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NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

of the

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EDITORIAL

It is not customary to make statements from the editorial desk, but the present circumstances call for some comment. The Journal has appeared less frequently in the past two or three years. There is a sound reason for this — the dearth of contributions, whether from members or others. We therefore appeal for studies, notes or the texts of talks on any numismatic theme within the usual understanding of the term. Material of relevance to New Zealand or the Pacific region would especially be welcome

Many enquiries have been received about the non-appearance of Journal no. 53. This was planned as a memorial issue in honour of the late Captain Geoffrey Stagg. It has been delayed by difficulties in completing two contributions to that issue. Mr P.O'Shea, who undertook its production, expects to have it published very shortly.

2. THE NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

THE GOLD CHRISTCHURCH EXHIBITION MEDAL 1882 R.P. HARGREAVES Ph D, FRNSNZ

The 10th April 1882 was a gala day in Christchurch, for it was the opening of the International Exhibition promoted by two private entrepreneurs, J. Joubert and R.E.N. Twopeny. According to contemporary reports several thousand people took part in a procession which wended its way from Cranmer Square to Hagley Park where special Exhibition buildings had been erected. Included in the marchers were representatives from almost every organisation and groups of workers in the City – members of such lodges as the Orange and Foresters, butchers, firemen, Drainage Board employees, bricklayers, milkmen, Maoris, several bands, and so on.

The formal opening took place in the main building which was 678 feet long and 282 feet broad. A welcoming speech from M. Joubert to the then Governor of New Zealand Sir Arthur Gordon concluded with the following words:

The deep interest which the Queen has always taken in similar undertakings elsewhere has induced us to follow the custom at all previous Exhibitions held in her dominions, and to ask you to be so kind as to forward to Her Majesty this gold medal struck to-day within this building, as a token of the heartfelt loyalty of New Zealand, and of the love which we all bear to our Most Gracious Sovereign. In the course of his reply before formally declaring the Exhibition open, Sir Arthur Gordon promised to send the gold medal to Queen Victoria.

The medal was described at the time as being: about the size of a florin, and weighs $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz of 22 carat gold. On the face is represented the figure of Zealandia standing in the midst of a cultivated plain, and bearing in her outstretched hand a wreath of laurels; the left hand rests upon an altar loaded with fruit and grain, and having the scales of justice carved on its side. Around the obverse is inscribed "New Zealand International Exhibition, 1882"; on the reverse is a blank surmounted by a floral device to receive the name of the recipient.

As noted earlier, the medal was struck at the Exhibition itself, the striking being the work of the well-known Melbourne firm of Strokes and Martin. The company had a display including working machinery, and they struck medals throughout the time the Exhibition was open, including those presented to winners of the various classes of exhibits, as well as souvenirs for the thousands of visitors.

L.G. Morel's *Catalogue of Medals Medalets Medallions of New Zealand* does not list an Exhibition gold medal, but notes medals struck in silver, copper, and white metal (entry 22). (Contemporary reports list silver and bronze medals as being awarded.) Morel's omission is not surprising for the medal struck in gold is unique, or possibly one of a pair, as one report of the opening ceremony notes that the Governor was also presented with gold medal. This fact, however, is not noted by a second newspaper report.

Be that as it may, as a New Zealander I was particularly interested to learn the whereabouts of the gold medal sent as a gift to Queen Victoria. The medal should be in the Royal Collection in London, but a letter received from the Surveyor of the Queen's Works of Art, St James's Palace, stated that 'despite extensive enquiries made at the

different Royal Residences' the medal could not be found, nor had it been lent to the Commonwealth Institute.

A letter to Government House, Wellington, was no more successful, the medal not being known there. Nor is the gold medal housed in the two most likely repositories in New Zealand, the National Museum, Wellington, or the Canterbury Museum, Christchurch. So the mystery remains — where is the gold Christchurch International Exhibition medal of 1882 which New Zealand presented to Queen Victoria?

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COUNTERFEIT COINS TESTING FOR AUTHENTICITY

H.J. Todd, B. Sc (London)

(In response to a request from the Secretary, Mr Todd of the Department of Scientific & Industrial Research, provided the following information in a letter from the Chemistry Division Director, who authorizes publication in the Journal. — Editor.)

Few counterfeit coins have been examined in this laboratory. Many more, submitted as suspect, have been shown to be probably genuine. Some coins in an unusual condition have probably simply been abused, by intent or accident, or show faults of manufacture.

The basic test of authenticity is composition. A novel of pre-1914 times, "Teresa of Watling Street" by Arnold Bennett is based on the idea of counterfeiting silver coins that were indistinguishable from the genuine article. The counterfeiter was a bank manager who had no difficulty disposing of "new" coins. The purpose of the operation was retribution in an affair of the heart, the "victim" being a cad! Silver coins of that period would be much more easily made than modern silver-coloured ones. The alloy, 92½ percent sterling silver is a standard silver alloy and would probably be commercially available. It is softer and more easily punched than the 25 percent cupro-nickel alloy now used. At the time in question, the value of silver in the coin must have been usefully less than that of the coin. This no longer applied after the 1914–18 war, causing a drop in the silver content to 50 percent (several alloys were tried with this silver content). Further depreciation of the currency caused by the second world war probably combined with increasing commercial use of the metal particularly in electrical contacts, caused the abandonment of silver as a coinage metal (in the sterling area?) in 1947. The cupro-nickel alloy now very widely used is harder and tougher than sterling silver, making it more difficult to work and hence to counterfeit but also longer wearing. Anticipated lives of 45 years have been mentioned.

Two counterfeit half-crowns examined in the laboratory, both dated 1933, had been cast in low-melting alloy. One was a tin-base bearing alloy and the other a tin-lead-antimony solder. A better and cheaper material could have been used as neither of these would be regarded as a casting alloy, being formulated for other purposes. Some later copies of 50 cent coins had been cast in type metal, a lead-base alloy containing antimony and tin formulated to give a good cast impression. Several cast discs of comparable size to the 50 cent coin had been made from lead-tin alloys but composition varied greatly between samples — they weren't one batch! With the discs no attempt had been made to copy a coin and they had probably been intended as tokens for use in vending machines. These can be made sensitive to both size and weight and would probably not have responded to an aluminium copy of a 20 cent coin we once examined.

At least for a "typing" analysis, the technique used is that of emission spectrography. The sample is used as one pole of an electrical discharge, the "light" from which is separated into its constituent wavelengths or colours which will identify the elements present in the sample. By calibration using standard samples the technique can be made quantitative. Although the discharge produces a "burn" mark on the sample this is often insignificant and the

technique is regarded as being almost non-destructive. It would be very difficult to decide which coins had actually been analysed. The heavy, low melting lead and tin alloys as casting give no "ring" when dropped, sounding "dead". This property is one factor involved in initially suspecting a coin's authenticity; does it look and sound "right"?

Two "silver" coins recently examined had been painted with an aluminium paint. Beneath this film the surface was dark brown in colour but the core of the coins seemed genuine. The coins had perhaps been involved in a fire or some chemical treatment and an attempt made to restore the colour superficially.

On a number of occasions D.S.I.R. has been asked to check the authenticity of "pennies". The composition has always been correct which is not surprising. It would never have been worthwhile to counterfeit a coin of such low value and towards the end of the period of use the materials contained in a penny would probably have been worth more than the coin itself. The cheapest one-inch non-ferrous washer was said to be a halfpenny with a hole in it!

Several "silver" (cupro nickel) coins submitted have had reduced dimensions, particularly thickness, but the feature noticed has been radial "fluting" on one side. Examination with a hand lens shows the embossed detail to be greatly reduced. This is thought to have been caused by acid attack with the fluted side in contact with the container, perhaps limiting acid contact on that side.

Many years ago we received a badly damaged 1934 halfcrown. Both sides were scratched and deformed. The surfaces were very soft, almost cheese like and could be cut away with a knife. Below this surface layer the metal was hard and sound. Analysis showed both surface layers to contain more silver than normal, about 85 percent while the solid core was the normal 50 percent. Density was found to be low, 7.4 g/ml cf a normal 9.5, but the surfaces were also found to be porous. This was confirmed microscopically for both surface layers, only a silver-rich phase being detected with some oxide. The coin was thought to have been heated to below the melting point for a considerable time forming copper-rich and silver-rich phases. The copper phase appeared to have been leached away.

More recently, at least three coins have been detected with lamellar cracks through almost the entire width of the coin. Sound metal at one side only held the two halves together. There was no reason to think the coins were not genuine and the fault was probably one of manufacture. Incomplete cropping of ingot piping before rolling could give strip with this rolled-in flaw. All subsequent working of the metal is in the cold so no welding could occur. The line showing the crack was too fine to be readily detected at the final inspection, which is a rapid visual check of the two surfaces. "Ring" of the coins was poor.

Another puzzling defect in a genuine coin was an impression of a 1969 10 cent coin on a 1967 50 cent one. The minor impression was made by a die, not a coin, not being reversed. This was thought to be a minting error but there were several unexplained features.

Another flaw of manufacture is probably colour of the cupro nickel coins. Composition is carefully controlled during the initial melting of the alloys and if the casting of ingots is done carefully should not change during the subsequent operations. At several stages

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during manufacture the blanks are annealed. If done incorrectly this can probably affect surface composition and colour and may be the reason some of the Jubilee dollar coins appear rather pink. Although the bulk composition is correct, the surface does appear to contain higher copper and lower nickel. It was then noticed that recent N.Z. cupro-nickel coins in general are very variable in colour, the exception being 1967, the initial year of decimal coinage in N.Z. All the 10,20 and 50 cent coins of that year so far examined have been of good, silvery appearance. Other years are much more variable.

The few examples of coin copying examined at D.S.I.R. suggest more a "curiosity" origin than a "forgery ring"; someone trying it for fun! The tokens for slot machines would be for deliberate fraud. Despite the enormous number of coins in circulation very few seem to be questioned.

**SOME COLLECTIONS OF GREEK AND ROMAN COINS IN
NEW ZEALAND, II.**

THE GREEK COINS IN THE SOUTHLAND MUSEUM, INVERCARGILL

by C.Ehrhardt, Hon. Curator Greek & Roman Coins, Otago Museum.

In the first article of this series (Journal 14,3,1977), I gave a summary description of the Greek and Roman coins I saw in Invercargill; the Greek coins listed totalled forty six. In August 1978 the Director of the Southland Museum, Mr R.J. Beck, very kindly sent all the Museum's Greek coins to the Otago Museum, and I was able to examine them more carefully, with the aid of the University Library's collection of numismatic books. One coin (S2 a in the list) turned out to be an electrotype, six (S60-S64,S67) totally baffled me, though others may be able to recognise them, and for six (S5, S36, S37, S46, S65, S66) I am not confident that my attribution is correct. The remaining fifty five are firmly identified and as closely attributed as their condition allows. Three of the coins (S15, S31, and S46) seem to be unusual or perhaps unrecorded varieties. All the coins have now been returned to Invercargill.

