

NUMBER 76



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How did I become a coin dealer?

In 1963 or 1964 I had seen a newspaper article that half crowns were selling in London for 5/- (double their face value of 2/6 or 25 cents now). I didn't need much encouragement to look into the matter. I had a lunch bar with a till full of half crowns every day. I quickly found that some dates were harder than others and one date - the 1940 Centennial half-crown wasn't found at all. I looked in the papers and saw that someone was buying them at -say- 30/- (\$3) each. I went to that person, who said they were all sold to the USA and no there weren't any available. I felt that I could pay more than 30/- and I put an ad in the local paper wanting to buy.

I had people coming into my shop to sell me 1 or 2 of the coins. And then Colin McNaught, a delightful qualified lawyer who loved life as a stamp dealer, offered me about twenty centennial half-crowns. My family know me well, and of course, I bought the lot.

Well - pretty much the same happened with the 1935 3d. Again Colin came in with a number of them. So then I had every released coin in stock - not the Waitangi crown, but every released coin. So I made up sets and took them to the USA on my honeymoon. And that's another story.

Sales developed slowly and not much was happening when a couple came to see me with thousands of dollars worth of old coins in really nice condition. I had to sell lots to get the cash to buy these good coins. So I advertised a SALE in the local papers - to start on a Sunday at 2pm. I drove back from the beach a little after 2 in bare feet and really casual. There was a queue outside my shop. Oh what memories!! I didn't stop serving people until at least 6pm. The next day I had more people coming in. One minute I was serving lunches and the next coins.

But the time I consider myself a dealer was from the day the mail started coming in with cheques from outside Wellington. So then I put adverts in every major paper and sold coins solidly for about 2 years. Those were the days

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APPEARANCE OF A “NEW” MAJOR VARIETY

Martin McKenzie

Owing to a significant recutting of the reverse dies some years ago, there are not two but **three** distinct versions of the New Zealand 1988 fifty cent coin! The circulation issue includes two sorts of reverse, and the souvenir sets for 1988 contain a third.



Diagram 1: The NZ 1988 Fifty cent pieces
(*Type II Reverse on top*)

Type Change

Back in 1984 the Souvenir Set fifty-cent coin had its reverse detail altered in several small but important ways. The cloud over Mount Taranaki was given a stronger outline, as was the second flag on the Endeavour. Some minor rigging was deleted from relatively cluttered sections of the ship, a rope was moved to the left towards the numeral “0” in the denomination and the initials “JB” were touched up.

Although I’ve been unable to have it confirmed, the alteration must have occurred at a level of matrix higher than that of the working dies. If the master die itself was not involved, then at least one of the punches that come early in the complicated process leading to the final tooling of the working dies was reworked. This conclusion seems the only reasonable explanation for the fact that the alteration persisted over the years. For those interested in die manufacture, Berry ⁽¹⁾ provides an excellent discussion of the processes involved in the design and production of our NZ decimal coins.



Diagram 2: Detail of Mountain top. (*Type I Reverse*)



Diagram 3: Detail of Mountain top. (*Type II Reverse*)

Following the standard terminology, e.g. Reed² I will refer to the change as a new "Type".

To the naked eye, the most readily visible difference in the two types of reverse lies in the appearance of the cloud, which has been recut for higher relief in Type II coins. I find that once my eyes have been educated to look for it, this particular feature leaps out at me whenever I pick up a fifty cent piece.



Diagram 4: Detail of Initials "JB". (*Type I Reverse*)

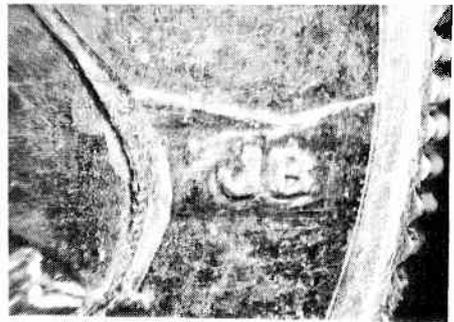


Diagram 5: Detail of Initials "JB". (*Type II Reverse*)

Possibly the most numismatically significant alteration, however, lies in the repositioning of the main rope in the rigging on the hindsail. There's no way a feature can move sideways relative to the rest of the coin by virtue of a mis-strike at the mint of origin!

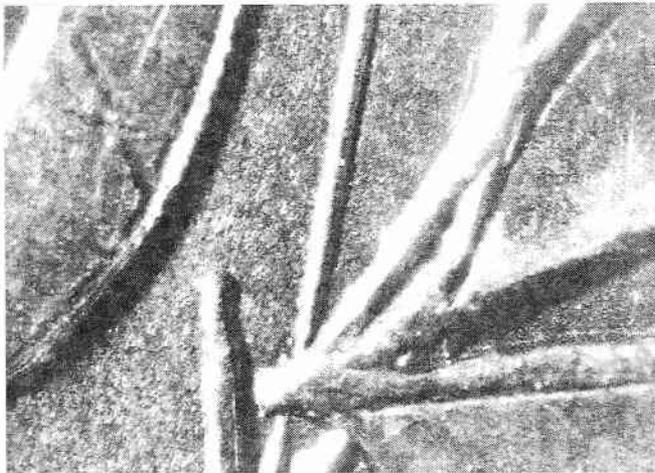


Diagram 6 (above): Detail of main rope (*Type I Reverse*)

Diagram 7 (below): Detail of main rope (*Type II Reverse*)



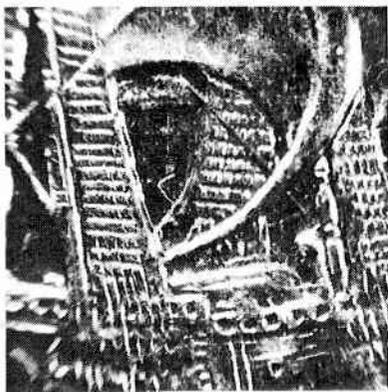


Diagram 8: Detail of rigging with rope (*Type I Reverse*)

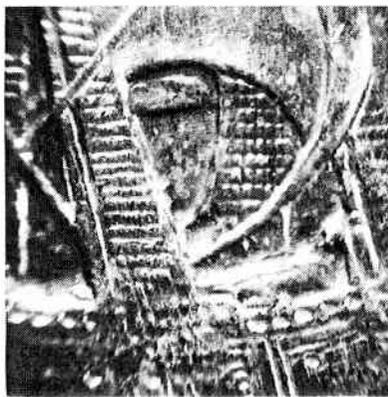


Diagram 9: Detail: rope is missing. (*Type II Reverse*)

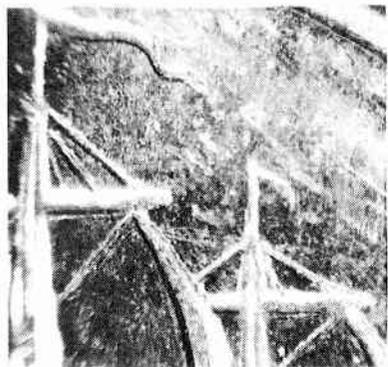


Diagram 10: Detail of 2nd flag (*Type I Reverse*)

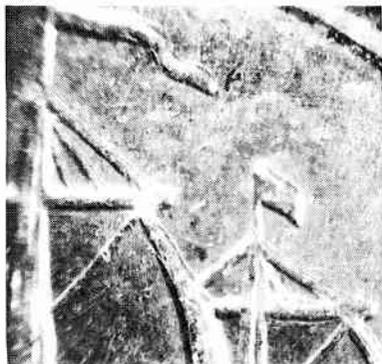


Diagram 11: Detail of 2nd flag (*Type II Reverse*)

The collector issues struck for the years 1984 through 1988 and 1990 through 1998 all include fifty cent coins bearing the Type II reverse, as does the general circulation coinage for 1986 and 1987. There have been no fifty-cent coins released for general circulation dated later than 1988.

