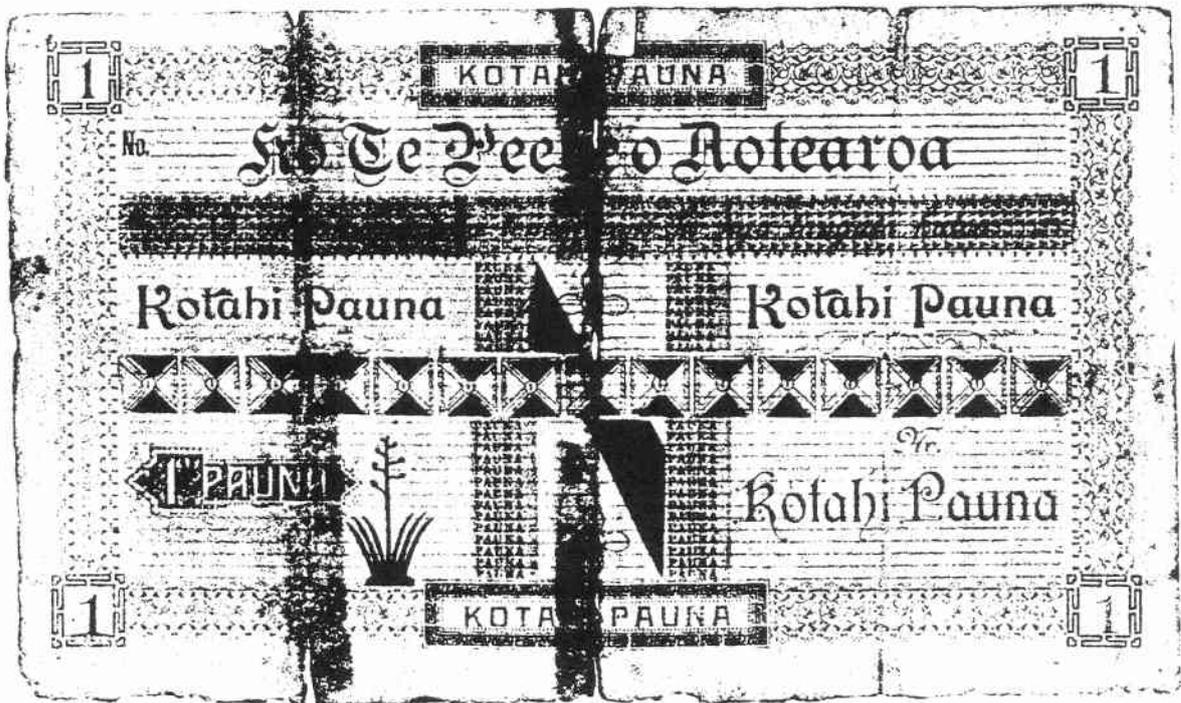


NUMBER 72



DECEMBER 1994

NEW ZEALAND  
NUMISMATIC JOURNAL



Lot 939



PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND  
INCORPORATED

P.O. BOX 2023, WELLINGTON, N.Z.

JOHN R ECCLES  
P O Box 1174  
Wellington, N.Z.

# NEW ZEALAND COINS.

Ph: 04-8019500  
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	<u>Proof</u> <u>Set.</u>	<u>Cased</u> <u>Proof</u> <u>Dollar.</u>	<u>Uncirc.</u> <u>Set.</u>	<u>Cased</u> <u>Uncirc.</u> <u>Dollar.</u>
1953 Coronation (tarnish \$120)	\$160.00			
1965 Last issue old coinage	15.00	(sl. tarnish)	8.50	
1967 Decimal currency	10.00	(Uncased)	6.00	3.00
1968 No dollar coin this year	13.00	(uncased \$8)	8.00	
1969 Captain Cook Bi-Centenary	18.00	(uncased \$12)	\$18 (T \$9)	3.50
1970 Royal Visit (Mount Cook)	20.00		15.00	3.50
1970 Cook Islands		140.00		45.00
1971 Coat of Arms dollar	200.00		28.00	14.00
1972 Coat of Arms dollar	40.00	130.00	40.00	(T \$15) \$12
1973 Coat of Arms dollar	30.00	14.00	25.00	(T \$14) \$14
1974 Commonwealth Games dollar	55.00	40.00	30.00	3.50
1974 N.Z. Day (Kotuku bird)		175.00		18.00
1975 coat of Arms dollar	20.00	14.00	12.00	14.00
1976 Coat of Arms dollar	20.00	14.00	20.00	25.00
1977 Waitangi Day/Silver Jubilee	40.00	30.00	22.00	8.00
1978 "Beehive"/Coronation	38.00	30.00	15.00	6.00
1979 Coat of Arms dollar	28.00	22.00	15.00	6.00
1980 Fantail bird	40.00	30.00	20.00	7.00
1981 Royal Visit	30.00	25.00	12.00	5.00
1982 Takaha bird	38.00	30.00	18.00	12.00
1983 Charles & Diana Royal Visit		40.00		8.00
1983 50 Years of N.Z. Coinage	38.00	30.00	18.00	6.00
1984 Black Robin bird	38.00	32.00	22.00	12.00
1985 Black Stilt bird	42.00	32.00	22.00	7.00
1986 Royal Visit		45.00		6.00
1986 Kakapo bird	50.00	40.00	22.00	6.00
1987 National Parks	45.00	40.00	20.00	6.00
1988 Blue Penguin bird	100.00	80.00	40.00	15.00
1989 Commonwealth Games	80.00	60.00	28.00	
1989 Commonwealth Games, set of 4		190.00		20.00
1990 Sesquicentennial, special designs \$180		60.00	60.00	5.00
ditto, with Convention overprint \$300			70.00	
1990 \$1 & \$2 coin issue, (6)	90.00		25.00	<u>Uncirc</u>
1990 ANZAC NZ/Aust \$5 coins	110.00	60.00 (NZ coin alone)		<u>5 dollar</u>
1991 Rugby, with \$5 (7 coins)	85.00	55.00	25.00	15.00
1992 25th Ann. decimals, with \$5 (7)	100.00	65.00	35.00	12.00
1990 \$1, \$2 Note and Coin set (Unofficial set \$1,\$2 & 6 coins \$30)				\$55
1993 Kingfisher \$2 (6 coins)	120.00		28.00	
1993 \$5 Sea Lion. 1994 \$5 Winter Olympics	70.00 each			Also 1994 Queen Mother.
1994 50¢ Bi-metal (6 coin set)	90.00		28.00	

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 WELLINGTON

## PRE DECIMAL N.Z. COINS

All average circulated condition unless stated otherwise.

Halfpenny: 1954,1955 \$1.50 ea; 1940 25¢; others 10¢ ea; set in album \$9.50

Penny: 1956 no strap \$40; 1965 \$4; 1942,1954 20¢; others 10¢ ea; Set in alb \$10.50

Threepence: 1935 \$120; 1942 one dot \$2; 1956 no strap \$1.50; 1950 30¢;

1933-1946 40¢ each; 1947-1965 10¢ each; set in album (no 1935) \$14.50.

Sixpence: 1941 \$3; 1935 \$1.50; 1957 no strap \$4; 1933-1946 60¢ each; 1947-1965 20¢ each; set in album \$23.

Shilling: 1953, 1955 50¢ each; 1933-1946 \$1.20 each; others 30¢ each; set \$23

Florin: 1936,1944 \$5 ea; 1963 \$1;1933-46 \$2.40 ea; others 40¢ ea;set in alb \$44

Halfcrown: 1940 Centennial \$14 (EF \$20); 1944 \$6.50; 1953,1961 \$1.50 each;

1933-1946 \$3 each; 1947-1951,1962,1963 50¢ ea; 1965 \$3.50; set in album \$65

Crown: 1935 \$4000 approx; 1949 VF \$11, EF \$15; 1953 EF \$6, AU \$9.

## INDIVIDUAL DECIMAL COINS NOT ISSUED INTO CIRCULATION

1 Cent: 1968 \$2; 1969 \$2.50; 1977 \$9; 1988 \$16. BAHAMA 2¢ EF \$25, AU \$38.

2 cent: 1968 \$2; 1970 \$6; 1978 \$10; 1986 \$10; 1988 \$16, 1977 \$8.

5 cent: 1967 no sea \$12; 1968 \$2; 1976 \$15; 1977 \$9; 1979 \$5; 1983 \$5; 1984 \$8; 1990 \$7; 1992 \$5; 1993 \$5.

10 cent: 1968 \$2; 1983 \$5; 1984 \$8; 1986 \$8; 1990 \$7; 1991,92,93,94 \$5 each.

20 cent: 1968 \$2; 1970 \$3; 1991,92,93,94 \$5 each.

50 cent: 1967 dot over "1" \$12; 1968 \$2; 1969 \$4; 1970 \$4; 1983 \$5; 1989 \$24;

1990 \$7; 1991,92,93 \$5 each. 1 dollar: 1992,93,94 \$5 each.

1994 Bi-metal 50 cent \$12. \$2 dollar: 1993 Kingfisher \$12; 1992,94 \$6 each.

# NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND  
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EDITOR: WILLIAM H. LAMPARD  
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*Cover: Bank of Aotearoa £1, Lot 939, P&M Eccles Auction July 1980, purchased for the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Collection*

ISSUED GRATIS TO MEMBERS

# Banknotes and Cheques of the Bank of King Tawhiao, Te Peeke o Aotearoa

Stuart Park  
Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa

## 1 Introduction

Some of the rarest New Zealand bank notes are those of Te Peeke o Aotearoa. Three public collections in New Zealand hold examples; a total of seven Kotahi Pauna ["one pound"] notes are known. The bank itself, and the related Maungatautari Peeke, is almost unknown. Little has been recorded about the bank, or about its bank notes and its cheques. Some of what has been written is clearly erroneous, and much of it is written from a very biased perspective. Several popular accounts suggest, none too subtly, that the banks were a misguided and ill-informed attempt by ignorant people to copy the methods of the Pakeha banks. Numismatists have questioned whether the bank ever really existed, or whether it did in fact operate as a bank (Hargreaves 1969:118; Mitchell 1984a; Robb 1985:21).

This paper was presented to the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand in Wellington in May 1991; a slightly abbreviated version was published in the New Zealand Journal Of History, Vol 26 No 2, 1992.

## 2 Maori Bank Notes and Cheques

Kotahi Pauna, Te Peeke o Aotearoa

There are currently seven known examples of bank notes of Te Peeke o Aotearoa ["The Bank of the North Island"] (see Table 1 for details). Two are in Auckland Institute and Museum, one is in the Reserve Bank in Wellington, one is in the Alexander Turnbull Library, also in Wellington, one is in the Te Puea Papers at Turongo House, Turangawaewae, one sold at auction in Sydney, Australia, in early 1990, and one is owned by a Wellington numismatist. I have viewed the four notes held in public collections and that of the Wellington numismatist, but not the one at Turangawaewae nor that sold in Sydney.

All of these notes are Kotahi Pauna ["one pound"] notes. The best preserved example is one of the Auckland Museum notes. The following description is of that note.

Auckland Institute and Museum: The note is printed in five colours on cream-coloured paper, measuring 216 mm by 127mm (8½ inches by 5 inches). The typography is florid, with use of Gothic script and elaborate curlicues in the design, mostly printed in black. In the four corners, enclosed in a square, is a red numeral 1. At the top and bottom centre, printed in red and enclosed by rectangles are the words "KOTAHĪ PAUNA" in a square sans serif face. These elements are all linked by a black curlicue border, enclosing the whole note. The whole area within the border has a yellow ink wash over it, with other colours superimposed, and a series of horizontal yellow rules one tenth of an inch apart, over the whole face of the note within the border, except where other design elements are present.

Within the border at the top left is No. ....., no number having been entered on the Auckland Museum example. A sans serif face in black has been used. Centred is the name "Ko Te Peeke o Aotearoa" ["The Bank of the North Island"], in black in an elaborate Gothic face.

Below that is a decorative band in pink, formed by the word .PAUNA. turned sideways and repeated 30 times at the left end of the band, and 30 times at the right end. The centre section, above the N (see below) uses the two words ".KOTAHI." and ".PAUNA." alternately, repeating the two words 11 times each. Superimposed on this band is printed, in a manuscript typeface, "E whaimana ana tenei moni ki nga tangata katoa" ["This money is valid for all people"].

The area below that band is dominated by a large centred letter N. The two legs of the N are formed by the word PAUNA repeated 22 times in each leg. The word is printed in black, on the pink colour of the leg. The diagonal bears no words but is printed in a dark green. In the space between the diagonal and the decorative pink band above is a black quatrefoil (flower?), in the centre circle of which is a red numeral 1. This device is repeated in the space between the diagonal and the bottom border.