There seems to be no information on how the coins came to the Museum, not even whether they came in one or in several lots. The following reconstruction is purely hypothetical. The condition of most coins shows clearly they were not bought by serious collectors, but picked up as casual acquisitions, probably near their places of origin. The most likely periods of such acquisitions are the two World Wars. It is tempting to connect the coins from Thrace and Western Asia Minor (S7; S16-S29) with the Gallipoli campaign, and the Parthian and perhaps the Seleucid coins (S38-S42; S33-S36) with the Mesopotamian campaign in the First War; the absence of Phoenician and Palestinian coins perhaps indicates that the collector was not in Allenby's force. The coins from mainland Greece, Crete and probably also Macedonia (S8-S15; S4-S6) could be connected with the Greek and Cretan campaigns of 1941, those from Carthage and Numidia (S53-S57) with the North African campaigns, and the Maltese, Sicilian and Italian coins (S58; S1-S53) with the invasions of Sicily and Italy in 1943. The coins from Egypt (S43-S52) could have been acquired in either war, or indeed at almost any time by passengers travelling from Britain via Suez. The small group of coins from southern and eastern Asia Minor and Syria (S30-S32, S37) still remains puzzling. If this theoretical reconstruction has any validity, it means the Southland collection combines at least two lots, one formed c. 1915-1918, the other c. 1941-43. Perhaps search in the Southland Museum's records may produce evidence to confirm or refute these guesses.

Catalogue

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GREEK COINS IN THE SOUTHLAND MUSEUM, INVERCARGILL

All are worn or very worn, unless otherwise stated.

Italy, Campania Cales

S1. AE; 4.8gm; 19.8 x 18.4 mm; ←. Litra, c.280-268 B.C.

Obv. Head of Athene 1., in crested Corinthian helmet.

Rev. Cock r.; behind, star of eight rays.

BMC Cales 26–28

Macdonald I 28, no.21. Pl. I 16.

SNG I 1, 7–9; II 1, 53; VI 1, 62 (obv. v. sim.); Dreer 53-54;

R.Ev. I 46.

Otago 14,15

Apulia

Arpi

S2. AE; 8.3gm; 22.2 x 20.2mm; ↙ ; 3rd cent. B.C.

Obv. On base line, bull charging r., head facing; below, traces of inscr.

Rev. Above, APIIA; below, NOY. Free horse running r.

BMC Arpi 6.

Macdonald I 53, nos. 8–9.

SNG Dreer 106 (perh. same obv. die)

Otago, cf. 53.

Lucania

Metapontum

S2a. Electrotype of stater, Obv. Demeter; rev. Barley ear.

Sicily, Syracuse

Agathocles, 304-289 B.C.

S3. AE; 8.8gm; 23.8 x 21.5mm; ↓.

Obv. Head of Artemis r., wearing ear-ring; quiver at shoulder; in front, ΣΩTEIPA.

Rev. [ΑΓ] ΑΘΟΚΛΕΟ [Σ] ΒΑΣ [ΙΑ] ΕΟ [Σ] above and below winged thunderbolt.

BMC Syracuse 422-25

Macdonald I 240, nos. 179-80

SNG I 1, 73-75; I 2, 84; II 7, 1511-13 VI 1, 386; Dreer 516-19;

R. Ev. I 628-29

Ward 324-25

Otago 282-87

Macedonia

Amyntas III, second reign, 381-369 B.C.

S4. AE; 3.2gm; 16.4mm; ↓

Obv. Head of young Heracles r., in lion's skin.

Rev. Eagle r., wings closed, tearing serpent. Very badly worn.

BMC Amyntas III 17-22
 Macdonald I 286 no.4
 SNG I 2, 132; R. Ev. II 1372
 Otago 364-65

Philip II, 359-336 B.C.

S5. AE; 4.3gm; 17.5mm; ↗
Obv. Head of Apollo r., laur.
Rev. Youth riding horse bareback, r.
 Attrib. not certain.

Alexander III (the "Great"). 336-323 B.C.

S.6. AE; 5.8gm; 18.9 x 17.5mm; ←
Obv. Head of young Heracles in lion skin, r.
Rev. Traces of inscr. [ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ]. Above, club r; below;
 bow case, opening l.; above club. unc. symbol.
 Macdonald I 328, no.300
 SNG VI 1, 509; R.Ev. II cf. 1405-6
 Otago cf. 389

Thrace, Byzantium

S7. AE; 4.7gm; 20.1 x 18.1mm; ←. c.320-100 B.C.
Obv. Head of Poseidon r., in taenia.
Rev. Above, ΓΕΕΠΙ; below, ΔΙΟΣΚΟΥ [P]. Trident l., ,
 dolphins on either side of shaft.
 BMC Byzantium 31
 Macdonald I 394 nos. 4-5
 SNG R. Ev. I 916-7

Greece, Acarnania

Leucas.
 S8. AE; 3.8gm; 17.8mm; ←. 4th cent. B.C.
Obv. Bellerophon r. on Pegasus, thrusting with lance. Large
 corrosion patch covers Bellerophon's head and upper
 body.
Rev. In ex. ΛΕΥΚΑ. Chimaera at bay, r. Large corrosion
 patch on lion's head.
 BMC Leucas 34-37
 Macdonald II 24 no. 1, Pl. XXXII 6.
 Otago 513 (perh. same obv. die)

Locri Opuntii.

S9. AE; 2.1gm; 15.3 x 13.8mm; ↗ c.338-300 B.C.

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Obv. Head of Athene in crested Corinthian helmet r., before crest EY.

Rev. ΑΟΚ ΡΩΝ. Bunch of grapes hanging from branch.

BMC Locri Opuntii 64.

Phocis

S10. AE; 0.9gm; 9.6mm; → obol; c.478-460 B.C.

Obv. ΟΘ. Bull's head facing.

Rev. Boar's head r., in incuse square.

BMC Phocis 34–35, pl. III 11.

Williams, *Silver coinage of the Phokians*, prob. no. 113

Peloponnese

Sicyon

S11. AE; 2.8gm; 16.1 x 14.9 mm; ↓; c.400–322 B.C.

Obv. Dove flying r.

Rev. ΣΙ in olive wreath, knotted at r.

BMC Sicyon 138-42, cf. pl. VIII 21.

S12. AE; 2.2gm; 13.8mm; ↖; c.322-251 B.C.

Obv. NK above dove flying l.

Rev. ΣΙ in olive wreath.

BMC Sicyon, cf.205.

Crete

Aptera

S13. AE; 1.4gm; 11.5 x 10.4mm; ↑; c.200-67 B.C.

Obv. Artemis (?) head r. Very worn.

Rev. Α II on either side of Lyre.

BMC Aptera 17, pl. III 2.

Svoronos, *Crète* p.20 no.12, pl. I 35.

S14. AE; 3.6gm; 18.7 x 16.7mm ↗; c.200-67 B.C.

Obv. Artemis head r. Very worn.

Rev. Warrior advancing l., carrying spear and round shield; to l., ATP downwards; to r., IIAAI downwards.

BMC Aptera 20-22

Svoronos, *Crète* p.19 no.30

Polyrhenum

S15. AE; 2.0gm; 11.7mm.

Obv. Round Shield.

Rev. Π O above spear head r.

Svoronos, *Crète* p.280, cf, no.31 and pl XXXVI 15.

Not in BMC

Asia Minor, Pontus

Amisus

S16. AE; 6.6gm; 19.7mm; ↑; c.120-70 B.C.

Obv. Helmeted head of Ares r.Rev. [A] MI ΣΟΥ on either side of upright sword in sheath with strap. Perhaps monogram in 1. field.

BMC Amisus 40-43, pl.III 5.

Macdonald II p.219 no.5.

SNG VI 1, 794.

Bithynia

Nicomedia

S17. AE; 7.7gm; 24.3mm; ↑. Under C. Papirius Carbo, Roman governor, 59B.C.

Obv. [N] IKOMHΔEΩN, behind. Head of Zeus r., in oak wreath.Rev. ΕΠΙ ΓΑΙ to r., downwards; ΠΑΠΙΡΙΟΥ ΚΑΡΒ [ΩΝΟΣ] to l., downwards. Draped figure of Roma wearing helmet seated l. on pile of shield Nike in r. hand, l hand resting on spear.

Beneath shields, ΔΚΣ (=224=59 B.C.); in 1 field ; in r. field short sword. In ex., ΡΩΜΗ-

BMC Nicomedia 1-3. pl. XXXIV 1.

Mysia

Gambrium

S18. AE; 4.5gm; 17.0mm; 3rd cent. B.C.

Obv. Head of Apollo r., laur.Rev. Star of twelve separate rays.

BMC Gambrium 2-4, pl. XV 7.

Otago 724.

Parium

S19. AE; 2.9gm; 15.3mm; ↑ ; c.30 B.C. – A.D.20

Obv. Young female head r., wearing stephane. In r. field, C I. Border of dots.Rev. Tall single-handled ewer. To l., 1111.1.D.D.D downwards (=IV uiri iure dicundo decurionum decreto); to r., traces of inscr. [PIC.MVC] downwards. Border of dots.

BMC Parium 77, pl. XXII 7.

Pergamum

S20. AE; 3.1gm; 15.8mm; ↑; c. A.D. 80-140

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Obv. ΗΕΡΓΑΜΗ [ΝΩΝ]. Draped bust of Athene r., in crested Corinthian helmet. Border of dots.

Rev. ΕΠΙΣΤΡΗΣΩ ΛΛΙΩΝΟC. Nude male figure standing facing, r. hand raised, l extended. Border of dots.

BMC Pergamum 230, cf. pl XXVIII 2.

Otago cf. 740.

Aeolis

Cyme.

S21. AE; 4.2gm; 16.6 x 14.3mm; ↓; c.320-250 B.C.

Obv. Eagle r.; traces of inscr. above. Very worn.

Rev. K Y on either side of cup, handle right,

BMC Cyme 27-33, pl.XX 6.

Otago 771.

S22. AE; 3.5gm; 17.2 x 15.2 mm; ↖; c.320-250 B.C.

Obv. KY, above. Forepart of horse r. Below, magistrate's name (illegible).

Rev. Cup, handle r.; to l., Ἰ

BMC Cyme, cf. 40-52, pl. XX 11, 12.

Otago cf. 772.

S23. AE; 3.2gm; 14.3mm; ↑; c.250 B.C.

Obv. Head of Amazon Cyme r. Very worn.

Rev. KY above; forepart of horse r.; behind, cup, handle r.
Below, ΛΕΣΒΙΟΣ.

BMC Cyme 57, pl. XX 15.

Otago 773.

Ionia

Erythrae

S24. AE; 2.0gm; 12.5mm; ↗

Obv. Head of Apollo r., laur.

Rev. Above, EPY; strung bow. Below, in two lines
ΔΗΜΑΝ ΔΙΟΝΝ.

BMC Erythrae 144

Otago 816

Miletus

S25. AR; 1.1gm; 10.0 x 8.6mm; diobol; c.478-390 B.C.