Circulating Coins

The popularity of “change checking” has waxed and waned among numismatists in this country over the years. Enthusiasm for variety hunting ran high as the era of the old £sd coinage drew to an end, and it was fueled by such authors as Sutherland ⁽³⁾ and Harcourt ⁽⁴⁾. Sutherland remarked on die changes in his article and the existence of many undiscovered varieties which “only need time for them to be found” was anticipated, while Harcourt gives a fairly comprehensive list of £sd varieties and distinguishes between “die varieties” and “lesser variants”. Although there has been some discussion concerning decimal varieties, eg Rodgers ⁽⁵⁾ few people are aware of the die change that occurred 15 years ago.

Being someone who takes an interest in New Zealand coinage in general, and circulating coins in particular, I had noticed the new version of the reverse design almost as soon as a shiny new 1986 50c coin passed my hands nearly a decade ago. What I never did notice was the fact that both sorts were present for the year 1988. Apparently no one else did, either.

It was not until I introduced an exercise, one that involved estimating mintage figures, to my Business Statistics Class (I teach at the local Polytechnic) that I got around to looking at enough of the coins in detail to make the discovery, earlier this year. Just luck.

I find it scarcely creditable, actually, that the two different general issue varieties have been circulating for an entire decade with no one spotting it. It just goes to show how much notice we take of our change today, now that we are all accustomed to obtaining our coins in convenient pre-packaged form direct from the Reserve Bank!

New Major Variety

Some of the 1988 fifty-cent coins in general circulation are clearly of Type II (the “New Rigging” variety), whereas the majority are of Type I (the “Old Rigging” variety). At the time of writing, details concerning exactly how and why this happened are unclear. An official from the Reserve Bank has informed me that the entire striking of 8,800,000 fifty-cent pieces for circulation would have originated from the same mint, in this case the Royal Australian Mint at Canberra. I was told also that there exists just one Master Punch, which would not have been reworked since its creation in 1967, under James Berry.

Although no one seems to know exactly how it happened, it **has** happened. As a result, following the terminology of eg Wilson⁶ (a variety is “major” if and only if it involves a type change) the rarer of the two 1988 coins is a “major” variety. So we now have an interesting new major variety, comparable to the 1946 “flat back” florin. To put the discovery in perspective, discounting the famous Bahama Mule 2c (which is a “mule” and doesn’t strictly involve a type change as such) it has been well over thirty years since our NZ series last saw a new major variety.

How scarce is this variety? The exercise on estimation (see Appendix 2) answers this – with the usual proviso about sampling procedure. My class looked at a single sample of 1,998 circulating fifty cent pieces from a single geographic location (a bank in Hamilton City). We chose to assume

the sample was “sufficiently” representative for useful Statistical Inference. Since 32 out of the 216 coins from this year were Type II, we can be reasonably confident that this is NOT a rare coin!

In fact the 95% confidence interval on mintage figures is $1,100,000 \pm 400,000$ and more may well have been struck but not yet released into circulation. A clue that stocks of unreleased 50 cent coins for 1988 still exist* is indicated by the low estimate for the total 1988 mintage: $7,400,000 \pm 1,300,000$ (with 95% confidence). The official Reserve Bank figure is 8,800,000.

NCLT Coins

For numismatic purposes I like to think of the New Zealand series as being composed of two separate categories: Non - Circulating Legal Tender (NCLT) issues created specifically for collectors, and General Circulation (GC) “Working Coins” destined for the wear and tear of everyday circulation.

In many cases a specimen from one category will correspond fairly well to its counterpart from the other category. It will be virtually the same coin except for the quality of its striking (which may be apparent) and the care that was lavished on it before it arrived in your collection (which will almost certainly be apparent). It might also come in a different metal or with a different “finish”.

Unfortunately in recent years collectors in this country have found that **the dies themselves** for the GC and NCLT coins have not always been identical (see Robb⁷, McKenzie⁸, and Rodgers⁹); and there have been some quite significant departures, particularly for the years 1984 and 1985.

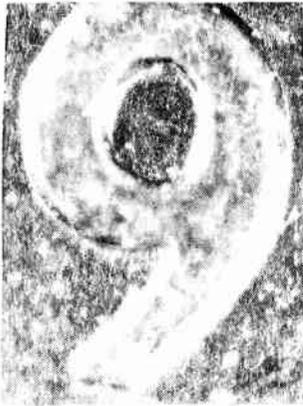


Diagram 12: (30X) Detail of Date Figures (*NCLT Obverse*)



Diagram 13: (30X) Note the tail of the “9” (*GC Obverse*)

* See footnote.

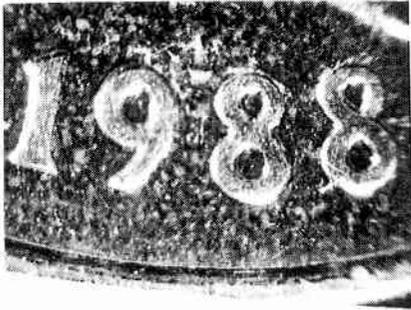


Diagram 14: Detail of Date Figures (*NCLT Obverse*)



Diagram 15: "8"s are wider apart. (*GC Obverse*)

What about the Souvenir Set coins? Having uncovered the existence of a major variety in our circulating coinage, the identification of any differences between the GC and NCLT coins for 1988 becomes interesting indeed!



Diagram 16: (GC coin)
Detail of Hindmost Sail (*Types I & II Reverse*)

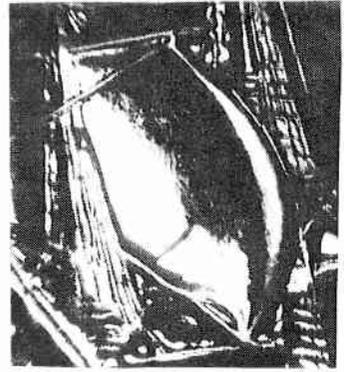


Diagram 17: (NCLT coin)
Detail of Hindmost Sail (*Type IIa Reverse*)

After examining a number of souvenir sets from that year, I've arrived at the conclusion that there are indeed three distinct versions of the 1988 fifty-cent piece.

While the NCLT coin is readily seen to be of Type II there are several features on its reverse that distinguish it from its GC counterpart. See figures 16 and 17 above. I refer to the NCLT reverse as "Type IIa".

More significantly, there is also an edge difference: the graining is slightly finer, with one extra groove, and the edge less beveled at the sides. See figure 18. Because of the graining difference, I think of this coin as a “Collar Variety”.

Since there are also date figure differences on the obverse (see figures 12 to 15), the NCLT coin has the distinction of differing from its counterpart on all three faces!

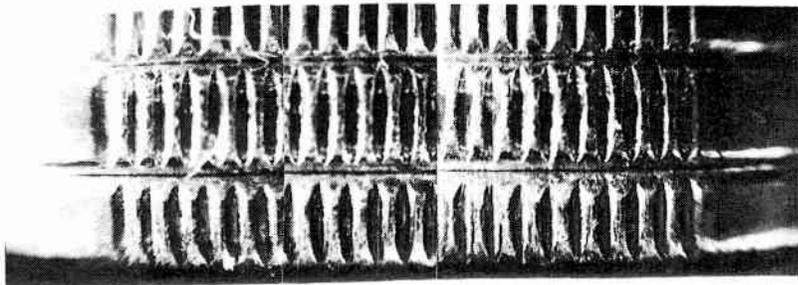


Diagram 18: Graining on the three coins.