The N is crossed by a horizontal band which runs from border to border, comprising dark green triangles and plain triangles in a geometric pattern. This pattern interrupts the "PAUNA" of the legs of the N, with 8 "PAUNA" above it in each leg, and 14 below it. To the left of the N, between the green geometric band and the pink decorative band, printed in black in a typeface reminiscent of a kowhaiwhai pattern is "Kotahi Pauna", with curlicues above and below. This is repeated in the same position to the right of the N.

Below the green geometric band, to the left of the N is a green device with curlicues, in the centre of which, in negative, is "1 PAUNA" in a square sans serif face similar to that used in "KOTAHI PAUNA" at the top and bottom of the note. Between this device and the left leg of the N is a green flax bush, with three leaves to the left and three to the right of a central flower stem, which has four flowers on the left side and three on the right.

In the equivalent space to the right of the N is "No. ....", in a florid serif face in black, again with no number entered on this example. Below that is "Kotahi Pauna" in a similar face in black, and below that again, printed in a script face in black "Tawhia.". The . is certainly a full stop and not the "o" one would expect at the end of the name "Tawhiao".

The reverse of the note bears five circles printed in red, one in each corner and one in the centre. The central one has an infill of blue, in the centre of which, in negative, is the numeral "1". These circles show through clearly to the face of the note.

The whole note is elaborately presented, with much use of decorative curlicues in black. Five colours have been used to print the note: black for most text, yellow for the background and the horizontal rules, red, green and blue. Different shades of green and red/pink are present, but this appears to be a result of the overprinting of two or more inks, such as yellow and red or green and yellow, rather than the use of separate shades of colour. The note is more elaborate and more decorative than many other trading bank notes of the same period, though it lacks the graphic illustrations present

on those notes. With the exception of the flax bush, all the graphic elements on the Kotahi Pauna are composed of typography.

At the upper right of the note, viewed from the reverse, is a large watermark, the name "HODGKINSON". The H is just above the final "e" of "Peeke" on the front of the note.

The note has been folded in half, once vertically and once horizontally. Apart from this it is in excellent condition, and has clearly never been used, its condition confirming the evidence of the lack of numbering.

Auckland Institute and Museum: The second note in Auckland Museum is much more worn, it is dirty and rather frayed at the edges. It is slightly smaller (205mm by 120mm). This size difference cannot be attributed to degradation of the edges of the note, since the printed area and the type faces are all uniformly smaller. It is possible that the whole note has shrunk due to its having been wet. Its colour is faded, the yellow background being almost entirely gone. One significant difference is that the horizontal rules in the area of the yellow wash are printed in black on this note, not in yellow. Apart from the size difference, and the dirt, wear and fading, the notes otherwise appear to have been very similar - the name "Tawhia." is present, the designs are the same, the note is unnumbered. One other possible distinction is that a watermark is not visible. However, the note has been backed with Japanese tissue as a conservation measure, and this may be obscuring the watermark.

Alexander Turnbull Library: The note in the Alexander Turnbull Library is similar to, though in poorer condition than the better Auckland one. It is the same size, 216 mm by 127mm (8½ inches by 5 inches). The horizontal rules in the field are printed in yellow. The note is unnumbered, and has "Tawhia." at bottom right. Its watermark is difficult to read, because of the note's worn condition and the way it has been mounted, but viewed from the face of the note the letters HODG can be seen at the top right, beginning above the central "a" of "Aotearoa". Some other letters of HODGKINSON are presumably present too, though there is probably not enough space for the whole name.

Reserve Bank of New Zealand: The Reserve Bank note is again different. The name "Tawhia." is not present at bottom right. There is no watermark, even though the paper is quite well preserved. The "pink" decorative band below "Ko Te Peeke o Aotearoa" is in different colours. The centre section, formed by the 11 "KOTAHI PAUNA" is in an orangey yellow (which may be a combination of the red and yellow). The left and right sections, formed by "PAUNA" is green. There is a small area of overlap of the two colours at the left end of the centre section. The green of the triangles in the geometric band and in the diagonal of the N is darker than on the other notes. The rules in the field of the note are printed in yellow. The note has been heavily folded, and its back is dirty in a pattern consistent with its having been kept folded in a wallet or pocket, or some other place exposed to the dirt of human hands. The creases caused by the three vertical folds have been repaired with an adhesive tape, which has stained the note, especially at the left and centre creases. The note is unnumbered.

Wellington numismatist: The Wellington numismatist's note is similar to, though different from the Reserve Bank note. The name "Tawhia." is absent. The green of the triangles and the N is the darker green. The note is well coloured, though the green is slightly less bold than the Reserve Bank note. The "pink" decorative band below "Ko Te Peeke

o Aotearoa" is in the same different colours, though like the legs of the N these are much fainter in colour. This is presumably not through fading, since the green is quite vivid in other parts of the note. In spite of this apparent lack of fading, no rules are visible at all, nor is any colour wash apparent in the field enclosed by the border. Pink flowers are added to the green buds of the flax bush. The note is numbered 000 at top left and centre right, with a printed serial number. There is a clear watermark. Viewed from the front of the note, HODGKINSON is at upper right, with the H beginning at the first "e" of "Peeke". The note is framed, so its size cannot be measured accurately, but it seems to be the same size as the larger notes.

The reverse of the note is also different. The circles in the four corners have coloured infills, with the numeral 1 in negative in each. The top left and bottom right infills are purple, while top right and bottom left are yellow. The centre circle infill is the same blue as all the other notes. One further point of interest is the presence on the reverse of the note of two rubber stamp impressions, which also appear on some of the cheques (see below). The circular stamp bears around the rim the words "INGI KI TAWHIAO O KENANA", and in the centre what is either a feather plume, or perhaps a shooting star (comet).

Other notes: The Sydney "Rapata" note is known to me only as a monochrome image, and I have not seen the Turangawaewae note, so their colour values and watermarks cannot be commented on at present. The note sold in Sydney was that formerly owned by "Rapata" (Vernon Roberts), illustrated in Roberts (1929), Mitchell (1984) and Robb (1985:22 top). The note is burned and damaged at the lower right, so it is not possible to tell whether "Tawhia." is present. This note is also numbered, with 0000 at top left and centre right. Prof. Ray Hargreaves (pers. comm. 1990) has commented that the numbering on this and the Wellington numismatist's note is the normal method of numbering specimen bank notes.

Apart from the absence of "Tawhia." and the rules, and the colour variations, the typography of the Reserve Bank and the Wellington numismatist's notes appears to be identical to the others - the numbers of "PAUNA" and "KOTAHI PAUNA" in the design elements is identical, for example. Thus it seems that these notes were printed essentially from the same printing block, from which the name "Tawhia." and the rules were absent, using slightly different colour combinations.

It is not possible to say whether the different notes represent variants produced at one printing, or were printed at different times, representing alterations or corrections. The sparse historical evidence (see below) is silent on this point. In particular, it is not known whether the Wellington numismatist's and the Reserve Bank notes are earlier, and "Tawhia." was added later in printing the other notes, or whether this is the later version, correcting the misspelling of Tawhiao by omitting it. The colour variations noted may also be related to several printings, or to different trials in a "proof" stage of printing.

Cheques, Te Peeke o Aotearoa.

There are two extant issued cheques on Te Peeke o Aotearoa. In addition, two unused cheque forms exist, and there is a published account of a third (see Table 1). Auckland Museum and Te Awamutu Museum both have a used cheque of Te Peeke o Aotearoa, and Auckland Museum and the Hocken Library have an unissued cheque.

Unissued cheques, Te Peeke o Aotearoa.

Auckland Institute and Museum: The unissued cheque in Auckland Museum is the most complete, in that it retains the butt of the cheque, attached to the cheque by perforations. The butt has printed at the top left No. ..., with 150 printed in a different type face. There are then four dotted lines (left blank for the issuer to annotate) and at the bottom a £ sign to the left of a hatched area, again for the issuer to enter the value.

To the right of the perforation are two vertical lines of curlicues. Between these are two medallions, one above the other. The top medallion shows a standing Maori warrior, wearing a (?korowai) cloak, and bearing a patu in his right hand. In the lower medallion, three trees, presumably totara trees stand on a horizon line. The centre tree is the tallest. Below them three huia birds, two on the left facing right and one on the right facing left, peck at the ground. Superimposed on the trees is TOTARA and above the birds HUIA in a sans serif face.

Between the two medallions are the words Ko Te utu Kei Te Peeke ["this is money at the bank"]. These are printed in a newspaper type font.

Below the lower medallion is a scene of a canoe sailing to the left, with four seated paddlers, and a figure in the prow standing and pointing up to his right. In the sky where he is pointing are two crescent moons, between which is a six pointed star, joined to each of the crescents by a ribbon. Each ribbon has four dots above it and five below.

Between the circles and the right hand vertical curlicue line is a line of text, printed vertically with its commencement at the bottom of the cheque HE MEA TA KI TE WHARE O TE PERE PUKAPUKA I AKARANA [a thing done at the House of the ?Bell Books in Auckland - perhaps better rendered as Printed at the Bell Press Auckland ?]

To the right of the right hand vertical line is the body of the cheque. At the top left is No. ... and 150, printed as on the cheque butt. Below that, centred, is Ko Te Peeke o Aotearoa, using the same Gothic typeface as the Kotahi Pauna bank notes of the same bank.

Below that, at right, is a dotted line for the date, with 188 printed and more dots for the actual year to be entered. The next line begins Kia ["To"] in printed script, followed by dots. The same form is used for the next lines, which begin Hoatu Kia ["Give to"] and Ngamoni ["the amount"]. At the bottom left is a £ sign in a monogram, with a hatched background for the amount to be entered. To the right is Na ["from"] and a dotted line.

This is thus a bank cheque form, not a personal cheque. It instructs a person (Kia) to give money (Ngamoni) to a third party (Hoatu Kia), from the issuer (Na), presumably the bank manager or owner.

Hocken Library: The Hocken Library cheque form of Te Peeke o Aotearoa is also unissued, without the butt. It is identical to the Auckland Museum example described above, except that it has the serial number 52. Beside the cheque is a note in the handwriting of Dr T.M. Hocken: "Blank cheque of the Maori King idea. Peeke o Aotearoa = Bank of New Zealand. T.M.H."

Issued cheques, Te Peeke o Aotearoa

Auckland Institute and Museum: Auckland Museum has an issued cheque of the same type, except that the butt section is not present. The only difference from the blank cheques described above is the serial number 417, and the words filled in in ink on the face of the cheque.

In the date line the date Hune 27 [June 27] has been written, and the second 8 overwritten with a 9, followed by a 4. Thus the cheque is dated June 27th 1894. It is signed (Na) by T.T. Rawhiti, and instructs (Kia) Tupu Taingakawa to pay to (Hoatu Kia) Paupoaka the sum of (Ngamoni) Kotahi Pauna [One Pound]. 1"0"0 has been entered after the £ at bottom left. The significance of these names will be discussed below.

Diagonally across the face of the cheque, beginning between the lower medallion and the word "Ngamoni" and extending up across the word "Kia" have been written in red ink the words "Kua utua" ["paid"].

Te Awamutu and District Museum: The second issued cheque is in Te Awamutu Museum. It was described and illustrated in an article in the Te Awamutu Courier on 30th May 1966. The form of the cheque is identical to the others, except that its serial number is 366. It is dated "Mai 21 1894", and instructs "Te Ngaroroa" to give "e rua Pauna" ["two pounds"]. The printed words Hoatu Kia have been struck through with a stroke of the pen, and the words "Mo te Pirihiimana" ["for the Policeman"] written. The cheque is signed by T.T. Rawhiti. The handwriting and signatures on the two cheques appear to be the same.

The cheque has been endorsed in red ink, with "Kua utua", as in the Auckland Museum example, and below that, now considerably faded, "Tenei Moni" - ["This money has been paid"]. (I am grateful to Auckland City Art Gallery staff for assistance in enhancing these faded words to allow them to be deciphered.) The endorsements on the two cheques also appear to have been written by the same hand.

The cheque was presented to the Te Awamutu Museum in 1966 by Mr Lew Morgan of Hairini, on behalf of his mother Mrs P E Wallace of Waikanae.

### Maungatautari Peeke

Two cheques are known from another bank, Maungatautari Peeke. The cheque form is in every respect identical with the cheques of Te Peeke o Aotearoa, except for the serial numbers, and the words "Maungatautari Peeke" in place of "Ko Te Peeke o Aotearoa". The same type face is used for the substitute name, and the same printer's legend runs vertically along the left edge of the body of the cheque.

Te Awamutu and District Museum: The Maungatautari cheque in the Te Awamutu Museum is unissued, with the serial number 48. On the right hand side, immediately below the printed 188 of the date, is a circular rubber stamp impression "INGI KI TAWHIAO O KENANA", as on the Wellington numismatist's specimen of the Peeke o Aotearoa Kotahi Pauna note mentioned above. This cheque was presented to the Te Awamutu Museum in 1981 by Mr B.F. Shepherd of Whangarei, who found it among the papers of his late father Arthur J. Shepherd, who was Head Teacher of the Te Awamutu District High School from 1928 to 1937.

