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NEW ZEALAND COINAGE REVIEW

By courtesy of Mr J.N. Searle, who is Consultant at the Treasury on the Review of our Coinage, we have a full report on the immediate proposals, not only about tentative coins and bank-notes, but of the programme to elicit public opinion. There are four options, briefly as follows:

1. Gold colour coins \$1 Cupro-nickel, 50c. 20c. 10c. 5c. bronze, 1c.
2. Gold colour coins \$1. Cupro-nickel, 50c. 20c. 10c. 5c. bronze, 1c. but reduced in size, except the 1c.
3. Gold colour coins \$1 & \$2. Cupro-nickel, 50c. 20c. 10c. 5c.
4. Gold colour coins \$5, \$2, \$1. Cupro-nickel, 50c. 20c. 10c. 50c. coins to be silver-coloured.

The public is invited to fill in several questionnaires regarding their use, needs, and preferences in the present coinage and possible changes. It may be noted that the \$5 coin would have about the value of a pre-war florin.

Coins are likely to reduce in size and weight, and the cost of printing, minting and administration is estimated to save several millions a year. A point of interest is the relative value of money - \$1 today will purchase about as much as five pence before 1940.

EDITOR'S NOTE

In the last issue, our Secretary, Ray Harwood, contributing a publication report on "The Image Maker, the art of James Berry", by Dr J.R. Tye, made it occasion to urge the importance of reference books. The present journal, perhaps influenced by this plea, carries an unusual proportion of such material, but all of good numismatic value and undoubted interest.

This is opportunity for us to make a plea for members to contemplate their hobby and send in notes on lines of their collecting or unusual coins or medals they have encountered. Others will be interested to know.

GEORGE READ NOTES

WERE THEY ISSUED?

R.P. Hargreaves

The privately-printed promissory notes of the 19th century are of great interest to New Zealand numismatists, and as yet we do not know their full story. Any further information about them is always welcome, and we must accept that past theories may have to be amended in the light of new research.

In my book From Beads to Bank Notes I suggested that the promissory notes of George Read of Poverty Bay, which are dated '186', were possibly never issued. Known copies of these notes are for One and Five Pounds, and all those held by museums and libraries are unissued.

But a writer in the Auckland Coin and Bullion Exchange's Numismatic Listing of April 1986 (pp. 3-6) advised that a signed and dated note had been discovered, and indeed it was featured on the cover of the publication. It was further stated that a comparison had been made of the signature on the newly-discovered note with authenticated copies of Read's signature on letters held in the Alexander Turnbull Library and that they show many stylistic similarities. I will accept the claim that there is no doubt that the signature is genuine.

On the basis of the signature, then, the article quoted states categorically that the Read notes 'in fact, did circulate as money in Poverty Bay during the 1860s.' Further the newly-discovered note 'is clearly an issued note.' And again, 'Despite early stories mentioning the use of the notes, some commentators have questioned whether they were in fact even issued since no dated and signed examples have ever been seen. The appearance of this new example now puts this theory permanently to rest.' And finally, the article suggests that 1873 was the probable date on which the Read notes ceased to be issued.

Notes issued for 13 years, longer than any other private issue, and now a signed, dated note! Is there any room for doubt? Well, I remain a doubting Thomas. Why?

Basically it is because there still remain too many unanswered questions, too many anomalies.

The signed and dated note is No. 6121, and is dated 1 January 1860. In the 19th century bank notes, along with privately issued promissory notes, were always numbered so that a record of their issue and eventual cancellation could be kept. Notes would be signed consecutively in order to make book-keeping simple. Why then did Read not follow normal practice, but sign note No. 6121, and not lower numbers? The unsigned notes in the Otago Early Settlers Museum and the Hocken Library are numbered 2860 and 2833 respectively.

And why on the very first possible date of issue, namely 1 January 1860, did Read sign such a high numbered note? What need would there be for them, for as the writer in the Numismatic Listing rightly points out, they could not have been for troops engaged in the New Zealand wars as Sutherland suggested in his Numismatic History of New Zealand, since there was no activity in the Poverty Bay area at that time.

And incidently the note claimed to be issued was signed on a Sunday, and there seems to be some doubt if such a note would be legal. It probably was, but it seems that issuing notes on the Sabbath was frowned upon by many during the mid 19th century.

In the article quoted the writer makes the interesting point that the Read notes feature the Royal coat of arms in the top centre, and writes that 'as a private issue, Read was not permitted to use this and probably only escaped a stern rebuke through the isolation of the district'. But the Bank of New Zealand temporary notes of 1861, as well as their first permanent issue, along with the Commercial Bank of New Zealand notes of 1865 also carried arms similar in appearance to the Royal coat of arms. The banks were not rebuked, and they certainly were not operating in isolated districts. Perhaps the use of the arms was not illegal, since they only looked like the royal ones?

But surprisingly the writer of the article never discusses the question of the Read notes' legality. The notes state 'I promise to pay the bearer on demand ...' - that is they carried the wording of bank notes, but were not issued by a bank which had received a charter from the government to issue notes payable on demand. All other traders' notes which did circulate -

Macandrew, Jones etc - were all payable three or more days after issue, and were thus not illegal. To suggest that the Government, which was always very concerned about enforcing its currency laws, would turn a blind eye on what was happening in Gisborne for a period of 13 years is ludicrous.

It is also pertinent to note that where traders did issue notes, as far as I know no unissued notes have survived. Certainly there are a number of unissued John Jones pound notes in various collections, but these are facsimile copies made from the original engraved copper plate when the latter was presented to the Otago Early Settlers Museum. Is the existence of a number of unused Read notes therefore suggestive?

But yet I accept the authenticity of the signature on the newly-discovered Read note. Can that be explained? I would suggest that Read signed and dated the note many years after and gave it away as a souvenir. All other traders' notes issued in New Zealand have contemporary references to their use, and despite the present claim that the Read notes circulated for 13 years I have not yet seen any newspaper or other written material of that period which refers to them. Certainly there are later stories about their use, but I am sceptical about them. One has only to remember a story first told by Dr Hocken about the John Jones note which later research proved to be apocryphal, to be aware that mythical stories soon gain acceptance.

But perhaps I am being too doubting? I look forward to being presented with further evidence that refutes the ideas and answers the questions I have posed. Until then I suggest we still regard the George Read notes as having never been issued. (Illustration at centre page).

UNIFACE REPRODUCTIONS OF ROMAN COINS

A firm in London, Westair Reproductions Ltd., has made a number of reproductions of such coins, but there should be no danger of their coming on the numismatic market, for they show only the obverse sides. They include a gold aureus of Augustus, of Licinius, of Constantine the Great and of Gallienus. There are also a quinarius of Tiberius, a bronze as of Claudius, a dupondius of Nero, also of Trajan, and a sestertius of Caracalla.

RECALLING THE PAST FOR PROPOGANDA

In A.D. 9 three Roman legions with their general, Publius Quinctilius Varus and all their officers, auxiliary forces, and the general staff, were massacred by the Germans in the Teutoburgerwald. Five years later the Roman armies, led by Germanicus, began a series of campaigns during which they were able to crush the Germans, bury the bodies of the dead and recover the lost legionary standards. Germanicus celebrated these victories in a great triumph in A.D. 17. In 1917, the descendants of the Roman legionaries were fighting Germans in Italy. The medal discussed in this article links these conflicts and illustrates the use of coins and medals as vehicles for propaganda. The medal was given to me recently with the request that I endeavour to find out more about it. Whilst the search was interesting, some of the conclusions can only be speculative.

Description of the Medal.

Metal: Bronze. Diameter: 29mm. Die Axis: .

Obverse: GERMANICUS CAESAR

Germanicus standing to right in a four-horse triumphal chariot, holding a sceptre surmounted by an eagle; the chariot is ornamented with a Victory and a wreath in bas-relief. Behind chariot O. In exergue R.

Reverse: SIGNIS RECEPT. DEVICTIC GERM. S.C.

Germanicus, in military dress, standing to left, right arm out-stretched and holding a sceptre surmounted by a eagle. XVII -- MCMXVII on either side of Germanicus.

This is an accurate copy of a dupondius of Germanicus (Catalogue: Cohen 7, Sear 499) with dates and symbols added. Germanicus was a grandson of Mark Antony, grandson of Augustus through adoption, the nephew of Tiberius and his son by adoption. Born 15 B.C. he campaigned successfully with Tiberius in Dalmatia and Germany A.D. 7 to 11. Highly popular with the soldiers, he quelled a revolt in the legions stationed in Pannonia on the Rhine on the succession of Tiberius in A.D. 14 and then began the series of campaigns referred to earlier. After his triumph he was sent to Syria where he was poisoned by Cnaeus Calpurnius Piso in A.D.