(Type I – GC, top; Type IIa - NCLT, middle; Type II – GC, bottom)

Conclusion

The existence of two categories of NZ coins can seem to be confusing, an unnecessary complication. However it can also be seen as an interesting challenge rather than a nuisance. See appendix 1 for an initial attempt to make some sense of the situation.

Circulating coinage **IS** interesting. “Change checking” can be a fun way of rejuvenating one’s personal interest in the hobby. There’s so much to learn from studying “working coins”. Knowledge about aspects of numismatics that just can’t be gained from buying “collector issues” direct from the Reserve Bank.

And there always is that exciting possibility of making a discovery that has so far eluded everyone. Like the one I am reporting on here!

Good hunting!

Footnote

According to the Reserve Bank, a large number of 50c coins were recently melted down. This was reported in the New Zealand Numismatic Journal #74. I find it interesting to speculate about the date and type involved. Were they all 1988 type II coins? The remaining stocks held by the Reserve Bank are apparently all of the 1988 type I, as are the few Unc specimens currently held by Coin Dealers.

Acknowledgements

Many thanks are due to Kevin Stewart of the Waikato Polytechnic for valuable help and advice with the Microphotography, and to Steve O'Sullivan of Pronto Prints for the photograph in Diagram 1.

I wish also to thank Robb Watts of TPF Coins in Hamilton, and Bill Lampard of Wellington for their encouragement and helpful suggestions, also Bill Mitchell and Kath Walker of the Reserve Bank.

Without the use of the Microscope equipment belonging to the Science Department of the Waikato Polytechnic the photographs for this article would have been impossible, and I am in their debt.

Lastly I want to thank my own students in the Business Studies Department at the Waikato Polytechnic for inspiring an interesting homework exercise which uncovered the variety in the first place.

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Appendix 1

Table of types and mints for the NZ fifty cent coin, 1967 to 1988

Year	Category	Mint of origin	Type	Distinct Dies?
1967	<i>GC</i>	London	I	No
	<i>NCLT</i>	London	I	No
1968	<i>NCLT</i>	Llantrisant?	I	-
1969	<i>NCLT</i>	Canberra	I	-
1970	<i>NCLT</i>	Canberra	I	-
1971	<i>GC</i>	Canberra	I	YES!
	<i>NCLT</i>	Llantrisant	I	YES!
1972	<i>GC</i>	Canberra	I	No
	<i>NCLT</i>	Canberra	I	No
1973	<i>GC</i>	Canberra	I	No
	<i>NCLT</i>	Canberra	I	No
1974	<i>GC</i>	Canberra	I	No
	<i>NCLT</i>	Canberra	I	No
1975	<i>GC</i>	Llantrisant	I	No
	<i>NCLT</i>	Llantrisant	I	No
1976	<i>GC</i>	Llantrisant	I	No
	<i>NCLT</i>	Llantrisant	I	No
1977	<i>GC</i>	Ottawa	I	No
	<i>NCLT</i>	Ottawa	I	No
1978	<i>GC</i>	Ottawa	I	No
	<i>NCLT</i>	Ottawa	I	No
1979	<i>GC</i>	Ottawa	I	No
	<i>NCLT</i>	Ottawa	I	No
1980	<i>GC</i>	Ottawa	I	YES!
	<i>NCLT</i>	Llantrisant	I	YES!
1981	<i>GC</i>	Ottawa	I	YES!
	<i>NCLT</i>	Llantrisant	I	YES!
1982	<i>GC</i>	Ottawa	I	YES!
	<i>NCLT</i>	Llantrisant	I	YES!
1983	<i>NCLT</i>	Llantrisant	I	-
1984	<i>GC</i>	Ottawa	I	YES!
	<i>NCLT</i>	Llantrisant	II	YES!
1985	<i>GC</i>	Ottawa	I	YES!
	<i>NCLT</i>	Canberra	II	YES!
1986	<i>GC</i>	Ottawa	II	YES!
	<i>NCLT</i>	Llantrisant	II	YES!
1987	<i>GC</i>	Ottawa	II	YES!
	<i>NCLT</i>	Llantrisant	II	YES!
1988	<i>GC</i>	Canberra	I	YES!
	<i>GC</i>	Canberra?	II	YES!
	<i>NCLT</i>	Llantrisant	II A	YES!

Appendix 2: Results of an exercise in Mintage figure estimation.

Year	Observed from a \$1000 Bag	Expected	GC Mintage	Regular NCLT Mintage	Proof Coin NCLT Mintage	GC mintage estimate based on sample	95% Confidence Interval (+/-)
1967	226	300	10,300,000	250,000	50,000	7,800,000	1,000,000
-var ("Dot over 1")	2					100,000	100,000
1971	24	33	1,123,200	15,000	5,000	800,000	300,000
1972	42	42	1,431,000	15,000	8,000	1,400,000	400,000
1973	71	74	2,531,000	15,000	8,000	2,400,000	600,000
1974	35	36	1,223,000	15,000	8,000	1,200,000	400,000
1975	112	111	3,825,000	15,000	10,000	3,800,000	700,000
1976	55	59	2,027,000	16,000	11,000	1,900,000	500,000
1977	54	59	2,032,000	20,000	12,000	1,900,000	500,000
1978	51	59	2,038,000	23,000	15,000	1,800,000	500,000
1979	65	71	2,441,000	25,000	16,000	2,200,000	500,000
1980	257	233	8,000,000	27,000	17,000	8,800,000	1,000,000
1981	129	117	4,000,000	25,000	18,000	4,400,000	700,000
1982	191	175	6,000,000	25,000	18,000	6,600,000	900,000
1984	71	58	2,000,000	25,000	15,000	2,400,000	600,000
1985	76	58	2,000,000	20,000	11,500	2,600,000	600,000
1986	196	152	5,200,000	18,000	10,000	6,700,000	900,000
1987	124	105	3,600,000	18,000	10,000	4,300,000	700,000
1988	184	256	8,800,000	15,000	9,000	6,300,000	900,000
-var ("New Rigging")	32					1,100,000	400,000
1993	1	0	0	15,000	10,000		
Totals	1,998	1,998	68,571,200				

(Two coins proved to be 20c pieces!)

1916 - 1924 BANK OF NEW ZEALAND ISSUES - AND THEIR VARIETIES

Alistair Robb

Stephen Prior, of Melbourne, is a serious collector of our old banknotes. He wrote to me listing a number of varieties of the BNZ 1916 issues. After further correspondence between us we came up with nine different varieties of the £1: six of the £5: four of the £10: and five of the 10/-. Perhaps there might be more. This article is slightly premature as not all the notes in collections or museums have been checked to see which variety they fit into. Often it is better for two notes to be looked at at the same time to pick the differences. Consequently numbers in existence are only guessed at.

References are made to Robin Griffin, who was the author of *Bank of New Zealand Banknotes 1861-1934* published by the BNZ in 1987.

Avid collectors will know that the BNZ produced many different £1 notes up until 1916 but from 1873 retained the same larger denominations. In fact the £50 and £100 continued unchanged until 1926. In 1916 the bank changed its method of numbering their higher-value notes. Instead of following the issue number of the £1 issues they started separate series. And so the 1916 £5 was called the Number 4 Issue yet it came out days before the Number 7 issue of the £1.

At about the same time, what they called the Number 2 issue of the £10, was being issued. The £10 didn't arrive until 1917 and the 10/- was dated December 1916 but could easily have been released in 1917 also. The temporary 10/- have dates as late as 1918. It was the middle of a war and London was not really the place to be printing banknotes for the colonies. However the BNZ decided to completely alter the £5 and the £10. Why did they?

