray Hargreaves FRNSNZ

New Zealand numismatists owe Leon Morel a great debt of gratitude for compiling detailed listings of commemorative medals issued before 1941 which have a New Zealand connection (Morel 1996 & 2000). I frequently refer to these books, and whilst I know why many of the medals listed were issued, others leave me with a desire to know the story behind them - exactly for what reason they were issued, and by whom.

Whilst researching 1927 issues of the *Otago Daily Times* I happened to come across information concerning the medal commemorating the 1926-27 visit of a Maori rugby team to Britain and France. Subsequently a book by D.J.C. Pringle (1971) provided a little more information.

The Maori Rugby Team played 15 matches in France (14 wins, one loss) and 16 in England and Wales, winning eight, drawing two, and losing six. On the way to Europe the Maori team won two games played in Melbourne and one in Ceylon (Sri Lanka), and on the way home the four games played in British Columbia. The team left New Zealand in July 1926, arriving back in Auckland on 1 March 1927.

According to the report in the *Otago Daily Times* (20 Aug. 1927: 8) the medals were presented by Edward, Prince of Wales, to the Maori team "to commemorate the tour, and in appreciation of the splendid conduct of the members of the team". The Prince was present at the game with Blackheath on 20 November 1926 which the Maoris won 9-5. Before the match members of both teams were presented to the Prince.

In all 30 medals were presumably struck - 28 for the players plus two medals to the team's manager and assistant manager. On 19 August 1927 eleven members of the team received their medals from the Governor-General Sir Charles Fergusson at a ceremony at Government House, Wellington. The New Zealand Rugby Union assumed responsibility for forwarding the medals to team members who had been unable to attend the Vice-Regal ceremony.

The obverse of the commemorative medal carries the words "Visit of the Maori Rugby Football Team to Great Britain 1926-1927", whilst on the reverse there are three ostrich feathers plus the motto "Ich Dien" in the centre, and which are surrounded by the Order of the Garter - the whole being symbols of the Prince of Wales. It appears that recipients' names were not engraved on the medals. Pringle (1971: 75) suggests that the Prince caused this special commemorative medal to be struck because of his admiration for the team, but this is only partially correct.

Morel shows another medal (Morel 1996: 90) issued to commemorate the visit of the Prince of Wales to New Zealand in 1920. It has exactly the same reverse, whilst the surrounds to the wording on the obverse are very similar to the Maori Rugby Team medal. As yet I have found no reference to the recipients of these medals.

Thus it appears that the Prince of Wales had dies prepared for medals, and that appropriate wording was added on each occasion when he decided to present medals. It would be surprising that similar medals using the same designs but different wording were not issued by the Prince of Wales in other parts of the then British Empire, and perhaps in Britain itself. Unfortunately I do not have access to any books showing commemorative medals issued during the relevant period so cannot confirm or refute my hypothesis. However, Leon Morel, who has a major interest in and wide knowledge of Edward VIII medals, informs me that he has no knowledge of any other that carries the same obverse design as the New Zealand medals. Perhaps a member of the Numismatic Society can provide further information.

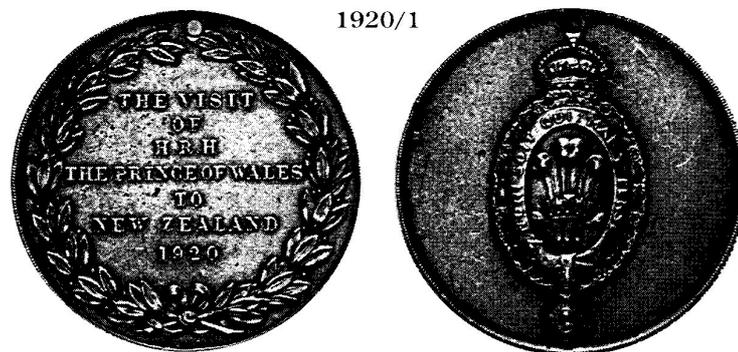
Acknowledgement: Grateful acknowledgement is made to Leon Morel for permission to reproduce the illustrations of the Prince of Wales medals from his 1996 book.

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Morel, Leon G. 1996. *Medallic Commemoratives of New Zealand 1865-1940*, Christchurch.