19, some say on the instructions of Tiberius who was jealous of his popularity.

The obverse of the coin recalled the Triumph held for Germanicus and the reverse the successes which led to it. The inscription DEVICTIS GERMANIS means the complete defeat of the Germans, and SIGNIS RECEPTIS refers to the recovery and return to Rome of the lost legionary standards. The loss of a standard was considered a great disgrace as it was the symbol and rallying point of the Legion serving the same purpose as battle flags and unit standards through the ages. The recovery of the standards meant that Romans could feel that they had avenged the three legions lost by Varus, a loss that troubled Augustus so much that, "it is said that he took the disaster so deeply to heart that he let his hair and beard go untrimmed for months; he would often beat his head on a door, shouting 'Quinctilius Varus, give back my legions' and always kept the anniversary as a day of deep mourning".¹

Earlier authorities such as Cohen and Sydenham believed the coin was struck in A.D. 17 but modern scholarship suggests it was struck by Germanicus' son, Caligula, A.D. 37 - 41. This may be so, but the date 17 gives us a clue to interpreting the devices on this medal that do not appear on the original coin. My belief is that XVII refers to A.D. 17, the date of the Triumph, MCMXVII is 1917 and the R on the obverse stands for the mint of Rome. Italy had joined the war against Germany in 1915 and this medal was probably struck to commemorate the victories over the Germans by the ancient Romans and raise hopes of victory in the current war. In 1917, the Italians needed all the encouragement they could get for after two years of hard and unrewarded fighting on the Isonzo, they were shattered at Caporetto and almost forced out of the war. They had to wait until 1918 for their victory and even when peace was made they were not able to carry home anything like the glory and trophies won by Germanicus one thousand nine hundred years before.

C.T.H.R. Ehrhardt

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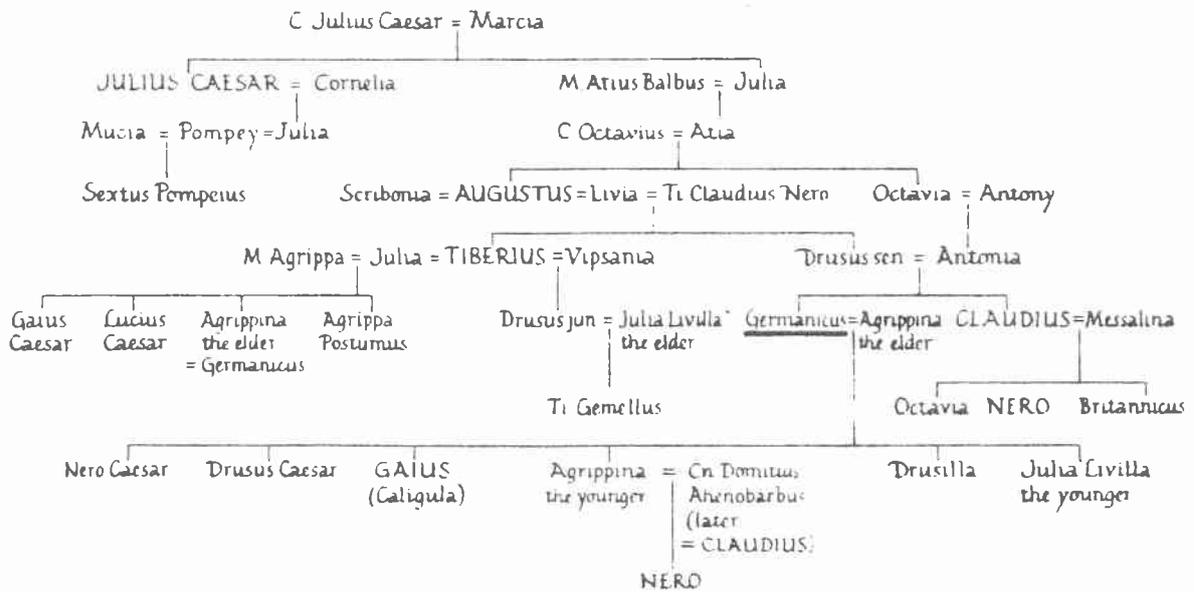
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THE JULIAN HOUSE



*Julia Livilla the elder was subsequently betrothed to Lucius Aelius Sejanus, praetorian prefect.

THE PHAROS OF ALEXANDRIA

One of the seven wonders of the ancient world was the Pharos of Alexandria, the lofty lighthouse whose light for fifteen hundred years guided mariners of the Mediterranean to this great city. Pharos was actually the name of the island upon which it stood, but the word has come to mean lighthouse in English as in French, Spanish and Italian. In Spanish it also means a car headlamp.

It appears on a number of Roman coins, but especially those minted at Alexandria, with Greek inscriptions. The best-known is one of Hadrian's, where it occupies the whole of the reverse, but on many others it is only part of the reverse. Milne's catalogue of Alexandrian coins lists at least 30, among them being those depicting the goddess Isis, whence she is known as Isis Pharia. Coins of Commodus and Antoninus Pius are particularly noted in this respect.

The Pharos was built about 300 B.C. under Ptolemy I and II. It is said to have been in height equal to 30 stories of a modern building. The Columbia Encyclopaedia says between 200 and 600 feet. Its construction has been ascribed to one Sostratus of Cnidus. It suffered in an earthquake in 796 A.D. and was finally destroyed in the thirteenth century. With a great mirror to concentrate its beam, the light was visible for 35 miles.

Of the other wonders of this illustrious city, one must deplore the destruction of its great libraries. Modern knowledge rather absolves the Calif Omar from this calamity, setting it as the door of Julius Caesar (accidentally, resulting from his burning of the Egyptian fleet), and later, of the Emperor Aurelian. (Illustration at centre page).

THE TREASURY'S COINAGE SECTION

Calling at Treasury's Coinage Section on Wellington's Terrace one tends to be surprised at the activity, reflecting the steady demand for coins from current and previous issues that can be purchased, personally over the counter or by mail order. Mail orders, from home and abroad, account for most sales, and Mr Bill Mitchell's permanent staff of five are kept busy processing

them and despatching coins. Prior to release of a new issue extra hands are engaged to cope with the increased work load.

The premises are spacious and pleasant. Display is limited but does show coins currently available, plus coinage information of a general nature. Vistors are most welcome.

Mr Mitchell suggests, under present ordering policy, that all family members for whom coins may be required should be registered on Treasury's mailing list. Promptness in returning order forms, especially where limits apply, may avoid disappointment.

"LUCK MONEY"

In all agricultural dealings with cattle or corn, it used to be customary when receiving payment, to return a small sum to the customer, termed "luck money". In Lincolnshire it was one shilling per head for a beast, sixpence for a calf or pig, two shillings per score for sheep. For corn it was a shilling per load. In Scotland and also in Rumania, the buyer gave a coin to the seller as luck money.

A bent coin or one with a hole in it, used to be given for luck. A crooked sixpence was the favourite coin.

- Credulities past and present, by W. Jones
1880.

Walt Mason was an American writer who wrote and made philosophy about the lives of people and their human idiosyncracies. He uses a rhyming style, but he was reluctant to call it poetry, and it looks like prose. But he is charming, amusing, eminently sensible and often sentimental. His use of language is quite original and his terms for money are good illustrations:

His salesmen drew eleven BONES, eleven big round PLUNKS. They handed him good LONG GREEN the conquering KALE. A roll of DOUGH You touch me for my ROLL. It's nice to think of the bunch of CHINK. A healthy WAD is your staff & rod... The lads who are shy of SCADS. The IRON MEN in the village bank.... He puts up HAY the long hours through.

HARVESTING ROMAN COINS

Christopher Ehrhardt

While I was in England last year, a friend asked me to buy a 'nice Roman coin' for his daughter. Almost at the end of my stay, in early August, I happened to be at a conference in Cambridge, and remembered my commission. I knew exactly what I wanted: in the latter years of Constantine the Great and for some time after his death - approximately the years A.D. 333 - 343 - the mints in the Roman empire struck in very large numbers a rather attractive medium sized bronze coin, with Obverse: URBS ROMA, helmeted head of Roma; and Reverse: No inscription, wolf suckling Romulus and Remus. They cost only a few pounds in 'fine' condition, and I thought any serious dealer would have some in stock.