Was it the issue of the 10/- in August 1916? Those were issued to stop half sovereigns being handed out by the banks. Bank officials went across the road to printers Whitcombe and Tombs and said, "We need some notes printed yesterday. Here's the best paper we can arrange - it is from our important receipt books and has our watermark in it. Print away."

Anyway, the reason for printing notes other than the 10/- doesn't matter. The notes were ordered from Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. but presumably because of the difficult times various differences arose. All of a minor nature but interesting enough to nut cases such as myself who look for changes in design, wording, signatures or other insignificant alterations.

£10

Hand-signed
Hand-dated
With serrated
left edge



£10

Showing
colourful
reverse



The main differences can be summarised into three progressive stages.

- (i) one serrated and three plain edges (in books), or later all four edges plain (sent to branches in flat packs of 500).
- (ii) handwritten or later a printed date (cutting down the time it took to issue the notes).
- (iii a) p before Manager, then crossed out or later still the p was deleted
- (iii b) Handwritten or later lithographed signatures.

Type P.B. No. 16 Bank of New Zealand Seventh Issue

Robb Type No.	Years	Denominations	Krause #	Printed	Rarity
P.B. 16.a	1916 - 1924	£1	S.225	6,750,000	R4
P.B. 16.b	1916 - 1924	£5	S.226	1,020,000	R4
P.B. 16.c	1917 - 1924	£10	S.229	169,700	R5
P.B. 16.g	1917 - 1924	10/-	S.230	945,600	R4

10/- also without 10 at the top, but the same basic design.

Comment: Above is how they are formally identified in my book *Banknotes of New Zealand*. I regard them as the 16th alphabetically listed private trading bank note issue between the years 1916 and 1924 and there were four different denominations.

A description of the common features for all denominations of this issue

- Obverse: Two vignettes, numerals in or near four corners, name and promise are fairly similar on the £1, £5 and £10 of this issue. Space for two signatures, one of which was printed on the £1 and p printed before manager on the £5 and £10 notes.
- Reverse: The plain bank seal and various types of scroll works were features of all the reverses (page 15). All wording on the reverse was deleted from 1921 onwards.
- Printer: Bradbury Wilkinson & Co Engravers London.
- Size: Alan Sadd, noted Wellington author, has found enormous differences in the note sizes of this issue.
- Extant: Apart from the £10 notes, which are scarce, the others are reasonably easy to obtain.

£1

Type 16.a.ii
Hand-signed and
hand-dated



£1 INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS

- Obverse: Figure 1 in each corner and ONE in top and lower borders; white in reverse block ONE POUND STERLING on black ground in centre of yellow and green designs.
- Reverse: Large design light green at each end, pink-orange across centre; figure 1 at each corner. Seal in the middle. Printer's name scrolled in lower design.
- Size: 174 x 117 mm. But see 16.a.vii.
- Colour: Particoloured. lilac shade at each end, then lime changing to yellow centre.
- Issued: A total of 6.750.000 of these £1 notes were printed between 1916 and 1924.

A listing of the nine varieties of the £1 1916 - 1924

- P.B. No 16.a.i Serrated edge. Handwritten date, two signatures, p before Manager. 1916. Large words ONE POUND twice across middle and round BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.
- P.B. No 16.a.ii Four plain edges. Handwritten date, two signatures, p before Manager. Issued to 870.000 at least. Dated as late as 1918, no doubt just to use up all the printed notes.
- P.B. No 16.a.iii Printed date with two Handwritten signatures, p before Manager. Approx numbers 950,000 to 1,000,000 issued 1/10/1916 only.
- P.B. No 16.a.iv Printed date with one printed and one hand signature, p crossed out in ink. Initial A before the number. A000.001 to A500.000 issued?
- P.B. No 16.a.v Printed date, one hand signature and the printed signature of Alfred Smith Manager, without p. A500,001 to B500,000 issued from 1/10/1917.
- P.B. No 16.a.vi Same as v above with a small "No. 7 ISSUE" added on the lower reverse. B500.001 to C999,999? at least from 1918 > Still Alfred Smith signature.
- P.B. No 16.a.vii Same as vi above Alfred Smith but without any large words on the reverse. D706429 1/10/1921 known at least.
- P.B. No 16.a.viii Same as vi above with a different printed signature JB Henry without wording on reverse. Numbers D832422 (1922) to E750,000 (1923) known.
- P.B. No 16.a.ix Same as vi above with the third Wellington manager A Hempton signature. Numbers from E750,001 (1923) to F750,000 (1924).

Varieties of the 1916 - 1924 £1

- P.B. 16.a.i** **Serrated edge. Handwritten date, two signatures, p before Manager.**
 Obverse: Original design with handwritten date and with handwritten signatures, p before Manager.
 The notes have been ripped out of a book. Photo in Robin Griffin's book but serrations not noted by him.
 Issued: Handwritten dates from 1st Nov 1916.
 Extant: Only one note, which is a specimen held in the Reserve Bank, has been recorded so far. No used notes are known with the serrayed edge.
- P.B. 16.a.ii** **Four plain edges. Handwritten date, two signatures, p before Manager.**
 Obverse: Handwritten date and with handwritten signatures, p before Manager. Four plain edges.
 Issued: The first issue date is thought to be 1st November 1916. Numbered from 7 to 870,000 at least. Notes in the 443,000 - 444,000 range were all dated 1918, probably just to use up notes in stock.
 Extant: At least 11 known between 039842 (1916) to 931008 (1916). This last number cannot be confirmed at present.
- P.B. 16.a.iii** **Printed date with two handwritten signatures, p before Manager.**
 Obverse: Same design but the date is printed for the first time.
 Issued: Approx numbers 950,000 to 1,000,000 issued dated 1/10/1916 only. Presumably ordered before the hand-dated notes were issued.
 Extant: Only one note known so far which is in a Melbourne collection.
- P.B. 16.a.iv** **Printed date with one printed and one hand signature, p crossed out in ink.**
 Obverse: Officially from A000,001 to A500,000. The p in front of Manager was crossed out in the Head Office and a printed signature and date were lithographed.
 Issued: October 1917
 Extant: Three notes between A 018875 (1917) and A 353501 (1917) known.

£1

Type 16.a.iv
 One litho signature
 p crossed out



P.B. No 16.a.v Printed date, one hand signature and the lithographed signature as Manager, without p.
 Obverse: Same as variety 16.a.iv without p before MANAGER which was now deleted in the printing stage.
 Issued: A500.001 to B500.000 issued from 1/10/1917 to 1918

P.B. No 16.a.vi Same as v with small “No 7 ISSUE” added on the lower reverse. Same Alfred Smith signature.
 Obverse: Same as variety No. 16.a.v.
 Reverse: Similar to previous issue with No 7 ISSUE added below the reverse design.
 Issued: From B500.001 1918 to C999.999? 1920 known at least.

P.B. No 16.a.vii Same Alfred Smith signature as 16.vi but no large words on the reverse.
 Obverse: Same as variety 16.a.vi.
 Reverse: Robin Griffin page 22 reports that some notes numbered after D 000740 are without printed signature or the date. (Not a major variety).
 Reverse: After March 1920 the reverse of this type has neither words nor figures printed on the reverse. Printer’s imprint and small No 7 ISSUE are still there.
 Size: Slightly longer, 178 x 115 mm. Alan Sadd has found enormous differences in the note size of this whole issue.
 Issued: Numerous known between D091909 (1921) and D565305 (1921). D632122?

P.B. No 16.a.viii Same as 16.a.vii. Printed signature changed to J B Henry.
 Obverse: Same design with a change of printed signature. A pedantic variety.
 Issued: Numbers D832422 to E750.000 between 1922 & 1923.

