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THE 1865 NEW ZEALAND EXHIBITION MEDALS

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Dunedin in the early 1860s was a bustling town. Gold discoveries in Central Otago in 1861 had brought men and money to the previously staid Scottish settlement. In 1862 a number of Anglican residents of Dunedin got together and sponsored a small exhibition of industrial products in order to raise money in support of St Paul's Church Building Fund. This exhibition, held in December of the same year, proved highly successful, and it prompted a number of citizens to propose mounting a major exhibition representative of the whole Colony. The promoters were encouraged by the Otago Provincial Council's support, expressed by the vote in August 1863 of £4000 (\$8000) towards the cost of the exhibition. The New Zealand Government agreed to make a similar grant. Fourteen Commissioners were appointed to take control of the project, and these included such well-known public figures as Julius Vogel, Dr James Hector, E.B. Cargill, W.H. Reynolds, and James Rattray. Alfred Eccles F.R.C.S. was appointed Honorary Secretary, and it was primarily due to his exertions that the Exhibition succeeded.

There is no necessity to give a detailed account of the Exhibition here, as this has already been done by a son of Alfred Eccles, who bore the same name as his father. (Eccles 1925. It should be noted, however, that this pamphlet contains a number of errors.) A few salient facts however may be of interest. The Exhibition building designed by Mason and Clayton, was built by the Otago Provincial Council, and after the Exhibition had finished became the Dunedin Hospital, a function it fulfilled for many decades.

The Exhibition was opened on 12 January 1865 and closed on 6 May following. Up to that day the total visitors had numbered 29,805, and probably a further 1400 attended the closing ceremonies. But

attendances hadn't been as great as expected. As Charles Thatcher commented in a song

The Exhibition doesn't take
So well as was expected,
The people do not rush in crowds
To see the things collected.
They betray a wond'rous apathy
About five bob admission;
And some have actually declared
That it's an imposition.

And such was the case. Admission prices varied from day to day, so that the 'fashionable' of Dunedin paid higher admission prices on some days so that they wouldn't have to mix with the 'common' people. At least this was the theory. However, on high-priced days relatively few attended, but on the days when only a shilling (ten cents) admission was charged, many more people visited the Exhibition, though even then not in the numbers that had been hoped for. Indeed, a visitor from outside Dunedin wrote:

I was surprised to find how very little pride the Otago people seemed to take in this very creditable work; indeed, as far as I could hear or learn, they nearly all ran it down, or spoke slightly, and even contemptuously of it, boasting that they had never been inside it, or taken any interest in it. (Thomson 1867:35)

However, it is the medals issued by the Commissioners of the Exhibition which are our major interest here. Something of their history is gained by a search of the Minutes of Meetings of the Commissioners, and these are housed in the Hocken Library, Dunedin. Unfortunately, the Minutes are not complete, the record stopping in mid-1866.

At a meeting on 5 October 1864, the Commissioners agreed

That MEDALS or some other AWARD OF MERIT, be granted by the Commissioners to persons who have advanced the Arts, Industries, and Manufactures of New Zealand, by zealous services, or by sending Articles to the Exhibition which do not fall under the awards of the Juries, but which are of great merit.

On 11 May 1865 the Commissioners further resolved

That the principle on which to award medals & Honorary Certificates be, to award medals where the merit is in the effort manufacturer or producer, and honorary Certificate where the merit is in the Exhibit.

The full list of all medals awarded is given in an Appendix of the *Reports and Awards of Jurors*. (N.Z. Exhibition 1866:507-516) A perusal of this shows that medals were presented not only to exhibitors, but also to those connected in an official capacity with the Exhibition (the Commissioners awarded themselves a silver medal each), and also for those persons judged to have given outstanding service to New Zealand in different fields of the arts and sciences. Many awards went to overseas residents.

Although the Minutes do not make it absolutely clear, apparently a Mr T.S. Monkhouse of Pakiri, North Auckland, had submitted a design for a Seal for the Exhibition, and this had been accepted and a premium of ten guineas (\$21) paid for it. The Dunedin firm of Fergusson and Mitchell in December 1864 offered to engrave for £50 (\$100) dies for both sides of the medal, and further, to strike the medals at a cost of 2s 6d (25c) each in soft metal, and at about 6s (60c) per ounce in silver. At a meeting on 19 December the Commissioners agreed that £50 be voted for medals, and agreed to ask Fergusson & Mitchell if the same die could be used for the seal

and the reverse of the proposed medal. This proved to be feasible, and a medals committee was asked to select a design for the obverse.

At a meeting of the Commissioners held on 3 February 1865, it was reported that the design for the medal had been destroyed in a major fire which had occurred in Princes Street, Dunedin, on the 24th of the previous month. Also destroyed was the medal die which was in the process of being engraved. The Commissioners agreed to write to Mr Monkhouse asking for another copy of the design to be forwarded as soon as possible. The sum of Two Guineas (\$4.20) was offered as payment but in a letter to the Commissioners dated 25 May 1865 Monkhouse refused to send his drawing for the medal for anything less than ten guineas – the same price he had been paid for the original drawing that had been destroyed. As a result of this, Dr. Hector and William Mason were appointed as a committee to have a fresh design for the medal drawn and the dies prepared. On 17 July the Commissioners agreed on the recommendation of Hector and Mason that instead of having a medal designed and struck in New Zealand, this should be done in London. Although it was admitted that this would cause some delay before the medals would be ready for distribution, it was felt that this loss of time 'would be more than compensated by the superior and cheaper workmanship.' (Minutes 17 July 1865) This in fact meant the rescinding of a previous decision that the medals should be struck from a die prepared in Dunedin. (Minutes 1 May 1865)

In order to limit the delay as much as possible it was agreed that Mr John Morrison, the New Zealand Government Agent in London, Dr Joseph Hooker of Kew Gardens, J.A. Douglas, Manager of the Colonial Bank, London, and W. Carr Young act on the Commissioners behalf to accept a design for a medal and have the dies cut at once. The Commissioners, while desiring 'to leave the design entirely open,' did state what they would like to see incorporated. The obverse, they suggested, should be a plain wreath of fern leaves with the word 'Honorary' in the centre, while surrounding the outside of the wreath should be the words 'New Zealand Exhibition 1865.' For the reverse, the only suggestion made was that it should contain 'a figure or figures surrounded by objects emblematic of New Zealand and its resources.' (Minutes 17 July 1865.)

The Commissioners further suggested that the Kensington School of Design be invited to submit designs based on these ideas and that a premium of ten guineas (\$21) be given to the artist of the one chosen. Whether this suggestion was ever followed or not is unknown. In the event the final medal was designed by J.S. Wyon, the Queen's Medallist.

The *Otago Daily Times* of 8 February 1867 gave the following detailed description of the medals which were expected in Dunedin within a short time.

The obverse of the medal has within a beaded rim, the inscription, 'New Zealand Exhibition, 1865. Honorary.' Within this, there is a deep border geometrical in its tracing; and the central space is divided into five compartments by sprigs of fern. A kauri cone, a flax-bloom, and heads of barley, maize, and wheat, occupy the several inter-spaces. The reverse has as its central figure a draped Maori, made poetically heroic and picturesque. In his right hand he holds a spear, the end of which rests on the ground; where lies his war-club, with his right foot thrown slightly back, so as to rest on his handle. To the right of the figure is a kiwi, to his left, a plough; behind him is a stand, on which is an embroidered cover, and a roll of cloth slightly opened. Behind this stand rises a tree-fern, the sprays of which shade the

Maori; and a little to his left is a flax-plant in very vigorous bloom. The background is occupied by a range of hills, with bush at their foot; and to the right (of the figure) a sheet of water is shown, with a war canoe floating.

Only the stern of the war canoe is actually visible, and it is more likely that the Maori's foot rests on a paddle rather than a war club.

It can thus be seen that many of the Dunedin Commissioners' ideas were in fact incorporated into the final design of the medal. The *Otago Daily Times* also commented that while 'as a sample of high art the design is beyond question,' they thought that it was 'somewhat open to question whether a design more characteristically appropriate, might not have been achieved.'