Obv. Lion head l.

Rev. Floral pattern with central dot and four points, in incuse square. Very fine condition.

BMC Miletus 22-35, pl. XXI 4.

SNG IV 6, 4532; von Aulock 17 (Nachträge III), 7931.

Chios

- S26. AE; 2.6gm; 13.9mm; ↖ ; c.84–40 B.C.
Obv. Sphinx seated r. on club r., 1. forepaw raised over bunch of grapes.
Rev. Long necked amphora. To l., downwards, XIOΣ; to r., downwards, TPYΦΩ [N]. All in vine wreath.
 BMC Chios 97, cf. pl. XXXII I.

Caria

- Astypalaea
 S27. AE; 1.3gm; 12.7mm; ↗ ; second cent. B.C.
Obv. Gorgoneion, facing.
Rev. AΣTY below. Harpa r.
 BMC Astypalaea 9–10, pl. XXIX 4.

Lydia

- Blaundus
 S28. AE; 6.9gm; 23.7 x 22.3mm; ↓ ; c.A.D. 180-215.
Obv. IEPACVN ΚΛΗΤΟC. Bust of Roman senate r., draped. Border of dots.
Rev. ΒΛΑΥ ΝΔΕΩΝ ΜΑΚΕ Zeus (?) naked standing l.; beneath extended r. hand, eagle l. on rock. Border of dots.
 BMC Blaundus, cf. 45, pl.V 6.

Hermocapelia

- S29. AE; 3.9gm; 17.2mm; ↑ ; c.A.D. 115-140.
Obv. [E] PMOKA [II] ΗΛΙΤΩ [N]. Turreted and draped bust of Roma r. Border of dots.
Rev. IEPACVN [KA] HT [OC]. Draped bust of Senate r. Border of dots.
 BMC Hermocapelia 7
 SNG von Aulock 8, cf. 2944
 Both give as reverse what is plainly the obverse in this specimen.

Pisidia

- Selge
 S30. AE; 2.2gm; 14.0mm; ↑ ; 2nd or 1st cent. B.C.
Obv. Very worn. Traces of Hercules head 3/4 r., club over l. shoulder, lion's skin round neck.
Rev. Forepart of stag r., head turned back; in r. field, Λ.
 BMC Selge 40, cf. pl. XL 7.

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Cilicia

Tarsus

S31. AE; 22.3gm; 35.1mm; ↓; emperor Philip the Arab, A.D. 244-249.

Obv. [AVT] KAI IOVΦ IAI ΠΠ ONEVTEVCCE. Draped and cuirassed bust of emperor r., radiate; on either side, Π. Π Border of dots.

Rev. TAP COY [MH] ΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ. Nude male figure standing facing, head l. In 1. field, M(?), in r. field; B above Γ. Border of dots.

Cappadocia

Caesarea

S32. AE; 11.1gm; 26.1mm; ↑; emperor Severus Alexander, year 8 = A.D.229.

Obv. [AVK] CEOVH AΛEIANΔ Radiate (?) draped bust of emperor r. Countermark on neck, apparently head in circle; countermark obliterating end of legend, head r. in circle. All details worn away.

Rev. MH [TPO] Π [O] KAICAPI. Sacred mountain Argaeus, trees on slopes, cavern at base, wreath on summit. In ex., ETH (= year 8).

BMC Caesarea 336-7, pl.XIII 3.

Syria

Seleucid kings

S33. AE; 4.2gm 17.9mm; ↘; probably Antiochus I, 280-261 B.C.

Obv. King's head r. diademed.

Rev. Apollo nude sitting l. on omphalos, r. hand extended holding bow. Traces of inscr.

BMC Antiochus I, 31. pl. IV 5.

Macdonald III 16, cf. no. 35.

SNG IV 8, cf. 5545.

Otago cf. 905

Neither this nor S34 is in E.T. Newell, Western Seleucid Mints (New York 1977, reprint of 1941).

S34. AE; 4.4gm; 14.6mm; ↗; perhaps Antiochus IV, 175-164 B.C.

Obv. King's head r.

Rev. Apollo nude seated l. on omphalos, r. hand outstretched. Traces of inscr. to l.

BMC Antiochus IV, cf. 34, pl. XII 9.

S35. AE; 5.7gm; 18.7mm ←; Antiochus IX, c.116-95 B.C.; probably year 199 Seleucid era = 113 B.C.

Obv. King's head r., diademed. Scoring on head.

Rev. Above, in two lines [B] ΑΣΙΑΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ;
below [ΦΙ] ΛΟΠΑΤΟΡ [ΟΣ]. Between, winged
thunderbolt, below which, to r., apparently ΘΡΡ (=199).

BMC Antiochus IX, 16, pl. XXV 3.

Macdonald III 105, nos. 13–19.

SNG IV 8, cf. 5809.

S36. AE; 8.2gm; 21.6mm; ↗ ; probably Seleucid, but attribution doubtful.

Obv. Head of Apollo r., laur. Border of dots.

Rev. Tripod lebes. Very worn.

Antioch on Orontes

S37. AE; 3.7gm; 16.9mm; ↗ ; c.148 B.C. Attribution uncertain.

Obv. Head of Apollo r.

Rev. Tripod in laurel wreath.

Both sides covered by corrosion.

BMC Antioch p.151, nos. 2–3, pl. XVIII 5.

Parthia

S38. AR; 8.1gm; 21.5mm; drachma. Mithridates II (123–88 B.C.)

Obv. King's head diademed l., wearing ear-ring, spiral
necklace and cuirass, behind, ☩ Border of dots.

Rev. Ground smooth deliberately.

BMC Mithridates II, cf. 28.

S39. AE; 3.7gm; 16.7mm; ↑ ; Mithridates III (57-54 B.C.).

Obv. King's head, diademed l., wearing necklace; behind,
six-pointed star. Border of dots.

Rev. Elephant r. Above, in two lines, ΒΑ [ΙΑ [ΕΩ []
ΒΑ[ΙΑΕ [ΩΝ] to one., downwards in two lines,
ΘΕΟΥΕΥΗΙΑΤΟ [ΡΟ[] [ΦΙ] ΛΕΛΛΗΝΟ[
below, upside down in two lines, ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ
ΕΙΙΙ ΦΑΝΟ.

BMC Mithridates III, 42, pl.XIII 14.

S40. AE 1.0gm; 10.3mm; ↑ ; Phraates IV (38/37–3/2 B.C.).

Obv. King's head diademed l., wearing necklace; behind,
eagle. Border of dots.

Rev. Humped bull r.; above, Α. Fragments of inscr. mostly
off flan.

BMC Phraates IV, 141–48.

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S41. AE; 1.3gm; 10.3mm; ↑; Gotarzes (A.D. 40/41–51).
Obv. King's head diademed l., wearing ear-ring and spiral necklace.
Rev. Queen's bust r., wearing tall head dress and diadem.
Border of dots.
BMC Gotarzes 102–106, pl. XXVII 8.

S42. AE; 1.7gm; 13.8 x 10.6mm; ↓.
Obv. As preceding.
Rev. Cornucopiae, in oval border of dots.
BMC Gotarzes, 163–64, pl. XXVIII 8.

Egypt

Ptolemaic kings

S43. AE; 11.6gm; 23.8mm; ↑; Ptolemy III (247–222 B.C.).
Obv. Head of Alexander the Great in elephant scalp r.
Border of dots.
Rev. [IITO] ΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Eagle standing l., wings open, on thunderbolt. Border of dots.
BMC Ptolemy III, 118–20, cf. pl. XII 7.

S44. AE; 21.0gm; 30.5mm; ↑; Ptolemy X (117–81 B.C.).
Obv. Head of Zeus Ammon diademed, r. Border of dots.
Rev. [IITOA] ΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛ [ΕΩΣ], Two eagles standing l., wings closed. Border of dots. Hole in centre. Both sides unevenly but severely worn.
BMC Ptolemy X, nos. 24–31, pl. XXVI 8.

S45. AE; 27.0gm; 30.7mm.
Obv. As preceding, but only some ends of hair still visible; rest worn and corroded away. Graffito A (modern?)
Rev. As preceding, but inscription fully visible; in 1. field, double cornucopiae. I H punched on right eagle (probably modern).
same ref. as preceding.

Alexandria

- S46. AE; 11.3gm; 22.8 x 20.2mm; ↑; diobol, year 9, probably of emperor M. Aurelius, = A.D. 168/9. Attribution not certain.
Obv. Draped bearded bust r. Traces of inscr. Border of dots.
Rev. Tyche draped, modius on head, seated l. on couch, r. hand extended resting on rudder, cornucopiae on l. arm; in r. field ⊙. Border of dots.
 Not found in BMC, Macdonald or Milne.

Alexandria, Roman emperors.

Nos. S47–S52 are all tetradrachms of potin; all show draped bust of emperor r. laur., on obv. (S51 cuirassed, not draped). Both obv. and rev. have border of dots. Die axis is ↑ (S47 and S50, ↖).

- S47. 7.5gm; 21.7mm; probably Claudius Gothicus, year 1 = A.D. 268.
Obv. Traces of inscr.
Rev. $\overline{\Lambda}$ (=year 1) in r. field. Eagle, head turned back, wreath in beak, standing r. on thunderbolt.
 Milne 4206–10.
- S48. 8.1gm; 21.4 x 20.1mm; Aurelian, year 5 = A.D. 273/4.
Obv. Traces of inscr. Bust cuirassed.
Rev. ζ TOVC ζ (=year 5). Eagle head turned back, wreath in beak, standing l.
 Milne 4418.
- S49. 6.6gm; 18.0mm; Maximian, year 3 = 287/8.
Obv. AKMAOVAMAIIIMIANOCCEB
Rev. L Γ (=year 3), on either side of draped figure of Homonoia standing l., r. hand outstretched, double cornucopiae on l. arm.
 Milne 4855-56.
- S50. 7.6; 21.8 x 20.6mm; perhaps Maximian (coining in Alexandria A.D. 285–295).
Obv. Inscr. illegible.
Rev. Date obliterated. Type as S47, but 1.
- S51. 8.2gm; 20.7mm; second half of 3rd cent A.D.
Obv. Bust cuirassed (and not draped); whole surface corroded.
Rev. In r. field, L . Eagle standing l. ; in background, palm branch.

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- S 52. 11.9gm; 23.8 x 21.8mm; second half of 3rd cent. A.D.; both surfaces severely corroded and encrusted.
Rev. Traces of inscr. at l. rim. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in background, palm branch.