Cambridge Historical Society Museum: A second cheque of Maungatautari Peeke is in

the museum of the Cambridge Historical Society. It is cheque number 47, and has been issued. It also bears the same rubber stamp impression, in the same place. It is dated "Maehe 17th 1905" ["March 17th 1905"]. It instructs Wi Pewhairangi to pay to Henare Matanuku the sum of "E rima rau pauna" ["five hundred pounds"]. The cheque is signed "Ingi Ki Tawhiao". The handwriting is different from the two Te Peeke o Aotearoa cheques signed by T.T. Rawhiti. Written in pencil on the reverse of the cheque is the name Charles Cuttle.

This cheque was presented to the Museum by Mrs T. Hounslow of Leamington, Cambridge. The gift is described in an article in the Cambridge Independent, a cutting of which is in the Cambridge Museum. The date is September 14th, but the year is uncertain. In it, Mrs Hounslow describes riding, as a girl of sixteen, across the Maungakawa Hills, and exploring:

"the old Maori meeting house, the former residence and parliament building of King Tawhiao...

"Early in the century the pa was abandoned, probably because of a serious epidemic. The meetinghouse was left with its valuable contents, but was regularly visited by the Maoris to check on its condition.

"However, at the time of Mrs Hounslow's visit it was in a dilapidated state.... Inside... the floor was littered with papers. Among these, Mrs Hounslow found two cheques, one for £1 and the other for £500 drawn on the old Maungatautari Maori Bank and signed by King Tawhiao. The one for £500 has been presented to the Historical Society by Mrs Hounslow."

Mrs Hounslow's father was Mr Cuttle, whose name is on the rear of the cheque. He was a sergeant of Armed Constabulary stationed in Cambridge (E.Parker, pers. comm. 1990).

Another cheque of Maungatautari Peeke is described, though not illustrated, in the Australasian Insurance and Banking Record for 21 June 1916, page 481 (this article is discussed further below). It is cheque no 401, dated June 3rd 1886, and is described as reading:

Kia Kua rire atu i a Kerei Kai  
Whakawa tuturua Tawhiao  
Ngamoni o Te Peeke o Maungatautari  
£4 0 0                      No Tukere

This seems to be a misunderstood mixture of the printed and written text on the cheque. As noted below, in a reprint of the article in an unknown journal, a photograph of that cheque appears, with the caption "Cheque on the first and only Maori Bank, from the original in the possession of Mr Alfred Giblin, Opapa, Hawke's Bay". The cutting is indistinct, but it seems that the printed Kia has in fact been struck out, and the words Kua rire atu i a Kerei Kai written on the first line. The printed "Hoatu kia" is obliterated by the writing on the second line. The No is in fact the printed Na.

Its meaning is not clear, but it might be read that it is signed by Tukere, asking that the sum of £4 be given to Kerei Kai.

### 3 Contemporary Accounts

There are four contemporary accounts of these banks.

The first appeared in the Waikato Times of 12 December 1885. Its supercilious, patronising attitude set the tone for much of the later writing on the Maungatautari bank.

"And so the prospectus was sent out, the hat was passed round, a whare with a strongroom in the ground was licked into shape as an office, a committee of self-appointed gentlemen took the management in hand and now the whole establishment is in full swing and prospering.

"We have before us a copy of the rules respecting loans...By Rule 4 the Committee may consent to any money being advanced for important tribal purposes, such as, perhaps sending Tawhaio [sic] or Major Te Wheoro on courtesy trips abroad.... It is to be hoped that [the funds] will not be invested in interminable lawsuits upsetting titles already fixed by the Land Court, or starting a jockey club, speculations in general favour amongst natives.

"In respect to its officials and clerks, the Maungatautari bank is well up to date. The clerks, following the example of their brothers of the European establishment, have already resorted to paper collars, penny cigarettes and moustache dye and will no doubt endeavour to cultivate the civility to customers for which bankers are so remarkable."

(quoted in Beer & Gascoigne 1975:286. Beer and Gascoigne consistently misspell the King's name as "Tawhaio".)

It should be noted that Maungatautari was a major centre of Maori settlement, and had long been sought by Europeans eager to farm its land. The land was purchased in 1873 but settlement was delayed until 1881 due to Maori opposition, and even then trouble had continued. Maori initiative at Maungatautari was unlikely to be well received by the Pakeha press.

The second article is much fuller of detail, but seems to have derived from the same source. It was published in the Australasian Insurance and Banking Record (21 June 1916, page 481). This was possibly not its first appearance, since it begins:

"A Maori Bank

"A New Zealand correspondent has favoured us with an extract from a Napier paper published in 1886, containing an account by Mr J.F. Edgar, of the Maungatautari Bank which existed at Maungatautari some years previously."

The article comments that following sittings of the Native Land Court, large sums of purchase money were paid to the tribal owners, who deposited this firstly in Pakeha banks, but then reasoned that if Europeans could make money from banks, the Maori could too.

"A board of directors was appointed, mostly well-known chiefs, selected from various tribes. Two half-castes who had an English education were engaged as

clerks or book-keepers. The prospectus was in Maori, a translation being as follows:

The Maungatautari Money House  
Board of Directors

Te Kaikoura (the Fisheater)  
Te Reiputa (the Boar with Tusks)  
Hame te Pungorongoru (Sam the Sponge)  
Te Whakatoī (the Teaser)  
Wiremu te Tapu (William the Holy)  
Hone te Parikou (John Slippery Fish)  
Te Kaipuratoke (The Glowworm Eater)  
Aperahama te Rei (Abraham the Jewel)

"To the Maori People: Greetings

Whereas it has come to the knowledge of the foregoing chiefs that the people of the tribes Ngatihaua, Ngatikapiti, Ngatimaniapoto, Ngatiraukawa, Ngatitirangiwehewehe and Ngatiwaikato have been in the habit of banking with certain Europeans;

And whereas the Maori people so banking have been grievously wronged in their dealings with these Europeans, who have largely profited thereby;

And whereas our hearts being greatly grieved at this robbery of our people:

Be it known, therefore, that we the chiefs of the tribes aforementioned, in Council assembled, have decided to start a bank for the use of the Maori people.

The rules upon which this bank will be conducted are:

- 1 The right to share in the privileges of the Maungatautari bank is confined to people of the Maori race.
- 2 No deposit will be accepted for a shorter period than six months
- 3 The rates of interest to be paid on deposits are: On all sums under £20, 5 per cent; over £20 and under £50, 10 per cent; over £50 and less than £100, 15 per cent; over £100, 20 percent.
- 4 The bank will be open to receive deposits on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

(Signed) TAMAITI NIKOREMU

The article continues to describe the premises of the bank, and quotes further from Mr Edgar's article concerning the progress of the bank:

"Some weeks after the bank commenced business it became apparent that two or three of the directors had unlimited resources at their disposal..."William the Holy" was the owner of a buggy and pair; the "Boar with Tusks" had commenced the erection of a villa residence a la Anglaise; the "Glow Worm Eater" evinced a relish

for succulent mutton and bottled stout; and the "Slippery Fish" figured in sporting circles as the owner of a racing stud... those connected with the bank were the envy of all Maoridom. Opposition banks were talked of, and attempted, but without success. The clients appeared to be all used up."

The article then reports that the Directors decided that the best use of the bank's money would be to finance a Maori mission over "the Treaty of Waitangi - that old subject so dear to the heart of every Maori orator". The mission would go to England, to

"the great pakeha Queen, the redresser of all wrongs. The Maoris had been robbed of their inheritance, their children were landless, and their chiefs without mana. Let them go to England and lay their petition before the Queen. The money of the bank could not be spent in a better cause. Was not the mission in the interests of the people? What, therefore, more reasonable than that the Maori people should pay for it?"

It was decided that the chiefs who went to England should be Te Rei and Te Parikou, since they were "chiefs of Ngatiwaikato; and had not the ancestors of Ngatiwaikato killed, cooked and eaten the ancestors of Ngatipatu and Ngatikoru?"

The article continues by noting that at the end of the six months, depositors came to claim their money from "Homai-te-utu, the clerk in charge". When he told them the directors had taken all the money to England, they tore down and burned the bank building. When the directors subsequently returned, they told the people that the Queen had agreed to "give back all their lands, and restore the chiefs to their ancient mana. As for the money in the bank which they had taken, what of that? Did they not know it was the custom of all banks to charge interest?... The interest they had charged had eaten up all the principal."

The article concludes by describing a specimen cheque; I have quoted the description above.

The tone of this article is very negative, typical of much Pakeha writing about Maori at that period (both the 1880s and the 1910s). Much of the content might well be factual, such as the description of grievances over Treaty issues, though the names given to the chiefs appear so strange as to be quite unlikely. No contemporary Maori sources record such names. Ann Parsonson has noted that contemporary Pakeha newspaper accounts of Maori and especially Kingite activities may be quite unreliable:

The Auckland papers of the period were notoriously unreliable in their reporting of Maori news, even going so far as to give accounts of meetings which had not occurred. The Waikato Times, though not above reproach in this respect, has proved far more useful. (Parsonson 1972:v)

In spite of its dubious reliability, this article has had a long life, probably because of its "coon humour" style. It has been reprinted, quoted or extracted several times, over a century-long period from its supposed 1886 origin.

It was reprinted in another New Zealand journal, possibly the Auckland Weekly News, at an unknown date (cutting in Te Awamutu Museum files, said to be a photo copy of an original in the Turnbull Library). Here, the reference to the cheque at the end is deleted,

but a new sub-heading reads "see Illustration Page 25". Unfortunately, the Te Awamutu Museum cutting does not include the illustration. However, the undated cutting in the Turnbull Library (MS 3652), which bears the note "(See 'A Maori Bank' page 4)" is an illustration of the same cheque described in the 1916 article, no 401 of Maungatautari Peeke, dated June 3 1886 (see above). The reverse of this cutting carries the photographs of three soldiers who were killed on 26 September, 26 October and 14 December 1916. The cutting is on glossy paper like that of the Auckland Weekly News, but the size of the photographs does not match the size used in that journal for private soldiers, as these men were.

The article appears again in Te Ao Hou (Chapple 1959). Here J.F. Edgar is identified as a former Maori Land Court Judge. The same story was reprinted in the Special Centennial Supplement of The Waikato Independent in 1964, and in the Centenary issue of the Waikato Times, August 24th 1964, p 99. It appeared again in the Te Awamutu Historical Society Journal (Anon 1967). None of these reprints has any reference to a cheque, or to an illustration.

A curious reprint of the same article appears in the Journal of the Auckland Historical Society, which acknowledges Mr Jim Day of Hamilton

"for permission to reprint this amazing true tale which he wrote about 1931.... Mr Arthur Moore, of Cambridge, another historical enthusiast, adds a footnote about a second bank that was set up not far away at Maungakawa, about the same time."

How Mr Day could have written this story in 1931, when it had first been published in 1886, is not explained. The note continues:

"Members of the Society who took part in the trip to the Cambridge district will remember what they learned from Mr Moore and Mr Day, who handed out "cheques" on the Maungatautari bank.

Grotesque and laughable as it is, the story has rather sad undertones. No doubt there were faults and deficiencies on both sides so long ago, but the present-day pakeha can only regret that his forebears took many years to learn the now obvious duty of safeguarding Maori interest in respect to money and property."  
(Day 1966)

A Maori perspective on the Pakeha safeguarding of Maori money and property might be rather different.

The cheques handed out on the Auckland Historical Society field trip were reproductions of the Maungatautari Peeke cheque no 47 in the Cambridge Museum. These were printed, probably at the offices of the Cambridge Independent, on buff and on green paper, at a reduced size. The total dimension of the paper is 226 mm x 98 mm, with the image of the cheque smaller. Several of these reproduction cheques are still in the Cambridge Museum, while others are privately held around the district.

The article supposedly written by Mr Day contains some embellishments not found in the 1916 original, but it is clearly derived from the same source, though with several misspellings of the Maori names. Headed "Banking and the Turf", the concluding note attributed to Mr Moore records the existence of a second Maori bank, at Maungakawa,

"born of distrust of the pakeha and conducted in abysmal ignorance of the principles of usury.

Names of literate Maoris associated with the Bank of Maungakawa were Rawhiti and Tenei te Whakaraina. Maungakawa had a different approach to the problem of securing interest. Instead of an approach to Wikitoria and her ministers, the bold and brave Rawhiti had another plan; he attended local race meetings and invested the bank deposits on the contemporary Carbines, Phar Laps and Cardigan Bays. Like snow upon the desert's dusty face, the deposits melted away.

A pale remnant of the Maungatautari Maori settlement still exists, but Maungakawa, once 4,000 strong, was vacated in the late 90's, after a particularly vicious epidemic with substantial child mortality".