Certainly the 1865 Exhibition Medals are an excellent example of medallic art. For this, not only does the designer deserve credit but also the famous die engraver, Joseph Moore of Birmingham. Further, the medals were struck, by courtesy of the Master of the Royal Mint, on the high-class machinery which had been used for striking medals for the Intercolonial Exhibition of 1862. (*Otago Daily Times* 8 February 1867)

Medals were struck in gold, silver, and bronze. Only one was struck in gold. The Commissioners at a meeting on 27 April 1865, resolved 'That as a recognition of the indefatigable labors of Dr. Eccles in originating and furthering the first New Zealand Exhibition a special award of a gold medal be made to him.' It was also agreed that this would be the sole striking in that metal.

To save any possible embarrassment to Eccles, the Commissioners employed a neat subterfuge to ensure his absence. The meeting for the 27 April was scheduled to begin at 2 p.m., but as only Dr Eccles and the Chairman turned up, the meeting was abandoned at 2.10 p.m. because of a lack of a quorum. After Eccles had left, other members who had deliberately delayed their arrival until this occurred, put in their appearance and the meeting reconvened at about 2.20 p.m., and the above resolution was passed.

The gold medal was 'a much treasured possession' of Alfred Eccles and his descendants for many decades. (Eccles 1925:15) According to the late Sir Alfred Reed, a friend of Alfred Eccles the younger, this gold medal was 'presented to the [Dunedin] Public Library' by the latter before his death. (Reed 1973:73) However, the medal was apparently only on loan, for it was withdrawn from the library in 1975 and put up for auction at Alex Harris Ltd on 12 August by a member of the Eccles family. Fortunately, the medal did not leave Dunedin, it being purchased by the Otago Museum for \$1500, the money coming from two bequest funds, the Fels and the Iverach. Thus only in the Otago Museum is a complete set of 1865 Exhibition medals held, that Institution already holding silver and bronze medals.

Besides the single gold medal, 75 silver and 87 bronze medals were struck. On 15 November 1865 the Secretary had been instructed by the Exhibition Commissioners to write to London to order five extra silver and ten extra bronze medals, but by the 29 March 1866, finance was presumably becoming something of a problem, for now instructions were given to strike only the medals actually required. Further, total expenditure for medals was to be limited if possible to £250 (\$500).

Just what the final expenditure was is not known. But certainly the results were well worth while, for surely the 1865 New Zealand Exhibition medals are some of the finest medals that have ever been issued in New Zealand.

Postscript The design of the 1865 New Zealand Exhibition medal proved an inspiration for the unknown designer of one of Milner & Thompson's penny tokens. The parentage is obvious if you compare token and medal.

References

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Reed, A.H. 1973. *Annals of Early Dunedin*, Wellington.

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The 1865 New Zealand Exhibition Medal. Each medal is 64mm diameter, and the single gold medal has a mass of 139.3g. The gold medal is unique in that the recipient's name is not engraved around the rim, while this is done for the silver and bronze medals.

(Photo: B. Connor)

THOMAS de la RUE AND SECURITY PRINTING

— Varian J. Wilson

Thomas de la Rue is known for founding the firm which prints banknotes and postage stamps, but I was brought to a keen interest in his achievements from a number of different leads.

Thomas was born to a poor family on the Channel Island of Guernsey in 1793, and at the age of 9 was apprenticed to a master printer, working for nothing in his first two years, thence rising from two shillings to six shillings a week in his final year. He helped produce a short-lived newspaper in Guernsey, then published one of his own, the *Political Mirror*, at threepence a copy. At the age of 21, he married a girl from Devonshire, and, after their first son was born they emigrated to England, setting up as a manufacturer of straw hats in London. In 1855 he was created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and he died in June 1866.

Now we see the first of a number of fortuitous circumstances which led to the great influence of Thomas de la Rue and Company on security printing, for the Napoleonic wars caused a shortage of beaver fur, so there was a boom in straw hats and bonnets. Thomas experimented with methods of waterproofing and dyeing the straw and also for making strong paper, as he had an idea for throw-away paper hats, bonnets and shirt fronts. He hit on a method of making a brilliant white paper by the addition of talc (magnesium silicate) to the straw. This suggested the production of a stiff, white paper for playing-cards, up till then crudely stencilled on to soft, cloth paper.

At this point the security printing methods for banknotes and postage stamps were born, for the plain backs of playing-cards were too easily identified by wet fingerprints conveniently placed by unscrupulous gamblers, and Thomas conceived the idea of covering them with the all-over intricate designs which mask such grubby marks to this day. (I was unable to find any de la Rue playing-cards. New Zealand had its own playing-card manufacturer for many years.) Two interesting inventions were employed in this first security printing. A toy which produced repetitive yet changing geometrical designs by the interplay of pendulums, suggested the intricate tracings which are featured on many present day banknotes to discourage forgery, and the punched card system introduced earlier by Jacquard to weaving repeated patterns in fine damask on the new, flying-shuttle looms, could be adapted to printing processes.

The threads of the security printing industry are also woven together in an intricate manner. Offcuts from the playing-card guillotines enabled de la Rue to compete favourably for contracts to print pasteboard tickets for the vast new railway systems, and the mechanical application of serial numbers to these was later applied to numbering banknotes. Another thread drew the firm in 1853 into the printing of revenue stamps for the Government, for these were required to collect the excise duty on every pack of playing-cards, and before long these were produced with adhesive backing, watermarks, and perforated for easy separation at a time when postage stamps were still cut from their sheets. A further security measure for these fiscal stamps, used on all

documents and receipts, was to surface print them with fugitive inks, which rubbed off and disappeared when shrewd business men tried to use them again.

It is interesting to note there that it was in the following year, 1854, that Professor Holloway, known to numismatists for his widely circulated tokens, warned the colonists of Australasia that his pills and potions had been counterfeited in Tasmania and New Zealand, so those wishing to benefit from the genuine remedies should examine the wrappings and directions, which he protected by having them printed on his own watermarked paper.

The firm of Thomas de la Rue printed its first British postage stamp, the fourpenny carmine, in 1855, and in 1861 the Jefferson Davis five-cent blue stamp for the Confederate States of America. This is the only stamp of what is now the United States, ever printed abroad, for, while this five-cent issue arrived safely by the blockade runner "Robert E. Lee", the next shipment was captured and the stamps confiscated and destroyed. It is not clear if this consignment included a one-cent orange stamped ordered by the Confederacy, but this smaller denomination was never issued.

De la Rue had a virtual monopoly for postage stamps, printing all those of Great Britain for 55 years, India for 71 and Ceylon for 73 years. There were also long contracts with Italy, Portugal and South American countries as well as the East India Company. Before I leave postage stamps I should like to mention that de la Rue produced the first two-colour stamp in 1884 for India, to discourage forgeries of the higher denominations, and there is a long gap before we find multicolour issues.

De la Rue's first banknote order was for the Crown Colony of Mauritius in 1859. These notes, in denominations of ten shillings, one pound and five pounds, also bearing the equivalent values of two, four and twentyfive dollars, are very similar to present day issues in appearance. They were printed by copper plates, each with the serial number in two places, with a third, matching number on a counter foil, for they were issued bound in books of 500 notes, like present day cheques. All were signed personally by the Treasurer of the Government of Mauritius.

Perhaps the most famous de la Rue banknote is the ten shilling "John Bradbury" of 1914, when, at the beginning of the Kaiser's war on August 4, the British Government called in all gold coins, and for 24 hours postal orders were accepted as currency. The banknotes were ordered on August 5, a design submitted on the sixth, and approved on the seventh, when printing commenced on 2½ million notes delivered in the first five weeks of the war. A £1 note was designed by de la Rue but printed by Waterlow Bros. and Leighton, later issues being shared, with values alternated, by the competing firms.

The delivery of banknotes for China is a romantic story on its own, surviving piracy, bandits, revolutions and Japanese invasion.

I first developed an interest in the de la Rue story not as a numismatist but as an industrial psychologist. Mass production methods existed many decades before Henry Ford. Punched cards and the concept of computers both came before Queen Victoria, in whose reign everyone was confident that science and industry had all the answers needed. To a certain extent this was true except for the development of better tools, particularly electrical and electronic methods to replace the mechanical. The first computer, a mechanical monster which

printed nautical and other mathematical tables to as many decimal places as needed, was developed by Babbage in the 1830s. Essentially, it used the ratchet and pawl system of the serial numbering machine, with complicated mathematical programmes built in, some operations using punched cards. Although I can see how banknotes could be serially numbered at the first printing by electronic methods, apparently they are still numbered separately even by the U.S. Government Bureau of Engraving, for the latest fashion is the collection of banknotes with the serial numbers and signatures printed upside down. Apparently whole sheets become turned end for end before second and third printings apply serial numbers and area codes.