P.B. No 16.a.ix Same as 16.a.vii. with signature of 3rd Wellington manager, A Hempton.
 Obverse: Same design with a change of printed signature.
 Issued: Numbers from E750.001 to F750.000 October 1923 or 1924.



£1

1916-24 reverses
 (composite picture:
 Large words:
 “No. 7 issue” added:
 No large words)



**BANKNOTES
OF
NEW ZEALAND**

1840 – 1998

by

Alistair Robb F.R.N.S.N.Z.

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Type P.B. No. 16.b Bank of New Zealand £5 1916-1924

£5 INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS

- Obverse:** Large figure 5 in green in centre enclosed in a circular design. Two vignettes in bottom corners, kiwis to left and Maoris to right. 5 POUNDS in upper corners. 5 in lower corners and FIVE in lower border only. p before MANAGER. All had two signatures by hand, one Entd and one above p. Manager.
- Reverse:** Figure 5 at each corner with large words Bank Of New Zealand in long centre panel (i, ii, & iii). Seal above and FIVE below. Printer's imprint. Large words deleted from 1920 (iv, v & vi).
- Colour:** Particoloured pinky-red shade at each end and olive green across the centre. The figure 5 is green. Reverse has large bluish coloured design, apricot at each end and green across the centre.
- White reverse block 5, FIVE and bank name with printer's imprint in lower border.
- Printer:** Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Ltd London.
- Size:** 193 x 133 mm. (7.625 x 5.25 inches).
- Numbers:** There was a total of 1,020,000 P.B.16.b £5 notes.

VARIETIES: 1916 - 1924 £5 TYPE P.B. No. 16.b

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|---|
| P.B. No 16.b i. | 1916 - 1917 | Handwritten date. Words on reverse. Serrated left edge. |
| P.B. No 16.b ii. | 1916 - 1917 | Printed date. Words on reverse. Serrated left edge. |
| P.B. No 16.b iii. | 1917 - 1919 | Printed date. Words on reverse. Four plain sides. |
| P.B. No 16.b.iv. | ? | Printed date. No 4 ISSUE added on reverse. " |
- Is this a separate variety or were the two changes made at the one time?**
- | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---|
| P.B. No 16.b v. | 1921 - 1924 | Printed date. No large words on reverse. |
| P.B. No 16.b vi. | 1924 - 1924 | Same as 16.b.v with an initial before the number. |

£5

Type 16.b.i
Serrated left edge
Handwritten date
and 2 signatures



Varieties of the 1916 - 1924 £5

P.B. No 16.b.i 1916 - 1917 **Handwritten date. Words on reverse. Serrated left edge.**

Obverse: Handwritten month and year. Each note with 1 serrated edge was tom from book.

Reverse: Large words on the reverse.

Extant: Of the four notes known 3 are in the Reserve Bank.

P.B. No 16.b.ii 1916 - 1917 **Printed date. Words on reverse. Serrated left edge.**

Obverse Similar to variety 16.b.i but with date printed (probably not released until 1917).

Reverse Large words on reverse.

Issued: No. 100125 and one other known. Where did these finish? More are probable.

P.B. No 16.b.iii 1917 - 1919 **Printed date. Lge words on rev. Four plain sides.**

Obverse Same design as 16.b.ii with the date printed and all four edges plain.

Reverse Large words on the reverse.

Issued 202415 (1917) to at least 589496 (1917) known. Not common.

P.B. No 16.b.iv 1920-1924 **Same as 16.b.(iii) but with no words on the reverse.**

Obverse: Same as variety 16.b.iii.

Reverse: From March 1920 numbers and words were deleted and replaced by scrolls.

No. 4 ISSUE added in the lower border. Was this at the same time??

Extant: Uncommon with a moderate number between 707303 (1922) to 951946 (1924) known. Earlier numbers haven't been checked yet as to which type they are.

P.B. No 16.b.v 1921 - 1924 **Same as 16.b.(iv). with initial before the number.**

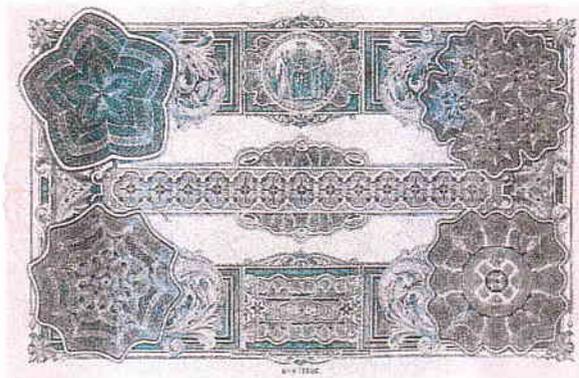
Obverse: Same as variety 16.b.iv with initial before the number. A pedantic variety!

Issued: 20,000 from A 000,001 to A 20,000

Extant: Only one note sighted - in the Reserve Bank. Others possible.

£5

Reverse
Varieties 16.b.iv
and 16.b.v



Type P.B. No. 16.c Bank of New Zealand £10 1916 - 1924

£10 INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS

- Obverse:** Figure 10 above and below, vignettes of Maoris to left, canoes etc. to right. Dark blue TEN POUNDS in centre of rising sun type design, Bank of New Zealand upper centre with 10 in corners above. Small figure 10 with a radiating design above in pale shades of green, etc. All had p. Manager and two hand signatures.
All were torn from a book with the left edge serrated.
- Reverse:** Seal of the Colony of New Zealand in vignette at top. BANK OF NEW ZEALAND above, 10 in centre, £10 to left and right and TEN POUNDS below, Printer's imprint further below.
- Size:** 190 x 133 mm. (7.5 x 5.25 inches)
- Printer:** Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Ltd Engravers London.
- Colour:** Particoloured, words BANK OF NEW ZEALAND and figure 10 in dark blue, Lower circles and parts of border orange and sunburst light green to olive, Reverse basic shade blue, green across centre, apricot to violet at each end.
- Issued:** First issue date 1st October 1916. Total of 169,700 of this type were issued.
- Extant:** At least 12 known, made up of 2 x type 16.c.i. 5 x 16.c.ii. 2 x 16.c.iii and 3 x 16.c.iv.

£10 VARIETIES: 1916 - 1924 Type P.B. No. 16.c.

- P.B. No 16.c.i 1917 - 1917 Handwritten date. Large words on reverse.**
- P.B. No 16.c.ii 1916 - 1920 Printed date. Large words on reverse.**
- P.B. No 16.c.iii 1918 - 1919 Printed date. Large words on reverse, No 4 ISSUE added**
- P.B. No 16.c.iv 1920 - 1924 Printed date. No words on reverse, only No 4 ISSUE.**

Varieties of the 1916 - 1924 £10

P.B. No 16.c.i. 1917 - 1917 Handwritten date. Large words on reverse.

- Obverse:** Serrated left edge, handwritten date.
- Issued:** Only dated 1917.
- Extant:** Only 2 notes known, one in the Reserve Bank and one privately held.

P.B. No 16.c.ii. 1916 - 1920 Printed date. Large words on reverse.

- Obverse:** Same as variety 16.c.i but with lithographed full date.
- Issued:** Probably first released well into 1917 or 1918 but dated 1916 as date of first issue.
- Extant:** Five notes known so far.

P.B. No 16.c.iii. 1918 - 1919 Printed date. Large words on reverse, No 4 ISSUE added

- Obverse:** Identical to previous 16. c.ii. but with No 4 ISSUE added to the reverse.
- Issued:** Numbered between 097000 and 110,000 known so far and dated 1918 or 1919.
- Comment:** Numbers may have been issued out of order to confuse counterfeiters.