The same story of the Maungatautari bank has been used as a source by Lowrie (1975) and Parker (1986) in their local histories of Cambridge. Parker notes that this was "a somewhat naive attempt to rival the two established Cambridge banks" (Parker 1986:47). It seems highly probable that Mr Moore's "Bank of Maungakawa" is in fact Te Peeke o Aotearoa or Maungatautari Peeke, which clearly operated at Maungakawa.

The second contemporary account is that of Rapata, Vernon Roberts, in Roberts (1929). Roberts was a trader in the King country, who had a good rapport with many of the Maori people there, including King Tawhiao.

Roberts uses pseudonyms for some of those he writes about, though he also refers to people by their true names - Tawhiao is referred to throughout by his proper name. In a section headed "Progressive Plans for Primitive People" (Roberts 1929:155-6), Roberts writes about:

"Tawhiri, a chief of chiefs, a rangatira in every sense of the word...His knowledge of the ways of the pakeha as an individual was extensive, but he was less well informed concerning the white man's system of government, the public service and matters of finance... some very elementary ideas regarding these matters had been conveyed to the old gentleman by his chiefs of staff.... In due course, Tawhiri, His Secretary of State for War and Ministers for Finance and Internal Affairs set sail for Windsor Castle".

On his return, "Tawhiri" called on Roberts, and told him that the Maori were to have their own Post Office, and Rapata would be Postmaster General.

"'The Maoris are going to have their own Banks too' was the next remark. 'See, I have the bank notes now' and forthwith the old fellow produced a bulky book of nicely printed bank notes, numbered from one upwards, each of the 'face value' of £1. Gravely, he tore out the first one and presented it to me. I have it now...[he gives a general description of the Te Peeke o Aotearoa bank note]...

"As there was certainly not then any Bank of Aotearoa and not likely to be, I was rather tickled with the idea of the notes. Nevertheless, I had no wish to see the old gentleman involved in difficulties, so I did my best to explain that if any of the notes were issued he might be called upon to redeem them. I must have made

an impression because I heard no more of the notes, or of the bank or the Post Office - and I certainly didn't get the Postmaster Generalship."

G.T.Roberts published a photograph of the bank note "Tawhiri" had given to Rapata as a frontispiece to Kohikohinga. The note itself passed with Roberts papers to the Auckland Coin and Bullion Exchange, through whom it was sold at auction in Sydney. Its whereabouts are currently unknown.

Rapata's account presents several puzzles. Who was "Tawhiri"? Robb (1985:18) and Mitchell (1984a and 1984b) both assume that he is Tawhiao ("Tawhaio" in Mitchell). Certainly, his rangatira status is appropriate to Tawhiao, his visit to the Queen in England with his Secretary of State for War and Ministers seems almost correct. There were four Maori members of the 1884 delegation to London as well as Tawhiao, Major Te Wheoro MHR (Secretary of State for War?), Patara Te Tuhi, who acted as Secretary (Minister of Internal Affairs?) Topia Turoa and Hori Ropia, as well as Mr George Skidmore the interpreter. Tawhiao was about 59 when he went to London, so perhaps "old gentleman" is appropriate. The name however is a puzzle, since Rapata frequently refers to Tawhiao by name in other parts of the book. Further, since T.T. Rawhiti was clearly associated with the banks, it must be noted that "Tawhiri" is an anagram of "Rawhiti". Rawhiti's age is not known, but he was probably younger than Tawhiao; he was still alive in the 1920s.

The third contemporary account is perhaps the most helpful. It is regrettable that it was published in an obscure newspaper and has escaped subsequent notice; for those reasons it is quoted extensively here, from the original in the Waipa Post, November 11th 1924. The headline reads:

"A MAORI BANK  
FOR KING TAWHIAO'S TREASURY  
IDEA ORIGINATED AT PARAWERA"

The article reports that discussion in Parliament over Ratana's bank had stimulated a letter from Mr Andrew Kay of Parawera "than whom there is probably no white man better informed on Maori affairs of the past fifty or sixty years in this part of the Dominion". Mr Kay recalled that:

"when King Tawhiao and his followers took up their residence at Parawera many years ago they were considerably exercised about revenue. After due deliberation on the problem they appointed a Maori magistrate, also a clerk of the Court and a policeman, to adjudicate on all cases of dispute between the natives, and collect fees there from, such moneys to be devoted to endowing the Maori King's treasury. They also issued auctioneer's and business licenses, and encouraged pakehas to trade in their territory. By the way, I got the license forms printed for them in Auckland. They also aspired to do a banking business. With a shilling box of schoolboy's sketching colours they reproduced some very fine specimens of one, five and ten pound notes. I got sample specimens of those notes printed for them in Auckland. In the meantime the King and his counsellors were acquiring considerable sums of money to start the banking and lending business. I did not at the time bother to enquire where the capital was coming from, but

believe there were many straight-out grants of large amounts contributed to the fund by sympathisers to endow Tawhiao's kingship.

"With the funds acquired a move was made to start the lending department. There were many smart young men with some ability in the community who aspired to conduct the business of the lending department, but these young fellows seemingly did not possess the confidence of the directors. A fine honest old native, with no knowledge of business methods or finance at all, was duly appointed lending agent and bank manager. The loan conditions or rate of interest were one shilling per month per pound sterling. The rate was a bit high [sixty percent per annum!] but it was simple and easily calculated. Maoris did not understand the per cent. basis of computation. As may be assumed, the banker had no trouble lending the money. The borrower was not wilfully dishonest, but, like many of ourselves, he omitted to make any provision for the due payment of interest and principal."

The article notes that with Mr Kay's letter were enclosed:

"a leaf from a Maori cheque book, the butt bearing the words 'Ko te utu Kei Te Peeke' and a graph of an aged Maori wearing the customary feather mat and carrying a mere. Another sketch showed three small totara trees and a pair of tuis, while at the foot of the butt were two half-moons and a canoe. The body of the cheque form bore the words '188- - Kia, Hoatu kia, and Ngamoni', with blanks for filling in the amount and the signature. In addition to the blank cheque was an original sketch of the one pound notes referred to above. This is a very clever drawing, as Mr Kay comments, and is well worthy of inclusion in any museum. It is slightly larger than the £1 note of the Bank of New South Wales, and is coloured red, green and yellow background, with words and scroll border in black ink."

The present whereabouts of the cheque and note is not known - the closest museum in 1924 was the Auckland Museum, but neither of the cheques or notes there is from that source.

Mr Kay is clearly describing the Kotahi Pauna note of Te Peeke o Aotearoa, and the cheque form either of Te Peeke o Aotearoa or of Maungatautari Peeke. It seems that he was the agent who arranged the printing of the cheques and notes in Auckland, at the "Whare Pere Pukapuka". His reference to five and ten pound notes is tantalising, since no specimens are recorded by any other writer. However, Kay's grandson, also named Andrew, recalled that the specimen one pound note that used to be in the family's possession had paper overlays for the values of the five and ten pounds. This suggests that that note was perhaps the original artwork, rather than a printed specimen. Its present whereabouts are not known (Andrew Kay, junior, pers. comm. 1990).

The old bank manager without business experience may be T.T. Rawhiti, who clearly seems from the evidence of the issued cheques to have acted as manager. Whether Mr Kay had sufficient knowledge of the workings of the bank over the 19 years or more of its existence to judge adequately its performance is open to question. It seems unlikely that a bank which operated on such an unreal interest rate amongst people who made no provision to repay its advances could continue to transact business in 1905, nineteen

years after the earliest known cheque of 1886 (cheques no 47 and 401 of Maungatautari Peeke).

Andrew Kay was born in Scotland about 1839, and came to New Zealand in 1860. He was a trader at Drury and Mercer, and into the Waikato during the war. He later took up land and farmed near Parawera. He died at the age of 92 on 23 October 1931. His obituary in the Waipa Post (24 October 1931) reports that:

"Mr Kay was one of the comparatively few earlier settlers who took the trouble to understand the natives and he soon became a valued counsellor and friend. In more recent years, when he retired from active participation in farming operations, he became a frequent contributor to the newspapers, including the city and country press, detailing his observations of Maori life, relating incidents and anecdotes told him by the Maoris of a previous generation....

"He had a good recollection of incidents of the early days, and was a good raconteur - one well worth listening to, for his life had been a full one and, being so closely identified with the Maoris and earlier settlement in Te Awamutu district, he could tell many tales that would otherwise have gone into the limbo of forgotten things".

The statement that the bank idea began at Parawera is supported by a statement made to Michael King by the late Alec Mackay that the bank was set up at Parawera, and operated at Parawera, Maungatautari and Maungakawa. When Tawhiao moved from Whatiwhatihoe upon the making of peace, Parawera became his turangawaewae, though he lived elsewhere as well. It was to Parawera that Tawhiao chose to return to die. It is significant perhaps that the meeting house at Parawera is named "Aotearoa" (King, pers. comm.).

#### 4 Kingite Autonomy

An examination of the history of the Maori King movement at this period and the political and economic initiatives undertaken by Tawhiao and his supporters helps to put Te Peeke o Aotearoa in its appropriate context.

Matutaera Tawhiao Te Wherowhero (1825-1894) became the second Maori King in 1860 after the death of his father Potatau Te Wherowhero. After the military defeats of 1863 - 4, and the consequent loss of Waikato land, he fled into Maniapoto territory (King 1977:26).

"For twenty years after the war Tawhiao wandered dependently and despondently through Maniapoto and Taranaki settlements.... From Te Ua he took the name Tawhiao and his own version of the Pai Marire religion, which he called Tariao after the morning star." (King 1977:27)

In July 1881 Tawhiao concluded peace with Gilbert Mair, the Resident Magistrate at Alexandra (Pirongia), but the loss of his capital at Ngaruawahia made him rootless and restless. He remained itinerant, making his home for months at a time at places like Whatiwhatihoe, Maungatautari and Parawera. (ibid)

In 1884, following wide consultation with Maori from Waiomio in the North to Otaki and

Wairarapa in the South, he was persuaded to lead a deputation to England. Accompanied by Wiremu Te Wheoro, Patara Te Tuhi, Te Ropiha and Topia Turoa, he sought audience with Queen Victoria, to obtain redress for Maori land grievances, especially the confiscations. Victoria refused to see him.

"Back home, Tawhiao's reaction to rebuff was to look for Maori solutions to Maori problems through Maori institutions, and to attempt to do so on a national basis... he set up his own Kauhanganui or House of Assembly at Maungakawa in 1892. It was chaired by the Tumuaki (President) Tana Te Waharoa, son of Wiremu Tamehana and second Kingmaker, and all tribes of the North Island were invited to attend.... At the inaugural meeting, Tawhiao emphasised his attitude to Europeans: 'All Pakeha-Maori, Pakeha storekeepers, blacksmiths and carpenters are my people'. (It was a tolerant view that was to contrast with those expressed later in the same assembly by the second Tumuaki and third Kingmaker, Tupu Taingakawa.)." (King 1977 29-30)

King has here made two people out of one. "Tana" was an honorific, equivalent to "The Honourable", or "Sir", a title given to Tupu Taingakawa, also called Waharoa after his grandfather. The coronation "was performed over Potatau and his son Tawhiao, the second King, by Tarapipipi himself. When Mahuta and Te Rata were duly made Kings, Tarapipipi's son Tupu Taingakawa officiated..." (Kelly 1949:441). Tupu Taingakawa was the son of Wiremu Tamihana Tarapipipi Te Waharoa, leader of Ngati Haua. He inherited the title of Kingmaker on death of his father.

Te Tumuaki, Tana Taingakawa te Waharoa, is referred to on the first page of Te Paki o Matariki for Oketopa 6 1892. In the same issue, it is stated

"Te ingoa o te Tumuaki ko W.T.T. Taingakawa te Waharoa.  
Ko ia te Tumuaki, o te Kiingitanga o Aotearoa.  
Ko ia te Tumuaki o te Whare, e kiia nei ko te Kauhanganui o te Kingitanga o Aotearoa  
Ko te Tumuaki o te Ture  
Ko te Tumuaki o nga tangata whakahaere i nga moni, o te koroni, me era atu mahi....

T. Rawhiti  
Te Kai Tuhi"

{"The name of the Speaker is W.T.T. [Wiremu Tarapipipi Tupu?] Taingakawa te Waharoa. He is the Premier of the Kingdom of Aotearoa. He is the Speaker of the Parliament of the Kingdom of Aotearoa, he is the Premier of the law. He is the Premier of the men who collect the money of the crown, and other things.... T. Rawhiti, Secretary"} }

The published list of the laws passed at the 1892 and 1893 sessions of the Kauhanganui, "Nga Ture i roto i te Whakaturu..." is signed T.T. Rawhiti, Hekeretari o te Kingitanga ["Secretary of the Kingdom"]

The settlement at Maungakawa dated from 1886, when a deliberate move was made to establish a Ngati Haua settlement there (Beer & Gascoigne 1975: 309. See also Anon 1979, Walker 1989, Wilson 1990). A runanga house was established, and a flagstaff

flew a white flag with a red cross at the right-hand corner. Two Pakeha Cambridge men, seeking permission to hunt pigs, were told by a Maori policeman that they would have to pay ten shillings for a licence. In September 1888, the bones of the father of Tupu Taingakawa, Kingmaker Wiremu Tamihana Tarapipipi Te Waharoa, who had died in 1866, were brought to Maungakawa from Matamata (Beer & Gascoigne 1975:310). Maungakawa was the birthplace of Te Waharoa (Beer & Gascoigne 1975:5).