Full of confidence, I entered the coin shop and made my request. 'Sorry, sir,' came the reply, 'but we've sold out of those; they're very popular, you know, and we shan't be getting any more till after the harvest.' 'After the harvest?' I asked, 'What's that got to do with it?' 'Well, you see, sir, just now the crops are in the fields, so the farmers don't like people walking through them. But after the harvest, when the fields are bare, then the boys can go over them with their metal detectors. So we expect we'll have plenty more in by about October'.

That, of course, didn't help me - or my friend's daughter - at all, since I was flying home in a few days. So I had to buy a different coin of Constantine, which I'm happy to say she was very pleased with. But the moral is, that if you want a good choice of common Roman coins, do your buying, at least in England, in October and November, when the agricultural crops are in, and the harvest of metal crops is still in full swing!

Incidentally, the latest Newsletter of the International Numismatic Commission mentions the find late last year in Lincolnshire of one of the biggest hoards of Roman antoniniani (third century billon coins) discovered in Britain - found, of course, with a metal detector. Obviously 'the boys' had been out, just as my coin dealer said.

THE WAITANGI DAY DOLLAR

A CURIOUS MANIFESTATION

If you have a 1977 uncirculated New Zealand dollar, you may have noticed that the cupro-nickel coin appears to have a "Maori" blush. The coin surround is of brown plastic and you may be forgiven if you think that the coin is affected by reflection from the surround. In 1977 when supplies of this coin were received in Treasury, it was thought that the metal did not have the usual cupro-nickel whiteness. Cupro-nickel is made up of 75% copper and 25% nickel, as is our white circulating coins.

Treasury sent a Waitangi Day unc. dollar to our Department of Scientific & Industrial Research for examination and asked if they could explain the brown tinge. D.S.I.R. have a very clever piece of equipment called a spectrometer, into which the coin was clamped and with an electrode applied to the edge a spark was produced from the edge of the coin. The machine separated the spark out into different colours, somewhat like a TV camera. One of the wonders of scientific discovery is that different metals produce different colour characteristics and the spectrometer records the exact metallic content. In this case it was found that the metal on the surface of the coin slightly exceeded the 75% copper content.

A copy of the D.S.I.R. report was sent to the Royal Mint. At this time the British mint had not long moved into their new premises at Llantrisant with much new equipment. The news from "down under" caused some red faces, at the mint, and a check revealed that the N.Z. report was correct. Finally the cause of the error was found not in the melting pot, but in the method of rolling the metal strip before the blank was punched out. If you have a '1977 Waitangi' Day uncirculated dollar have a look at it. It may have a little "bloom" by now but I am sure you will find it a little browner than unc. coins of other years.

R.T. Harwood

IMITATIONS OF PADUANS

In the National Museum's collections there is a sestertius-sized bronze coin with an impressive bearded head on the obverse, and on the reverse the simple legend SECURITAS P. R. beside the personification of that assurance, receiving a wreath and a sceptre. The obverse carries no legend. Identification posed a problem, for the head bears no resemblance to any other in the standard catalogues of Roman coins.

The word SECURITAS seemed the only approach. The index of coin legends in the British Museum catalogue indicated several with the word. Among them was Otho, and here I remembered, in pursuing a recent interest in the imitations and inventions of Giovanni Cavino of Padua, that Otho's coins were among those that he had copied. I turned to the well-illustrated work on Cavino by Zanders Klawans, and, sure enough, the self-same reverse of the Otho coin showed up. Elation was short-lived, for the obverse bore no resemblance whatever to the noble head of Otho. (Illustration at centre page).

It was apparently some sort of copy of Cavino's work, and, compared with the illustration, not so skilfully done. Incidentally, no sestertius was issued in Otho's tragically short reign. A note about Cavino will now be helpful. He was born in Padua in 1500 and died in 1570. He was a skilful goldsmith with clients among the local and probably more distant - and more affluent - people of Italy. Many of these were collectors of the more attractive Roman coins. Cavino conceived the idea of copying, improving and often modifying these designs. He made dies of remarkable quality, a great number of which have survived in excellent condition: I had the pleasure of examining them at the Cabinet des Médailles at the Bibliotheque National in Paris, a year or so ago. Then, in striking his copies, he would use various combinations of obverse and reverse styles.

The next problem was to identify the handsome head on our coin. It was more or less good luck that, during some study of Greek coins, I was reading about the Macedonian series in Martin Price's splendid little book, published by the British Museum, and there leaped to the eye, on a tetradrachm of Philip II, father of Alexander the Great, the very same head - not, of

course, of Philip, but of the god Zeus, who appeared similarly on several of the Macedonian coins. Clearly it is a curious hybrid, it will be recalled that the heads of real persons never appeared on coins until those of Ptolemy and Alexander, the latter issued by his general, Lysimachus.

This little quest shed light on a coin in my own collection. This is more directly a copy of one of Cavino's, but again not so skilfully executed. It is of much interest, however, for it depicts the submission of British kings to the Emperor Claudius at Camulodunum (Colchester) in A.D. 43. Claudius had visited Britain for 16 days in order to boost his reputation by claiming a victory, which he duly celebrated on his return to Rome.

The inference from these two examples is that Cavino's success in copying ancient coins - not, be it understood, with any intent of forgery - was found to be worth emulation, with less concern for art than for gain. But the thought is inescapable that the copying of coins and banknotes has, thanks to modern technology, become so expert that detection becomes more and more difficult. Every museum and art gallery must watch for fakes. What is the guarantee of genuineness worth, when, as in the world of art, even the experts are deceived.

C.R.H.T.

CUMBERLAND JACK

The fifth son of King George III and Queen Charlotte, was Ernest Augustus, born in 1771. He died in 1851. He was made Duke of Cumberland in 1799, with an income of £12,000 a year, later increased to £18,000 and anon to £24,000.

The Royal family still retained Hanover and the other sons of George III had ruled, though largely in absentia, and Prince Ernest spent many years in the Hanoverian army, losing an eye in one battle.

Returning to England, he became active in politics, but also very unpopular, opposing the Catholic Emancipation Act, abolition of the Test and Corporation Acts (briefly, concerned with religious freedom) and, notably, the Reform Bill

of 1832 and the Poor Law. Despite these conservative views, he was said to be the most able of the family.

After Victoria, he was next in line for the English throne. Under the Salic Law, Victoria could not succeed to the throne of Hanover, so it fell to the Duke of Cumberland. His opposition to Victoria's marriage added to his unpopularity.

This public image found expression in the issue of bronze medalets which are often encountered by numismatists and others, bearing the enigmatic words "To Hanover", which becomes meaningful in the light of the above notes. They were issued in considerable numbers in 1837 and re-issued in 1867.

Because the medalets were commonly used for card counters, they became known as Cumberland Jack. Some bear the legend "Victoria Regina", others "HMGM Queen Victoria" (Her most gracious majesty ...) They all bear the image of the Duke cantering off to Hanover.

R.H.

"IN GOD WE TRUST"

In our journal for August 1960, E.J. Arlow contributed a colourful and accurate account of the steps that led to the adoption of this well-known motto on United States coins and bank notes. In order to give full significance to the latter part of this little item, the substance of his article is recapitulated very briefly.

The original proposal for some such wording on U.S. coins was made by Rev. Mark R. Watkinson, of Ridleyville, Pennsylvania, on 13 Nov. 1861. In 1863 minting of the first 2-cent pieces with the words "In God we trust" was authorized and they were duly minted in the following year.

Late in 1953 Mr Matthew Rothert of Camden, suggested to the Secretary of the Treasury, George W. Humphrey, to include "In God we Trust" on U.S. paper currency. Bills to implement this were approved by the Senate and the House of Representatives in 1955 and the first one dollar bills to include the words were printed in 1957.

On 2 July 1979, the U.S. Mint released a new dollar coin, nickel-clad on a copper core.

This was a special issue to honour the distinguished champion of women's rights, Susan B. Anthony (1820-1900). She is regarded as a precursor of the Suffragist movement that gained strength in Britain as well as the U.S.A. Protesters were not slow to point out that Miss Anthony had been a convinced atheist, and the many Americans of the same persuasion expressed objection to the inclusion of the motto "In God we Trust" on the obverse of the coin beside her effigy. They were in good company, for Theodore Roosevelt had excluded it from the Indian Head Eagle and the St. Gaudens \$20 coins of 1907-8, though not quite for the same reason.