- 2000. *Supplement to Medallic Commemoratives of New Zealand 1865-1940*, Christchurch

Pringle, D.J.C. 1971. *The New Zealand Maori Rugby Tour 1926-1927*, Akaroa, Akaroa Mail ptrs.



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NEW PRIVATE PROMISSORY NOTES OF 1845

Ray Hargreaves, FRNSNZ

A complete listing of the small private promissory notes issued in 1844 and 1845 in Auckland, Wellington and a few other towns will never be possible as so many of the “trumpety dirty scraps of paper” (as an Auckland newspaper described the Auckland issues) have been lost or destroyed. Extant notes held in New Zealand museums and libraries have been recorded, but none date from 1844.

I have discovered mention of a hitherto unrecorded 1845 Auckland promissory note in the issue of the *Otago Daily Times* of 30 June 1925. The paragraph was taken from the *NZ Herald*, and possibly appeared in other newspapers as well. The paragraph reads as follows:

A curiosity in the possession of Mr J. Cook, of Coromandel, is a one-shilling credit note circulated in Auckland in 1845. In those days the inconvenience of a shortage of metallic currency was frequently experienced during the intervals between the arrival of sailing ships from England, and it was the custom, therefore for certain firms to issue credit notes redeemable in gold or silver to tide over the period of shortage. The specimen in question was printed by J. Williamson and issued by the firm of Gundry and M'Donald, of Lower Queen Street.

Printed on a piece of frail paper, it bears the imprint: “One shilling. August 1, 1845. On presentation of five of these notes we promise to pay the bearer the sum of five shillings, the value of this note being one shilling.”

So far I have been unable to discover what line of business Gundry and M'Donald followed.

The *NZ Herald* journalist obviously knew little about New Zealand currency in 1844-45. The shortage of small coins was a continuing problem, and not limited to the non-arrival of sailing vessels from Britain. Also, the private promissory notes were never redeemable in gold, and very seldom in silver. Rather the public were offered, almost without exception, FitzRoy debentures, the smallest value of which was five shillings. It was late November 1845 when one Auckland firm, Messrs J. & N. Sims, announced that they would redeem their notes with coin of the realm, and the issue (and circulation) of the small promissory notes appears to have ceased from about this time.

Information about a second hitherto unrecorded private promissory note has also been discovered. Joseph Rhodes, who had arrived in Wellington aboard the “Mandarin” in 1843, was in late 1845 the proprietor of a “Meat and Grocery Establishment” situated “next door to the South Sea Hotel, Lambton Quay.” In the *Wellington Independent* newspaper issued on 26 November 1845 Rhodes advertised as follows: “J.R. wishes to give notice to all parties holding his DEBENTURES, that they are hereby required to present the same for immediate payment.” This notice was dated 21 November 1845.

Unfortunately no information is given as to the denomination or denominations of the notes, nor has any description of their design been found. No further reference to Rhodes's notes appeared in the succeeding issues of the *Wellington Independent*.

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The Numismatic Association of Australia (NAA), Inc., has accepted the RNSNZ as one of its sponsoring societies. This is essentially a membership and consultative arrangement that should serve to improve communication and co-operation between independent numismatic organisations on both sides of the Tasman.

The NAA publishes an annual Journal that is distributed to direct subscribers and members of the RNSNZ as a sponsoring society on payment of a small supplement to the annual membership subscription. This has been done on an informal basis for the past several years and will now become a standard option when RNSNZ members renew their subscriptions.

The President of the RNSNZ will act as delegate for dealings with the NAA Council in the first instance.

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LEVIN INTER-CLUB MEETING 2003

Aidan Work

Record of the Levin Interclub Meeting of the Wellington Coin Club, Manawatu, Wanganui and Royal Numismatic Societies, 29 March 2003.

Present: Doug Carian, Jim Kirk, Ross Kidd, Angie Kidd, Martin Purdy, Ray Staal, Ray Croft, Aidan Work, John Eccles, Peter Eccles, Merle Sneddon, Steve Barbridge, Alistair Robb, Laurie Trubshoe, Barbara Wrigley, Keith Wrigley, Graeme Hancock, Evaristo Hancock, Anna-Louise Maas, Andrew Maas, Ben Wheeler, Tony Grant, and Sonia Jeffery-Carian.