Throughout 1889, Tawhiao travelled through the Waikato, raising support for the establishment of a newspaper and parliament at Maungakawa. The Parliament was opened in May 1891. The runanga was built from specially selected timbers brought from Ohinemuri, sited on a small plateau overlooking the settlement. The meeting house was named Rawehetiki, and could hold five hundred people. The house was "richly embellished", and had an ornately carved throne for the King (Beer & Gascoigne 1975:311-2.). The throne is now in Turangawaewae House at Ngaruawahia, the fourth Kauhanganui building, now the offices of the Tainui Maori Trust Board.

A rather antiquated printing press was purchased from a Cambridge printer, and used to publish the newspaper Te Paki o Matariki between 1891 and 1902. In May 1893, between 2,000 and 3,000 Maori attended the elections and Kauhanganui at Maungakawa, though the meeting in 1894 was smaller, owing to Tawhiao's illness (Beer & Gascoigne 1975:312-3). The printing press is now in the Cambridge Museum.

The constitution of the Kauhanganui was published in 1894. Tana ("Hon") Tupu Taingakawa, was Tumuaki (variously "President", "Premier" or "Speaker") of the Kingdom. He had authority over leases of land to Pakeha, and over land already granted to Pakeha by the Native Land Court. Revenue was also raised by a levy of two shillings for each Maori above the age of four.

The levy was fixed by the Kauhanganui, and confirmed by the Tumuaki. The purpose was to support the Colony ("Koroni" - presumably meaning the Kingitanga, not the Colony of New Zealand) and its works. The levy of two shillings applied to each man, woman, child, old lady and old man, in each hapu and iwi in each year. A person was appointed with mana within his own hapu or iwi to collect the money from each person at specified places. That person then had to bring the levies he had collected and hand them over to the Tumuaki in person on the 1st of May each year, or arrange a suitable courier for the levies (Te Paki o Matariki, Oketopa 6 1892). This tax was certainly collected, together with a dog-tax, paralleling (and replacing) that levied by the government in Wellington. There were ten Maori justices of the peace with powers to levy fines, the revenue going to the King's treasury. Committees took over the powers of the magistrates courts, hearing cases, levying fines and sending Maori constables to seize property when fines were not paid. (Williams 1969: 44ff)

A notice published in 1892 advised of a fine of not less than five pounds and not more than ten for drinking "wai kaha" ["alcoholic drinks"] within the sphere of influence of the King (Te Paki o Matariki Oketopa 6 1892).

In 1893, the Kingite government posted notices advising that Pakeha were also subject to "the laws of the Government of the Kingdom of Aotearoa". Stray stock could be impounded by the Maori constables and held until fines were paid. Hunters had to purchase a licence, and were fined if their dogs worried stock.

Tawhiao died at Parawera on 26 August 1894. His eldest son succeeded him as King. Mahuta Tawhiao Potatau Te Wherowhero (1855-1912) was more amenable than his father to involvement in national politics, and in Maori politics. In 1898, the Kingites sent thirty delegates, including Tupu Taingakawa and T.T. Rawhiti, to the Kotahitanga Maori Parliament, which they had previously ignored in favour of their own Kauhanganui (Williams 1969:103). Taingakawa "dominated the Kauhanganui parliaments from the 1890s as 'president' or 'premier'. He had also taken a specialist's interest in the terms of the Treaty of Waitangi and the question of land confiscations." (King 1977:67). T.T. Rawhiti was the Kingite leader in the Parliament (Williams 1969:105).

In 1895, an influenza epidemic hit Maungakawa, with nineteen people dying in three months. Beer and Gascoigne attribute the decline of the township to this epidemic and its after-effects. They state that by 1898 the settlement was completely deserted (1975:314). The first Kauhanganui building was certainly burnt down in 1898, and its timbers placed in the nearby swamp, known as Te Miro, for their preservation (Anon 1979, Edson 1979). However, as noted above, a cheque dated 1905 was found there, so some activity must have continued, perhaps unnoticed by the Pakeha newspapers which are the main source of information for Beer and Gascoigne.

By 1908, "the historic native Parliament building at Maungakawa, with all its priceless carvings, was destroyed by fire through the indiscretion [sic] of a settler clearing his land." (Beer & Gascoigne 1975:314). Even today, however, the site of the settlement is visited by Ngati Haua, the descendants of those who formerly lived there, though the land is now a farm in Pakeha ownership. Two farm paddocks show surface indications of houses and other structures, as well as a substantial earlier earth dam for a flour mill (Edson 1979:67). The place where the Kauhanganui is thought to have stood has been bulldozed into a platform for the farmer's house within the last decade.

Maori sources also indicate however that by 1894, Tawhiao had decided that Tupu Taingakawa was trying to exercise too much influence over the Kingitanga, and he deliberately made a break and moved away from Maungakawa. That, rather than the epidemic, is identified as the real cause of the abandonment of Maungakawa. Given the relatively small number of recorded deaths, it seems likely that the cause was at least as much political as medical. Although Mahuta worked closely with Taingakawa, he is reputed never to have gone to Taingakawa's later Parliament at Rukumoana, which replaced Maungakawa as the site of the Kauhanganui (pers. comm. Michael King 1990, derived from earlier discussion with Wirina Samuels of Ngati Haua. See also Anon 1979, Edson 1979, Walker 1989, Wilson 1990).

Following the involvement of the Kingites in the Kotahitanga, the Maori Parliament succeeded in having the Wellington Government pass the Maori Lands Administration Bill and the Maori Councils Bill. These allowed the Maori councils powers similar to those of local authorities. In 1901, however, the Kingite leaders decided that cooperation with the Government was a mistake, and "in December 1901, they resolved to establish committees to run their own affairs...They would raise money for the king's treasury..." (Williams 1969:119).

In 1902, Prime Minister Richard Seddon invited the King to become a Member of the Legislative Council. Mahuta accepted the position, and was sworn in in May 1903. "Mahuta entrusted the kingship for the next five years to his younger brother Te Wherowhero while he moved between Waahi and the capital [Wellington]" (King

1977:32). He resumed the Kingship on 21 May 1910 (Jones 1968:144).

In 1907, a movement was organised to petition King Edward VII to put Maori and European on the same footing. Prominent in this movement were Mahuta, Tupu Taingakawa and T.T. Rawhiti, though it was far from solely a Kingite initiative. "T.T. Rawhiti, a kingite leader, stated that the aim of the meeting was the formation of a Maori union to present a united front to the government. He wanted the Maoris to have the power to manage their own affairs according to their own customs..." (Williams 1969:138). The sought-after unity was not achieved, and in 1908, the Waikato leaders acted by themselves. Under strong government pressure, they set up a conference at Waahi to allocate land for sale, for reserves, for Maori farms and for the mana of the King.

"A minority of Mahuta's followers, however, refused the government's terms. Splitting with the Maori king, Tana [Tupu] Taingakawa and T.T. Rawhiti claimed to lead a 'federation of the Maori People of the North & South Islands of New Zealand' under the Treaty of Waitangi" (Williams 1969:139)

Taingakawa stood unsuccessfully for Parliament in 1911, against the sitting member for Western Maori Henare Kaihau. His splitting the vote helped to ensure the election of the successful candidate Maui Pomare, who stood with Mahuta's support. Taingakawa took a hard line on confiscation issues, at a time when Mahuta and other leaders of the Kingitanga were trying to work through the Parliament in Wellington. "He was in favour of Waikato and Maori tribes generally governing themselves as far as possible without reference to Pakeha institutions." (King 1977:68)

Taingakawa also advocated another delegation to the British King, disagreeing strongly and publicly with Mahuta on this. On the death of Mahuta on November 10 1912, Taingakawa tried to move the centre of influence of the King movement from Huntly to Ngati Haua territory, by establishing the Kauhanganui at Rukumoana near Morrinsville.

Taingakawa crowned Te Rata as the fourth Maori King on 24 November 1912. In April 1914, Te Rata and Taingakawa, with Mita Karaka and Hori Pito Paora as secretaries and interpreters, went to England to petition the Crown to revoke the confiscations, as being in breach of the Treaty of Waitangi. They did see King George V and Queen Mary, but achieved as little as Tawhiao had before them. The Kauhanganui continued, at Rukumoana and at Ngaruawahia, but it had a much diminished influence in the Kingitanga, and none in Pakeha circles.

Interestingly, the funds of the Rukumoana Parliament, raised in the same way as the moneys raised earlier at Maungakawa, were banked "ki te Kaute a te Peeke, o Australasia" ["in the account with the Bank of Australasia"] (Rawhiti, 1918). The Bank of Australasia was a Pakeha trading bank, founded in Auckland in 1864, after beginning in Australia in 1835. It merged with the Union Bank in 1951 to become the ANZ Bank (Hargreaves 1972:112). By 1918, it seems, Te Peeke o Aotearoa was certainly no longer in existence.

In the 1920s Taingakawa became involved in the Ratana movement. He accompanied Ratana to Japan in 1924 (King 1977:103, 207), though his influence was shortlived. He died in 1929 (King 1977:132-3).

## 5 Conclusion - The Bank of Aotearoa

The cheques and bank notes themselves and the historical accounts discussed above demonstrate the existence of the Bank of Aotearoa in the twenty years from about 1886 until about 1905. It seems likely that the two names Aotearoa and Maungatautari refer to the same institution, perhaps at two different periods, though the dates of the cheques for the two names overlap.

The founder of the Bank was the second Maori King Tawhiao, whose drive for Maori autonomy from the Pakeha led him to establish a separate government, with parliament, treasury, licences courts, justices and constables, with power to levy fines for the treasury, and a bank to house the treasury. The bank operated at Parawera, the favourite home of Tawhiao, south and east of Te Awamutu, at Maungatautari, a prominent Maori settlement south of the Waikato and east of Cambridge; and at Maungakawa on the north side of the river where the King's Kauhanganui was established. Maungakawa was apparently abandoned in the late 1890s, coincident both with an epidemic, and with the joining of the King movement in the Kotahitanga. However, a cheque on the Bank of Maungatautari dated 1905 was found there.

That cheque is signed Ingi Ki Tawhiao, which seems curious since King Tawhiao died in 1894. However, each of the early Maori Kings seems to have used the name of his predecessor, at least early in his reign. The Maungakawa newspaper Te Paki o Matariki for Noema 16 1894 contains an account of the tangi of Tawhiao and the coronation of Mahuta, and the words of the new King, signed Na Tawhiao Mahuta Potatau. He is referred to on various occasions in the newspaper as K. Mahuta Tawhiao III, M. Kingi Tawhiao, or Kiingi Tawhiao III (Te Paki o Matariki Akuhata 22 1895, Tihema 16 1895, Mei 2 1896). Later Mahuta was more properly styled Mahuta Tawhiao Potatau Te Wherowhero. It seems likely therefore that the signature is that of Mahuta, or someone signing for him, rather than a post mortem forgery of Tawhiao's signature.

'Ingi Ki' has been thought to be just a variant version of 'Kingi'. However, it has also been suggested that it is the Maori form of the word 'Inca', adopted as a title by Tawhiao because he was impressed by the history and achievements of the Inca rulers of Peru.

Two cheques are signed by T.T. Rawhiti. One instructs Tupu Taingakawa to pay money to Paupoaka. Taingakawa was the Tumuaki of the Kauhanganui, charged with oversight of its treasury. Rawhiti was the Secretary to the Kingitanga. Paupoaka is a highly unusual name, a gross insult; its use as a name cannot be explained, though it is unlikely that Rawhiti and Taingakawa would be using it as an insult between themselves.

The third cheque, also signed by T.T. Rawhiti, instructs Te Ngaroroa to pay money to te Pirihiimana. "Pirihiimana" was the word used to refer to the "Sergeant at Arms" of the Kauhanganui (Te Paki o Matariki Oketopa 6 1892), though it also referred to the constables appointed by the King and the Kauhanganui. Five Pirihiimana are listed in Te Paki o Matariki on Tihema 16 1895, Rota Haate, Te Piata, Reweti te Kohika, Ratana and Harimate, with responsibilities respectively for Hauraki, Ohinemuri, Te Aroha, Kawhia and Aotea.