BRACTEATES OF THE GERMAN STATES

The Bracteates were an accepted medium of exchange from about mid-twelfth to mid-fourteenth centuries. They were curious in that they were one-sided, necessarily so, because they were struck on extremely thin blanks of silver, commonly recycled from older worn conventional coins. The Latin word bractea means a thin metal plate, often applied to a gold leaf. The design was in high relief precluding a reverse which was the incuse reverse of the obverse. They were issued by emperors, princes, feudal lords, bishops and municipalities in a wide range of styles. (Illustration at centre page).

The types included personages, saints, scenes from scripture, buildings and heraldic designs. At first inscriptions were usual but these became fewer and many lacked any. There were others that bore merely a jumble of letters, more for ornament than identity.

At their best, bracteates provide many examples of the highest artistic merit, for they were commonly on wider flans, giving greater scope to the die engraver.

The principalities, abbeys and bishoprics in the region of the Harz mountains, Hesse and Thuringia, produced especially fine examples in the Romanesque style. As an indication of the considerable output of bracteates, there is a record of 120 different issues by Archbishop Wichmann of Magdeburg.

R.H.

NEW ZEALAND'S EARLIEST MONEY PROBLEMS

The April 1986 issue of the New Zealand Journal of History includes two articles, both concerning the financial troubles of New Zealand's first governors and government. Marion Diamond examines the circumstances and effects of the loan by the Royal Bank of Australia to the New Zealand Government in 1842, and Jonathan Adams, dealing with the administration of Governor FitzRoy from December 1843 till his recall in 1845, finds reasonable justification for his issue of debentures and for making them legal tender - which was primarily if not wholly, the reason for his dismissal.

It is this latter study that is of particular interest for the numismatist. The basic problem was that the Colonial Office did not provide adequately for the very real money needs of the young administration nor for the power to meet those needs. The first Governor, William Hobson, in poor health and lacking experience, died in September 1842 and was followed by the Acting Governor, Willoughby Shortland, similarly ill-equipped for the position. Captain Robert FitzRoy, a well-accredited seaman, but again by experience and temperament, was not the best fitted to cope with demanding colonists and discontented Maoris.

"It is of crucial importance" writes the author, "that there was a coin shortage in New Zealand during the early 1840's. Most coins received were hoarded: by some in order to pay for imports, and by others simply because of their rarity. In New Plymouth, particularly, there was almost no specie, so cheques to pay Company workers passed from hand to hand as currency. Gresham's Law operated. The bad money drove out of circulation what little good money there was. The shortage of British coins resulted in barter becoming common and foreign coins circulating freely. In the annual Blue Books 1841-47, the Government listed the current exchange rate for foreign coins in use, including even the Indian rupee. The values of gold coins were listed. It was 1849 before British coins moved unchallenged throughout New Zealand. There were other accepted forms of payment. In spite of heavy fines there was still some trade in preserved Maori heads. Maori women cost various sums. Tobacco and blankets were common media of exchange. Small quantities would buy much during FitzRoy's administration".

FitzRoy's problems were augmented by his finding out that Hobson and Shortland had drawn bills on the British treasury which were not accepted. He could borrow no more than £2,000 from the New Zealand Banking Company in Auckland, and that at 12-15%. He could not pay salaries and ordinary expenses. His debentures bore interest at 5%, repayable in two years. Their issue was clerically slipshod, they were discounted below face value and they were the object of private as well as fraudulent copying.

The despatches and instructions from England were constricting and lacked appreciation of the situation, so FitzRoy deemed it necessary to meet the problem in the way he did. J.R. Godley, founder of Canterbury, writing later, knew this problem. "I would sooner be governed by Nero on the spot", he wrote, "than by a board of angels in London".

It has been common for historians to be adversely critical of FitzRoy in these short years, a view coloured by the immediate success of the new Governor, the dynamic Captain (Later Sir) George Grey, experienced from his governorship of South Australia, and with ample military and financial support from the Colonial Office.

This is not the place to dilate upon the career of FitzRoy as a whole, but it can be said that he was a man of varied abilities and achievement, from the time when, as commander of H.M.S. Beagle, he took Charles Darwin round the world in 1831-6, to his later quite notable innovations in the British Meteorological Service. He was enlightened enough to see some justice in the Maori cause over the Wairau Tragedy of 1843, a view that won no favour among the colonists, but is appreciated by modern writers.

COUNTERFEIT COINS FROM POLAND

Silver coins and medals believed to have been counterfeited in Poland are coming on the European coin market, according to Jean-Paul Divo, Bank Leu Numismatic Division, Zurich, Switzerland.

Appearing on the bogus pieces from Poland is a tiny countermark "F" which might be on the obverse or reverse, Divo observes. "All the

pieces have the same dull colour, giving a cleaned appearance. It seems that these pieces originate from Poland, where they are probably reproduced in large numbers. We may well see more of such reproductions coming on the market".

Silver talers in the Polish group of bogus pieces includes Danzig, 1577, 23.05g; Poland, taler, 1754, 24.32g; Silesia taler, 1657, 24.95g; and Silesia taler 1683, 23.23g.

A taler of Poland, 1793, 23.37 grams, is also in this category, Divo reported. A Breslau taler, dated 1546, weighs 22.66g.

Medals counterfeited include, from Poland, 1715, 32.55g, showing three clasped hands on the reverse and from Sweden, 1703, 29.69g, a portrait of Charles XII.

More Russian coins, believed to be counterfeited in Lebanon, have been observed in Zurich. Divo had the opportunity to observe four 15-ruble gold pieces, 1897, which had similar defects on the surface.

Genuine 15-ruble pieces weight 12.939g. Counterfeits had weights of 12.86, 12.88, 12.89 and 12.9.

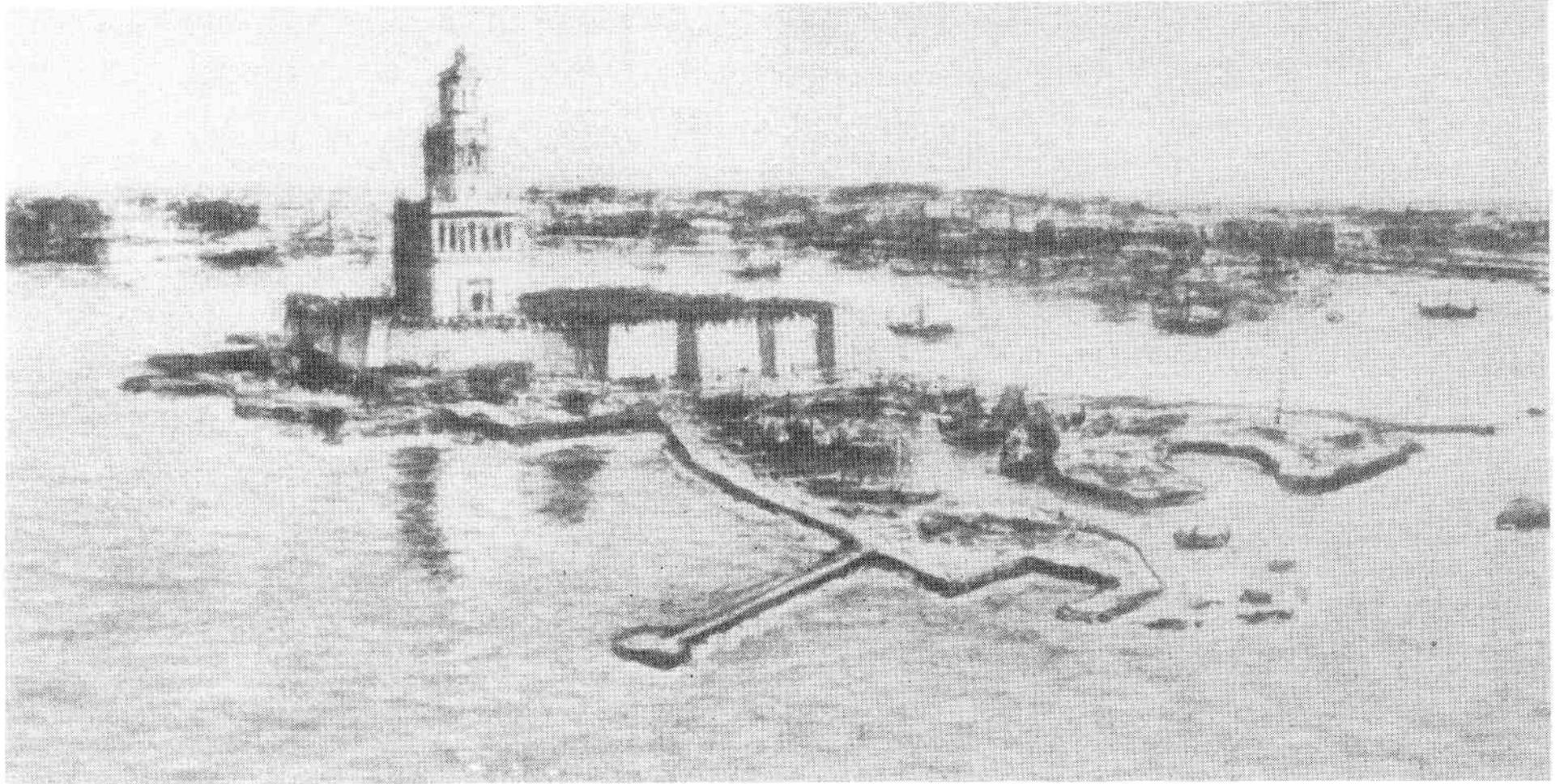
While fakes of a gold five ducat piece of Olmutz, 1678, have been known for some time, the badly counterfeited pieces are illustrated and described by Divo. Genuine pieces weigh 17.4g the counterfeits are light at 17.22g. The counterfeits are always flat; the genuine pieces are usually somewhat concave. The lettering is blurred on the fake pieces.