Ref. Houseman, Lorna: *The House that Thomas Built*, Chatto and Windus, 1968.

SOME COLLECTIONS OF GREEK AND ROMAN COINS IN NEW ZEALAND

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

Several institutions in New Zealand possess collections of ancient coins; these collections vary considerably in size and quality, but all – as far as I know – share the common and unfortunate characteristic that they are practically inaccessible for study because no published catalogues of them exist, and in several cases the museum or other institution does not even possess its own catalogue or check list, so even the staff cannot know what the collection contains.

The Otago Museum's collection is more accessible than many: Willi Fels drew up a manuscript list of its holdings of Greek coins after he had presented his collection to the museum, and I am engaged in compiling and publishing a detailed catalogue of them, in seven parts; the first four, containing descriptions of the 700 coins from Gaul, Italy, the Balkans, Greece and the Greek islands, are now available. When I have completed that, I intend to compile a similar catalogue of the Roman coins, which include a good collection of Republican denarii; meanwhile, a manuscript catalogue is available in the museum.

What follows is the result of my visits to other New Zealand collections, which I have had the opportunity to inspect through the kind co-operation of their curators. The lists are unfortunately extremely superficial and lacking in detail, for in all cases I had only a comparatively short time available, and no books or other reference aids at hand; however, they will have served their purpose if they make the existence of these collections more widely known, and I hope they will stimulate local numismatists to offer their help in cataloguing and publishing these and other collections. I would welcome the chance to see other collections, large or small, in New Zealand; I hope further descriptions may be published in future issues of the *Journal*.

The three collections described here are (1) Southland Museum and Art Gallery, Invercargill; (2) Canterbury Museum, Christchurch; (3) Classics Department, University of Auckland.

1. **The Southland Museum, Invercargill**, has a few ancient coins on display, as follows:

Greek: Metapontum, on **AR** stater, late fourth century B.C. (Head, *Historia Numorum*², 79).

Æ, one of Hellenistic age, uncertain attribution; obv., Zeus; rev., inscription (which I could not decipher), seated figure.

Roman: Republic, one quadrigatus, one denarius.

Augustus, one sestertius, one as.

Agrippa, one as.

Nero, one sestertius, one as.

Vespasian, one as.

Trajan, one denarius, one as.

Gordian III, one as.

All these are of good quality. In addition, in store it has a considerable accumulation of ancient coins; most are of moderate to poor quality, and they are very imperfectly sorted and labelled (which reflects no discredit on the Museum staff). Thanks to the kindness and generous assistance of the Director, Mr R.J. Beck, I was able to spend several hours examining the Museum's holdings, and drew up the following summary list:

Greek coins: Phocis, 1, **AR**, obol, good condition.

Parthian, 4 **AR** (fair-poor), 1 billon(?).

Indo-Greek(?), 1 **Æ**.

Egypt, 14 **Æ**, Ptolemaic, fair-poor.

1 **Æ**, Ptolemaic or Roman.

Carthage, 4 **Æ**, poor.

Mauretania, 1 **Æ**, poor.

Unidentified Greek, 11 **Æ**.

Unidentified Greek Imperials, 6 **Æ**.

Roman denarii: Vitellius 1, Trajan 1, unidentified 6.

Roman Æ: Augustus 3, Tiberius 1, Drusus 1, Claudius 8, Nero 1, unidentified early empire 1, Spanish early empire 1.

Galba 1, Vespasian 2, Domitian 5, Trajan 4, Hadrian 1, Antoninus Pius 5, Faustina 2, unidentified second century 2.

Septimius Severus 3, unidentified second or early third century 17.

Philip Arabs 1, Valerian 1, Postumus 1, Victorinus 4, Tetricus 1, unidentified Gallic empire 10, Claudius II 6, Aurelian 3, Probus 6.

Diocletian 1, Maximian 5, Constantius I 3, Constantine I 3, Licinius 3, unidentified late third and fourth centuries 45.

Constantine II 1, Constantius II 6, Constans 2, unidentified Constantine and later 14.

Valentinian 1, unidentified late Roman 2.

Unidentified Roman 26.

Other apparently ancient but unidentified coins 28.

The Museum also possesses several early Byzantine and Moslem coins, which I did not attempt to identify and list.

2. **The Canterbury Museum, Christchurch** possesses a small number of Greek coins and an extensive well organised Roman collection. Thanks to the kindness and enthusiasm of the Hon. Curator, Mr A. Barker, I was able to examine the collection and check it against his manuscript list. Summary details are as follows:

Greek AR: Alexander, 1 drachma.

Athens, 1 drachma, fifth century.

Corinth, 1 stater, fourth century.

Æ: Macedonia, Philip II, 1.

Antigonus Gonatas, 2.

Athens, 3.

Athens under Romans, 32.

Aegina, 1.

Rhodes, 1.

Commagene, imperial, Philip II, 1.

Alexandria, Roman imperial tetradrachms, Severus

Alexander 2, Gallienus 2, Claudius II 2, Aurelian 3,

Probus 2, Numerian 1, Maximian 1.

Smaller Æ, Hadrian 3.

Lead: Athens, 3 tesserae.

Syria, 1 cast.

Roman colonial, 1 cast.

Rome, Republic: One set of Aes Grave, comprising As, Semis, Triens, Quadrans, Sextans, Uncia.

Denarii: Republican 2, Caesar 2, M. Antony 5.

Rome, Empire. For convenience, the holdings are set out in the following tables:

I. Augustus – Nero					
Name	Denarii	Sestertii	Dupondii	Asses	Others
Augustus	3	2	1	8	
Agrippa				3	Nemausus 1
Tiberius	1	2		2	
Drusus				1	
Germanicus				3	
Gaius	1			4	
Claudius	1			6	Quadrans 1
Nero	1	4	3	4	
II. Galba – Trajan					
Name	Denarii	Sestertii	Dupondii	Asses	Others
Galba	1	1 (cast)		1	

Otho	1	1 (forgery)		
Vitellius	1	1		
Vespasian	3	1	4	6
Titus	2		1	
Domitian	2	1	1	8
Nerva	1		1	
Trajan	3	6	2	4 Semis 1

III. Hadrian – Commodus

Name	Denarii	Sestertii	Dupondii	Asses	Others
Hadrian		8	1	4	Quinarius 1
Sabina				1	
Antoninus Pius		14	2	3	
Faustina I		5	1	1	
M. Aurelius	1	11	5	3	
Faustina II	1	4	2	2	
L. Verus		1			
Lucilla		3			
Commodus		9	1	1	
Crispina				1	

IV. Didius Julianus – Volusian

Name	Denarii	Sestertii	Dupondii	Asses	Others
Didius		1 (forgery)			
Pescennius Niger					Æ 1 (forgery)
Clodius Albinus		1			
Septimius Severus	1				
Julia Domna	1	1			
Caracalla	1	1			mid Æ 1
Geta		1 (forgery)			
Macrinus				1	
Elagabalus	1		1		
Severus Alexander	1	15			
Julia Mamaea		6			
Maximinus I		6			
Maximus		2			
Gordian I		1 (forgery)			
Balbinus		1 (forgery)			
Pupienus		1 (forgery)			
Gordian III	1	7		1	Antoninianus I
Philip I		6		1	
Philip II		3		1	
Otacilia Severa		4			
Decius		1			
Herennia Etruscilla		2			
Trebonianus Gallus		1			
Volusian		2			

V. Valerian – Diocletian (pre-reform)

Name	Antoniniani	Asses
Valerian	2	
Gallienus	38	1
Salonina	5	
Saloninus	1	
Postumus	3	
Victorinus	4	
Tetricus I	4	1(?)
Tetricus II	2	
Claudius II	9	
Quintillus	1	
Aurelian	9	
Tacitus	3	
Florian	1	
Probus	13	
Carus	1	
Numerian	2	
Carinus	2	
Diocletian	4	
Carausius	4	
Allectus	2	
Maximian	4	2
Constantius I	1	

VI. Diocletian (post-reform) – Constantine I

Name	Folles	Radiati	AE 3	Others
Diocletian	3	1		
Maximian	9	3		
Constantius I	2	2		
Galerius	3			
Maximin Daia	2	1		
Maxentius	6			
Licinius I			7	
Licinius II			3	
Constantine I	12		59	AE 4 : 2
Crispus			5	

VII. Constantine II – Honorius

Name	Centenionales	AE 2	AE 3	AE 4	Others
Constantine II			15		
Constans	6			9	Half centen. 2
Constantius II	4		18	1	
Magnentius	5				Double centen. 2
Decentius	2				
Constantius Gallus	3		1		

Julian		3		
Valentinian I		7		
Valens		6		AR siliqua 1
Gratian	1	2		
Valentinian II	1	1		
Theodosius I	3	2	1	
Eugenius			1	
Arcadius		1		
Honorius		2		

In addition, there are a few Greek coins which have not yet been included in the Museum's manuscript list, as follows:

Alexander the Great, tetradrachm, on rev., as symbol, anchor in 1. field.