Africa

- Carthage
S 53. AE; 7.8gm; 19.5mm; ←; late 4th - early 3rd cent B.C.
Obv. Horse's head r.
Rev. Palm tree. Border of dots.
Macdonald III 586, no.21 (but on Southland specimen the palm tree is plainly the rev.)
SNG Copenhagen, Syrtica-Mauretania 102 (v.sim); Dreer 578.
- S54. AE; 3.1gm; 16.2mm; ←.
Date and types as preceding.
Macdonald ib. 22-23.
SNG Copenhagen 105.
- S55. AE; 4.3gm; 18.9mm; →; Sardinian mint, c.300-264 B.C.
Obv. Head of Persephone (Tanit) l., in wreath; behind, pellet.
Rev. Horse's head r.; in r. field, palm tree. Border of dots.
Macdonald III 587, no.86.
SNG Copenhagen 173; Dreer 593.
Otago, Q12.
- S56. AE; 18.3gm; 28.2 x 26.4mm; ↑; c.202-146 B.C.
Obv. Female head (Persephone?) l. Badly worn; hair scored.
Rev. Free horse standing r.; beneath, uncertain symbol.
Badly worn.
Macdonald III 594, no. 83-85, pl. XCIV 3.
SNG Dreer cf. 598.
- S57. AE; 4.0gm; 16.8 x 15.6mm; ↖; Sardinia, c.300 - 264 B.C.
Obv. Male head l., wreathed. Badly worn; deliberate scoring over head and chin.
Rev. Horse's head r.
Macdonald III 597, cf. nos. 114-119 & pl. XCIV 12.
SNG Copenhagen, cf. pl. 6, esp. no. 169.

Malta

- S58. AE; 2.7gm; 17.5mm; 2nd or 1st cent B.C.

Obv. Veiled female head in stephane r. Border of dots.

Rev. Ram's head downwards. Border of dots. V. worn and almost unrecognisable.

SNG Copenhagen 460; Dreer 606.

Otago, Q24.

Numidia

S59. AE; 13.8gm; 27.3mm; ↑; either King Massinissa (202–148 B.C.) or King Micipsa (148–118 B.C.).

Obv. Bearded male head l., laur. Border of dots

Rev. Free horse running l.; below, pellet.

Macdonald III 609, no. 207, cf. pl. XCV 13.

SNG Copenhagen 506.

Uncertain attribution

S60. AE; 3.8gm; 17.5mm ↑.

Obv. Head of Artemis (?) r., wearing necklace and ear-ring.

Rev. Tripod; to l., traces of monogram and inscr., obscured by corrosion.

S61. AE; 7.9gm; 18.4mm; ↗.

Obv. On wavy base line, uncertain object and, to r., palm tree.

Rev. Humped bull standing l. In ex., MV Λ A (?).

S62. AE; 8.3gm; 24.6mm; ↖.

Obv. Male head (Zeus?) r., laur., almost totally worn away. Traces of inscr. around.

Rev. Eagle, wings closed, standing r., perhaps in wreath; possible traces of inscr. over eagle's back; possible HK in lower r. field. All very badly worn.

S63. AE; 5.1gm; 18.3mm; ↙.

Obv. Beardless head (Athene?) facing three quarter r., perhaps in helmet.

Rev. Horse or mule (?) walking r., head off flan. Traces of inscr. above.

Both sides have been harshly cleaned.

S64. AE; 5.6gm; 18mm; ↑.

Obv. Young male head r., diademed.

Rev. Partly draped figure seated l. on rocks, r. hand raised. Traces of vertical inscr. on either side.

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- S65. AE; 16.1gm; 25.3mm; ↑. Probably Kanerkes, Scythic king in N.W. India, end of 1st cent A.D.
Obv. Standing figure facing, r.hand lowered, l. hand raised. Traces of inscr. in l.upper rim.
Rev. Nude figure running l., hands raised. Line border. Both sides much corroded and worn down.
BMC Kanerkes 62. pl. XXVII 6 (for rev.), cf. pl.XXVI 2 (for obv.)
- S66. AE; 4.1gm; 18.6mm; ↗ Probably Pergamum, time of Augustus (27 B.C. – A.D. 14).
Obv. Young male bust (Augustus ?) r., laur (?). Traces of inscr around.
Rev. Traces of inscr. to l.; to r., ΝΩΝ. Facade of temple, three columns on l. and two on r., on base of three steps; between columns, figure standing l. In ex., 
Ashmolean Museum, Rom. Emp. I cf. 1210.
BMC Pergamum cf. 236.
- S67. AE; 2.3gm; 15.6mm; ←.
Obv. Uncertain object (upright barley grain?). Traces of inscr. on either side.
Rev. Tripod in (laurel?) wreath.

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THE WANGANUI COSMOPOLITAN CLUB TOKENS AND LIFE MEMBERS' MEDAL.

By D.R. Kidd

The Wanganui Cosmopolitan Club was founded in May 1893 as a social, cultural and recreational club catering mainly for the businessmen of Wanganui and the surrounding district. It proved successful and by 1896 membership had grown to 550. In 1900 the Club's present building at 30 Rutland Street was built and subsequently enlarged over the years as membership grew to about 2000. The club offered members the use of a reading room and library, billiards, bowls, chess, draughts, quoits, cards, liquor bar and other social facilities.

Wanganui Cosmopolitan Club Tokens: These Special Purpose tokens were introduced on the 1st September, 1905, as a means of controlling cash transactions at the Club liquor and tobacco bar. During the previous few months a special finance subcommittee had thoroughly investigated the financial position especially the bar receipts which were not up to expectations. The committee recommended that a coupon register of payment system be instituted.

The four examples in the series are among the most attractively designed tokens issued in New Zealand. All are 24.25mm (slightly larger than the size of the present 10 cent coin).

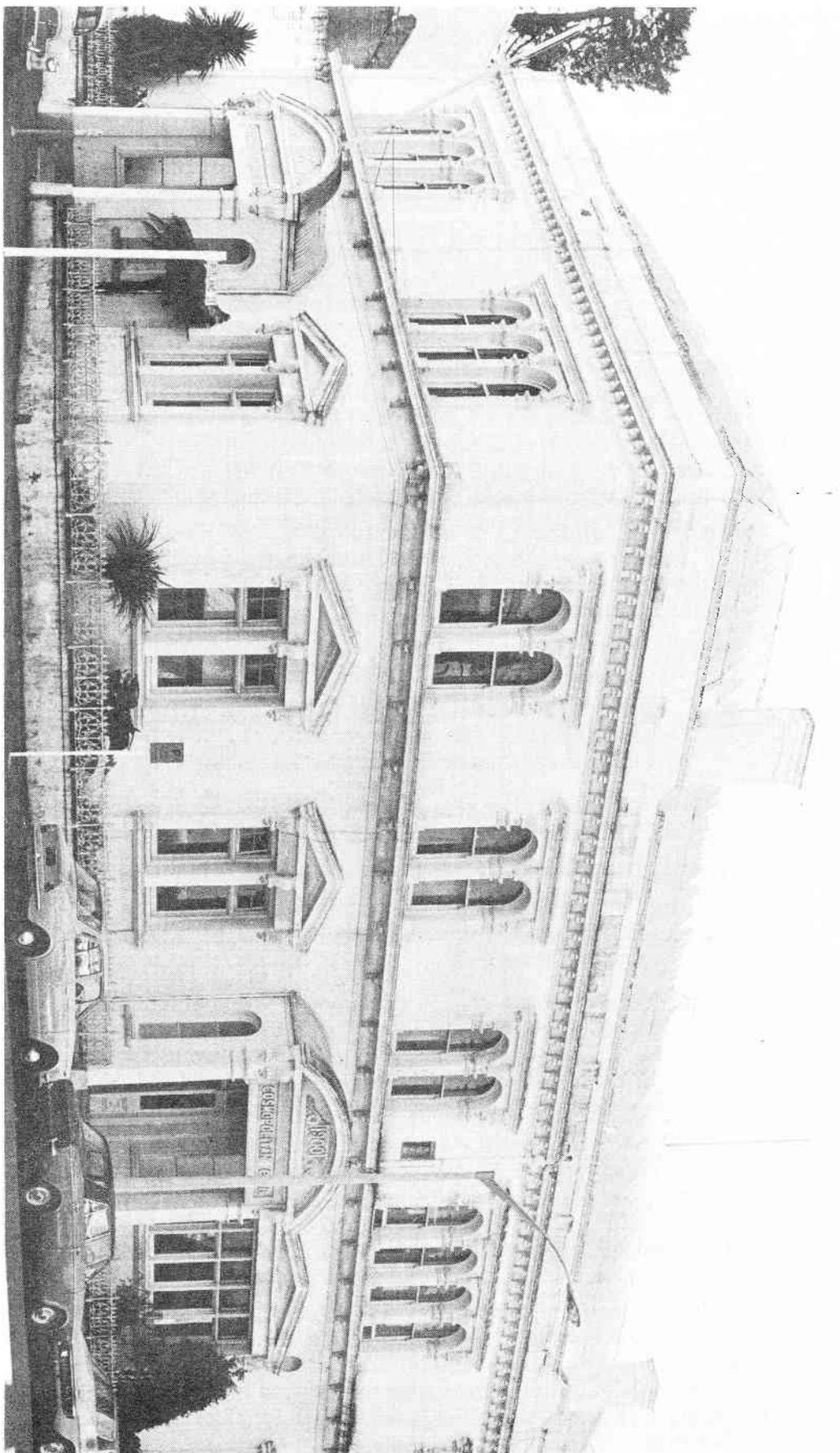
- (a) Obverse: Maori bust to left, taiaha over right shoulder. WANGANUI 1905 around.
Reverse: COSMOPOLITAN CLUB ONE SHILLING (white metal). The centre portion of the reverse tends to be a weak strike on many of the shillings.
- (b) Obverse and reverse as above, but value 6d in large figures. (metal : light bronze)
- (c) Obverse and reverse as above but value 4d in large figures. (metal : dark bronze)
- (d) Obverse and reverse as above but value 3d in large figures. (metal : brass)