SIN May-June 1976

THE BLACK PENNY

The name Turnbull enjoys particular repute in New Zealand, as the name of the most distinguished library in the country. But the family of Turnbull that is associated with the story of the Black Penny is unlikely to be connected with the founder of the library.

The coin in question was said to be smaller but thicker than an "ordinary" penny, and to be made of an alloy of zinc and copper, with a raised rim. It was known early in the 18th



The Pharos at Alexandria. See p. 44.



Paduan imitation. See p. 48.



The past for Propoganda. See p. 41.

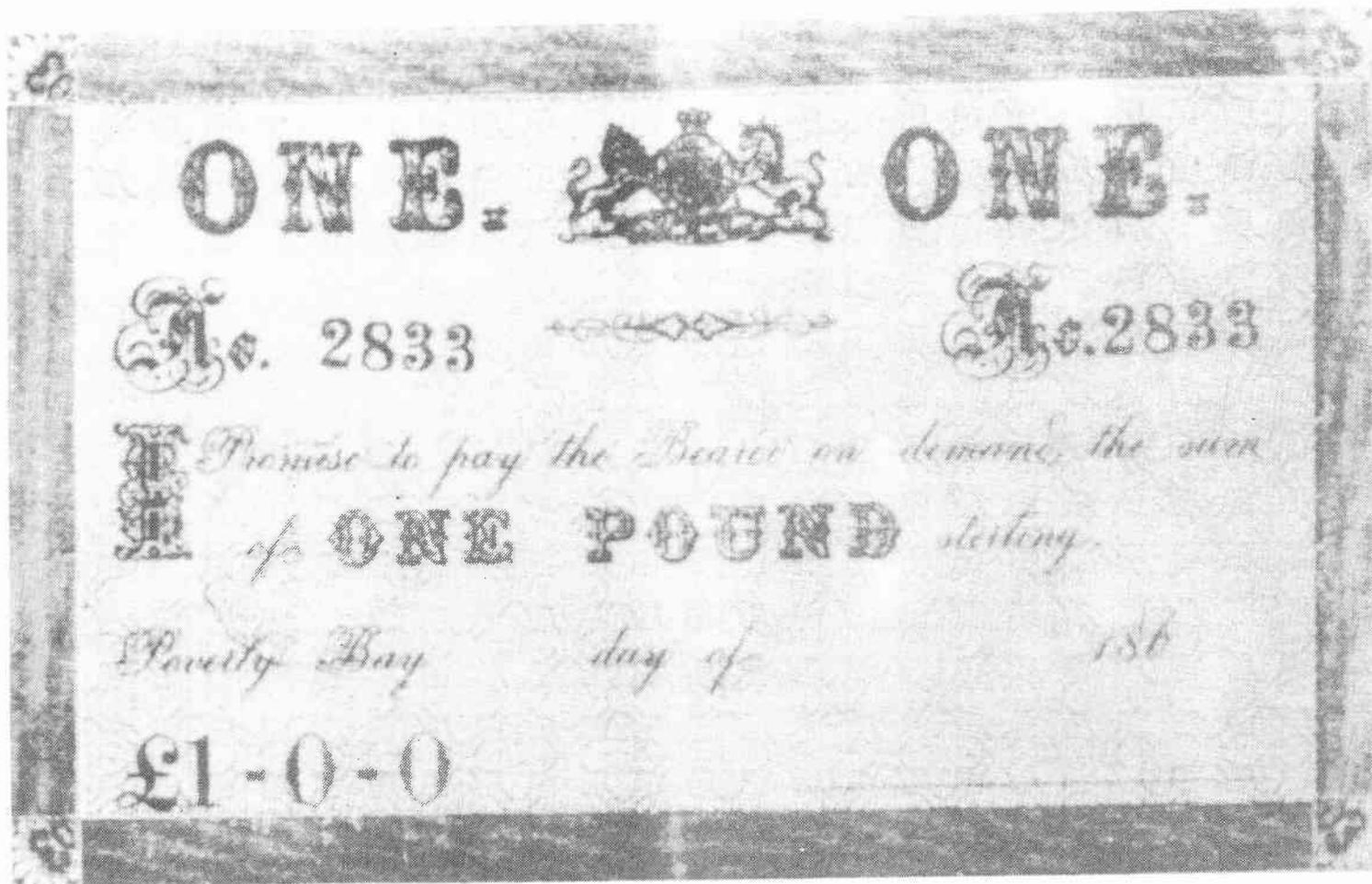


German bracteates. See p. 51.



Tituria 5

Rape of the Sabines. See p. 55.



A Read one pound note of 1860's, of doubtful use. From "Beads to banknotes". See P. 38.

century and owned by the Turnbull family of Northumberland. It was in frequent demand among farmers for the cure of madness in cattle. The procedure was to immerse the coin in south-running water which was then drunk by the animal.

A borrower in 1827 claimed to have mailed it back to its owner, but it never arrived. As no "ordinary" penny of this description is known, it seems likely to have been a token, counter or medalet. It would be interesting to have reports of actual cures from this treatment.

The term black has several associations in numismatics. One that comes to mind is "black money" applied to coins intended to pass as silver, but went black because of their base metal content.

Some silver pennies of the 12th to 14th centuries are examples. The French had similar problems with the Denier Noir, and in Brabant, the Netherlands, Denmark and even Scotland and Ireland, with the Zwarte Penninge.

THE RAPE OF THE SABINE WOMEN.

A member who has recently acquired a Roman Denarius depicting this exploit, sends a short note about it. Not long after the founding of Rome - 753 is the commonly accepted date - Romulus, having killed his brother Remus for the strange reason that he jumped over a newly built wall, became the leader of the new settlers. A lack of women was remedied by inviting the Sabines, a tribe from the nearby hills, to a sports gathering. The fellows took advantage of the occasion to carry off many of the Sabine women. This is clearly shown on the reverse, while the obverse bears a portrait intended to be Titus Tatius, the leader of the subsequent fighting. The coin was issued by L. Titurius Sabinus in 88 B.C. The story is recorded by the historian Livy.

OBITURARY

Dr. C. H. V. Sutherland

Dr Humphrey Sutherland, the foremost Roman numismatist of his time and the distinguished Keeper of the Heberden Coin Room of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 1957-75, died on May 14, 1986. He was born in 1908, educated at Christ Church, Oxford and joined the Ashmolean in 1932.

Sutherland produced an impressive series of important numismatic works, from 1937 when his "Coinage and Currency in Roman Britain" appeared, followed by "Anglo-Saxon Gold Coinage" 1948. In 1951 his "Coinage in Roman Imperial Policy, 31 B.C. - A.D. 68" was published; in 1955 "Art in Coinage", in 1959 "Gold", and in 1970 "The Cistophori of Augustus".