Apologies: Bill Lampard, David Russell, David Busst, Richard Skelsey, Stan Warner and Johnny Warner.

The meeting was opened by Graeme Hancock (President of the Manawatu N.S.) who welcomed those attending and outlined the programme on behalf of the Manawatu N.S., which was the host society this year.

The members introduced themselves and briefly described their numismatic interests.

Doug Carian gave a very interesting talk about Ancient Macedon, the Macedonian Kings Philip II (ruled 359-336 BC) and Alexander III, the Great (ruled 336-323 BC), the Ptolemaic Kings of Egypt, who began with the reign of King Ptolemy I (ruled 323-282 BC) and ended with the reigns of Cleopatra (ruled 51-30 BC) and Ptolemy XV Caesar (Caesarion) (ruled 36-30 BC), and their coins.

The displays were then described by their owners. They included the following:

Keith Wrigley - Medal display.

Angie Kidd - Money Case and Postcard displays.

Jim Kirk - Sports display.

After the displays had been talked about, the dealers' sales tables were opened for business.

Door Prizes: These were won by Doug Carian, Jim Kirk, Evaristo Hancock, Peter Eccles, Laurie Trubshoe, Ben Wheeler, Alistair Robb, Ross Kidd, Ray Staal, Graeme Hancock, and Aidan Work.

Lunch was followed by a very interesting show and tell session. Keith Wrigley showed two metal detectors and some items that he had found with them. Aidan Work showed a selection of items including the South African Republic Kruger 1 Pond note dated 1900 and a contemporary jeweller's copy of the Sammie Marks Tickey, resembling the regular issue Kruger 3d, but dated 1898 and struck only in gold. Alistair Robb announced the formation of a New Zealand Banknote Collectors' Society and asked if any banknote collectors were interested in joining up. Peter Eccles showed a unique 5/- Tradesman's Note from Great Barrier Island that was issued on 1.1.1846 by a J. Johnson and paid to a John Fisher, and a £1 Fitzroy Debenture that was issued in 1845 by the Colonial Government as emergency currency.

Alistair Robb then held an auction of numismatic items, the proceeds of which were donated to the four participating societies

Coin Identification Competition, compiled by Doug Carian: There were three trays of coins

with a number next to each coin. The object was to match each country to the correct number without touching the coins. This competition was won jointly by Martin Purdy and Aidan Work.

The Quiz was compiled by Doug Carian. This was a multi-choice exercise with four possible answers for each of the 25 questions. The quiz was won by the Royal N.S., which was represented by Tony Grant and Aidan Work. Thanks to Doug for a job well done.

2004 Meeting: This is to be organised by the Wellington Coin Club.

Thank you to everyone present for making the 2003 Levin Interclub Meeting such a friendly and interesting event.

New Zealand Numismatic Dealers' Association Re-formed

A number of dealers met in Hastings in September 2003 to discuss the re-formation of the New Zealand Coin and Medal Dealers' Association, which has been in effective recess for over 15 years. The proposal was carried, with the body now bearing the title "New Zealand Numismatic Dealers' Association" to more fairly reflect the full spectrum of numismatic interests. The contact address for the NZNDA is PO Box 3855, Wellington. E-mail nznda@acw.co.nz. (See advertisement on page 35.)

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| - Individual numbers | \$4 (US\$3) |
| - Index of nos. 4-48 | \$2 (US\$1.50) |

Annual Report 2002-2003

As President I have pleasure in presenting the 72nd Annual Report of our activities over the past year.

Meetings and Activities

| | |
|----------------|---|
| April 2002 | Speaker: John Wills on Royal Humane Society medals. |
| May 2002 | AGM & confirmation of 2003 programme. |
| June 2002 | New Zealand banknotes - members' displays and short talks |
| July 2002 | US coins and banknotes. |
| August 2002 | The President displayed Tudor coins. |
| September 2002 | Crown-sized coins. |
| October 2002 | Error coins and banknotes. |
| November 2002 | Christmas meeting with the Wellington Coin Club and dinner at the Backbencher Tavern. |
| February 2003 | Visit to "Cinema Time" in Lyall Bay for film footage with a numismatic connection. |
| March 2003 | An introduction to grading banknotes by Alistair Robb. |
| March 2003 | Levin Inter-Club Meeting. The quiz was won by the RNSNZ. A full report appears elsewhere in this <i>Journal</i> . |

Reserve Bank/NZ Post: 2002/3 New Zealand Collectors' Issues

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

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.