Drachm, on rev., as symbol, A in 1. field.

Seleucid, two tetradrachms, both apparently of Demetrius II struck at Tyre: Obv. Portrait; rev. Ptolemaic eagle. One has on the rev. the inscription --ETPIOT , and in 1. field, A above V .

Bactria or India, 3, of which one is rectangular.

Egypt, tetradrachm of Ptolemy XIII (?).

Æ. Cyme, Asia Minor: obv., Amazon Kyme; rev. KY above; IΩIΛOΣ around jug. (Head *Historia Numorum*² 553).

Syria: one very worn serrated, types uncertain; one

Antioch (?): obv. Tyche; rev. Wagon.

Indo-Greek: obv. Man; rev. Man on bull; and eight other circular and three rectangular Bactrian or Indian.

Egypt: three large and two medium Ptolemaic heavy bronzes.

Five Greek imperials, from Tiberius to Valerian.

The Canterbury Museum also possesses about 33 Byzantine coins, which I was not competent to identify and did not examine; Mr Barker has made a detailed list of them.

3. The Department of Classics, University of Auckland possesses a small collection of Greek coins in good condition, which I was able to see by the kindness of Professor J.R. Hamilton, consisting of the following (references to B.V. Head, *Historia Numorum*²).

Tarentum, AR stater, period VIII (272 – c.235 B.C.), obv. Rider, magistrate's name ΛΤΚΙΝΟΣ ; rev. Taras on dolphin, owl as symbol (p. 64).

Agrirentum, AR didrachm, fifth century B.C., obv. Eagle; rev. Crab (p. 120).

Syracuse, Æ large, fourth century B.C., obv. Athene; rev. Two dolphins around sea-star (p. 178).

AR stater, c.345–317 B.C., obv. Athene; rev. Pegasus, mint-mark triskeles (p. 179).

Æ medium, under Romans (?); obv., Zeus; rev. Nike (?) in quadriga (p. 187?).

Macedonia, Philip II. AR tetrobol, obv. Apollo; rev. Horseman (p. 224).

Alexander the Great, **AR** tetradrachm, early posthumous, obv. Heracles; rev. Zeus with eagle (p. 227).

Anonymous small **AE**, third century (286–277?) B.C., obv. Macedonian shield; rev. B A on either side of helmet (p. 230).

Epirus, League, **AR** drachm, c.239–168 B.C., obv. Zeus; rev. Eagle in oak wreath (p. 324).

Boeotia, **AR** hemidrachm, c.338–315., obv. Boeotian shield; rev. Cantharus (p. 352).

Athens, **AR** obol, fifth century B.C., obv. Athene; rev. Owl (p. 372).
AE small, fourth century B.C., obv. Athene; rev. Two owls (p. 376).

Corinth, **AR** drachm, fourth century B.C., obv. Pegasus; rev. Aphrodite (p. 401).

AE medium, fourth-third century B.C., obv. Athene; rev. Pegasus (p. 403).

Parium, **AR** hemidrachm, c. 400 B.C., obv. Gorgon face; rev. Bull (p. 531).

Pergamum, **AE** medium; probably second century B.C., obv. Asclepius (?); rev. Serpent (p. 534 or 536).

Cyme, **AE** small, fourth or third century B.C., obv. Eagle; rev. Vase (p. 553).

Chios, **AE** small, first century B.C., obv. Sphinx; rev. Amphora (p. 601).

Rhodes, **AR** hemidrachm, fourth-third century B.C., obv. Helios and eagle; rev. Rose (pp. 639-40).

Babylonia, **AR** tetradrachm, worn, 331–328 B.C., obv. Seated Baal; rev. Lion (p. 816).

Carthage (?), large very worn **AE**, third century B.C., obv. young male head; rev. Horse and palm tree (pp. 880-81).

Uncertain place and date, **AE** small, obv. Helios(?), countermarked; rev. Horse r.

Eastern imitation, **AE** medium, obv. Goddess; rev. Rider(?).

Alexandria, some half dozen Roman imperial coins.

The Department also possesses a considerable collection of Roman coins, which I did not have time to examine, and has full lists of its holdings. I hope that either Professor Hamilton or I shall be able to publish an account of them soon.

I had hoped to be able to see the collection in the Auckland War Memorial Museum, but despite making written requests beforehand and receiving all possible help from the Museum's Hon. Numismatist, Mr P. Robinson, I was unable to gain admission to the coin room, so I can only report that in the show cases I saw the following:

Gold, one stater of Alexander the Great, two coins of the Kushans, three Roman.

Silver, twenty six Greek, thirteen Parthian, about forty Roman.

Bronze, four Greek, four heavy Ptolemaic, nine Indo-Greek, about sixty Roman, two Greek imperials, eight Alexandrian of Roman times.

All these are in good condition and well displayed.

BAWBEEES, BOBS AND BUCKS

R.P. Hargreaves M.A., Ph.D.

As Numismatists we are perhaps overly concerned about values, designs, engravers, dates, varieties, and so on, and too often forget that most coins are made for a utilitarian purpose. And while we may identify the various denominations correctly by name, to the man in the street in pre-decimal days 12 pence did not mean a shilling, but a *bob*.

Nicknames have been used for coins almost as long as coins themselves have existed. Chamberlain, for example, notes that many of the early Greek coins were called by the design on them, such as the *tortoises* or *turtles* of Aegina, and the *owl* of Athens. (Chamberlain 1960:111)

In New Zealand nicknames for coins date from our earliest contact with the money economy of the Western World, and because our coinage system until 1967 was the same as that of Britain, indeed used British coins until 1934, New Zealand has tended to accept and use British coin nicknames.

One of the problems associated with listing slang nicknames for coins is to know whether they were used in New Zealand or not. Thus in the list which follows only terms which have been reported in print in New Zealand, or have been heard in conversation, have been listed. There could well be other British nicknames for coins and paper money which have been in vogue within this country, but for which no record of their use exists. Thus slang dictionaries note the term *Manchester sovereign* for a shilling, but as yet no evidence has been found that this term was used in New Zealand, though it probably had at least a limited use.

British nicknames that have been current at some time in New Zealand's history include the following. A Sovereign was variously known as a *jingle box*, and a *thick 'un*, while the half sovereign was obviously a *half thick 'un*, or sometimes a *thin 'un*.

The crown was called a *bull*, a *cartwheel*, a *caser*, *five bob*, and most familiar of all a *dollar*, the latter dating from the time when the rate of exchange was four US dollars to the pound. The only instance recorded of a Cockney rhyming slang term for a coin is *Oxford scholar*, the derivation from dollar being obvious. The half crown was called a *half-dollar*, a *half-bull*, *half-caser*, *two-and-a-kick*, and *two-and-a-buck*. In the latter instance *buck* stands for sixpence, though apparently this term was rarely used by itself for that coin denomination, but almost always in association with a number of shillings. The florin seems to have had fewer English nicknames, only *two bob* being recorded as being in use in New Zealand.

For the shilling *bob* was the most common nickname in use, but also recorded is *deener*. This latter name was used more widely in New Zealand and Australia than in Britain. The sixpence attracted many slang terms – *tizzy*, *tanner*, *sprat*, *bender*, and a *kick*. The English slang term *Joey* for the Fourpence does not appear to have been widely used in New Zealand. This is not surprising, for the coin had only a limited circulation in New Zealand, and there are suggestions that in Canterbury at least the coin was passed as a threepence. (Hargreaves 1972:34) A *tray-bit*, or *trey*, *thrum*, or *half-tiz* are recorded for the threepence. For

the penny nicknames used were *copper* and *brown* (sometimes *brownie*), while the halfpenny was called a *half-copper*, a *mag*, or a *rap*.