Since 1938 he had been joint editor of the prestigious "Roman Imperial Coinage" working with Harold Mattingly, J.P.C. Kent and R.A.G. Carson. He was responsible for a revised edition of volume I (1954) and a new study of the coinage of A.D. 394-313 in vol. VI, 1967.

With J.G. Milne and J.D.A. Thompson, also of the Ashmolean, he published with the Oxford University Press, the excellent introductory manual "Coin Collecting", 1950.

He was President of the Royal Numismatic Society, 1948-53, and of the International Numismatic Commission 1960-73: he was also a member of the Royal Mint Advisory Committee since 1963. Oxford University conferred an honorary D. Litt. degree upon him in 1945, and he was created a C.B.E. in 1970. He was a fellow of the Royal Academy.

C.R.H.T.

THE CENTENARY OF A NUMISMATIC CLASSIC

There can be few books of reference that still hold their status after a hundred years, but the classic manual of Greek coins, "Historia Numorum" by Barclay Head of the British Museum, published in 1887 has needed reprinting at least twice to meet the demand of numismatists. Later publications have inevitably up-dated this

monumental work, such as the work of David Sear.

Head, in his preface, paid tribute to an earlier pioneer in Greek coin studies, Joseph Eckhel, whose 8-volume "Doctrina numorum veterum" was published in Vienna in 1792-98. Head pointed out, however, that large numbers of extremely important coins had been discovered since Eckhel's time. The century since Head's time has similarly brought further discoveries though not on the scale of the earlier century.

Eckhel, at the age of 14, had joined the Jesuits in Vienna, where he devoted himself to the study of antiquities and numismatics, becoming, anon, keeper of their coin collection. Next he was engaged to arrange the collection of the Duke of Tuscany. Then in 1775, he was appointed by the Empress Maria Theresa to be professor of antiquities and numismatics at the University of Vienna.

It is generally acknowledged that Eckhel's work had "out of the mass of loose and confused facts, constituted a science". It was Barclay Head's "Historia Numorum" that marked the next great step, becoming immediately, the leading work of reference.

The career of Barclay Head was with the British Museum from 1864 to 1906. After a first publication on Anglo-Saxon coins, he worked with two colleagues on the great series of Greek catalogues, producing eight of the volumes himself. His "Guide to the coins of the Ancients", 1881, was revised and reprinted in 1932, but under the title of "Guide to the principal coins of the Greeks". Another reprint followed in 1959.

For forty years he was an active contributor to the Numismatic Chronicle, and part editor. His "History of the coins of Syracuse" 1874, laid the foundations of the modern historical method in Greek numismatics.

"Corolla Numismatica", written by thirty scholars in his honour, was published when he retired from the Museum. He received degrees from Durham and Oxford as well as from Continental universities.

R.H.

BOOK REVIEWS & BOOK NOTES

TWO UNIVERSITY COIN COLLECTIONS

Reviewed by Christopher Ehrhardt

The McGill University Collection-of Greek and Roman Coins, ed. by Michael Woloch. Vo. 1, Roman Coins, by D.H.E. Whitehead (1975); Vo. 11, Greek Gold and Silver Coins, by F.E. Schlosser (1975); Vol. 111, Ancient Bronze Coin, by F.E. Schlosser (1984). B.R. Gruner Publishing Co., Amsterdam.

Roman Coins in the University of Tasmania, The John Elliott Classics Museum, by K.H. Waters. Vol. 1, Republic & Early Empire (1981); Vol. 11, Empire: Nerva to Honorius (1982). Printing Section, University of Tasmania.

These two catalogues list two medium size collections of Greek and Roman coins (unfortunately the catalogue of Greek coins at the University of Tasmania has not been received by the Otago University Library). The McGill collection consists of about 800 Roman coins and 900 Greek ones, with a special strength in the silver coins of Tarentum, of which there are over 200, surprisingly accompanied by only seven bronze ones. The introduction to the catalogue tells of the discovery of the collection: "In 1966 the coins turned up in the old McCord Museum. ... Where they originated, no one knew ... they were contained in a large green metal box, within which the coins were strewn haphazardly in and out of candy boxes, a tobacco can, and a small wooden cabinet of the type once popular for the storage of coin collections but which was warped and rotten with age". To someone familiar with collections - or accumulations - of ancient coins in New Zealand museums, it all sounds very familiar. Search among the Museum's records and other archives turned up possible clues about the original owners and the dates at which the coins were donated, but nothing which can identify their origin with any certainty.

As one who has devoted many hours of "spare" time to cataloguing coins in New Zealand collections, I feel a great deal of sympathy with the ten year gap between the first and the third

volume of the McGill catalogue, and I can attest that the listing and description has been competently done. However, the presentation could have been done more clearly, helpfully, simply and economically. The text is reproduced photographically from typescript, and often shows large blank spaces; there are practically no bibliographical notes for the Greek coins, apart from those of Tarentum, and the bibliography is tucked away in the middle of volume III; the Roman coins are described in two separate series in volume I, and a third series at the end of volume III; though the photographs are mostly adequate and often very good, some of those of bronze coins are very dark and indistinct, and it is impossible to understand why the gummed paper labels which a former owner had stuck on some coins were not removed before photographing; and, most serious fault of all, apart from a list of Roman emperors, there are no indices or concordances of any sort at all. So this catalogue is not very 'user friendly'. Nor was it cheap; but the main thing is, that it exists, and makes accessible the contents of one more collection.

The Foreword to the Tasmanian catalogue says, "Information about the collection as a whole is given in the Introduction to the Greek coin catalogue", which is not available in Otago. The collection contains about 330 Roman coins, of which 45 are of the Republic. The catalogue is much more attractive than that of the McGill collection: it is properly printed; the illustrations are not collected at the back of the volumes but included among the text pages; it gives historical and iconographic notes on the coins it lists; it includes indices which are generously, even lavishly, set out. Unfortunately, it also includes several faults; most obvious is the amazing system of listing, which disregards numerical order and common sense in a baffling manner. For example, the listing of Augustus' coins begins (vol. 1, p. 41) with coins B2, B6, B3, B7 - B1 finally appears three pages later! Similar idiocies are found throughout, though the worst chaos is created in the section (vol. 11, pp. 89-100) running from A.D. 306 to 361, where all rhyme or reason is abandoned.

There was also some carelessness in composition or proof-reading, notably in distinguishing 'B.C.' and 'A.D.'. Thus, according to vol 1 p. 5, "the letters SC on the

reverse (of bronze coins) remained well into the second half of the Third century B.C." Since they were only introduced near the end of the first century B.C., this is rather unlikely. Again, Agrippa died, not in 2 B.C., but in 12 B.C. (p. 44); Alexander Severus was murdered and Maximinus the Thracian proclaimed emperor not on the Danube frontier but on the Rhine, more precisely at Mainz (vol. II p. 50); and some of the mintmarks on fourth century coins have been garbled. Quite reasonably, the coins of Alexandria are included among the Roman imperial coins, but it is surprising that Waters gives references for them to the unsatisfactory and obsolete British Museum Catalogue, and apparently does not know the much more thorough catalogue by J.G. Milne, Ashmolean Museum, Catalogue of Alexandrian Coins, revised by Colin Kraay in 1971, and still available.

In general, Waters' bibliographical resources seem rather sketchy, but that - as anyone working in New Zealand knows - is one of the penalties of remoteness. In spite of these criticisms, Waters' catalogue is a very welcome addition to the published information about Australian collections.

These two catalogues induce gloomy reflections about the possibility of publishing collections in New Zealand. In both Canada and Australia - even Tasmania! - it is possible to get financial support for such publications, but there seems little possibility of this here. At a rough estimate, there are some 2,000 Greek coins in New Zealand museums - about 1150 in Otago, 600 in Auckland, and a few dozens in Canterbury, Southland and Wanganui (apparently there are none in the National Museum) - and probably about 5000 Roman ones, spread over a larger number of museums. Some of the Greek coins, at any rate, are unusual, or even apparently unique, but rather than chasing rarities, it would in the long run be more constructive and useful to publish the collections fully. The chief limiting factor, quite frankly, is money; and one of the main reasons why money is so hard to find for this purpose is that both university authorities and - much more reprehensibly - museum directors have little or no interest in numismatics, and no particular wish to make the contents of their collections known to the outside world. Nor are there any obvious outside bodies - like the banks who sponsor numismatic publications in Italy, or the brewery which

supports all kinds of artistic publications in Denmark - to which one might turn for help. What is to be done?