Publications Journal no. 80 was published in December 2002, Newsletter no. 33 in May 2002 and Newsletter no. 34 in March 2003.

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

Membership Stands at 106. It is with deep regret that I record the deaths of:

Mr G.F. Smithers, of Feilding

Mrs I. Taylor of Wellington, widow of the late Clyde Taylor

Mr G. Ranger of Wellington, son of the late Peg Ranger

Branches Otago held meetings during the year but Canterbury remains in recess. No report was received from Otago prior to the AGM.

Council No Council meetings were held during the year.

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

W.H. Lampard
27 May 2003

ROLL OF FELLOWS

The following is the current list of Fellows of the Society. As of the 2003 AGM, no new appointments had been made since 1988. If there are any errors in, or omissions from this list, please advise the Editor.

| | Appointed |
|------------------|-----------|
| E. Horwood | 1953 |
| A.G. Barker | 1967 |
| R.P. Hargreaves | 1977 |
| W.H. Lampard | 1977 |
| L.G. Morel | 1977 |
| A.F. Robb | 1982 |
| F.K. Gottermeyer | 1987 |
| K.A. Rodgers | 1988 |

**ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND INCORPORATED
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 MARCH 2003**

| INCOME | 2003 | (2002) | EXPENDITURE | 2003 | (2002) |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Subscriptions | 2820 | (3534) | Journals | - | (327) |
| Tax Refund | 161 | (196) | Books | 384 | (534) |
| Medals/Badges | - | (-) | Postage etc. | 588 | (510) |
| Interest | 1293 | (1270) | Meeting Expenses | } | (250) |
| Levin Inter-Club | - | (100) | Officers' Expenses | 600 | (600) |
| Journal sales, old | 325 | (-) | Taxation RWT | 252 | (249) |
| Journal surplus | 150 | (-) | Rent | 1140 | (981) |
| | | | Misc. Expenses | 426 | (373) |
| | | | Newsletter | 35 | (166) |
| | | | Grants etc. | - | (-) |
| | | | Insurance | 104 | (103) |
| | | | Coin Collection Costs | - | (240) |
| | | | Levin Inter-Club | - | (-) |
| | | | Depreciation | - | (-) |
| | | | Loss on 2000 Medal | - | (-) |
| Deficit | - | (-) | Surplus | <u>1220</u> | <u>(767)</u> |
| | <u>\$4,749</u> | <u>\$5,100</u> | | <u>\$4,749</u> | <u>\$5,100</u> |

**BALANCE SHEET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2003**

| LIABILITIES | 2003 | (2002) | ASSETS | 2003 | (2002) |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Accumulated Funds | 20,870 | (20,103) | Cash | | |
| Plus surplus | <u>(1,220)</u> | <u>(767)</u> | Petty | 120 | |
| | | | BNZ | 2717 | |
| | | | Sth. Canterbury | 7000 | |
| | | | Spiers Group | 10000 | |
| | | | Journal Stock | <u>500</u> | (500) |
| | | | Medals | 120 | (120) |
| | | | Library | 100 | (100) |
| | | | Coin Collection | 450 | (450) |
| | | | Stock Medals | 400 | (400) |
| | | | Slides | 100 | (100) |
| | | | Projector/Screen | 200 | (200) |
| | | | Chairs/Desk | 100 | (100) |
| | | | Display Cases | 150 | (150) |
| Creditors | - | (58) | Debtors | <u>133</u> | <u>(329)</u> |
| | <u>\$22,090</u> | <u>(\$20,928)</u> | | <u>\$22,090</u> | <u>(\$20,928)</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

W.H. Lampard, President

R.L. Staal, Hon. Treasurer

Approved at AGM on 27/05/2003

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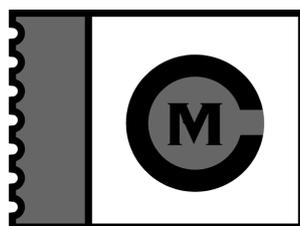
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