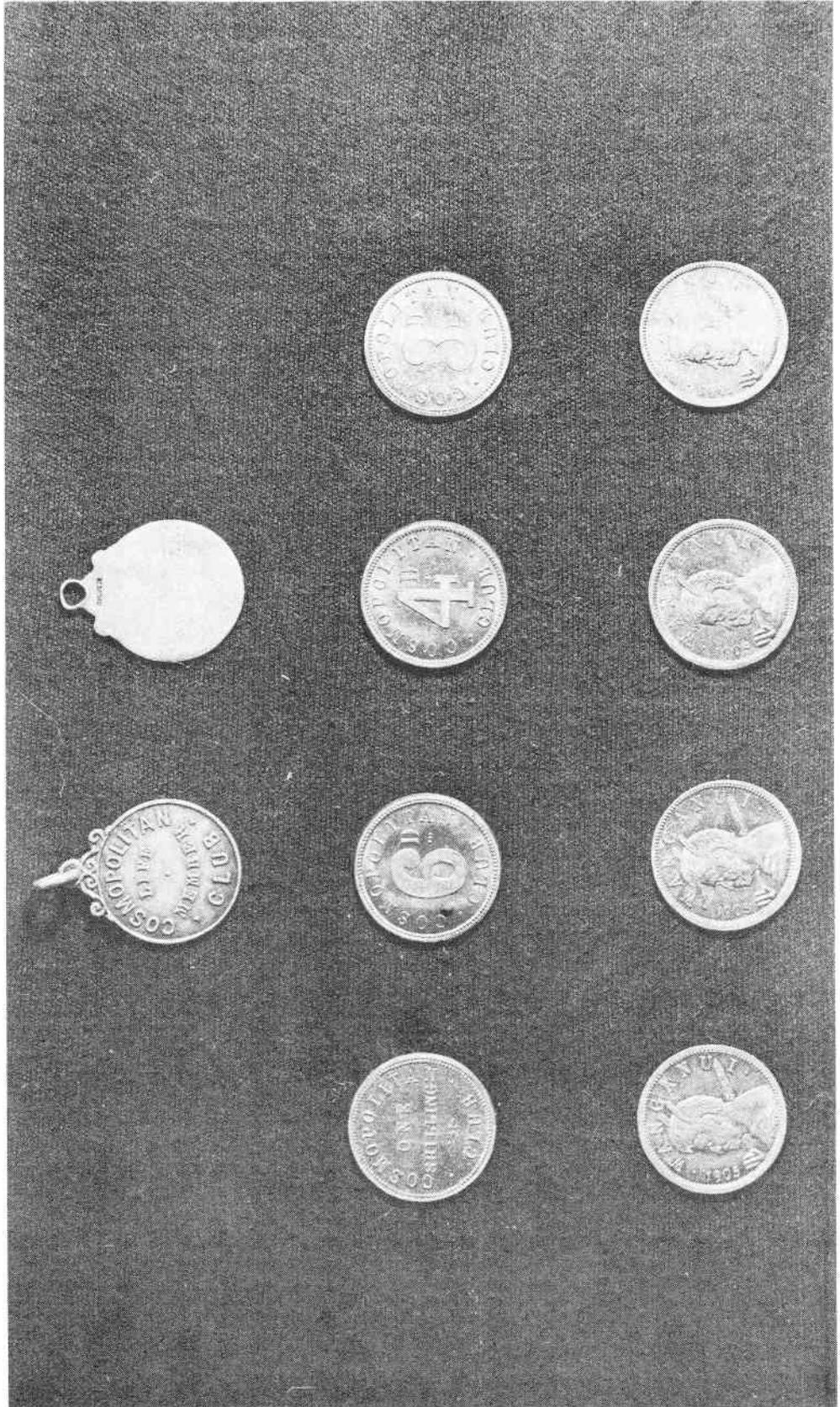
A member of the Club's General Committee was appointed to control the issue of tokens to the custodian (manager). Club members purchased quantities of tokens from the custodian in 5/- and 10/- lots. These were then used in payment for liquor and tobacco so that the bar staff weren't handling any actual cash.

The 1/- token purchased a double "head" (i.e. a approximately 4 nips) of brandy, gin or whisky. It could also be exchanged for a schooner of Speight's very potent beer brought from Dunedin. The 6d token purchased a single "head" of spirits, a glass of wine or 15oz of beer. The 4d token bought a 10oz beer while the 3d token was exchanged for a 7 oz beer and for any smaller purchases.

The token system eventually proved clumsy and unworkable—mainly because too many members were cashing in their unused tokens after spending only a small amount, instead of carrying the tokens about with them until the next time they visited the Club. Accordingly, the token system was abolished as from 1st July, 1907 and replaced by five cash registers.

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The tokens were stored at the Club in a large sack which was reportedly too heavy to be lifted by one man. It is believed that during the late 1940's they were taken from storage and dumped at the city rubbish dump (at that time along Airport Road) as they were regarded as valueless and were in the way. Prior to the dumping several interested club members salvaged quantities of the tokens.

As they were in use for less than two years it is not surprising that many of the tokens in present-day collections are in E.F. or better condition. The existing examples are fairly evenly distributed over the four denominations with the 6d and 1/- tokens less common than the 3d and 4 d. They appear to be reasonably readily available.

Life Members' Medal: During May, 1908 the Cosmopolitan Club General Committee resolved to award a suitable ticket or medal to members who had been fully paid-up for fifteen years. A leather pocket badge costing 3/3d was selected but any qualified member could choose a more expensive silver medal by paying the difference. As this amounted to about 8/- and was a very considerable proportion of the then average weekly pay packet, few life members availed themselves of the opportunity.

It is likely that fewer than 100 silver life medals were ever purchased. Over the years many of these must have been lost so that today they are relatively uncommon.

Although the Life Membership Committee recommended that gold medals could be purchased, there is no record that any member actually took advantage of this expensive offer.

The medals are approximately the same size as the club tokens.

Obverse: COSMOPOLITAN CLUB LIFE MEMBER

Reverse: Blank except for the stamped word 'silver' in small type and the member's name engraved across the centre. The medal mountings were designed to be attached to the vest pocketwatch chains then in fashion. During the 1930s the issuing of life members medals was discontinued. Today very few active members own these medals.

The Wanganui Cosmopolitan Club Medal is only one of perhaps hundreds of minor medals and badges issued by similar clubs, lodges and societies in New Zealand during the past hundred-odd years. In many cases records and recollections are sketchy, making the task of producing a definitive record of this aspect of New Zealand's numismatic history a challenging opportunity for original research.

During September 1979, the Wanganui Cosmopolitan Club will move into spacious new premises in Ridgeway Street. With a current membership in excess of 1,100, the Club appears well set to continue an active role in Wanganui's social scene.

A BANK WITH TWO NAMES

R.P. HARGREAVES FRNSNZ

Of all the banks which have functioned in New Zealand, the greatest confusion and the least knowledge has always been associated with the Commercial Bank of New Zealand. Perhaps this is understandable, for the bank is unique in that it changed its name in New Zealand after its first year of operation, although it continued under its original name in Britain.

The bank was founded in London in 1863 under the title of the New Zealand Banking Corporation. Capital was to be £600,000 in shares of £100 each, but subsequently at the first ordinary meeting of shareholders held in London on 4 May 1864, shares were reduced to £10 each.

There is a possibility that the New Zealand Banking Corporation was founded after a more grandiose banking scheme failed to eventuate. On 17 March 1863 the *New Zealand Examiner* (published in London) announced that a new bank to be called the Intercolonial Bank of Australia and New Zealand was projected with a capital of £1½ million. The eleven provisional directors included both British and Australian businessmen. Nothing further was heard of this proposal, but shortly after five of the same businessmen were announced as being the directors of the newly-formed New Zealand Banking Corporation. The directors of the proposed Intercolonial Bank who had dropped out were primarily those from Australia or who had Australian interests.

Once the New Zealand Banking Corporation was founded the Directors lost no time in appointing an experienced banker as their New Zealand manager. He was John Reid Mackenzie who had previously been general manager of the Bank of Ceylon. (*N.Z. Examiner* 17 July 1863: 145)

Mackenzie arrived in Dunedin towards the end of 1863 and wasted no time in obtaining premises for the bank. On December 8 1863 the New Zealand Banking Corporation purchased the substantial brick premises 'situated in that most important business thoroughfare, Manse-street' which were owned by Messrs Smith and Marshall, grocers, bakers, ironmongers, wine and spirit merchants and ship chandlers! (*Daily Telegraph* 8 December 1863: 4) Four days later, with the necessary alterations made to the interior of the building to make them suitable as banking chambers, the New Zealand Banking Corporation opened for business. In its advertisements in the Dunedin papers it listed the services it offered to the community, namely such normal banking activities as receiving money on deposit, discounting bills, granting drafts, purchasing gold, and making advances on wool.

Within twelve months of its opening the new bank gained notoriety in Dunedin, for an editorial in the *Otago Daily Times* of 28 June 1864 criticised certain transactions between the New Zealand Banking Corporation and the Directors of the Dunedin Gas Company, and alleged that the Bank was in reality a secret partner in the Gas Company. Further, the *Otago Daily Times* suggested that as the New Zealand Banking Corporation had no charter of incorporation in New Zealand it was not lawfully a bank, but only purporting to be one. The choice of name, the *Otago Daily Times* implied, had been chosen so that the new bank could trade on the fact that the name resembled

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that of an already established colonial bank.

In October J.R. Mackenzie, as colonial manager and attorney for the New Zealand Banking Corporation, brought an action for libel against W.H. Cutten and Julius Vogel, proprietors of the *Otago Daily Times*. The sum of £5000 was claimed in damages, but while the jury found in favour of the Bank, only £500 damages plus costs was awarded. An appeal the following month by the *Otago Daily Times* against the decision failed.

The commercial Bank of New Zealand gained much publicity from the libel action, and no doubt won friends when it distributed the £500 damages (less a small amount for extra legal costs) amongst Dunedin charities.

As the New Zealand Banking Corporation had been established in England under the Joint-stock Companies Act and had no New Zealand charter it could not issue banknotes in the Colony.

In order to compete on an equal footing with the other banks then operating in Dunedin, the New Zealand Banking Corporation applied to the New Zealand General Assembly for a colonial charter. Perhaps because of possible confusion with the Bank of New Zealand, the directors of the New Zealand Banking Corporation now decided to change the name of the bank in New Zealand to 'the more distinctive name of the Commercial Bank of New Zealand (Limited)! (N.Z. Examiner 7 July 1865:137) Thus it was under the latter name that a Bill was introduced into the New Zealand General Assembly on 3 December 1864. At its 3rd reading in the Legislative Council on 10 December 1864 the Hon. Mr Henry Sewell, the Attorney-General, commented on this fact, and stated:

He had had a doubt in his mind as to what might be the legal effect of a company carrying on business in one part of Her Majesty's dominion under one name and in a different part under another name; but he had taken the opinion of a legal gentleman of high standing ... There seemed to be nothing at all inconsistent with the general principle of a corporation exercising its functions in one place under one name and in another place under a different name, provided they were identically the same.

The Hon. Mr Sewell had no doubt that the Company in New Zealand was the same as that in England, and as the 'stability of the shareholders' was beyond question he supported the Bill's 3rd reading. The Bill passed without division. (N.Z. Parliamentary Debates 1864:170)

The Commercial Bank of New Zealand notes were printed by the English firm of Perkins, Bacon & Co. and are dated 2 January 1865. Note circulation was never large, it at no stage reaching £8000. The Commercial Bank notes had a general similarity with notes issued by the Bank of New Zealand and Bank of New South Wales in the 1860s. The Bank's name is printed in a convex line above the central coat of arms the latter being flanked by the denomination in figures. The denomination is repeated at lower left in a word. In the centre is the place and date (i.e. 'Dunedin 2nd January 1865') and the usual promise to pay. Superimposed on the geometrically patterned border are the words 'Incorporated By Act of the General Assembly'.

Three One Pound notes are known in New Zealand collections—

that of the Otago Early Settlers' Museum, Dunedin, the collection of the Reserve Bank, Wellington, and of Rev. V. Jones. Milton. As a result of the paragraphs in my Numismatic Miscellany in the October 1977 *N.Z. Numismatic Journal* Mr William Barrett of Montreal, Canada, informed me that he has a specimen £50 note of the Commercial Bank. (Fig. 1) This note came from the original archives of the printers, Perkins, Bacon & Co. It is almost certain that the Bank would have also issued £5 and £10 notes.