P.B. No 16.c.iv. 1920 - 1924 Printed date. No words on reverse, only No 4 ISSUE.

- Obverse:** Identical to previous 16.c.ii.
- Reverse:** There are no large words on the reverse.
- Issued:** From 1920 until 1924. Maybe stocks sufficient so that only the 1920 date was used.
- Extant:** Only three recorded but there must be more. Number 125054 is one of them.

There were no issues of 1916 - 1924 multicoloured £20, £50, or £100 BNZ issues.

Type P.B. No. 16.g Bank of New Zealand 10/- 1916-1924

10/- INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS

- Comment:** This is the second BNZ 10/- issue, being the permanent notes issued in place of the temporary 1916 red receipt paper issue.
- Obverse:** Figure 10 with SHILLINGS underneath in each of the four corners. The upper corners had the words deleted from October 1917, Vignettes of Maoris to left and kiwis etc. to right, TEN SHILLINGS in lower border. One full hand signature needed by p. Manager replaced by a lithographed manager's name from 1920. For speedier issues only initials needed by Entd. Lithographed date on all notes.
- Reverse:** Seal in centre vignette with BANK OF NEW ZEALAND in straight line across the top and 10 SHILLINGS to lower left and right of seal. Words were deleted from 1920.
Printer's imprint below on all the notes.
- Size:** 176 x 89 mm. (7 x 3,5 inches)
- Colour:** Particoloured, blue at each side, pink predominating across centre, On the reverse brown predominates, with grey to sides.
- Printer:** Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Ltd London.
- Issued:** Wellington with printed dates. Numbering goes up to B500,000, totalling 2,500,000, yet Robin Griffin states that only 945,600 were issued:
000,001 to 500,000 dated 1/4/1917; 500,001 to 1,000,000 dated 1/10/1917.
Between 709001 to 716000 were overprinted for use in German Samoa.

10/-

Obverse
Type 16.g.i.



April 1917
Handwritten signature
10/- four corners
Words on reverse.

10/-

Reverse
Type 16.g.i
or 16.g.ii



Bill
Page 23 is on other pages.

10/- VARIETIES: 1916-1924 Type P.B. No. 16.g

P.B. No 16.g.i. April 1917 Handwritten signature. 10/- four corners. Words on reverse.
P.B. No 16.g.ii. Oct 1917 Printed signature. 10/- four corners. Words on reverse.
P.B. No 16.g.iii. 1918 - 1919 Printed signature. 10/- two lower corners.
Words on reverse, No 2 ISSUE added.
P.B. No 16.g.iv. 1918 - 1919 Same as 16.g.iii with an initial before the number.
P.B. No 16.g.v. 1920 Printed signature. No words on reverse, still has No 2 ISSUE.

Varieties of the 1917 - 1924 10/-

P.B. No 16.g.i. April 1917 Handwritten signature. 10/- four corners. Words on reverse.

Obverse: Handwritten full signature by p<Manager and initials by Entd. Full date lithographed.

Issued: 500,000 all dated 1st April 1917 from Wellington.

Extant: 1 used note in museum and 7 known in private collections.

P.B. No 16.g.ii. Oct 1917 Printed signature. 10/- four corners. Words on reverse.

Obverse: Same as the previous issue but 10 shillings deleted from both upper corners and scroll work substituted. p before Manager was deleted and Alfred Smith signature lithographed.

Issued: Records state from 500,001 to 1,000,000 are all dated 1/10/1917.

Between 709001 to 716000 were overprinted for use in German Samoa.

Extant: Not uncommon

P.B. No 16.g.iii. 1918 - 1919 Printed signature. 10/- two lower corners.
Words on reverse, No 2 ISSUE added.

Reverse: It is not known if and when the words #2 ISSUE were added to the reverse???

P.B. No 16.g.iv. 1918 - 1919 Same as 16.g.iii with an initial before the number.

Obverse: Same as previous variety but with initial A before the number. A pedantic variety.

Issued: 1 million printed dated 1918.

Extant: At least 5 recorded in private collections.

P.B. No 16.g.v. 1920 Printed signature. No words on reverse, still has No 2 ISSUE.

Obverse: Same as the variety 16.g.iv.

Reverse: After March 1920 the reverse was altered to delete all the large words and numerals. #2 ISSUE added under the printer's imprint.

Issued: It appears that no dates after 1920 were used for this variety.

Extant: At least five notes are known all dated 1920.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF A WARSHIP

by Douglas Carian

On 20th March 1909 the Prime Minister, Sir Joseph Ward, wrote to members of his Cabinet suggesting that New Zealand give the British Navy practical support by offering Britain 'at least one and, if necessary, two first class battleships of the Dreadnought or latest type'. Cabinet agreed and, despite some opposition in the Legislative Council (upper house), the offer was made and accepted. The estimated cost was between 1.75 and 2 million pounds.

H.M.S. Indefatigable had been laid down in February 1909. It was a battle cruiser - a new class of warship - a hybrid with the gun-calibre and displacement of a battleship and the speed and protection of a cruiser. *H.M.S. New Zealand* was to be the second of this class and was laid down on 20th June 1910. Three days later *H.M.A.S. Australia*, the third of the class, was laid down. There were few improvements from earlier ships and the new ships incorporated many of their faults. The faults were tragically demonstrated at the battle of Jutland where shells penetrated *Indefatigable's* upper deck and reached her magazine. The ship blew up with an enormous cloud of flame and smoke. There were only four survivors from a crew of over 1000. Twenty minutes later *H.M.S. Queen Mary*, a battle cruiser of the Lion class, suffered the same fate, Only 17 of its crew of 1273 survived. It was being realised, the hard way, that the concept of the battle cruiser was seriously flawed. Fortunately *New Zealand* and *Australia* survived the war.

Five types of commemorative medallion relating to *New Zealand* have been struck, each showing the ship on the obverse. Four of these were to commemorate the visit of *New Zealand* to this country in 1913. The largest and most impressive is shown here. Commissioned by the New Zealand Government, it was struck in silver by W.R. Bock, Wellington, whose name appears on the medallion in very small letters. The diameter of the medallion is 35.5 mm. About 850 of these pieces were issued to the officers and crew of the ship while it was visiting New Zealand. Morel rates its rarity as R4.

Two other types, each of 22.5 mm diameter, were struck in gilt and copper. The copper version is shown here. The gilt version is similar but with the legend TO CELEBRATE THE VISIT OF NEW ZEALAND'S GIFT BATTLESHIP TO THE EMPIRE. It has a rarity of R4; the one shown is rated R3. Possibly there were both gilt and copper versions of each type.

A fourth medallion of 24 mm diameter was struck with the inscription: AT LYTTLETON WHARF 13 MAY 1913. This was struck in brass (R6) and in aluminium (R5).

New Zealand visited 47 ports on its round the world cruise in 1913 including Wellington (where it had 98,170 visitors), Napier (16,750), Gisborne (3,210), Auckland (94,616), Lyttleton (132,365), Akaroa (2,127), Timaru (330), Dunedin (3,306), The Bluff (37), Milford Sound (3), Westport (2), Nelson (7,494), Picton (7,578), Wellington again (2,577), Wanganui (415), New Plymouth (1,484), Russell (1,793), Auckland again (3,829). The total number of visitors for the whole voyage was 578,937. Pity the poor midshipman who had to do the counting! These figures are recorded in a small undated book, *Onward H.M.S. New Zealand*.

Morel records a fifth medallion type struck in 1916. It is uniface with pin suspension and the legend is: H.M.S. NEW ZEALAND JUTLAND 1916. It is 24 mm in diameter, struck in brass and has a rarity estimate of R6.