In Otago the Scottish settlers of 1848 and subsequent years continued to use such terms from their homeland as *Bawbee* and *siller*, the former meaning a *halfpenny* and the latter *silver*, or money in general. In 1899 a Tauranga correspondent of the *Sydney Bulletin* noted a *brace of pegs* as being used in New Zealand for a florin. This was derived from the Scottish *peg* for a shilling, though this term was not noted. (Loafer 1899.)

Our nearness to Australia also resulted in our adoption of slang words in use there. Examples of these include *goldie* for sovereign, and *little goldie* for a half sovereign. A *colonial robert* is obviously a play on the English slang *bob* for a shilling. (*Colonial robert* was in use in New Zealand before the turn of the century, and was also recorded about the time of the first World War.) (*Otago Witness* 24 Jan. 1912:32) Along with the Australians, New Zealanders used *zweideener* for the florin (*zwei* meaning two), and *zack* for sixpence.

New Zealand has produced only a few coin slang terms of its own as far as I can discover. The Maoris adapted words into their own language to describe coins, including *money-gold* for sovereign and to some extent the half-sovereign, *herring* for shilling, and *hick-a-penny* for halfpenny. The *Bulletin* in 1899 noted *Maori half-crown* as a term used for a penny, presumably based on the colour of that coin. The same source also lists *K* for a crown, and *twopence* and *penny* for the florin and shilling respectively (Loafer 1899).

With the introduction of New Zealand's own distinctive coinage in 1933, the weekly *New Zealand Free Lance* (7 March 1934) suggested that we would see the growth of distinctive New Zealand slang names. Thus 'the sixpence will soon be known no longer as a "sprat", but a "huia."' But this did not eventuate.

Paper Money Nicknames

The debentures or promissory notes issued in 1844 by Governor Fitzroy were described in the press of the day both within New Zealand and Great Britain as *government rags*, *shinplasters*, *assignats*, and *flash notes*, all terms associated in the past with worthless paper money. (Hargreaves 1972:40-41) It was perhaps natural that the *Otago Daily Times* when it broke the story in May 1864 of the proposed issuance by the Province of Southland of its doubtful Treasury Notes, that the paper should label them with the nickname *Southland Shinplasters*. (Hargreaves 1972:76-9) One can only be thankful that no New Zealand paper money has warranted the epithet *shinplaster* since!

The pound note of pre-decimal days was variously known as a *quid*, *nicker*, *smacker*, *flimsy*, *rag*, and *carpet*. The latter term was apparently peculiar to New Zealand and Australia. The ten shilling note, after its introduction into New Zealand in 1916, never gained a slang nickname of its own, but was generally 'half' something, as for example *half-quid*, or *half-nicker*. According to a reviewer of my book, *half-a-bar* was also used for the *ten bob* note. (JCMC 1973) For high denomination notes, the numerical values were used, i.e. *fiver* and *tenner* for the Five and Ten Pound notes respectively.

Decimal Currency

A request in this *Journal* in December 1969 for information on any slang names heard for decimal coins drew not one reply! This suggests either a complete apathy amongst readers, or alternatively, that no

slang terms had been heard. One hopes that the latter explanation is the correct one.

In Dunedin at least it can be recorded that one temporary slang term was in vogue for a short time. Because the new decimal notes were a complete break in design and appearance from the *£sd* notes, being much more colourful and less ornate looking, for a few months after their introduction in 1967 they were described rather slightly by some Dunedin residents as *Monopoly money*.

A permanent slang term introduced into New Zealand during the late 1960s early 1970s is the American *buck* for dollar. Kelly (1970:463) noted its appearance in Auckland in mid 1969. In Dunedin, the term apparently became popular in 1972, for when I left the city at the end of 1971 for a year's residence in Australia the term was not widely used, but on my return in late January 1973 I was immediately struck with the common use of the term. To date such other Americanisms as *dime* and *nickel* have not made their appearance, and perhaps rather surprisingly, neither has the American use of *penny* for the cent found favour in this country.

For money in general several terms have been, and often still are, in common use. These include *rhino*, *tin*, *brass*, *wherewithall*, *dough* etc. New Zealand's contribution is *hoot*, said to be a corruption of the Maori *utu*. A short-lived slang word recorded in Dunedin in 1969 was *ding*. *Lsd* also used to be used for money in general in pre-decimal days – we have no decimal equivalent in its place as yet.

Kelly in 1970 commented that among the casualties of the change to decimal currency was the word *bit*. (Kelly 1970:462) But the word has not completely disappeared, as I recently heard a young Dunedin girl asking her friend if she had some two cent *bits* for the telephone.

Slang terms for coins and paper money vary from place to place, and in their length of survival. As Numismatists we should record such nicknames, and I once more appeal to readers to note any further slang terms, either historical or current, and forward them for publication in our Journal.

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 'Loafer' 1899: *The Bulletin*, 14 Jan. 1899.

REVIEWS

RESEARCH TRIANGLE INSTITUTE. A comprehensive review of U.S. coinage system requirements to 1990. Prepared by U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of the Mint. September 1976.

This is a 2-volume compilation, covering (1) current denominations and alloys, and (2) coinage system alternatives.

The aspects treated are briefly:

- (1) Review of coinage systems literature, forecasting coin requirements to 1990, mint expansion strategies, projection of coin demand, production and management, and operational planning.
- (2) Commercial efficiency of alternative coinage systems, evaluation of materials for coinage alternatives, economic and technical

considerations, manufacturing resource requirements, and impacts and costs of alternatives.

This survey is followed by a general summary and a project summary.

COINS TOKENS AND BANK NOTES OF NEW ZEALAND. 1976
edition, by Alastair Robb. Price \$2.95.

This is a most compendious compilation, and Mr Robb is to be complimented upon the scope and detail of the information he places before the user. The background articles will be helpful for the beginner as well as for the overseas collector. The more specific sections deal with tradesmen's tokens, 1933 coinage, decimal coinage, the Bahama "mule", values, cleaning and preservation, designers, minting, bank notes.

A table of contents could be a useful inclusion for a future edition.

C.R.H.T.

THE COMET OF 480 B.C. AND THE OWLS OF ATHENS

Section A

As is commonplace, the old style owls of Athens fall into two broad classes.

The earlier phase is composed of Seltman's¹ groups H, L, M, Gi, Gii, C, C, F and E, most probably emitted in that order.² After experimentation within group H and, to a lesser extent, in the succeeding group L, a standard format was attained which was adhered to rigidly from group M onwards. The obverse bore the helmeted head of the goddess Athena facing right. On the reverse was displayed an owl with its body inclined to the right; in the upper field to the bird's left was depicted an olive spray; to its right appeared the legend AΘE.

The basic elements of the first phase were retained in the second. There were, however, some differences of treatment and, in addition, one or two new features were incorporated. The most conspicuous of the innovations are a row of upright olive leaves (four at first,³ later three⁴) on the bowl of Athena's helmet and a small crescent placed at or near the neck of the owl on the left side of the reverse.

The cumulative evidence of mixed hoards from outside Attika⁵ and the content and burial circumstances of a deposit of Athenian coins⁶ discovered in the course of excavations of 1885-6 on the Akropolis makes it all but certain that the first phase terminated with the evacuation of Athens in 480 in the face of the advancing Persian invaders, and that phase two commenced after the city's reoccupation in the wake of Mardonios' retreat. The peculiarly crude tetradrachms of Seltman's group E, which mark the conclusion of the earlier series, are doubtless to be connected with the emergency payment, by direction of the Areopagos Council, of eight drachms to every citizen who embarked on the fleet when Athens was abandoned.⁷ The reopening of the Athenian mint as soon as practicable after Plataiai and its aftermath provides the obvious occasion for a revamping of the obverse and reverse types.

Although the olive leaves which appear on the bowl of Athena's helmet only after Xerxes' defeat do not constitute a wreath⁸ and thus

render association with the evens of 480 and 479 automatic, it is still unreasonable to resist the obvious inference that they were intended to reflect the Greek triumphs and in particular the crucial naval victory at Salamis where the Athenian role was predominant. As Starr,⁹ who is as usual cautious and sceptical, points out, reinforcement for such an assumption can be drawn from the fact that similar leaves are in evidence on some Arkadian hemidrachms and obols of the 470s:¹⁰ "a direct copy of the Athenian motif, the type would hardly have been issued by the Arkadians out of pure whim; and they too had fought against the Persian invaders".