Another result of the bank's incorporation in New Zealand was the appointment of a local board of directors in Dunedin. The board of only two members, but these were well-known public figures, John Hyde Harris, then Superintendent of Otago, and W.H. Reynolds, a member of both the Otago Provincial Council and the General Assembly.

In its original Dunedin advertisement the Bank announced that besides the Head Colonial Office in Dunedin, branches would be open 'in Southland, Canterbury, Nelson, Wellington, and Auckland, while Agencies will be opened in due order at other where the discovery of gold and the commercial wants of New Zealand may demand.!' (Dunedin Leader 12 December 1863: 13)

But the Commercial Bank of New Zealand arrived in Dunedin after the first wave of prosperity engendered by the Central Otago goldrush was ebbing. Dunedin remained the Bank's only branch, although it was reported to British shareholders in their 3rd half-yearly general meeting held on 6 June 1865, that an agency had been opened at Waipori, described as 'a rising and prosperous township!'. (N.Z. Examiner 7 July 1865: 137)

Shareholders in England did, however, receive an annual dividend of 10 percent on paid-up capital for 1864 and 1865. At the beginning of December 1865 the Bank's reserve fund stood at £5000, (N.Z. Examiner 19 December 1865: 281) but this proved insufficient for the problems which shortly arose.

On Wednesday 18 July 1866 rumours of the failure of the New Zealand Banking Corporation in London rapidly spread throughout Dunedin. A run on the commercial Bank in Manse Street began as account and note holders realised their assets just in case the information they had heard by word of mouth should prove accurate. And indeed for once Dame Rumour was correct. On Thursday the following notice was posted on the bank doors:

Advice having been received of the failure of this bank in London, the manager regrets to announce that he has no alternative but to suspend payment. Depositors and others, may rest assured that, by the exercise of a little forbearance, every claim will be liquidated. (N.Z. Examiner 17 September 1866: 202)

As noted in the announcement, the bank ceased not because of failure or mismanagement in New Zealand, but because of events in London. Mid-1866 was a time of financial instability in Britain when a number of banks and other companies folded. Thus it was on 19 May 1866 that Bills drawn upon the New Zealand Banking Corporation were returned in London. The Directors were faced with providing thirty or forty thousand pounds within a few hours. This they could

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not achieve, and negotiations aimed at amalgamating the bank with another concern also failed. Thus was no alternative but for the bank to suspend operations, and a meeting of shareholders on 22 May 1866 agreed that the Bank should go into voluntary liquidation.

(N.Z. Examiner 12 June 1866: 125, 143-144)

Thus ended the New Zealand bank with two names, and the one which survived the shortest time amongst all banks which have carried on business in New Zealand.

On paper the assets of the Bank exceeded liabilities but it is not known if all creditors were paid in full. Certainly the shareholders received nothing from the winding-up of the Company, for they had to face a call of £3 10s per share. New Zealand holders of the Commercial Bank of New Zealand bank notes apparently did not fare well either. John Bathgate in 1882 recalled in a House of Representatives debate that he had received only fifteen shillings in the pound for a £5 note he had held. (N.Z. Parliamentary Debates, Vol. 42, 1882: 90)

In the 19th century when one bank got into difficulties, the solidity of other banks was usually suspect as well. This was true in Dunedin in 1866, and for a few days after the stopping of the Commercial Bank of New Zealand there was a run on the other banks in the city, particularly the Bank of Otago, which had also been founded in 1863. But as the other banks met all payments promptly the panic soon subsided and confidence was restored.

THE TOKELAU DOLLAR.

The new souvenir dollar issued for the Tokelaus was designed by an islander of these tiny, remote and picturesque islets flung like rope-coils over a few score miles of the Pacific. Faraimo Paulo, the Tokelau artist, had already drawn the designs for several Tokelau postage stamps. Not unnaturally, the design identifies with his country, and the fruit of the pandanus tree, a versatile and commonly-used product, was the logical choice.

The three atolls of the Tokelaus are Fakaofu, consisting of 61 reef-bound islets, Nukunono of 30 islets, and Atafu of 19 islets, each cluster encircling a lagoon. They have a total land area of 1,111 hectares. At no point does the land rise above five metres from the sea level. The total population is some 1600.

Although the Tokelau comprises four atolls, Swains Island is administered by American Samoa. This was discovered by Pedro de Quiros in 1606, when he found it inhabited by a handsome light-skinned people, whence he named it "Gente Hermosa", meaning "beautiful people". The population of the whole group was severely decimated last century by the raids of Peruvian slave ships, and it is probable that the race that de Quiros described had in the following century been conquered and absorbed by Samoan canoe parties.

Of the three atolls administered by New Zealand from Apia in Western Samoa, Atafu was discovered by Commodore John Byron (grandfather of Lord George Gordon Byron, the poet) on 24 June 1765, during the undistinguished voyage of the "Dolphin". Captain Morvan in the "Adolphe" found Fakaofu in 1841, and Captain Edwards in H.M.S. "Pandora" visited Nukunono in 1791, when in quest of the "Bounty" mutineers.

Village affairs are administered by a council of family elders. The main occupation of the villagers is fishing and collecting food. There is a plentiful supply of coconuts, breadfruit, ta'amu, pawpaw, bananas and the edible fruit of the pandanus. Attempts have been made to grow other foods, but because the soil is thin and infertile and it has not responded to the use of fertilizers, results have been disappointing.

In recent years many Tokelauans have visited Samoa or New Zealand and developed a taste for other foods and a variety of clothing. To meet this need, co-operative stores have been set up. This has brought about the more common use of money, and hitherto the use of Western Samoa and New Zealand coinage. It was therefore a matter of pride that Tokelau issued a souvenir one dollar (Tahi Tala) coin. This is 38 mm. in diameter, and is legal tender in the Group. The proof coin (5,000 issued) is of sterling silver (.925) and the uncirculated (10,000) cupro-nickel. The prices set are \$16 for the proof, and \$3.75 for the uncirculated.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs commissioned Mr R.T. Harwood, late of the Treasury, to arrange the production and marketing of the coin.

J. HURLEY & CO., WANGANUI BAKER AND TOKEN ISSUER

By A.A. KIDD

In 1842 John Hurley (then aged 12 years) emigrated to New Zealand with his parents, brother Henry and sister. They sailed from Bridgewater, England on the ship 'London'. Upon arrival in Wellington, John's father Alexander set up a bakery business on Lambton Quay. The family remained in Wellington where the boys grew up with little schooling but undoubtedly learned the bakery business while helping their father.

As a young man he moved to Wanganui and in May 1853 followed the family tradition when he established the first bakery shop in Victoria Avenue. His business included confectionery, biscuit and bread production and grocery items. He also contracted to supply shipping with provisions.

On January 8, 1857 the local paper carried a notice stating that John Hurley had sold his bakery business to Mr Joseph Augustus Burnett, an eminent and wealthy citizen of Wanganui.

The reasons for selling his business are unrecorded, but in 1864 following the arrival of his brother Henry in Wanganui, John bought the bakery business back from Mr. Burnett.

It is believed that John and Henry at this stage formed the business of Hurley Brothers, bakers and bootmakers. They were to practice their trades for many years in Wanganui.

Hurley was responsible for training other men who were later to become prominent bakers in the area. From 1864-1867, J.A. Heaton served his apprenticeship under John Hurley before setting up and establishing his own bakery business in Palmerston North. James Bain, later to be a prominent Wanganui baker and confectioner learned the trade with Hurley for three years in the 1860s about the time the Hurley tokens were believed to have been issued.

A London medalist called Todman designed and struck the copper ½d and 1d tokens. It is reputed that 8d was paid per one shilling's worth of tokens.

The "&Co." on the tokens is just as interesting as the J. Hurley. There are strong indications that both his father Alexander and Henry his brother had shares in the company.

The penny token is 31mm in size with no date of issue. They are slightly smaller than the average New Zealand tradesmen's 1d tokens.

The obverse shows an inner dotted circle broken by two straight lines across the centre enclosing J. HURLEY & CO. in the upper segment. SHIPPING SUPPLIED in two lines and in the lower half WANGANUI/NEW ZEALAND in two lines. Around between the dotted circle and the beaded rim CONFECTIONERS, BAKERS, & GROCERS ESTABLISHED 1853.

The reverse pictures a seated female holding an anchor in her left hand, surrounded by two wheat sheaves, beehive, cornucopia, bale and case, with a ship on the sea in the distance. TODMAN LONDON is printed in small capitals near the base of the design. Beaded rim.



John Hurley's later shop.

JOHN HURLEY & Co.,

(ESTABLISHED 1853.)

Confectioners, Bread and Biscuit Bakers,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS,

Brides' Cakes made to order.—Wedding Ornaments made to order.

VICTORIA AVENUE, WANGANUI.

Advertisement from H.I.Jones 1878



Large Token 1d
obverse



Small token ½d
Reverse

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The half-penny also has no date of issue and is 25½mm in size. It is the same as the penny except there is no comma after CONFECTIONERS and BAKERS and the inner dotted circle is complete.

On 6 June, 1867 John Hurley advertised his bakery business in the "Evening Herald". He offered to sell bread at 4d for a 2lb loaf or 5d where credit was given.

By 1868, John's father Alexander was in business in Wanganui on his own account — also as a bread and biscuit baker. He also offered hot daily dinners to his patrons.

Advertisements in H.I. Jones' 1878 "Almanack" indicate that the business of John Hurley & Co. had expanded over the years. From being confectioners, bread and biscuit bakers it was also operating as wholesale and retail grocers with special emphasis on bridal cakes and made-to-order wedding ornaments.

A contemporary description of John Hurley's first Wanganui premises was given by Cornelius Burnett in 1857 in his article "C. Burnett's Impressions in 1857" from the book "Wanganui From 1856 to 1929" by J.P. Belcher.

"Next came Mr. John Hurley's bakery, a busy place, where a variety of industries were carried on, afterwards taken up by some new arrivals, who are said to have done very well with them indeed. A description of this place will give a very vivid idea of the locality. The shop, a mere shanty, long and low, had evidently at first been built upon the level of the street, but as the wind and rain hollowed out Victoria Avenue into a gully which must have been at one time nearly 25 feet below the original level, step after step had to be added so as to allow of access from the road to the level of the shop. At the time I first knew it there were five or six shops, and many an old whaler "half seas over" have I seen disappear at night from the door of the shop, head first into the pitch dark street, from the bottom of which rather strong language would be heard, sounding in the distance like the smothered mutterings from a bottomless pit. Being accustomed to tumbling down hatchways, however, these worthy descendants of the old Norse gods probably soon got over their falls."