The fourth issued cheque, known only from a photograph, is signed by Tukere, in favour

of Kere Kai. A list of the "Manukura", those of the second level of importance in the Kauhanganui, includes Rapata Tukere of Maungatautari (Te Paki o Matariki Oketopa 6 1892). Tukere was a prominent Ngati Mahuta leader, a noted member of Tawhiao's party. His descendants are still prominent in the Kingitanga. Kerei Kai may have been Kerei Kaihau, a follower of Tawhiao who tried to reassert the King's mana over land already occupied by Europeans. In 1892 he tore down a survey marker, and after being tried and convicted, repeated the offence on his release. He publicly announced his intention of destroying survey pegs again in 1894 at Opuwatia in western Waikato. A force of forty armed constabulary was required to subdue and arrest Kaihau and his followers. About eighteen of them were jailed at Mt Eden in Auckland. (Williams 1969:46).

Te Ngaroroa and Pewhairangi, the other personal names on the cheques, have not been traced directly; they are not included on the lists of Matariki or Manukura in 1892. Pewhairangi is a family name from Ngati Porou of the North Island East Coast, though it may have other origins too - it is the geographic name for the Bay of Islands. Money raised to send Tawhiao on his mission to England in 1884 included a contribution of £300 from Napier and the East Coast, so there clearly were strong monetary connections with Ngati Porou (N.Z. Herald 7 February 1884, quoted in Parsonson 1972).

The cheques were printed in Auckland, at a printery possibly called Bell Press. The bank notes were also printed in Auckland, and most likely at the same printery. The bank notes were possibly in several denominations, though examples of only the one pound note survive. The differences in colour, in typography and in position of the watermark suggest that each individual note was printed separately, as proof notes, possibly on more than one occasion - no two notes are known to be exactly the same.

There is no evidence that any of the notes were ever issued, and certainly, no charter for Te Peeke o Aotearoa was ever issued by the New Zealand Government, which was the legal requirement for other trading banks in nineteenth century New Zealand to obtain a charter (Hargreaves 1972:108ff). One commentary on this question is a handwritten memo signed by historian James Cowan, referring to the Wellington numismatist's Kotahi Pauna note, which Cowan gave to the present owner's father in 1932. Cowan wrote:

"About the year 1885 the Maori King's party in the Waikato proposed to establish a bank, with which all the tribe under Tawhiao could do business. Bank notes and cheque forms were designed and specimens printed; the Maoris had a printing press of their own. But the Government would not grant a charter, and the scheme fell through."  
(Cowan ms)

It seems extremely unlikely that Tawhiao or Mahuta would have sought a charter from the very Government from which they were trying to maintain their independence. Cowan implies that a charter was applied for and denied, but he may have been simply drawing a conclusion from the fact that no charter was issued. He similarly implies that the notes were printed on the Maori printing press, which does not appear to be the case.

The cheques show us that several prominent leaders of the Kingitanga were involved in the bank, and used it for transferring money and for paying fines over a twenty-year period. Their use of this Maori institution is wholly consistent with their views of the

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need for Maori people to develop their own autonomy, under the authority of the King, or even, later, outside it.

"Aotearoa" in Te Pahi o Matariki refers to the North Island of New Zealand, "Motu Pounamu" being used to refer to the South Island. "Te Peeke o Aotearoa" is therefore the "Bank of the North Island". The name probably has something of the sense of the Bank of the Kingdom of Tawhiao, and his successors, though it was clearly intended to operate more widely than just within the confines of the Kingitanga itself ("E whaimana ana tenei moni ki nga tangata katoa"). Maungakawa and Maungatautari were both important centres within one part of the Kingitanga. On the evidence of the typography and of the names of those involved, those two "banks" were very closely allied with Te Peeke o Aotearoa. They may have been branches of it, or may have been names used at different times in its history.

The Bank of Aotearoa was created to meet the monetary needs of the King movement and its treasury, and to express the financial autonomy of the Maori people. During its twenty-year history, it apparently filled those needs well. Like the later banks of Rua Kenana and T.W. Ratana, it used the currency of the Pakeha banks, and the English coin used in New Zealand at the time, in just the same way that present day banks do not issue their own currency, but use that issued by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand. The cheques of Te Peeke however enabled the transfer of money between the Bank and its customers, sometimes in quite large amounts, without the need to move cash. Te Peeke o Aotearoa was a bank indeed.

Table 1     Bank Notes and Cheques of Maori Banks

Bank Notes

Te Peeke o Aotearoa - Kotahi Pauna

**Alexander Turnbull Library**

The Turnbull note is reproduced in Hargreaves (1972:118), and is probably also the specimen figured in Sutherland (1941:175).

**Auckland Institute and Museum**

Two specimens are held.

**Held privately in Wellington, 1991**

The Wellington numismatist's specimen is referred to and illustrated by Robb (1985:20, 22 bottom). The note was given to the present owner's father by James Cowan in 1932.

**Reserve Bank of New Zealand**

The Reserve Bank note was purchased at P & M Eccles Numismatic auction on 4 July 1980 for \$3,400 (Robb 1985:19, 22 centre). It was Lot 939, and was illustrated in the auction catalogue as Plate 28. It is illustrated in colour in a sesquicentennial publication of the ANZ Bank (Metcalf and Ormsby 1990).

**Sold in Sydney, 1990**

The note sold in Sydney was that formerly owned by "Rapata" (Vernon Roberts), referred to and illustrated in Roberts (1929:155-6), Mitchell (1984a and 1984b:7)

and Robb (1985:22 top). It was offered for sale for \$3,700 by the Auckland Coin and Bullion Exchange in September 1984 (Mitchell 1984b:7, Lot 847) and again at Eccles numismatic auction on 2 December 1985, where it was Lot 957 (not illustrated). Its estimated price was \$3,500, but it was apparently passed in. Its present whereabouts are not known.

#### Te Paea Papers, Turongo House, Turangawaewae

These papers are the principal archive of the Kingitanga held at Turangawaewae. Mr C.C.Badley, Official Secretary to Te Arikini Te Ata i Rangi Kaahu has indicated that there is a Kotahi Pauna note amongst these papers. The note presumably derives from the notes formerly held by Tawhiao.

#### Cheques

##### Te Peeke o Aotearoa

##### Hocken Library

No. 52 Unissued. Illustrated in Robb (1985:20)

##### Auckland Museum

No. 150 Unissued

##### Te Awamutu Museum

No. 366 Mai 21 1894. Na T.T.Rawhiti, Kia Te Ngaroroa, Ino te Pirihiimana e rua Pauna. Museum Register 2916, Arc 1400, presented 28 March 1966 by Mrs Wallace, mother of Mr L B Morgan, Hairini, RD1 Te Awamutu.

##### Auckland Museum

No. 417 Hune 27 1894. Na T.T. Rawhiti, Kia Tupu Taingakawa, Hoatu Kia Paupoaka Kotahi Pauna.

This cheque was purchased at the Numismatic Convention auction in Wellington in May 1990, apparently having been sold a few months previously at Webbs auction in Auckland. The cheque was discussed and figured in Robb (1985:21), described from the sales list of the Auckland Coin and Bullion Company. In his discussion, Robb has missed the significance of the red ink endorsement "Kua utua"

##### Waipa Post 1924

No. unknown, unissued (not clear whether cheque is for this bank or Maungatautari).

##### Maungatautari Peeke

##### Cambridge Museum

No. 47 Maehe 17th 1905. Na Ingi ki Tawhiao, Kia Wi Pewhairangi, Hoatu kia Henare Matanuku E rima rau pauna. Museum number 239, presented about 1964 by Mrs T. Hounslow of Leamington, who found it as a girl in the abandoned whare runanga at Maungakawa.

Kevin Mills (in Robb 1985:21) attributes a numbered blank cheque to Cambridge Museum. This cheque has not been located, and the reference is probably an erroneous reference to cheque no 47.

#### Te Awamutu Museum

No. 48, unissued. Museum number Arc 2300, presented February 1981 by Mr B.F. Shepherd of Whangarei, who found it among the papers of his late father Arthur J. Shepherd, who was Head Teacher of the Te Awamutu District High School from 1928 to 1937.

#### Alfred Giblin Hawkes Bay 1916

No. 401 Hune 3rd 1886, Na Tukere Kia Kua rire Hoatu Kia Kerei Kai £4

This cheque was illustrated in the unattributed newspaper cutting, now in the Alexander Turnbull Library.

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	1894	Apirihi 12, Mei 25, Hune 2, 14, Hepetema 15, Noema 20
	1896	Akuhata 22, Tihema 16
	1896	Maehe 18, Mae 2, Oketopa 12, Noema 28
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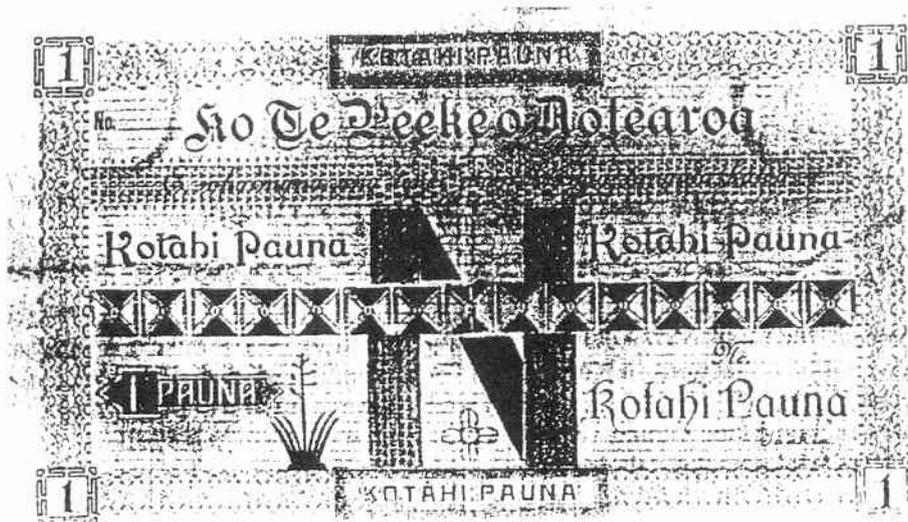
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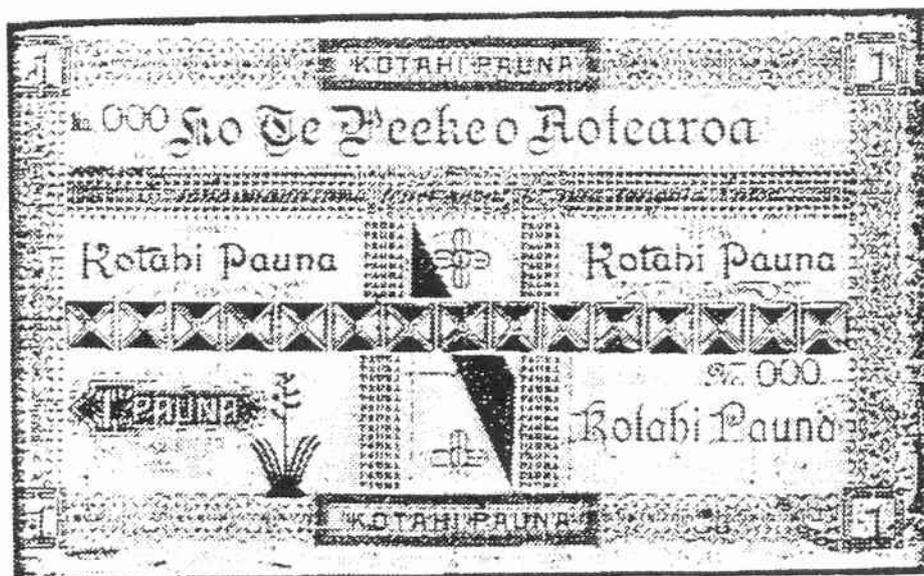
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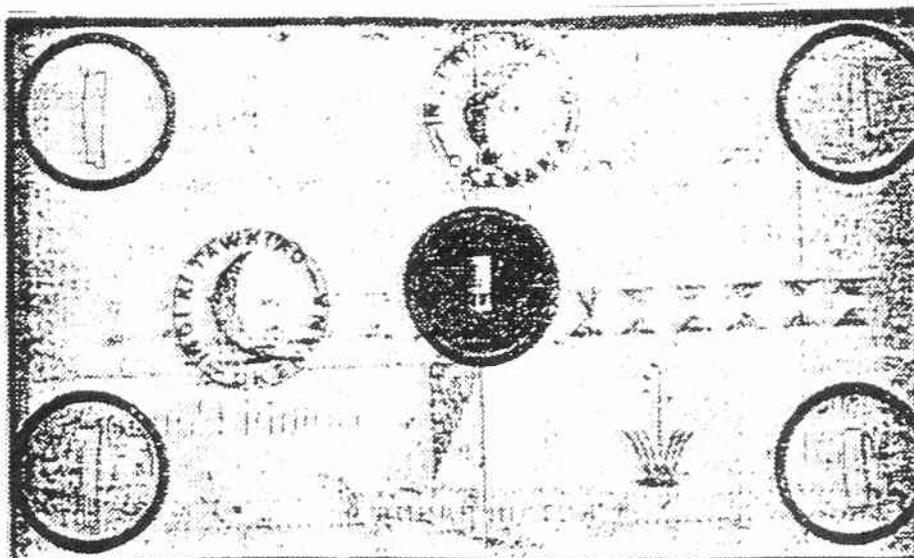
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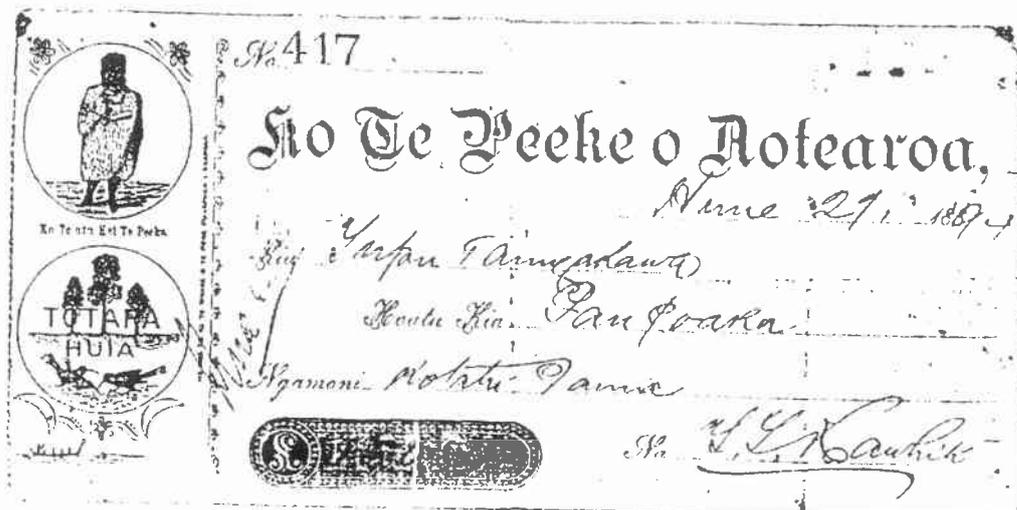