Not unnaturally, a similar association has been entertained and sought for the crescent, unquestioningly identified hitherto as the waxing moon, which simultaneously, or almost simultaneously,¹¹ makes an appearance in immediate proximity to the owl. H. Sorge,¹² for example, attempted to prove that Salamis was fought in the moon's first quarter. His arguments, however, are far from conclusive and no more or equally plausible link between the new moon and Salamis, or any other crucial event of the great Persian War, has yet been demonstrated. Are we, therefore, compelled to fall back on the view enunciated by Kraay¹³ and endorsed by Starr¹⁴ that the crescent is a purely decorative element associated with the proper, nocturnal sphere of the owl?

Perhaps, but owls do not confine their activity to moonlit nights and this negative conclusion is not without other difficulties. The first is constituted, I submit, by the plain fact that squashed clumsily against the owl's neck, presumably to avoid entanglement with the olive spray, the crescent is not especially, or even remotely, decorative. This awkwardness of the motif, rather than its insignificance, could well account for its omission, adduced by Starr¹⁵ in favour of his opinion, from the lower, and physically smaller, denominations that accompanied the second class of owls, and, in addition, by the (recalcitrant?) cutter of at least one tetradrachm punch die. Again, if the element had no special reference why is it absent from the reverse, where there was ample space for its accommodation, of the decadrachms of Starr's sub-group II C. Almost certainly these spectacular coins are connected with Kimon's triumph over the Persians at the Eurymedon.¹⁶ If the crescent had a particular link with events of 480 or 479 its non-appearance on issued commemorating a success c. 467 would be self-explanatory.

In what follows I wish to draw attention to the possibility, no more, that unlike its palpably lunar counterpart uncongestedly displayed in the field of a few early¹⁷ reverses of tetradrachms¹⁸ belonging to group H of the first series of owls, the later crescent has no connection with the moon, but a fairly concrete association with the Salamis campaign. The clue to my tentative interpretation is provided by a passage in the second book of the Natural History of the elder Pliny.

Section B

Pliny, NH 2. 22. 89-90

restant pauca de mundo; namque et in ipso caelo stellae repente nascuntur. plura earum genera. cometas Graeci vocant, nostri crinitas, horrentes crine sanguineo it comarum modo in vertice hispidas; iidem pogonias quibus inferiore ex parte in speciem barbae longae promittitur iuba. acontiae iaculi modo vibrantur, ocissimo significatu . . .¹⁹ easdem breviores et in mucronem fastigatas xiphias vocavere, quae sunt omnium pallidissimae et quodam gladii nitore ac sine ullis radiis, quos et disceus, nomini

*similis, colore autem electro, raros e margine emittit. pitheus doliorum cernitur figura, in concavo fumidae lucis; ceratias cornus speciem habet, qualis fuit cum Graecia apud Salamina depugnavit.*²⁰

Pliny here classifies the celestial apparitions which we collectively name comets. The, pictorially orientated, terminology of his sources, it emerges, was considerably more specialised than our own. Only if a comet, in our sense, had a diffuse, wide tail extending like tresses upwards from the head was it a *κομήτης*. If a similar tail pointing downwards towards the horizon the correct label was *πωγωνίας*. A comet with a tail pointing upwards and diverging from a point-like head in the manner of a sword or dagger-blade, the appropriate appellation was *ξυφίας*. A comet viewed head on, with its tail directed away from the earth and so for the most part invisible was a *δισκεύς*. A comet viewed from the rear whose tail, aimed in the direction of the earth, streamed hazily from behind the head as if from the round, glowing mouth of a fire-filled jar was a *πιθεύς*.²¹ A comet with a curved and horn-like tail was designated *κερατίας*,²² and so on.²³

The crescent motif incongruously inscribed against the neck of the owl on the reverse of Athens' post-Persian war tetradrachms, I venture to suggest, represents not the moon in its first quarter, but the *κερατίας*, the horned, or rather, in this instance, bi-horned, comet visible from Greece at the time of the Salamis campaign. Interpreted by the embattled Athenians and their allies as an omen of victory, the visitor of 480²⁴ will have resembled in aspect Donati's comet of 1858 which contemporary witnesses compared to a scimitar. Possible candidates for the ultimate source for the apparition, to which Herodotus makes no allusion, include Hellanikos and Charon of Lampsakos.

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Notes:

1. See C.T. Seltman, *Athens; its History and Coinage before the Persian Invasion*, Cambridge 1924.
2. This relative order, in every respect more convincing than the eccentric arrangement, dictated by preconceived ideas, of Seltman, was proposed by C.M. Kraay in his seminal article "The Archaic owls of Athens; Classification and Chronology", *NC*, 6th series, 16 (1956), pp. 43–68. For a recent restatement and defense of his classification and chronology see his paper "Archaic Owls of Athens; New Evidence for Chronology", published in *Miscellanea Graeca, Fasciculus I; Thorikos and the Laurion in Archaic and Classical times*, Ghent 1975, pp. 145–157.
3. See Group I in Chester G. Starr's *Athenian Coinage; 480-449 B.C.*, Oxford 1970.
4. See Starr's later groups.
5. For enumeration, analysis and discussion, see Kraay, 1956 and 1975.
6. For details and analysis, see Starr, op. cit., pp. 3–5 and 87 and Kraay, 1975, p. 153.
7. See Aristotle, *Ath. Pol.* 23.1. The source is Androtion. We can discount the rival version of Kleidemos, reported at Plutarch, *Themistokles* 10. 4, according to which the refugees benefited from the cunning of the 'popularis' Themistokles rather than the initiative of the Areopagite 'optimates'.
8. As Starr, op. cit., p. 8, rightly insists.

9. Op. cit., p. 12.
10. See R.T. Williams, *Confederate Coinage of the Arcadians in the Fifth Century B.C.*, *NNm*, 155, 1965, pp. 5–7 and 72–73.
11. On one tetradrachm reverse (R1) of Starr's group I the crescent is apparently absent. It could, as Starr assumes, be the earliest or one of the earliest of the new series. For an alternative, not necessarily incompatible, point of view, see the text below.
12. H. Sorge, "Der Mond auf den Münzen von Athen" *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte* 2 (1950/1), pp. 7–13.
13. See Kraay, 1956, p. 56.
14. Starr, op. cit., p. 12.
15. Starr, op. cit., p. 12 note 10.
16. See Starr, op. cit., pp. 38–42.
17. So E.J.P. Raven at *Essays in Greek Coinage presented to Stanley Robinson*, Oxford 1968, p. 51.
18. See, for example, Seltman, op. cit., no. 289.
19. I omit Pliny's example of this type of comet.
20. On the continuation, see note 23 below.
21. *πίθος* at de mundo 395 b 13.
22. Compare J.A. Cramer, *Anecdota Graeca* (Oxon.), vol. III, pp. 406–407; *ὁ κεράστης κερατοειδής ἔχων τοὺς πλοκάμους*.
23. Pliny goes on to list the *λαμπαδίας* which resembled burning torches (presumably it had multiple tails like Chesaux' comet of 1744), and the *ἰππεύς* whose irregular and patchy tail, attributed to the relative rapidity of the motion of this species against the backdrop of fixed stars, suggested a horse's mane (a recent example of such a configuration was afforded by comet I of 1910).
24. It could well be identical with the *πο* (comet) which the Chinese historian Pan Ku (fl. 100 A.D.) found recorded for the winter of the 14th year of Lu Ai Kung and listed in his *Chhien Han Shu* (see Ho Peng Yoke, "Ancient and Mediaeval Observations of Comets and Novae in Chinese Sources", *Vistas in Astronomy* 5 [1962], p. 142). The identification of the year concerned as 481 (Ho peng Yoke, loc. cit.), rather than 480, is not certain. Salamis may not have been fought until late September. The comet may have become visible from China later than its debut in Greek night skies.

NUMISMATIC MISCELLANY

RARE NEW ZEALAND BANKNOTES FOUND. In December 1976 a rare One Pound note issued by the Commercial Bank of New Zealand was discovered in a safe drawer at Cadbury Schweppes Hudson, Dunedin. The drawer had not been opened for at least the past 40 years. In late February 1977 the existence of another note was reported. This is owned by the Rev. Victor Jones of Milton, and is a family keepsake, for the note bears the signature of Maitland Jones, grandfather of the present owner. Maitland Jones was at one time accountant for the Commercial Bank. These are only the second and third notes of the Commercial Bank of New Zealand known to exist, the other one being held by the Otago Early Settlers' Museum, Dunedin. The note discovered at Cadbury Schweppes Hudson has been donated to the Reserve Bank for its collection.