New Zealand Coin Catalogue 1986-7. Auckland Coin & Bullion Exchange. 48pp. illus. \$2.95.

This is a good type of trade publication, for while obviously having sales as its prime objective, it gives a great deal of useful advice and information to the collector. It discusses the several series of New Zealand coins, the pre-decimal in some detail, describing the various conditions of coins and sets available to the buyer.

The price listings are useful for those aiming to complete series or merely need to know what is available. The booklet gives a 12-page rapid survey for the bank-note collector and similar brief guides about tradesmen's tokens and community tokens. It concludes with particulars of the firm's enterprise in issuing gold "Kiwis" in half and one ounce sizes, and accompanying this is a short note about gold in New Zealand.

Its a very commendable little publication.

Coin collections, their preservation classification and presentation, by D.W. MacDowall. 83pp. 13pp. illus. UNESCO, 1978.

This inexpensive little book (about \$5 from the N.Z. Government Printing Office) is a mine of authoritative information on the several aspects indicated on the title-page. The preface states: "It is intended to accompany a video-cassette and kit for practical training of middle-level professionals responsible for coin collections," but obviously its relevance for the private collector is equally important. Nor is it essential to have the video-cassette etc., for the information is explicit and the illustrations very apposite.

Bibliographie Numismatique, by Philip Grierson, 395pp. 2nd. edition, Brussels, 1979.

For the enquiring numismatist, a

bibliography is the ideal first source of information, for it can lead to whatever has been published in book, journal, report or pamphlet on any particular subject - or, perhaps, more important, it may indicate that your subject has not yet been the focus of any published study.

This compilation was published first in 1954. In 1966 it was enlarged to 235 pages in a French edition, and now, grown to 359 pages it has appeared in a Brussels edition. But as all entries are in the languages of their original, there is not difficulty in consultation.

The book is pretty comprehensive, as a check of any works with which one may be familiar, would show. It includes the best modern manuals and reference works, as well as earlier classics. Nevertheless, fuller attention should in the next edition be given to South Pacific countries.

Probably the only publication that is more comprehensive for material that has appeared since 1947, is the long series of "Numismatic Literature", issued regularly by the American Numismatic Association. There is a full set in the library of our Society.

Here are the section headings of Grierson.

General works, antiquity, Mediaeval & modern Europe, European overseas currencies, the Indies, Middle East, Far East, Tokens etc., Medals, sale catalogues, and a 40-page index.

IN OTHER JOURNALS

WORLD COIN NEWS (U.S.A.) 25 March 1986, contains a 4-page well-illustrated article on "The Conqueror's Coins", by Richard Plant. The historical setting is detailed and the numismatic notes most helpful. The 1 April issue carries notes by Kerry Rodgers of Auckland on N.Z. coins, bank notes and bogus currency. The April 8 number comments that Canada is following the UK and Australia in replacing the dollar note with a gold-coloured coin. It also includes a survey with good illustrations of the Chinese year of the Tiger coinage, as well as the tiger's appearance elsewhere. The same issue was prompt in reporting the RNSNZ's joint meeting of Wanganui, Palmerston North and Wellington members

at Levin in March, contributed by our active Secretary, Ray Harwood.

The COIN MONTHLY is a popular British journal with good regular features, such as those on ancient coins by John Anthony, and on English and U.S. aspects by James Mackay. Each number has a central 16-page section on market movements of English coins from 1660 to the present day.

Looking over last year's numbers, one notices Mackay's study on Robert Burns and numismatics, and another on crowns of the 20th century and of the Hanoverians. To achieve a balance, the October issue provides a broad introduction to Irish numismatics. The Pacific is not neglected, for the same issue has three pages on the coins of Tuvalu, formerly the Gilbert & Ellice Islands. The August number deals similarly with the Solomon Islands.

In November we were given a well-rounded discussion on the Noble, continued the following month, another on British coronation medals, and John Anthony again on Greek coins of warring times. Also notes on the Eisenhower and Anthony dollars.

It is appropriate for the December issue to carry four pages on "The Saviour on coins and medals". Further afield, there is a useful survey of the coinage of Sierra Leone and another on Kiribati. It is interesting to note that of the seven named editorial and other officers of the "Coin Monthly", five are women: no specific appeal to feminine numismatists is discernable in its appealing pages.

The January NUMISMATIST (American Numismatic Association) has the report of an interview with the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and printing. Of particular interest was his statement about the incidence of counterfeiting, which in 1984, amounted to \$7,000,000, which had dropped the following year to \$5.6 million. Both figures showed a steady increase over the past 20 years. The Director attributed the increase to the vast improvement in copying machines that can cope with colour so effectively.

WANGANUI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY CHRONICLE 1985.

This is a 13-page record of members' talks and studies during the year. The subjects include

Railway badges, the U.S. 1984 silver dollar for the Summer Olympics, Channel Island coins, slang coin terms, Wanganui Savings Bank's Million dollar notes (well illustrated), and military badge collecting.

THE TAURANGA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY is probably the most active in New Zealand and their newsletter records well-attended meetings and an active programme. Commonly there are the texts of talks given by members, and the following is a list of the themes these talks have dealt with.

A lady member reminisced about her early numismatic beginnings, and this pattern was followed by similar narratives in later meetings. There's a note about the medalet found on the East Coast, probably left by Captain Cook, and news about the biography of James Berry, "The Image Maker". Mr John Sherwood made a strong plea for the use of coin catalogues and numismatic books generally. Rev. Mac Olds presented a wide-ranging survey of pre-colonial African coins and commerce. Mr G. Stutter discussed the canoe on the Canadian dollar, based on a study he'd published in the R N S Journal some time ago.

MINTMARK for January 1986 (Numismatic Society of Auckland) makes good reading, with a short note on bird coins - surely capable of a long one. The groats of Richard III and Henry VII are the occasion of a chat about the coinages of the Plantagenets and the Tudors. Mrs Jenny Loosley writes on the Art Union of London medals. A reprint of an article in the New Zealand Herald on salvaged goods from an ancient shipwreck off the south coast of Ionia 3400 years ago, is something to marvel at, despite the lack of discovered coins.

A NUMISMATIC BOOK OF MDCLXIII

For more than five centuries the distinguished but turbulent family of the Orsini from time to time disrupted the life of mediaeval Rome, mainly through their recurring feuds with the equally notable family of the Colonna. But they also provided the throne of St. Peter with at least two popes. There may be significance in the family name, derived from latin "ursus", a bear.

But one member of the family devoted himself to less militant affairs, for in 1577 he published in Rome one of the earliest and most scholarly studies on ancient Roman coinage. This was Fulvius Orsini and the book "Familiae Romanae quae reperiuntur in antiquis numismatibus ab urbe condita ad tempora divi Augusti".

A revised edition appeared in Paris in 1663, and the Society is the fortunate possessor of a copy of this issue. It is a tall and stately volume, imposing in its original vellum binding, its elegant copper plate engravings, the large-type dignity of its Latin text and the striking design of its red and black title-page.

This edition was revised and published by the French Doctor Charles Patin. It includes extremely fine copper-plate engraved portraits of not only Patin, but also of the Sun King himself, Louis XIV, then a young man of 25. Patin at 29 already had a reputation that had come to the favourable notice of this very versatile monarch.

The scope of the work is, as indicated by the title, limited to the Republican period. The many plates are curious in that all coins are shown in the same size, regardless of the actual diameter of each. They are printed in blocks of six coins to each plate, with obverses and reverses. The arrangement is conventional, the coins being listed under the family names of the moneymen, similar to the first volume of Sear's "Roman Silver Coins".

Charles Patin went on to other numismatic work, for in 1671 he published at Strasbourg "Imperatorum Romanorum Numismatica", again a large folio, rich with engravings. This ran to a second edition issued in Amsterdam in 1697.

In 1672 he produced a smaller work "Thesaurus Numismaticum", based on his own collections, also published in Amsterdam. The only other work noted was his "Histoire des médailles ou introduction à la connoissance de cette science", a modest little tome printed in Paris in 1695.

TRAJAN'S COLUMN & THE DACIAN WARS, by Lino Rossi.
Thames & Hudson, London, 1971.

Though this book was published fifteen years ago, it has only recently come to our notice, but it discusses and illustrates so many Roman coins and medals in the course of its narrative, that it is of immediate interest to students of Roman history and numismatics.