1. Auckland Institute and Museum - Campbell Note ("best note")



2. Wellington numismatist's note: obverse and reverse





3. Auckland Institute and Museum - Cheque no. 417

## THE EVOCATIONS OF A SILVER COIN

C.R.H. Taylor



It was in the excellent article in the Britannica on numismatics that I was first intrigued by the illustration of a Sasanian silver coin, with its altar and flames flaring from it. I was glad to secure one not long ago. It relates to rather crucial stages in the history of the Roman and Persian empires. The Persian Sasanian family rose to power and wrested the Empire from the Parthians in 226-7 AD. The dynasty held power for the next four centuries, proving a formidable force in the later years of the Roman Empire, and until the supremacy of Islam in about 650 AD. Indeed, one of the most humiliating defeats of Roman legions, perhaps worse than that of Varus and his legions at the hand of the German Arminius, was when the Emperor Valerianus had to surrender and suffer the most fearful fate of being confined in a cage, and having his dead body stuffed with straw and stored in a temple.

The coin does, however, reflect a distinct stage in human religion. The worship of fire and light was the central feature of the religion later known as Zoroastrianism. One of the gods in the cult was Mazda, which name is familiar to us today, though its worship may not be common - perhaps to motorists.

The inscriptions on the coins are in Pahlavi - a name familiar to readers of Omar Khayyam, which speaks of "High-Piping Pelevi".

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## Sherlock Holmes and the Coin Counterfeiter

C.R.H. Taylor

"The Case of the Engineer's Thumb", published in the "Strand" magazine in 1892, is as curious and intriguing as the rest of Conan Doyle's stories of the great detective. The engineer with an injured thumb had sought Dr Watson's skill. Watson learned that the engineer had been engaged, and enjoined to the utmost secrecy, to repair an hydraulic press in a nearby village. There, met at the train, he was taken to a house containing the machine. The engineer remedied the fault, but queried the necessity for such a powerful machine to compress fuller's earth - its alleged purpose. His suspicions were perceived and he was beaten up, knowing no more till he awoke on the roadside near the railway station the next morning.

Dr Watson referred the case to his friend Sherlock, and in the sequel it appeared that the house was owned by a German doctor, Dr BECHER, who had been flooding the nearby towns for some time with shiny new half-crowns.

\* \* \*

Carl Wilhelm BECKER, active between 1815 and 1825, was probably the most notorious, skilled and successful of coin counterfeiters, and is credited with engraving more than 360 dies, many of which survive in the Berlin Museum, and their products are sought by collectors as are Cavino's Paduans and the book forgeries of T.J. Wise in the early years of this century.

Becker's career is fully chronicled by Sir George Hill of the British Museum, in a 2-volume work published in 1924-5, and has been reprinted at least twice in the intervening years.

### SOME THOUGHTS ON PHONECARD COLLECTING

M.L.P.

The PhoneCard as originally conceived is a numismatic item. It is a pre-paid special-purpose token and for that reason serves as a form of currency - and deserves attention - in the same way as milk tokens and other "paranumismatic" items that have their own devotees.

My own PhoneCard collection at present consists of two items - the standard, boring, green £10 British Telecom card - definitely a "currency" item, as it still has a couple of pounds left on it which will doubtless be used on my next trip, and a Greek card sent by a European correspondent. The latter card bears the legend "There is one Macedonia and it is Greek" in both English and Greek, and clearly has a propaganda purpose in the war of words over the naming of the "Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia". Propaganda, it will be recalled, was a purpose early harnessed by Greek and Roman coin issuers in the knowledge that a circulating item will quickly spread a message among the populace. Such cards, I believe, have a worthwhile place in any collection that seeks to represent different forms of currency.

But what are we to make of the glossy "Collector Packs" of card that are designed specifically for the collector market and often never see the inside of a telephone? Here I must confess to some ambivalence. Superficially, they are on a par with the Non-Circulating Legal Tender "coins" issued by most countries these days and no more than commemorative medals with a nominal face value - produced purely with profit-making in mind. But few doubt that the latter are collectible, so why not the former? We may insist that a coin must have some intrinsic worth and actually be intended for circulation, but it is a losing battle, and people will collect what they are attracted to. And this is really the point of this short article, if there is one, that PhoneCards and PhoneCard collecting have undergone the same transition as coins, only in a much shorter timeframe. We do not have to like or collect them, but they are there - and there *is* a "numismatic" link for those who want to ignore the glossies and seek out the cards that are actually meant to be used!

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## CRONACA NUMISMATICA

M.L.P.



The Society has been fortunate in the last year to have had an exchange subscription with the Italian numismatic magazine Cronaca Numismatica. This 80-page monthly magazine is printed on high-quality paper and is richly illustrated in both colour and black-and-white. Its principal focus is on Italian and other European issues but carries a range of articles on other topics: new issues (including actual circulating coins for a change!), book and periodical reviews, auction news, editorial comment and a good series entitled "Gli Esperti Rispondono" (The Experts Reply), in which questions from readers are put to a specialist panel for response. There is usually a pull-out feature each month featuring coins of historical or artistic interest.

The annual subscription is not cheap: L. 150,000 by air mail; L. 179,000 by registered post, which works out to about \$15 an issue - comparable, perhaps, to some of the larger monthly (non-numismatic) glossy magazines available in this country. The fact that it is published in Italian may restrict the number of overseas readers but I would definitely recommend it as very good value for those who are not perturbed by the language barrier.

Address: Cronaca Numismatica, Via Orazio 22, IT-80122 Napoli, Italy. Fax: +39-81-7611316 (Naples) or +39-2-8900650 (Milan).

LE ASTE IN ITALIA

### Soffrono le 'classiche' tirano le banconote

Permane incertezza nel comparto classico — la conferma è venuta dalla recente vendita Numisma — mentre buona accoglienza hanno trovato in asta

## Reserve Bank Banknote Prefix Varieties

The following varieties in New Zealand banknote prefixes communicated by members may be unfamiliar to some readers. The editors would welcome details of any other varieties in New Zealand banknotes and coins that members think may not be widely known.

### I. Wilks \$1 Star, prefix OC (from Tony Grant)



OA and OB prefixes are both rare; OC is previously unrecorded.

### II. Hanna £1 and £10 (from Clint Libby)

£1 number over letter prefix 9/L

- Type I small loop in 9



- Type II large loop in 9



£10 number over letter prefix 0/F

- Type I narrow oval 0



- Type II wide oval 0



III Hanna 10/- and £1 dated issues (from Bill Lampard)

- 10/- up to 51 (1951) small prefix



- 10/- from 52 (1952) large prefix



- £1 up to 51 (1951) small prefix



- £1 from 52 (1952) large prefix



IV Hanna 10/- number over letter prefix

- Prefix 0/J to 4/J plain serial numbers



- Prefix 4/J to 3/H rounded serial numbers



(Both types are known for prefix 4/J)

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OTAGO BRANCH, RNSNZ

The Otago Branch of the R.N.S.N.Z. provides a forum for numismatic research and papers presented by local members. South Island members or others passing through should contact the Secretary at P.O. Box 6095, DUNEDIN NORTH, for details.

## FROM THE COPPER REBELLION TO PAVLOV'S TINKERING (Russian monetary reforms, past and present)

Alexei Bogomolov  
tr. J. Jamieson

It seems to have become a tradition in Russia that major disturbances, wars and other conflicts always give rise to a monetary reform. There have been various reasons for the introduction of these reforms: unsound government financial policies, increases in military spending, revolutions, industrialisation or collectivisation. However, there are also precedents from pre-revolutionary Russia for monetary reforms to facilitate economic growth and restructuring. It all started like this....

### THE AGE OF COPPER

The "age of copper" was very short in Russia, with the reign of the copper rouble lasting only seven years. Due to economic difficulties, tsar Alexei Mikhailovich (known as the "Quiet Tsar" because of his phlegmatic character) put bronze roubles into circulation. The ruinous wars with Poland and Sweden and the struggle for the absorption of Ukraine was putting considerable strain on the State finances, which in any case were not in a particularly sound condition. It was decided to mint from one pound of bronze, then worth five roubles, as many as 3123 rouble coins. The new coins began to lose value almost immediately. This led to unrest among the population, which came to a head in 1662, when the so-called "copper rebellion" was put down by the "quiet tsar" with the severity characteristic of this ruler. However, the general upshot was that the attempt to make copper coins equivalent to genuine silver roubles was a failure, and in 1663 a decree was promulgated restoring the circulation of silver currency (particularly since the war with Sweden was long over by that time), and providing for the return of the copper coins to the Treasury, where each copper rouble would be exchanged for two "dengi", i.e. an amount less than the value of the metal from which the coins were made. This was the first instance in Russia of the cancellation of money.

### THE AGE OF PAPER

In 1769 the empress Catherine II promulgated a decree for the issue of banknotes, which were freely exchanged for metal coins in Moscow and Saint Petersburg. Initially 1 million roubles' worth of these notes was issued, but later, due to the war with Turkey the level of note printing was increased, reaching 46.2 million by 1786. It is interesting to note that less than half of this money was backed by metal currency. The value of the banknotes fell steadily, and in 1817 one silver rouble could be exchanged for three roubles eighty-four kopecks in notes.

In 1823 Yegor Kankrin became Minister of Finance, and began to prepare the way for a partial monetary reform. It took one and a half decades to put the Russian monetary system on a sound footing. 236 million roubles' worth of notes were bought and destroyed, after which the actual reform was implemented from 1839 to 1843, during which time notes were exchanged for newly issued credit notes partially backed by gold and silver, at a rate of three and a half roubles of banknotes per silver rouble. This was the Russian empire's first experience of what economists call "devaluation".

## THE AGE OF GOLD

Russian gold coins were issued in relatively small amounts as far back as the eighteenth century. After the Kankrin reform there was a continual increase in the number of these coins. Some platinum coins also made their appearance, but it proved impossible to make gold the basis of the money system. To a large extent the obstacle in the way of the adoption of the gold standard was the Crimean War of 1853-1856 (by 1855 the budgetary deficit had already risen to over 282 million roubles). Successive Ministers of Finance N. Kh. Gunge, I.A. Vyshnegradsky and S. Yu. Witte prepared a reform aimed at putting Russia among the leading countries of the world. Gradually, on the basis of economic growth and a judicious taxation policy the country's budgetary deficit was eliminated, and in 1897 the reform became a reality. The Treasury stopped issuing unbacked paper money, gold became the base for currency circulation, and a stable credit rouble was officially declared as the equivalent of 66 roubles and a few kopecks in gold. Admittedly, simultaneously the gold content level in the rouble was reduced, which has led to this reform being described as a "concealed devaluation".

However, ultimately the Russian rouble became a convertible currency, readily accepted throughout the world. Citizens of the empire travelling abroad no longer had to queue up in the banks to exchange their roubles for dollars, pounds or francs - this could be done without difficulty on arrival in any country at all local banking institutions. Wads of credit notes with the two-headed eagle were more than enough to make Russian travellers abroad feel quite confident of their worth and status.

