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P.O. BOX 23, WELLINGTON, N.Z.

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Editor: P. P. O'SHEA, M.L.J., F.R.N.S.

Vol. 13 — No. 1 (49)January, 1971

**GREEK COINS FROM THE
BLACK SEA AREA IN THE
OTAGO MUSEUM**By **J. G. F. HIND, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.N.S.***Department of Classics, University of Otago*

Among the Greek and Roman coins of the Fels Collection in the Museum of Otago, which is known to readers of this Journal from previous articles, published by Miss Turnbull, Associate-Professor J. R. Hamilton and myself, there is a small group of forty five silver and bronze, belonging to the Greek cities around the coasts of the Black Sea.*

There were, naturally, many ancient cities disposed around the shores of a sea which is some 980 km from West to East and 530 km from North to South at its greatest extent. (see map p.3) A number of the more important of these were minting coins from ca 500 B.C. and several others began ca 425-375 B.C. Issues started in silver on a variety of weight standards and some unique experiments were made using cast bronze coinage. But from the fourth century B.C., *struck* bronze was the norm, (along with struck gold and silver in the case of the most important states). For example, Pantikapaion struck gold 'staters'—silver drachms or didrachms as their highest denominations.

The Fels Collection possesses none of the fine gold of Pantikapaion struck under the Bosporan tyrants, the Spartocids, nor the relatively rare gold of Olbia. Even silver is represented for us only at Istria in Rumania and at Sinope and Amisos on the opposite coast of northern Turkey. The majority of our coins are of struck or cast bronze, representing the mints of Olbia, Pantikapaion in S. Russia, Sinope, Amisos, Pharnakeia, Herakleia Pontica on the

Turkish coast and Mesembria in Bulgaria. Nonetheless these silver and bronze issues are not without interest, in respect of their shape, fabric and types. It may be useful to publish this group of coins to draw some attention to an area of ancient numismatics which has been considerably neglected outside the Soviet bloc countries of Russia, and Eastern Europe.

A. *Herakleia Pontica* in N. Turkey.

Small bronze. 15 mm. 3.0 gm. die axis ↑↑

Obv. Head of Herakles in lionskin r.

Rev. Club and bow of Herakles, with lionskin draped over them.

Legend Above, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩ

Below, ΤΑΝ '(coin) of the Herakleiot's'.

Refs. *Weber Coll.* Vol. II, 47 pl. 177, 4886.

Date ca 338-306 B.C., under the tyrant Dionysios.

B. *Istria* in modern Rumania, south of Danube delta.

Silver drachm, 17 mm. 6.25 gm. Die axis ↑ →

Obv. Two young male heads, almost full face, side by side, one of them inverted. Inverted head at left.

Rev. Sea eagle standing l. on dolphin l. which he attacks with his beak.

Below eagle — Δ

Between tail and wing — H

Above eagle, legend Ι]ΣΤΡΙΑ = Istriē

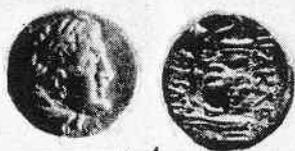
Refs. Head, *HN*² (1911) 274-5. For a recent discussion of this coin type see my article in *Num. Chron.* (London) (1970) 7-17.

Notes: I believe the double-head type to represent the two streams of the river Danube (Ister) which at that date was thought to flow in two arms, one into the Black Sea, and one into the Adriatic. The eagle and dolphin type of the reverse was one used in several variants by the Milesian Black Sea colonies of Sinope and Olbia. It perhaps hints at the wealth derived by these cities from the dolphin and tunny fisheries of the Black Sea. The dolphin may also hint at the importance of the cult of Apollo Delphinios in those colonies.

These silver coins of Istria were issued in fairly large numbers ca 410-310 B.C., and are found commonly in hoards in Rumania and South West Russia.