The Commercial Bank of New Zealand began operations in Dunedin in December 1863 under the name New Zealand Banking Corporation, but this was changed when it was granted a Charter in late December 1864, which allowed the Bank to issue its own notes. The Bank, which was primarily funded with British capital, collapsed in 1866. In the past little has been known about this Company, but research is currently underway to try to find out more about this short-lived bank.

COINS AND MEDICINE. In the Sutherland Memorial Lecture 1970 Dr Gluckman provided an interesting account of the use of coinage as a treatment of disease. Recently I came across a fascinating article called 'The Diagnosis of Disease from Ancient Coins.' Although written by a doctor, Canadian Gerald D. Hart, this is not a specialised article, but one aimed at a lay readership. It was published in *Archaeology*, vol. 26, April 1973. Dr Hart writes that 'by taking a clinical look at the portraits on many ancient coins, we can discover some surprising facts about the ancient diseases of not just individuals but whole populations as well.' Thus coins of Parthian monarchs show the kings suffered from an hereditary lesion on their faces, while other coins from various locations round the eastern Mediterranean provide evidence that goitre was a common complaint. Even the coins of the seductive Cleopatra suggest she may have had goitre.

DO ANY MAORI WAR MEDALS EXIST? The following extract taken from a Dunedin newspaper of 1863 is an interesting segment of our medals history that is not generally known. The information came from a correspondent in Auckland.

After the fight at Mauku, a string on which was suspended three medals, was picked up on the field. The medals, which have evidently been worn by some native, are circular pieces of tin about the size of a crown-piece, and have engraved on them the names of various places where we have encountered the Maoris. I am informed that other decorations of a rude character have been found, all imitations of the European idea of conferring honor on those who have shown bravery in the field.

It would be interesting to know if any institution or private individual has such a medal today.

R.P. HARGREAVES

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND INC. ANNUAL REPORT 1977

As President for the past year I am pleased to present the following review of the Society's activities.

We had a very good year, with the production of a journal and many very interesting talks and papers presented at the monthly meetings.

To commemorate the Silver Jubilee of the Queen the Treasury issued a specially designed dollar. The obverse bears the new legend "Elizabeth II Queen of New Zealand" and the reverse, which was designed by Mr J. Berry, OBE, shows the Treaty House at Waitangi and the inscription "Waitangi Day 6 February". This date coincides with the Queen's accession to the throne, which was 6 February 1952. Proof dollars were struck in Sterling Silver (.925 fine), and the mintage figures were: Proof coin set, plastic case — 12,000; Proof Dollar, plush case — 15,000; Uncirculated coin set — 20,000; Uncirculated dollar — 50,000. The uncirculated dollars were struck in cupro-nickel. The Treasury advises that there was considerable demand for the coins both in New Zealand and from overseas, and that the whole issue was sold out in a relatively short period.

PUBLICATIONS

Journal no. 55 June 1976 was published during the year and was to the usual high standard. In line with the Council's decision we have finally arrived at a point where the journal will now be issued once a year. The cost of Journal no. 55 was almost \$1100 and as this is a figure which equals our annual subscription total it would obviously be uneconomic for the Society to publish more often. Efforts are being made, however, to find a cheaper method of producing the journal.

I feel that the fact that Journal no. 53, the Captain G.T. Stagg Memorial Journal has not yet been published is deplorable, but there seems to be nothing we can do about this in the meantime. Mr O'Shea, who edits this issue, regrets that other commitments have caused this delay.

At the March meeting it was proposed by Mr W.H. Lampard that to commemorate its 50th Anniversary the Society publish a history of numismatics in New Zealand. It was decided that this should be a top quality publication fully illustrated, possibly with some colour plates, covering the full numismatic field from foreign coins that officially circulated in New Zealand, British coinage, distinctive New Zealand coinage, tradesmen's tokens, communion tokens, commemorative medals and medalettes, bank notes and other paper currencies, military medals, to police medals etc. The work could be published in several volumes with the first being out in time for the Society's Anniversary. This proposal, if it can be carried out, would I feel prove to be the most important achievement of the Society's first fifty years.

MEMBERSHIP

The membership of the Society stands at 449 which is a nett drop of 21 on last year's total. It is with regret that I record the death of Mr G. Read of Eastbourne, Wellington.

FELLOWSHIPS

No fellowships were conferred during the year and the roll remains at 13 Ordinary and 2 Honorary Fellows.

MEETINGS

Attendance at meetings has been low and would probably average less than a dozen members. Most meetings were held at the meeting rooms of the National Council of Adult Education, 192 Tinakori Road, and I wish to thank them for their generosity in allowing the Society to use these premises.

At the August meeting Mr I. Boyd, from the New Zealand Branch of the Heraldry Society, spoke on "An Introduction to Heraldry". A most interesting lecture, well illustrated by slides, which traced how armoural bearings and coats of arms were developed. During the September meeting Mr Clyde Taylor gave a talk on the coins of early Rome. This talk was illustrated with coins from his own collection.

The October meeting was held in the B.P. Theatre, Customhouse Quay, Wellington, and was the highlight of the year. A lecture was given by Dr Conrad Swan, M.A., FSA York Herald of Arms-in-Ordinary to H.M. the Queen. Mr O'Shea introduced Dr Swan who kept his audience enthralled with his lecture on the workings of the College of Heralds, his own particular position, and detailed the making up of typical heraldic devices. The talk was amply illustrated with many fine slides. Members of the New Zealand Branch of the Heraldry Society also

attended this meeting. I wish to thank Mr George Ranger for arranging the use of the Theatrette and acting as projectionist.

The Christmas meeting was held at the residence of the President. This was well attended by members and their wives and again I wish to thank my son, Mr George Ranger, for assisting.

The February meeting of the Society took the form of a visit to the Alexander Turnbull Library where members inspected the Society's collection of electrotypes of early Greek coins.

At the March meeting an address by Mr O'Shea, the compiler and Editor of "Honours, Titles, Styles and Precedence in New Zealand" was given on the reasons for the production of this book. During the April Meeting Mr J.A. Franklin delivered a well researched paper on the medals of the New Zealand Police Force, giving details of the history of the issues, and the changes over the years. At the May meeting Mr A.J. Polaschek gave a talk entitled "Research, is it a dead end?" which stimulated much discussion and some argument. His admirably compiled and systematic records were shown and appeared a model of their kind.

Also during the year the Canterbury Branch of the Society held a display and numismatic convention which was well attended by both dealers and collectors and deemed to have been a great success.

COUNCIL MEETINGS

Council meetings were held during the year and were well attended.

BRANCHES

Both the Canterbury and Otago Branches continued to be active during the year holding regular well-attended meetings.

ADMINISTRATION

I conclude this report with an expression of gratitude to my colleagues on the Council and especially to the Hon. Secretary, Mr A.J. Polaschek; Hon. Treasurer, Mr W.H. Lampard and Editor, Mr C.R.H. Taylor.

Mrs I. Ranger,
PRESIDENT.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND (INC)
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 1977
(1976 comparative figures shown in brackets)

INCOME	1977	(1976)	EXPENDITURE	1977	(1976)
Subscriptions	1111	(1112)	Journal (No. 55)	1082	(1500)
Advertising	150	(120)	Honoraria	150	(150)
Journals and badges	44	(83)	Secretarial Service	212	(169)
Interest: Government Stock	—	(26)	Postages	77	(55)
Investment Account	55	(50)	Sundry	41	(31)
Bank of New Zealand	68	(56)	Branch Subsidies 1977	120	(120)
Composite Subscription A/c	41	(40)			
Medal Trust Account	16	(16)			
Donations	78	(57)			
Conversion Surplus	6	(2)			
Excess of Expenditure over income	113	(463)			
	<u>\$1682</u>	<u>(2025)</u>		<u>\$1682</u>	<u>(2025)</u>

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND (INC)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MAY 1977

LIABILITIES				1977	(1976)	ASSETS				1977	(1976)
Accumulated Funds as at 1.6.76	...	...	5331		(5794)	Petty Cash Float	...	...	...	20	(20)
Less Excess of Expenditure over income	...		<u>113</u>	5218	(463)	Bank of New Zealand	...	...	...	2291	(2221)
Creditors (Branch Subsidies)	...	...		120	-	B.N.Z. Investment Account	...	...	...	1000	(1000)
						Composite Subscription Account	...	...	...	1422	(1381)
						Medal Trust Account	...	...	...	485	(469)
						Medals on Hand	...	...	...	120	(120)
						Debtors (advertising fees)	...	...	...	-	(120)
				<u>\$5338</u>	<u>(5331)</u>					<u>\$5338</u>	<u>(5331)</u>

MEDALS ACCOUNT AS AT 31 MAY 1977

Medals on Hand 1.6.76					Medals on Hand 31.5.77			
Cook Silver Medals 5 @ 20.00	...	...	...	100	Cook Silver Medals 5 @ 20.00	...	...	100
Cook Bronze Medals 2 @ 10.00	...	...	...	<u>20</u>	Cook Bronze Medals 2 @ 10.00	...	...	<u>20</u>
				<u>\$120</u>				<u>\$120</u>

Auditor's Report

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

PRESIDENT **I. RANGER**

TREASURER **W.H. LAMPARD, B.Com., A.C.A.**

MEMBERS' SPECIALITIES AND WANTS

The following schedule has been compiled for the benefit of Members of our Society. All members have the right to have their names included and a small charge is made for each line for each issue. Use registered post or insure parcels when sending specimens by post.