This idyllic situation came to an abrupt end in 1914, when, with Russia's entry into the First World War, the exchange of paper money for gold came to an end. However, a considerable amount of the full-value coinage - five, ten, fifteen and twenty-five rouble pieces (in all 494 million roubles' worth of this currency had been issued) nonetheless remained in the hands of the Russian population, and still today Russian gold "imperials", .900 or .986 fine, are a highly valued item on our black market and in Western countries. It seems a pity, but that was clearly the last time we had a true hard currency.

## THE AGE OF TROUBLES

For an entire decade, from 1914 to 1924, there was virtually no stability in the circulation of money in Russia. First it was the war with Germany which prompted the printing of large amounts of money and galloping inflation. Then the Provisional Government issued the so-called "Duma money" and the infamous "Kerenki", and after the revolution a period of total anarchy began. Barter trade was the rule, and money circulated virtually outside the sphere of activity of the Government. Money was printed by the Reds, the Whites, the "Greens", the Cossack atamans, and even highway bandits. The quantity of so-called "Soviet notes" [Sovznaky] issued by 1924 had risen to the astronomical figure of 702,308,342 billion roubles. Only with the end of the civil war and the establishment of the Gosbank [State Bank] did preparations begin for another monetary reform.

## DECEPTIVE MOVES

In autumn 1922 came the announcement of the issue of the so-called "chervontsy", bank notes with values ranging from 1 to 50 units, which were supposedly hard currency. It was also announced that they were 1/4 backed by precious metals and 3/4 by goods and bills of exchange. They were designated as equivalent to the pre-war Tsarist rouble. The most interesting part was that the chervontsy were stated as being exchangeable for gold, but such exchange transactions were postponed until the execution of a "specific legal act of Government". And somehow, of course, this "act" never happened.

However, in February-March 1924 the implementation of the reform was completed with an issue of Soviet notes [Sovznaky], with 1923 as the year of issue, at the rate of 50,000 per one rouble of new money, or 50 billion old roubles (date of issue 1921-1922).

When at the beginning of perestroika this reform was compared with the new economic policy, to the favour of the latter, some current affairs writers and historians contended that the the gold chervonets had been introduced in the USSR. This was not the case. The gold chervontsy, struck from 8.6 grams of pure gold, were never put into circulation in the territory of the country. Just under three thousand such coins, minted in 1923, were used for sale abroad, and 4600 coins of this type, produced at the Leningrad Mint in 1975-1979, were sold for foreign currency at collectors' prices.

In the 1920-1930s, the budget was declared to be a "zero deficit" document, and the money printing policy was described as "cautious". However, the collectivisation, industrialisation and militarisation were hardly likely to favour the creation of a convertible Soviet currency. The Great Patriotic War (World War II) led to uncontrollable inflation and prices rising ten-fold. Then 1947 saw the second genuine monetary reform in the USSR, which led to yet another devaluation of the rouble and an even more substantial rise in prices. Then prices gradually came down year by year, as is often nostalgically recalled by today's neo-Stalinists.

Khrushchev implemented a further ten-fold devaluation of the rouble, although this did not stop him from hypocritically declaring it to be "the world's hardest currency" and declaring (quite seriously) that the gold content of the 1961 rouble was 0.987412 grams of pure gold.

Then in 1991 we saw the measures taken comrade Pavlov, later to become a convict in "Matrosskaya Tishina" prison, not a reform as such, but which certainly stirred up a lot of fuss - as could have been expected just from his claim that Western banks were buying up billions of our 50 and 100-rouble notes, and that exchanging our notes was a way of contributing to the struggle against the Mafia! And then we saw the new 100 rouble note showing "Lenin in a sarafan" and the new 50 rouble note "Uncle Vova II" [Uncle Vova - a sarcastic nickname for Lenin - tr.].

It may be that a Russian currency circulation reform is inevitable, but we don't have a war in Russia at the moment, for which we can be devoutly thankful, so who knows? Perhaps that will make it easier to survive the reform as well.

From "Moskovskiy Komsomolets" and "Sputnik".

# RESERVE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

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## A SEQUENCE OF KNIGHT \$2 NOTES WITH DIFFERENT SERIAL NUMBERS

Alistair Robb

Recently Goldbuyers in Wellington was offered a group of 10 consecutive R.L. (Lindsay) Knight \$2 notes with the serial numbers apparently correct in the upper right-hand corner but entirely incorrect in the lower left-hand corner. Whether the notes begin at 2K0 232431 or 2K0 232647 cannot be determined for sure at this time.

### THE PRINTING AND NUMBERING PROCEDURE

All of the decimal notes issued by the Reserve Bank between 1967 and 1981 were printed in two or three runs through the printing machine by Thomas De La Rue in London. It is presumed that the numbering was also done by De La Rue and notes sent to New Zealand in bundles of 1000.

### THE ISSUE

In the Knight series there were a total of 110 million \$2 notes made between 1974 and 1977. In the Reserve Bank Register there were two orders in 1977, one for Wellington and the other delivered to the Auckland branch office. It is thought but not yet confirmed that the error notes were in the Auckland delivery as they were found in that area and no similar notes have been heard of in the Wellington district.

### THE ERRORS

The ten notes have the upper right-hand corner number in sequence (from 2K0 232431 to 2K0 232440) but the notes in the lower left-hand corner have three consecutive numbers (from 2K0 232647 to 232649), then five more with the same number (2K0 232649) and then by the two following in order (232650 and 232651). It would appear that the left-hand numbering machine was slipping. But that cannot be certain as the left-hand numbers are higher than the right-hand ones, indicating that the right side may have been lagging 200 behind, perhaps earlier in the numbering run. What is the answer?

### HOW MANY?

When the author first looked at the notes they looked Uncirculated and it was thought that the run of errors could be up to one million - extremely unlikely as none appear to have turned up before this, at least to the author's knowledge. Or the finder could have been in a bank and the whole office each put some aside. But on closer inspection the notes were found to have been folded once, indicating the tellers had counted them, making a minor fold in the upper right-hand corner, counted them in lots of ten, folded them once, wrapped a rubber band around them, and then kept them neatly in their cash drawers. But because those teller count marks are so light and the new "feel" is not in the notes the author believes the notes have been ironed flat. That is not of great importance unless more turn up that are strictly Uncirculated crisp new notes. The finder, in the Waikato, cashed the firm's wages cheque and received some. She knew the tellers hadn't noticed them at the time she went back to the bank but was unable to put too many aside because of the cost to her at the time. Her estimate is that there was a total of 200 in that bank. But it still doesn't answer the question of how many might have been printed and issued in total. She did state that she found

some star notes in later transactions. Was the mistake noticed later on but not corrected back to the starting point?

### THE VALUE

Goldbuyers retailed the notes to a Wellington collector for a total of \$2000, having paid a reasonably close wholesale price for the lot. This value lies in the fact that they are different from other sequences seen by the author in that on one side the same number is repeated a total of six times and then followed by two more consecutive numbers. Other finds have had the numbers different on various values but never with the numbers repeating. Individually, this type of note is not valued by the author so highly as they do turn up reasonably often, and a certain number are kept. So perhaps \$100 for a lower-value single note. Readers may have examples of notes selling for more either at auction or from dealers.

### FUTURE INFORMATION

If readers find any type of error, novelty or rarity they should be sure to get some details from the finder as to where the item was found, when it was found and anything else that may be recorded for the future. It may appear mundane but how often do we forget to record the present and have to catch up later from a distant memory?



## ANNUAL REPORT 1993-1994

As President I have pleasure in presenting the 63rd Annual Report. Apart from low attendances at some meetings, we have had an interesting and productive year. Although the main collector interest in New Zealand at this time is for Telecom-issued phone cards, the demand for quality numismatic items is still strong.

### Meetings:

April 1993	Martin Purdy discussed the history of French coins.
May 1993	The Annual General Meeting was followed by a general meeting at which the President led a show-and-tell session on United States coinage.
June 1993	Displays and short talks on British coins from the reign of Queen Victoria.
July 1993	A talk by Michael Humble entitled "a Rare Bird", on the huia as shown on our sixpences 1933-65. Michael then presented a very difficult quiz on N.Z. decimal coins.
August 1993	Members displayed and gave short talks on the theme of "my favourite coin".
September 1993	Inspector John Wills spoke on "the Royal Humane Society Medals" and displayed an impressive selection of medals and related material.
October 1993	The theme was "Agricultural and Pastoral Medals and Historical Medals". Members displayed and commented on a variety of interesting pieces.
November 1993	The Christmas Social was well attended and I thank Alistair Robb for the use of his premises.
February 1994	The Levin inter-club meeting was organised by our Society. A good turn-out of collectors enjoyed a talk by Ray Harwood on his involvement with the decimal changeover in 1967. The quiz was jointly won by the Manawatu and Wanganui teams.
March 1994	Ray Staal spoke on "Wellington Postcards" and displayed hundreds of interesting cards.

### Reserve Bank Issues 1993-4

	Maximum mintage	Maximum for NZ	Struck for NZ so far	NZ sales to 31 March	Issue Price \$NZ
1993 \$5 Sea Lion AR PRF	20,000	5,000	3,000	2,949	\$60
1993 \$5 Coronation Gold	500	60	60	60	\$1700
1993 \$5 Coronation AR PRF	15,000	5,000	4,000	3,780	\$60
1993 \$5 Coronation UNC	15,000	6,000	6,000	5,730	\$12
1993 Proof Set Kingfisher PRF	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	\$70
1993 UNC Set Kingfisher UNC	15,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	\$20
1994 Winter Olympics AR PRF	35,000	5,000	3,000	2,116	\$60

Council Met in August 1993 to arrange the 1994 programme and the agenda for the 1994 Levin inter-club meeting.

- Membership Stands at 161, an increase of one over last year. It is with deep regret that I record the death of Mrs E.J. Arlow of Masterton in November 1992.
- Branches Otago held regular meetings, but Canterbury met for the Annual General Meeting only.
- Publications Journal 71 was published in December 1993. Two newsletters were issued, #14, May 1993 and #15, September 1993.

#### Turnbull House

Our landlords, the Department of Conservation, have postponed the structural strengthening of the House, but are proceeding with alterations to the kitchen and toilet facilities. We have indicated our interest in shifting to the old NZ Historic Places Trust room and understand that access to this room will be improved as part of these alterations. It now seems that our occupancy in the House will not be disturbed until at least March 1995.

#### Administration

I wish to thank the officers and Council members of the Society for their efforts during the year.

W H Lampard  
President  
31 March 1994

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### LEVIN INTER-CLUB MEETING, 1994

The Levin Inter-Club Meeting was held on 5 March 1994 at the Levin Indoor Bowling Club Rooms in Keepa Street. There was a lower turn-out than usual, with about 21 members of the four participating societies attending to begin with. Visitors Eric and Mrs Horwood were welcomed.

Discussion on the state of the participating societies revealed that all have a relatively static membership position, with a minority of "active" members.

An interesting set of displays included the following: Mardi Gras medals (Ross and Angie Kidd); Gold - coins, nuggets and accoutrements (George Smithers); Thought-provoking Banknotes (Norm Cuttriss); 19th-century plates impressed from electrotypes of coins of Syracuse - pages from a booklet by Lt-Col Leek (1777-1860) (Keith Wrigley); Ladies of Design (Angie Kidd); Kirkcaldies'/Wellington Coin Club Tokens (Jim Wray); Canton Bern (Flemming Sorensen); Commoners on Coins (Bill Lampard).

A highlight of the day was certainly Ray Harwood's most interesting reminiscences on the Decimal Coinage Committee and the changeover (1964-7). Ray commented that there is plenty of scope for research on that period from source materials.

The trophy for the quiz this year was taken jointly by Wanganui and Manawatu, the quizmaster (the present writer) having neglected to prepare a tie-breaker!



# Nomenclature, Origin and History of Coins of Indo-Pakistan Sub-Continent

reviewed by Martin Purdy

Author: Rear-Admiral Sohail Ahmad Khan, S. Bt

Publisher: Leo Books, Islamabad, 1992, pp. 114

This handy little reference book divides roughly into two parts. The first is an alphabetical listing of coin types produced in or for the sub-continent since ancient times. The listing is drawn from existing sources, and appears to consist of direct quotes without comment from the compiler. It is unfortunate that these have not been edited to produce a consistent whole, as the system used leads to some repetition. For example, under "Jital" one finds "The Jital seems to have been the successor of Dehliwal coins..." credited to one source, "Dehliwals became Jital" to another, and "Chitals were merely [a] continuation of the old Hindu Dehliwals" to yet another. Nonetheless this is an interesting introduction to the wide variety of coin types issued in this area over the centuries.

The second part is an outline history, with appropriate numismatic references, of the dynasties and personalities involved in the history of the area from the earliest times. Presenting detail not usually found in general numismatic reference books, this section would be most valuable for numismatists with an interest in the coins of this area.

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