New Zealand was launched on 1st July 1911. Its displacement was 22,080 tons fully loaded and its dimensions were 555ft x 80ft x 27ft. The main armament was 8 twelve inch guns, 16 four inch and 4 three pounders as well as two submerged torpedo tubes but its belt armour was only six inches compared to the 11 inches of the battleship *Dreadnought*. It was designed to have a maximum speed of 25 knots. Its crew were not New Zealanders but British.

New Zealand took part in the action at Heligoland in 1914, and the Battle of Dogger Bank 1915 where it engaged the German ship *Blucher*. Its most important action was the Battle of Jutland in 1916. In this action the ship was hit once at the base of No. 4 turret but suffered no casualties. Fortunately the shell was not deflected downwards into the magazine holding the 12 inch shells. Had that happened, *New Zealand* would have suffered the same fate as *Indefatigable*. A lucky ship? Many of the crew thought so and some thought they knew the reason.

While in New Zealand in 1913, the ship was presented with a greenstone tiki and a piu-piu by a Rotorua Maori chief with the instruction that the captain was always to wear them when the ship was in battle. The chief also made a prophecy that the ship would be in action and be hit in three places but casualties would be light. The crew knew about this and some took it seriously. More than a year after Jutland, *New Zealand* sighted enemy ships for the last time. It was reported that a seaman mounted the ladder to the bridge, had a quick look around then reported back to his comrades on the deck below, "It's all right! He's got them on!"

After the war, in February 1919, *New Zealand* sailed on its second visit to this country while taking Admiral Jellicoe on his tour of the Dominions. She received a very enthusiastic welcome in Wellington, its first port of call in New Zealand. After all, she was our ship. Few New Zealanders knew that we were still paying for her in instalments. And even fewer realised that this might be the last time they saw her.

The Washington Conference of 1921 set limits on the number and size of capital ships. A ratio of 5:5:3 was agreed to for the United States, Britain and Japan. This involved Britain scrapping a number of ships. Not surprisingly battle cruisers were high on the list for destruction. The *Indefatigable* class had already lost *Indefatigable* at Jutland. Now it was the turn of the others. *Australia* was ceremonially scuttled off Sydney Heads dying as a ship of war should die - at sea. *New Zealand* was not so fortunate. She was sold in December 1922 to suffer the humiliation of being broken up in a breaker's yard. A sad end for the 'lucky ship'.

Note: I have been unable to discover who issued some of these medallions and who received them. If any reader has an authoritative source of any such information not included above, I would be grateful if they forwarded such information to the editor of this journal who will forward it on to me.

References:

Morel L.G. *Medallic Commemoratives of New Zealand 1865-1940*, Leon Morel 1997.
Onward H.M.S. New Zealand, printed by Swiss & Co, Naval Printers, Devonport (author and date unknown).

Kelso F. *The Last Voyage of H.M.S. New Zealand*, New Zealand Books 1972.

Special thanks to C.S.A. Heywood MBE, Warrant Officer (Rtd), the Collection Manager of the Royal New Zealand Navy Museum, Devonport.





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LEVIN INTER-CLUB MEETING, 1998

The Levin Inter-Club Meeting was held on Saturday 21 March 1998 at the Red Cross Hall in Queen Street, with members of the RNSNZ, Wellington Coin Club and the Manawatu and Wanganui Numismatic Societies attending.

Attendance was about average for recent years with 20 members and visitors present. Membership of all four participating societies is relatively stable, Wanganui recording two new members during the previous year.

Displays included the set of Royal Mint trials for a revised New Zealand coinage, circa 1988 (illustrated in *RNSNZ Newsletter* no. 26, May 1998), Exhibition and Centenary medals of New Zealand, plaster casts of the 1974 Western Samoa series by J. Berry, Dunedin South Seas Exhibition 1925-26 medals, coins and banknotes on stamps, and French and French colonial uniform-size aluminium coins.

Discussion groups dealt with ancient coins, tokens, English coins (halfcrowns of Queen Anne) and NZ commemorative medals. It was noted that no attempt had been made to catalogue commemorative medals issued since 1940, the cut-off date of Leon Morel's catalogue.

Alistair Robb kindly donated a box of coins and coin sets for a quick-fire auction to defray costs of the Levin meeting for the RNSNZ.

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- 1981 RNSNZ Jubilee Bronze Medallion (49mm) in plush case	\$18.00 (US\$12)
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- Individual numbers	\$4 (US\$3)
- Index of nos. 4-48	\$2 (US\$1)

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

Annual Report 1998

As President I am pleased to present the 67th Annual Report.

Summary of Meetings and Activities

- April 1997 Dealers' Night. Dealers discussed the local numismatic scene and displayed part of their stock.
- May 1997 AGM and confirmation of 1998 programme.
- June 1997 Other hobbies. A very interesting meeting with the following hobbies covered: postcards, Armstrong Siddeley motor cars, the Centennial Exhibition in Wellington 1939-40, toy cars, tokens, bookplates, wines and amateur radio.
- July 1997 Members' acquisitions during the previous year.
- August 1997 The topic was to have been military medals but the speaker was unable to attend.
- September 1997 Wellington area postcards, by Ray Staal and Alistair Robb. A fine display of scarce cards.
- October 1997 Alistair Robb displayed and spoke about his extensive collection of error NZ notes.
- November 1997 Christmas meeting with members of the Wellington Coin Club at Pauline and Alistair Robb's home. I thank them for an excellent afternoon.
- March 1998 The Inter-Club meeting at the Red Cross Hall, Levin, organised by the RNSNZ. A detailed summary appears elsewhere in this *Journal*.
- March 1998 The highlight of the year was the visit to Mayer & Toye Ltd., the leading Wellington medal and badge manufacturers. This firm struck our Bledisloe 1935, New Zealand Centennial 1940 and 50th Anniversary 1981 medals, and they provided a most interesting evening.

Meetings were held at the Numismatic Library Room, Turnbull House, unless noted otherwise.

Reserve Bank Issues 1997

	Maximum Mintage	Maximum for NZ	Struck for NZ so far	NZ sales to 31/12/97	Issue Price (NZ\$)
1997 Gabriel's Gully Gold Proof \$10	650	650	650	400	870
1997 Gabriel's Gully Al-Bro Unc \$10	3000	2500	2500	2500	20
1997 Saddleback Proof Set	2500	1900	1900	1878	85
1997 Saddleback Proof \$5	16500	2000	2000	1654	60
1997 Saddleback Unc Set	5500	3950	3950	3867	25
1997 Saddleback Unc \$5	2500	2200	2200	2147	16
1997 Christchurch Proof \$5	3000	2000	2000	1934	60
1997 Christchurch Unc \$5	5000	3000	3000	3000	16
1997 50th Wedding Proof \$20	32500	2000	1850	1723	95
1997 50th Wedding Unc \$5	9000	1500	1500	1500	20
1997 Pair uncut \$20 notes and pair \$20 phonecards	2500*	2500*	1250	524	164

* 1250 sets distributed by Telecom.

Publications *Journal* no. 75 was published dated December 1997 and two *Newsletters* were issued, no. 24 (June 1997) and no. 25 (September 1997).

Membership Stands at 139. It is with deep regret that I record the deaths of:

L.J. Burdett of Dunedin
John Gartner of Australia
Clyde Taylor of Wellington (obituary in *Journal* no. 75)

Library The work of classification and sorting continued during the year but is not complete. Members Mike Cornish, Alistair Robb and Kevin Mills made donations to the Library and I thank them for their generosity. I again appeal to members who have numismatic publications (books, magazines, newsletters, journals, dealers' price lists, old auction catalogues, etc.) which they no longer require to donate them to the library.