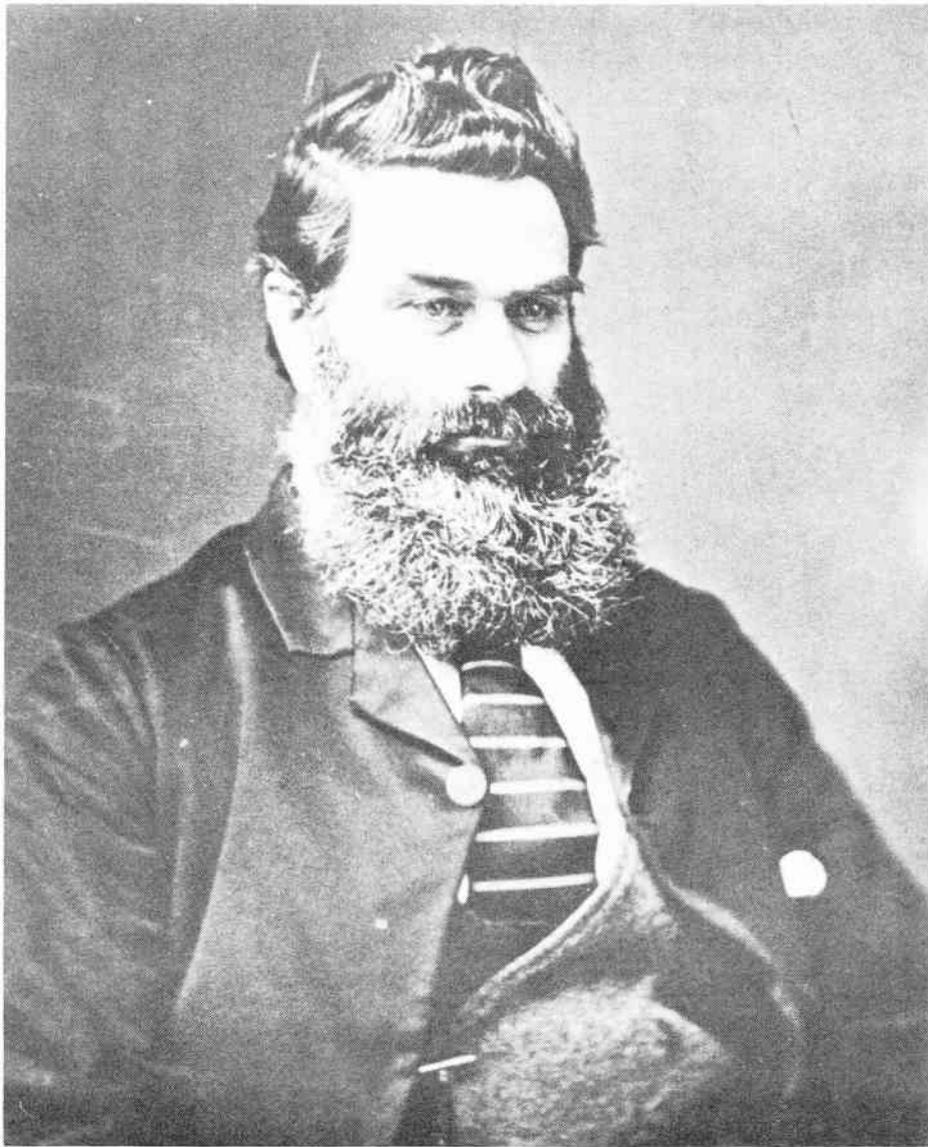
John Hurley & Co's later store (as seen in the photograph) shows his establishment to be a substantial, two story wooden building presenting approximately a thirty feet frontage on to Victoria Avenue. The shop was double fronted with large windows displaying confectionery and wedding ornaments to the left and shipping and grocery provisions to the right. John Hurley is pictured standing proudly outside his shop which displays his numerous grocery, confectionery, bread and biscuit wares.

As a leading citizen, John Hurley was actively involved in many community affairs. A devout Presbyterian, he was a founding elder of St. Paul's Church and was part of the committee responsible for bringing St. Paul's first minister David Hogg from England in 1853. He was also a member of the British & Foreign Bible Society and a member of the Benevolent Society. On January 24, 1855 he married Lorena Cunnabel at Brunswick Station, situated a few miles out of Wanganui. Records

show that John and Lorena had four children.

George, the eldest son, was to gain prominence by discovering and naming Dawson Falls and Fantham Peak while exploring Mt. Egmont between 1882–1886. George published the “Digest Land Transfer Act” and “Hurley’s Cream Tables”. He was a leading produce merchant in Wanganui for many years. William, (one of John’s younger brothers) also followed his father’s lead by setting up as a baker and fancy biscuit maker in Waitotara in 1874. Later he founded a carrying company. A fourth brother, Daniel followed Henry’s example by operating as a bootmaker in the Wanganui area and Hawera.

John Hurley & Co. seems to have traded at least until May 5, 1881 according to advertisements in the “Evening Herald”. After that date, John Hurley settled in Manaia and was occupied in farming pursuits on the Waimate Plains until his death at 71 years on September 12, 1901.



John Hurley in 1875

SOUVENIR COIN STATISTICS

Year	Proof Dollars	Proof Sets	Specimen Sets	Ordinary Sets	Uncirculated Dollars	
1967			50,000	250,000	200,000	
1968			40,000	35,000	—	
1969			50,000	—	400,000	
1970			20,000	30,000	285,000	
1971		5,000	—	15,000	30,000	
1972	3,000	8,000	—	15,000	27,000	
1973	8,000	8,000	—	15,000	22,000	
1974	10,000 (925 Silver)	8,000 (incl. 925 silver \$)	—	15,000	500,000	Commonwealth Games Issue.
	5,000	—	—	—	50,000	N.Z. Day.
1975	10,000	10,000	—	15,000	20,000	
1976	11,000	11,000	—	16,000	20,000	
1977	15,000 (925 Silver)	12,000 (Inc 925 Silver)	—	20,000	70,000	Silver Jubilee Issue
1978	18,000	15,000	—	23,000	100,000	

CIRCULATING COINS

	MINTAGE FIGURES				DECIMAL CURRENCY	
	50 c Cupro-nickel	20 c Cupro-nickel	10 c Cupro-nickel	5 c Cupro-nickel	2 c Bronze	1 c Bronze
1967	10,000,000	13,000,000	17,000,000	26,000,000	75,000,000	120,000,000
1968	Nil					
1969	—	2,500,000	3,000,000	10,260,000	20,510,000	—
1970	—	—	2,046,000	11,152,000	—	10,060,000
1971	1,123,200	1,600,000	2,808,000	11,520,000	15,050,000	10,000,000
1972	1,403,000	1,516,000	2,024,000	20,000,000	17,510,000	10,040,000
1973	2,508,000	3,028,000	3,510,000	4,024,000	38,550,000	15,040,000
1974	1,200,000	4,512,000	4,604,000	18,000,000	50,000,000	35,020,000
1975	3,800,000	5,000,000	7,000,000	32,000,000	20,000,000	60,000,000
1976	2,000,000	7,500,000	5,000,000	nil	15,000,000	20,000,000
1977	2,000,000	7,500,000	5,000,000	—	20,000,000	nil
1978	2,000,000	8,000,000	16,000,000	20,000,000	nil	15,000,000

EARTHQUAKE AND NUMISMATICS

Not long ago the "Unesco Courier" published a special number devoted to studies of earthquakes. An article on "Earthquakes in History", by Nicholas Ambraseys, includes several references to the value of coins and coinage in such studies. The following are excerpts from the article.

"In these studies archaeological evidence is very important where written evidence is either inconclusive or scarce. Numismatics also plays a significant role in assessing the destructiveness of early earthquakes. The issue of new coinage and the establishment of new mints were often measures taken by the authorities to relieve regions after disastrous earthquakes.

The earthquake of 21 July 365 A.D. affected an area of about two million square kilometres in the Eastern Mediterranean. This was associated with a catastrophic sea-wave which in Alexandria alone drowned 5,000 people, carried boats over the walls of towns and deposited them on roof-tops. Hoards of coins found on the floors of public buildings trapped by the tumbled-down masses of masonry pre-date the disaster and testify to the abandonment of sites.

Deterioration of the local coinage, taken together with other evidence is a good indication of the damaging effects of ancient earthquakes. This was the case, for instance, in the 25 A.D. earthquake which destroyed Taxila in northern Pakistan. This quake destroyed the mint and apparently killed the engravers. Similar cases have been found for Rhodes, Cyprus and Western Anatolia.

At the present level of technology, earthquakes cannot be prevented, nor for some years to come will it be possible to predict them. Even when accurate, such predictions are not particularly effective, since people seem reluctant to believe, whether it is a credited astrologer or a seismologist.

In 1042 A.D. in Tabriz in Iran, the earthquake was predicted by the chief astrologer, who tried to persuade the people to leave. It happened, and 40,000 people perished."

NUMISMATIC MISCELLANY

R.P. HARGREAVES FRNSNZ

An Unlucky Coin Browsing through an 1897 numismatic journal I came across about a coin which you should not own if you believe that the figure 13 is unlucky. This is the U.S. quarter-dollar issued between 1892 and 1916. And why is it unlucky? Because this coin carries 13 stars, there are 13 letters in the scroll held in the eagle's claws, there are 13 feathers in the eagle's wing, and 13 feathers in its tail, the shield carries 13 parallel lines and 13 horizontal stripes, there are 13 arrowheads, and finally there are 13 letters in the words 'quarter-dollar'. I haven't checked these details – I'm too scared to own the coin!

ANOTHER SOUTH ISLAND TRADER'S NOTE?

The notes issued by Morrison and Sclanders in Nelson between 1847 and 1853 after the closure of the Union Bank in the former year are well-known to New Zealand numismatists. But were notes issued by another Nelson businessman in the same period? The *Cyclopedia of New Zealand* (Vol. 5, 1906) has the following intriguing note" ... Messrs Morrison and Sclanders opened a small bank of deposit, and issued notes, payable twelve months after date, amounting to several thousands. Mr Beit, of Nelson, did likewise, and in Otago Mr Macandrew followed a similar course."

To date I have been unable to find any other reference to these notes of John N. Beit, who according to contemporary references arrived in Nelson in 1842, and carried on business as an importer and customs house agent.

A slow Forgery Van Diemens Land (or Tasmania) in the 1820s and 1830s was the scene of many bank note forgeries. Perhaps we can be cynical and suggest that this surely must not have been unexpected considering the relatively large proportion of convicts in the total population. But one must admire the patience of one Tasmanian forger whose activity was reported in the *Launceston Advertiser* and quoted in the *Hobart Town Courier* 2 August 1839. At the end of July 1839 a forged Five Pound note of the Bank of Van Diemen's Land was circulated in Launceston - a forgery which surely must be unique in Australian numismatic history. As the press of the time noted

The novelty of this forgery is that it appears to have been effected entirely by the tedious process of making a complete copy of the original note with a pen.

As bank notes were printed only in black, colour was not a problem, but even so one wonders how many hours the forgery took.