ALLEN, Professor H. Don, F.C.C.T., F.R.N.S., Nova Scotia Teachers' College, Truro, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Paper money. Modern lottery tickets as examples of security printing.

ATKINSON, D. O. F.R.N.S.N.Z., 23 Claude Road, Manurewa, Auckland, N.Z.

Speciality — Medals and Badges, especially Australian and Colonial.

BELL, R. G., F.R.N.S.N.Z., 50 Murray Place, Christchurch.

Wanted to buy or exchange: New Zealand and Australian tokens, commemorative medals, medalets, coins. Correspondence welcomed.

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, U.S.A. Zip 90406.

Speciality: Colonial and Commonwealth Coinage.

DENHAM, D. J. Berwick, 69 Seabrook Road, Hythe, Kent, England.

Fire Brigade medals, badges, buttons, helmets, old photos, etc. Will buy or exchange New Zealand coins and tokens.

FERGUSON, J. DOUGLAS, Rock Island, Quebec, 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.

FREED, A. J., 20 Cortina Avenue, Johnsonville, Wellington.

Speciality — Coins generally.

GILTRAP, J. S., 191 Te Awe Awe Street, Palmerston North.

Supplies of modern proof sets and other commemorative issues available. N.Z., Pacific Islands, U.S.A., Canada, Jamaica, Bahamas, etc.

HORWOOD, W. E., F.R.N.S.N.Z., 6 Highbury Road, Wellington.

Speciality — English and Roman Coins.

JEFFERY, F. J. & Son Ltd, Melksham, Wilts, England, Est. 1932.

Collects Royal Maundy, top-grade English, enamelled coins. Supplier of coins of the world to any part of the world. Send for free list.

W. H. LAMPARD, B.Com., A.C.A., P.O. Box 1547, Wellington.

Wants — English and British world coins and notes. N.Z. coins. N.Z. Tradesmen's Tokens. N.Z. Church Tokens. N.Z. banknotes and world crowns. Will buy or exchange.

LOWRIE, GRAEME, W., 108 Francis Avenue, Christchurch 1.

Speciality — New Zealand coinage, tokens, commemorative and war medals, and notes. Buy, trade or exchange. Please write.

McNAUGHT, C.M., P.O. Box 166, Wellington.

Stamps and Coins including U.S.A. and Canadian Dollars. N.Z. and Australian commemorative coins and early English silver coins, especially crowns.

METCALF, MICHAEL, 4767 Drayton Green, Baltimore, Maryland, 21227 U.S.A.

Wanted — First and second Annual Reports of the Royal Australian Mint.

MITCHELL, W. A., P.O. Box 282, North Tamborine, 4272, Queensland, Australia.

Wants — Coin Weights and Scales.

NICHOLSON, H. G., c/- Base Radio, R.N.Z.A.F. Base, Whenuapai, Auckland.

Speciality — Military Decorations and Medals, especially British.

NORAGER, L. D., 4 Weymouth Road, Manurewa, Auckland.

Wanted — U.S.A. and Canadian cents. English farthings, pennies and halfpennies.

POLASCHEK, A. J., H.Q. ANZUK SPT. GP., F.P.O., c/- G.P.O., Auckland.

Speciality — Medals, British and foreign.

P. ROBINSON, P.O. Box 5081, Auckland.

Wanted — N.Z. Tradesmen's Tokens, Church Tokens, and all or any material listed or not listed in the N.Z. Numismatic History of Allan Sutherland. Have exchange material or will buy.

SKINNER, RON, 10 Roberta Drive, Christchurch.

Wants — Crown size Coins. Please write.

TANDY, J. G., 83 Beauchamp Street, Karori, Wellington.

Speciality — British Coins.

VAN HALE, MARTIN J., .O. Box 38, Palmerston North, N.Z.

Wants — Coins of the Netherlands and her Colonies, of all types and dates. Will buy or trade.

VIETS, C. S., 36W Chalmers Avenue, Youngtown, Ohio, 44507.

Wants — Sydney Mint Sovereigns, 1860 and 1862. Interested in pre-1940 issues of Australian and New Zealand banknotes in good condition.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND
Incorporated

G.P.O. Box 2023, Wellington, New Zealand

OBJECTS

To encourage the study of the science of numismatics and kindred historical subjects by the holding of meetings for the reading of papers and the exhibition of specimens by the issuing of reports or publications relating to such meetings; by assisting members and students in the study, and the acquirement of numismatic specimens – coins, medals, tokens, seals, paper-money, native currencies and kindred objects; by cultivating fraternal relations among numismatists in New Zealand and abroad; by fostering the interest of youth in these objects; by encouraging research into the currencies and related history of New Zealand and the Islands of the Pacific, particularly Polynesia, and publishing or assisting in the publication of such material; by striking commemorative and other medals from time to time; by co-operating with the Government of New Zealand in the selection of suitable designs for coins and medals; by disseminating numismatic and kindred knowledge; by developing interest in the fascinating and educational pursuit of numismatics, and generally representing numismatic and kindred interests as a Dominion organisation;

(Rules: 2 (b).)

Applications for Membership should be made on the prescribed form available on application to the National Secretary.

Subscriptions: (Renewed on 1st June each year.)

Annual Subscription Member	N.Z.\$6
Annual Subscription, Junior or Student Member	N.Z.\$3
(i.e. persons under 16 years or full-time students.)	

Journal No. 53: This special Captain Stagg Memorial Issue has been delayed, but will appear shortly.

Members receive copies of the *New Zealand Numismatic Journal* gratis and any other benefits that the Council may from time to time offer.

Membership Badges are available at N.Z. 50c each.

The *New Zealand Numismatic Journal* is the official organ of the Society being published irregularly. Contributions are unpaid. All matters relating to the Journal should be addressed to the Editor.

**PUBLICATIONS OF
THE ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND**

New Zealand Numismatic Journal (1947–)

Some issues out of print.

	MEMBERS	NON-MEMBERS
PRICE: Nos. 5 to 45	35c	50c
Nos. 46 –	50c	75c

Sutherland Memorial Lecture 1969: “Captain James Cook, R.N., F.R.S., and his numismatic associations,” by P.P. O’Shea. Supplement to *Journal* 47.51 p., 19 plates. Price: \$2.00.

Sutherland Memorial Lecture 1970: "The Royal Touch in England: a theory of origin derived from observations in the New Zealand Maori," by Dr L.K. Gluckman. Supplement to **Journal 49**, 36 p., 8 plates. Price: \$1.00.

Index to the New Zealand Numismatic Journal (1966): Compiled by P.P. O'Shea. From Vol. 4 No. 1 (4), 1947, to Vol. 11 No. 6 (42), 1966. Price: \$1.25.

(All prices in New Zealand currency.)

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Editor: C. R. H. Taylor, M.A.; Dip.Jour., F.L.A.N.Z.

Hon. Treasurer: William H. Lampard, B.Com., A.C.A.

Hon. Auditor: A. A. Sadd.

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Canterbury Branch Delegate Mr H. R. Sampson.

SEABY'S

NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS

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£1.35.

Part 4. Coins and Tokens of Scotland. Compiled by Frank Purvey.
£2.15.

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By H. Grueber & C. Keary. £10.30.

THE ENGLISH SILVER COINAGE FROM 1649

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