Branches Otago held a few meetings during the year but Canterbury remains in recess.

Administration In conclusion I thank the officers and Council members of the Society for their efforts during the year.

W.H. Lampard
31 March 1998

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND INCORPORATED
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 MARCH 1998

INCOME	1998	(1997)	EXPENDITURE	1998	(1997)
Subscriptions	3398	(2595)	Journals	454	(670)
Tax Refund	169	(219)	Books	151	(156)
Medals/Badges	18	(-)	Postage etc.	456	(675)
Interest	1537	(1507)	Meeting Expenses	209	(220)
			Officers' Expenses	600	(600)
			Taxation RWT	332	(336)
			Rent	759	(776)
			Misc. Expenses	238	(240)
			Newsletter	500	(618)
			Grants etc.	-	(120)
			Insurance	185	(105)
			Coin Collection Costs	341	
			Levin Inter-Club	124	
			Depreciation	357	
			Surplus	<u>416</u>	
	<u>—</u>	<u>(-195)</u>		<u>\$5,122</u>	<u>(\$4,516)</u>
	<u>\$5,122</u>	<u>(\$4,516)</u>			

BALANCE SHEET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1998

LIABILITIES	1998	(1997)	ASSETS	1998	(1997)
Accumulated Funds	20,208	(20,403)	Cash		
Plus Surplus	<u>416</u>	<u>(-195)</u>	Petty	120	
	20,624	20,208	BNZ	1184	
			AGC	7000	
			Spiers Group	<u>10000</u>	18304 (18585)
			Medals	120	(120)
			Library	100	(100)
			Coin Collection	450	(457)
			Stock Medals	400	(456)
			Slides	100	(159)
			Projector/Screen	200	(335)
			Chairs/Desk	100	(200)
			Display Cases	150	(150)
Creditors	<u>-</u>	<u>(1074)</u>	Debtors	<u>700</u>	<u>(720)</u>
	<u>\$20,624</u>	<u>(\$21,282)</u>		<u>\$20,624</u>	<u>\$21,282</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 set out the financial results and position of the Society.

K.B. Mills, Hon. Auditor

W.H. Lampard, President

R.L. Staal, Hon. Treasurer

John R. Eccles

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	Proof Set.	Cased Proof Dollar	Uncirc Set	Cased Uncirc Dollar
1953 Coronation (Tarnish \$110)	\$150			
1965 Last issue old coinage	15	(sl tarn)	8	
1967 Decimal currency	10	(uncased)	6	3
1968 No dollar coin this year	10		6	
1969 Captain Cook Bi-Centenary	15		8	3.50
1970 Royal Visit (Mount Cook)	16		10	3.50
1971 Coat of Arms dollar	100		15	8
1972 Coat of Arms dollar	25	85	25	8
1973 Coat of Arms dollar	18	10	12	8
1974 N.Z. Day (Kotuku bird)		95		10
1974 Commonwealth Games dollar	35	28	15	3
1975 Coat of Arms dollar	18	10	10	8
1976 Coat of Arms dollar	18	10	14	12
1977 Waitangi Day/Silver Jubilee	28	25	14	6
1978 "Beehive" building/Coronation	30	25	12	5
1979 Coat of Arms dollar	25	19	12	5
1980 Fantail bird	30	25	15	6
1981 Royal Visit	25	19	12	5
1982 Takahe bird	30	25	15	8
1983 Charles & Diana Royal Visit		40		10
1983 50 years of N.Z. Coinage	30	25	14	6
1984 Black Robin bird	35	25	16	9
1985 Black Stilt bird	35	25	15	6
1986 Royal Visit		25		6
1986 Kakapo bird	35	25	15	6
1987 National Parks	30	25	15	6
1988 Blue Penguin bird	60	50	22	10
1989 Commonwealth Games	40	30	18	
1989 Commonwealth Games, set of 4		110		16
1990 Set of 5 (all silver)	125	40 (1)		
1990 Set of 5 (nickel)			45	5 (1)
ditto, with Convention outer cover	160		60	
1990 \$1 & \$2 coin issue (6)	60		20	
1990 \$1 & \$2 banknotes & 2 coins			40	
Unofficial set: \$1 & \$2 notes, 6 coins			30	

STERLING SILVER: These proof dollars, and the dollar in the proof sets are sterling silver: 1974, 1977 to 1990. All proof five dollar coins from 1991 are sterling silver. Proof sets of 1993 and 1994 do not contain a five dollar coin. The 1990 \$1 and \$2 proof, and the 1993 \$2 Kingfisher proof are sterling silver.

1990 ANZAC pair, aluminium bronze	85	(NZ \$45, Aust. \$45)		
1991 World Cup Rugby (7)	65	40	30	13
1992 Coinage 25th Anniversary	65	45	40	12
1992 Expo, 4 x \$5 Explorer coins			45	12 each

1993 with \$2 Kingfisher	60	30	20 (\$2)
1994 with Bi-metal 50 cent	75	40	20 (50¢)
1995 Tui bird	65	50	35
1996 Kaka bird	105	75	49
1997 Saddleback bird	105	75	45
1998 Albatross bird	105	70	50
1999 Morepork bird	120	75	40

OTHER PROOF \$5: 1993 Coronation \$50 (Unc \$15), 1993 Sea Lion \$60, 1994 Winter Olympics \$65, 1994 Queen Mother \$65, 1995 J Clark Ross \$75, 1996 Auckland City \$75 (Unc \$20), 1996 Queen's 70th Birthday \$150 (with matching banknote \$250), 1996 De Heemskerck \$70, 1997 Christchurch City \$75 (Unc \$20) 1997 Golden Jubilee QEII Unc \$45, 1998 Dunedin City \$75 (Unc \$24).

UNCIRCULATED \$10 COINS: 1995 Prospector \$40 (Proof gold \$900), 1996 General Grant \$40 (Proof gold \$650), 1997 Gabriel's Gully \$55 (Proof gold \$725), 1998 Silver Kiwi \$195 (Platinum \$900), 1998 Mercedes Benz (crown size) \$50.

SILVER PIEDFORTS (double thickness coins): 1992 One dollar Kiwi \$110, 1995 20 cents Maori carving \$100.

PROOF 20 Dollars: 1995 cameo (Charles Upham) \$110, 1997 Golden Jubilee QEII \$120.

OTHER GOLD COINS: 1990 \$150 Kiwi \$595, 1993 Coronation \$1800, 1994 Bi-metal 50 cent \$900.

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There aren't many things that are funny in numismatics so I hope others will follow my lead and recall some of their experiences.

The 1965 2/-

In 1965 the Decimal Currency Board decided to issue sets of coins in what I call plastic wallets. The prices for three different qualities were 10/- (\$1), £1 (\$2) and £1/10/- (\$3). Everyone was limited to 3 sets at a time. As the sets had the 1d (nearly 1 cent) and 2/6 (25 cents), which were otherwise not in circulation, the sets were broken up and the 2 individual coins sold to people to make up complete sets of the denominations.

Oh to have those queues for coins again !!

So I put an advert in every major paper around the country wanting to buy coins. I was willing to pay \$2 for the set that had cost \$1. Well something got mixed up by me and the adverts appeared as if I wanted to buy the 1965 2/- at \$2 each. I got parcels from everywhere with hundreds of coins and I was sending an explanation and money back in lieu of the common coins.

What makes me always remember the event was that someone wrote to me enquiring if my price would be raised as they had had a better offer from someone else!! It has amused me ever since.

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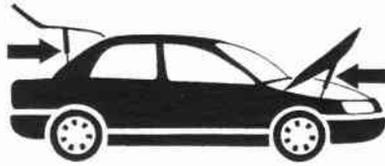
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