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BOOK REVIEWS

The Complete New Zealand Distinguished Conduct Medal (being an account of the New Zealand recipients of the DCM from the earliest times of the South African war to the present time: together with brief biographical notes and details of their entitlement to other medals, orders and decorations). compiled by Alan J. Polaschek, 1978

This generous title gives us immediately a clear understanding of the volume the author has produced, but it is only after reading his succinct and helpful foreword and introduction that one can appreciate the vast amount of painstaking searching, patient checking, extensive correspondence, personal enquiries and discussions that have enabled the mass of information to be assembled and coherently arranged.

He has had not only to check the printed or other record, but also to verify their accuracy, even in sources that would be expected to be impeccable. Many recipients of the award left New Zealand after discharge from the forces, names were occasionally confused and at times biographical details were unobtainable.

The present volume runs to some 300 pages of duplicated text and only thirty copies have been issued. This restricted number, obviously tentative or preliminary, the author hopes will evoke further information that will make a later and more formal publication more complete and more widely available to medal collectors and students of military history.

One cannot help reflecting, in reading these matter-of-fact recitals of deeds of infinite bravery, that these are the cases that were recorded, that happened to be reported or witnessed, and that were evaluated by some authority as worthy of the award. It calls for some greatness at that level to recognize great qualities in another. How many a tall fellow, by selfless courage or amazing good fortune, succoured a wounded comrade or silenced an enemy tank, returning to his unit with all-in-the-day's-work nonchalance, if he returned at all, unheralded and unnoticed. Just as war only capriciously favours the right so it does not always reward the brave, the fortunate or the worthy.

Greek Coins and their values by David R. Sear. Volume I, Europe. Seaby, London, 1978. xl, 316pp. £12.50

This is a revised and greatly up-graded edition of the work first compiled by Seaby and Kozolubski in 1959. It is superfluous to remark upon the high standard of the contents, for the names of David Sear and the firm of Seaby carry their own reputation.

For the student and the collector of Greek coins it is a vademecum, for here is advice on collecting, ten pages of coin types illustrated and described, notes on dating and a short outline of Greek history and its coinage. A useful page classifies ancient alphabets from Semitic through Phoenician, Aramaic and early and late Greek. There are conversion tables, many maps and a good index.

The catalogue itself is sectionalized under the headings of Spain,

Gaul, Britain, Italy, Sicily, Northern Greece, Illyria, Peloponnesos, the Cyclades and Crete. As with the comparable volume on Roman Silver coins, the illustrations are of the same clear quality in half-tone reproduction. Both works owe much to the skilful photography of P. Frank Purvey.

The next volume is to deal with the coins of the Asiatic Greeks, the Persian Empire, the Hellenistic kingdoms, Palestine, North Africa and Carthage.

Roman Silver Coins by H.A. Seaby, revised by David R. Sear & Robert Loosley. Vol 1. The republic to Augustus.

Seaby, London, (1978) price £7.50 \$16 (US)

Most of the four volumes of this most useful work are out of print, and Seaby have hastened to commence the issue of a new (third) revised edition, Vol 1 is the first to appear, and the book has been up graded in several respects. The text itself has been modified in the light of new information largely from Michael Crawford's "Roman Republican Coinage", 1974. As the introduction points out, "The fundamental difference between the chronologies of Crawford and of Sydenham (The Coinage of the Roman Republic 1952) lies in the date of the introduction of the silver denarius." Hitherto the usual date accepted was about 187 BC, but Crawford's date 212/211BC, based on hoard evidence and other factors, seems to be justified. The new text therefore cites Crawford's reference alongside BMC and Sydenham.

The illustrations in the previous editions have now been superseded by extremely good photographic reproductions, necessitating the use of a slightly glossy paper. As before, each entry carries an indication of market value, and this too has been brought up to date, very importantly, in view of the great advance in prices. The many notes interspersed in the text, throwing light on the moneyer, the subject or events are a matter for pleasurable reading beyond one's ordinary expectation in a catalogue. The "Index of inscriptions on Republican coins" is repeated as an essential and valuable reference adjunct.

Roman Coins (by) J.P.C. Kent, Deputy keeper, Department of coins & medals, British Museum, photographs by Max and Albert Hirmer. London, Thames & Hudson, (1978) price £25 (in UK only)

This large and splendid volume does not aim to supplant Sydenham, Mattingly, Crawford, or Cohen or Babelon or the B.M. Catalogue. It owes much to them all, but the objective is different, for it aims to set Roman coinage in its historical context, "the essential framework of time and space within which alone we can begin to understand it". The historical account is therefore followed by detailed descriptions and commentary.

The 1,430 magnificent illustrations complement the text in photographs of superb quality. These were taken by professor Max

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Hermer and his son Albert, and this leads us to note the origin of the work, which was first published in Munich in 1973 as "Die Römische Münze".

For the small collector as for the owner of a large range of Roman coins, this volume can be most rewarding. Few could hope to approach the quality or the range of coins described and pictured, but there is, in a sense, more satisfaction than in the mere possession of a number of coins short of a rich collection. The appendices include a chronology, weights and measures, a bibliography and a well arranged index.

It should be observed that this is virtually a companion volume to Colin Kraay and Max Hermer's admirable work on Greek Coins, published by Thames & Hudson in 1966.

The historical survey is remarkably comprehensive, treating succinctly but adequately the Roman republic, the Punic wars, the expansion and decline under the emperors, and the final fall and change.

The price is not modest, but with Omar Khayyam, one might ask 'I often wonder what the vintners buy, one half so precious as the goods they sell'.

TAXING OF MEDALS?

A number of members have expressed concern at the imposition of Customs duty and sales tax on medals that are not awards for some kind of service or occasion. The distinction between the several kinds is at times difficult to define. The Council of the Society is at present in correspondence with the Ombudsman in quest of clarification of the position and to ensure that coins, military medals, decorations and orders do not fall into a dutiable category.

HONOURS and AWARDS

Messrs. P.P. O'Shea and A.E. Prowse were invested by His Excellency the Governor General with the insignia of Serving Brothers of the Most Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem at separate investitures in Wellington last year.

Several members of the Society were recipients of the Silver Jubilee Medal 1977, including: James Berry, P.P. O'Shea, J.A. Franklin and B. Connor.

Our congratulations go to the above members.

FELLOWSHIP AWARDS

The Society honoured four of its members in 1977 by conferring the distinction of Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand on:

Mr Leon Morel of Christchurch,
Dr. R.P. Hargreaves, M.A., Ph.D. of Dunedin,
Mr A.E. Prowse of Upper Hutt,
and Mr W.H. Lampard, B. Com., A.C.A. of Wellington.

All of these members have given distinguished service to the Society over a period of many years having held executive positions in either the branches or parent body and have contributed many articles to the "Numismatic Journal" and other numismatic publications both in New Zealand and overseas.

In 1978 a Fellowship was conferred on Mr A.J. Freed of Wellington. Mr Freed, a former President, has given distinguished service to the Society and has been on the executive continuously since 1967.

OBITUARY

D.O. ATKINSON, J.P., F.R.N.S.N.Z.

Sadly the Society has to record the passing of another of its Fellows. Dan Atkinson, a Fellow of the Society since November 1953, passed away late in 1978 after a long illness.

His main numismatic interest was in the field of Orders, Decorations and Medals. Although he did little writing on his speciality he nevertheless was a mine of information. Many a collector in New Zealand today owes his start in numismatics, particularly medal collecting, to the generosity and enthusiasm of Dan Atkinson. He was keen to assist younger collectors and frequently gave away pieces to enable college lads to make a start in the hobby. Conversely with us older collectors he sometimes drove a hard bargain, but in my case it was always fair.

Those who knew Dan will long remember the pleasant hours spent with him discussing and admiring one of the largest collections of orders, decorations and medals this country has ever known. He made his start as a collector in 1917 when his brother sent him a few WWI badges. Over the next 55 years he amassed an enormous collection of memorabilia (in addition to medals and decorations) including: medallions, badges, weapons, coins, tokens, militaria and New Zealand books.

Dan joined the Society in the late thirties and frequently made the long trip from Auckland to Wellington to attend meetings of the Society. From the early 1940's to the mid 1960's he often had parts of his collection on display for the benefit of the public and prospective collectors. He was a founder member (in February 1949) of the Auckland Branch of the R.N.S.N.Z., and had one term as Chairman in 1958.

Because of escalating prices and scarcity of pieces his like as a collector will probably never be seen again in New Zealand, but those who had the pleasure of seeing his collection will never forget it. To his wife and family go our deepest sympathy.

A.E.P.

OBITUARY

H.J. LORIMER, B.A., F.B.I.N.Z.

H.J. Lorimer, Secretary of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand from 1971 to 1977, passed away on 16 February 1979.

Although not a member of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand, Hugh Lorimer had a keen interest in early New Zealand banknotes and banking history and spoke on the subject at Numismatic meetings and banking seminars. He also contributed to various publications, including our Journal, where in issue number 48 an excellent article entitled "An Outline History of Money and Banking in New Zealand" was printed.

He was recognised by many as an authority on New Zealand banknotes, particularly those issued by the trading banks prior to the first issue of Reserve Bank notes in 1934. Largely on his own initiative he built the Reserve Bank collection of New Zealand bank notes from practically nothing in 1953 to arguably the best in the world by 1977.

At the time of his death he was working on the reprint of Allan Sutherland's "Numismatic History of New Zealand". He had been selected by the late Mr Sutherland to be Editor of the whole project and was given a special brief to rewrite the chapter on New Zealand banknotes.

The banknote collecting fraternity and numismatists generally will be the poorer for the passing of Hugh Lorimer and to his wife and son and daughter we extend our sympathy.

A.E.P.

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ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND

OFFICERS 1978–1979

Patron: His Excellency the Governor General, The Rt. Hon. Sir
Keith Holyoake, G.C.M.G., C.H.

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Canterbury Branch Delegate: H.R. Sampson

Keeper of the Collection: P.O. O'Shea *

*F.R.N.S.N.Z.

MEMBERS' SPECIALITIES AND WANTS

The following schedule has been compiled for the benefit of Members of the Society. All members have the right to have their names included at no charge. Use registered post or insure parcels when sending specimens by post.

- ALLEN, Dr. H. Don, F.C.C.T., F.R.N.S., Professor of Education, Nova Scotia Teachers College, Truro, Nova Scotia B2N 5G5, Canada.**
Monetary forms, including primitive. Special interest in fiscal paper, including bank cheques and trade tokens.
- BERRY, James, O.B.E., F.R.N.S.N.Z., G.P.O. Box 23, Wellington.**
Commemorative medals of all types with particular emphasis on artistic angle; also illustrated books of same.
- BETTON, James L. Jr., P.O. Box 533, Santa Monica, California 90406, U.S.A.**
Speciality: Colonial and Commonwealth Coinage and Classical Coinages.
- FERGUSON, J. Douglas, Rock Island, Quebec JOB 2KO, Canada.**
I am interested in all types of transportation tokens in metal, celluloid or plastic, from all parts of the world, and will buy or exchange uncirculated Canadian coins of many years for them.
- FOWLER, F.J., 2 Essex Street, Tawa, Wellington.**
Speciality – Coins of Pacific countries.
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