The visitor to Rome, who would inevitably lift his eyes to gaze with awe at Trajan's Column, could never see so much of the intricate and graphic reliefs that spiral up its hundred feet of marble, as are so fully and clearly illustrated in this volume.

Trajan was one of the few great Roman Emperors even if he had done no more than act upon the advice of his wife Plotina to nominate Hadrian as his successor. Much of Trajan's reign was occupied with his campaigns against Dacia, then a part of what is modern Rumania.

The Dacians had proved formidable enemies of Rome whose whole armies had at times suffered devastating defeats at their hands. Under one treaty, even, she was forced to pay great sums of money and hand over technicians and military advisers.

Trajan's plans were most careful and elaborate. Dacia lay beyond the Danube, which clearly involved considerable organization to ensure supplies. Trajan built bridges of boats and also a mighty bridge of masonry, depicted on a well-known sestertius. To ensure free movement of his forces along the Danube, he erected a remarkable roadway in the cliff face of the Iron Gate (the narrow gorge of the river) by drilling holes which held beams to support cantilevered planks. These ancient drills are illustrated, and presumably are visible today.

History gives us very little about his three campaigns over the years AD 101-106, but the record of Trajan's column fills this historical vacuum very fully in its 670 feet of 3-foot high pictures.

There is further support to the chronicle in the many coins of the time, some of which are

illustrated in the book. The column illustrations total 157, each one annotated and explained, for one needs to understand the art of such reliefs, that a troop may be represented by one soldier, a forest by a tree, a village by a house and so on.

Trajan was finally victorious and to consolidate the position, he evicted a large part of the population of Dacia, replacing them with his own Roman veterans.

The book also, as an essential part of its theme, discusses the nature and quality of Roman maps. Perhaps the only ones that have come down to us are Peutinger's Tables, the relevant one here being illustrated. It shows a very thorough knowledge of the country and makes for a fuller understanding of the efficiency of the Roman military machine.

In the light of these vast and costly campaigns, there is a certain irony in the decision of Hadrian, to limit Roman expansion to territory bounded by the Rhine and the Danube.

A NEW CAPTAIN COOK MEDAL

We are indebted to Dr Reg Tye for information about a new Cook medal. This is to commemorate the landing of the first white man in British Columbia, at Nootka Sound in 1778. It was designed by Allan Klenman, who has contributed to the study of Cook medals for years. Dr Tye says the bronze version is two inches in diameter and sells at \$15, and the silver at \$35 (Canadian currency) post free. It is available from "Historic Medals", 3250 Beach Dr. Victoria, B.C., Canada.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF N.Z.

ANNUAL REPORT 1986

As President of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand I have pleasure in presenting the 54th Annual Report.

During the year we had several interesting meetings but attendances were again very disappointing, varying from a high of twenty to a low of five.

In New Zealand Numismatics the year saw a continued decline in collector interest and student research.

The Treasury made two issues:

(1) The 1985 Coin issue (Black Stilt Dollar) mintage figures were;

Uncirculated Dollar 40,000

Proof 7 Coin Set 11,500

Uncirculated 7 Coin Set 20,000

Proof Dollar 13,500

(11) 1986 Royal Visit Issue; with the effigy of Her Majesty The Queen by Raphael Maklovf. The reverse design by Maurice Conly M.B.E. shows a Roman E ensigned by a Royal Crown within a circle of New Zealand flora. Mintage figures were;

Uncirculated Dollar 40,000

Proof Dollar 12,500

Treasury advises that the Maklovf effigy will be used on all New Zealand denominations from 1986 and that they can still supply Proof Sets and Proof Dollars for the years 1980 to 1985, with the exception of the 1983 and 1986 Royal Visit Proof Dollars.

COINAGE REVIEW

The Minister of Finance, the Hon. Mr R.O. Douglas has announced a full review of the coinage system will be undertaken as a result of changing needs and the costs of producing the existing coinage. This should lead to the most important change since decimalisation in 1967 and will probably result in the issue of new denominations and alterations in size, weight and metal content to existing denominations. This follows an earlier announcement that Dollar Coins were to replace Dollar Notes in 1987. The suggested coin to be about the size of a 10c piece, Heptagonal (7 sided) in shape, of about 6 grams and in a gold coloured aluminium-bronze alloy.

PUBLICATIONS

A journal was not produced during the year but number 64 (dated November 1985) was issued in June 1986 and included a copy of the New Rules of the Society.

Two editions of the "Newsletter" were produced by Mr Keith Gottermeyer and I thank him for these well presented and very interesting publications.

MEETINGS

Regular meetings were held at Turnbull House, Bowen Street. A visit was made to the Police Museum at Porirua and an inter club meeting was held at Levin.

Art Vlaar gave a most interesting talk and display on the coins of the Netherlands at the July meeting. In August, the President spoke on the Numismatic aspects of his recent trip to Europe and displayed some of his acquisitions. Seaby Slides were shown in September. The November meeting was the Christmas Party at the Home of Peg Ranger and once again I record the Society's gratitude to her and George Ranger for their generosity. On 1st March an interclub meeting between the Wellington Coin Club, the Manawatu Numismatic Society, the Wanganui Numismatic Society and the Royal was held in the rooms of the Levin Indoor Bowling Club. The programme included informal discussions, displays, short talks, an auction, a visit to a local museum was attended by 25 collectors. The day was most enjoyable and the Manawatu Numismatic Society is to organise next years meeting. In March the President gave a talk and

display on Banknotes. The April meeting was a visit to the Police Museum in the N.Z. Police College at Porirua. The Curator, Sgt. Barry Thomson gave a brief talk on the formation of the collection which is very strong in Police and other medals. The evening was attended by 20 members and friends.

COUNCIL MEETINGS

One Council Meeting was held in February 1986 and was concerned mainly with planning the years activities.

MEMBERSHIP

The membership of the Society now stands at 237, a decrease of 16 on last year.

It is with deep regret that I record the deaths of:

Mr E.S. Gourley, F.R.N.S.N.Z. of Nelson
Mr R.G. Bell, F.R.N.S.N.Z. of Christchurch
Mr L. Clark of Texas, U.S.A.

FELLOWSHIPS

No Fellowships were conferred during the year and the roll now stands at 18 of whom 2 are honorary.

BRANCHES

The Otago Branch continued to hold regular meetings during the year. The Canterbury Branch is still in recess.

ADMINISTRATION

I conclude this report with an expression of thanks to my colleagues on the Council and to the Secretary, Treasurer and Editor, for their efforts during the year.

W.H. Lampard
President
20/7/86

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND (INC.)
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 MAY 1986

(1985 comparative figures shown in brackets)

INCOME	1986	(1985)	EXPENDITURE	1986	(1985)
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Subscriptions	1959	(2830)	Journals/rules	4888	(-)
Journals/badges	371	(65)	Honoraria	225	(225)
Advertising	300	(234)	Secretarial Srvs	534	(409)
Interest:			Postage etc.	449	(428)
BNZ	31		Rent	105	(88)
Kiwi S.S.	259		Branch subsidy	-	(240)
Untd B.S.	69		Sundry expenses	73	(160)
Southpac	643		Insurance	81	(71)
N.Z.I.	1199	(2039)	Badges	-	(305)
Catalogue Sales	-	(31)	Taxation	950	(-)
Donations	-	(150)	Surplus	-	(3423)
Deficit	2474	(-)			
	-----	-----		-----	-----
	\$7305	\$(5349)		\$7305	\$(5349)
	-----	-----		-----	-----

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MAY 1986

(1985 comparative figures shown in brackets)

LIABILITIES	1986	(1985)	ASSETS	1986	(1985)
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Accumulated Funds	15801		Petty cash float	20	(20)
Less: Deficit	2474	13327	Bank of New Zealand	98	(306)
		(15801)	Kiwi Savings Stock	-	(6700)
			United Building Soc.	132	(563)
			Southpac Securities	3950	(7310)
			N.Z.I. Finance	11199	(-)
			Westpac Finance	1000	(-)
			Medals retained	120	(120)
			Library	100	(100)
			Coin Collection	100	(100)
			Stock medals	822	(822)
			Slides	159	(-)
			Projector & Screen	335	(-)
Creditors	5008	(240)	Debtors	300	(-)
	-----	-----		-----	-----
	\$18335	\$(16041)		\$18335	\$(16041)
	-----	-----		-----	-----

AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

.....
(C. Wray BCA, Hon. Auditor)

.....
(W.H. Lampard, President)

.....
(A.W. Grant Hon Treasurer)

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