C. *Mesembria* (A Dorian colony of Megara, on the Bulgarian coast).

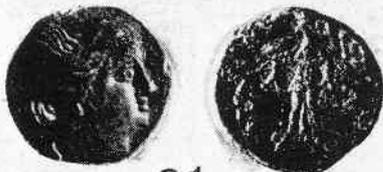
1. AE 19 mm. 6.45 gm. Die axis ↑ ↗



A1



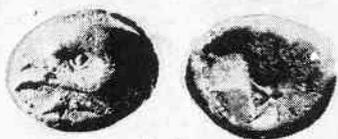
B1



C1



C2



D1



D2



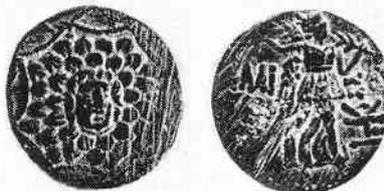
D3



E1



E2



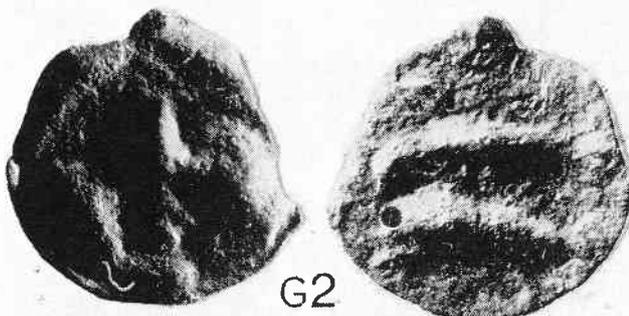
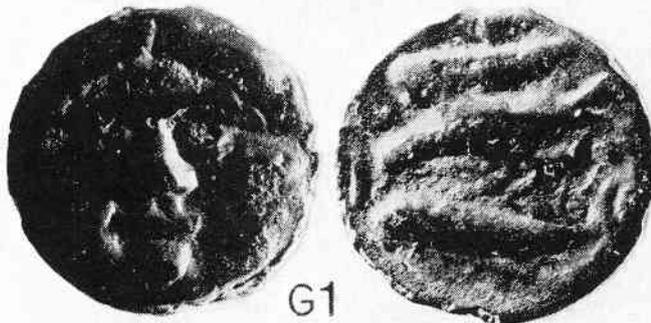
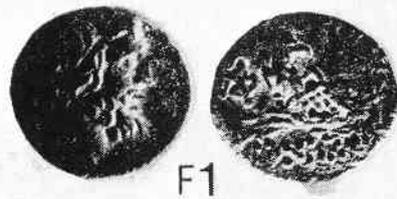
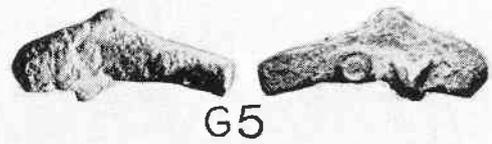
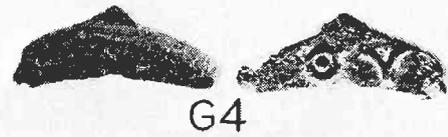
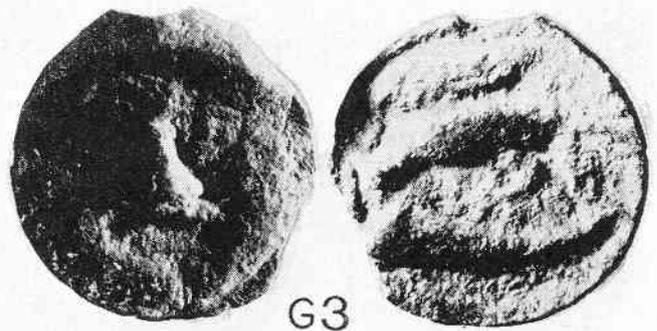
E3



E4



E5





G10



G11



G12



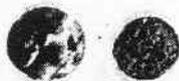
G13



G14



G15



G16



H1



H2



H3



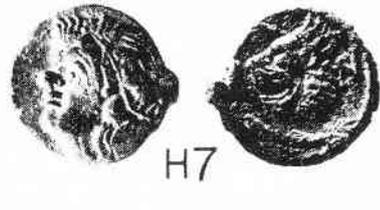
H4



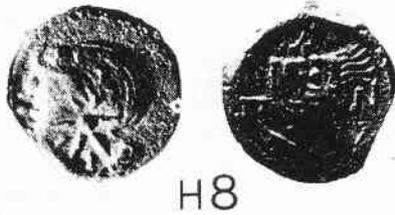
H5



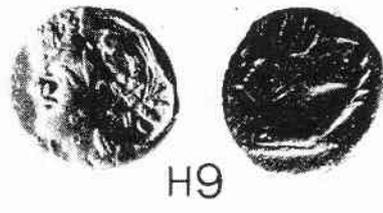
H6



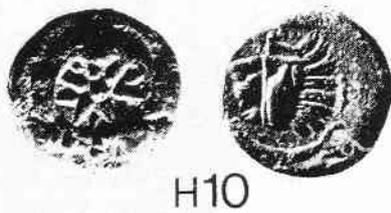
H7



H8



H9



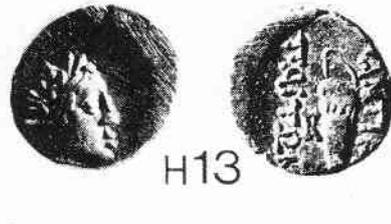
H10



H11



H12



H13

Obv. Female head r. in diadem.

Rev. Goddess Athene frontal, holding raised shield and spear.

Legend in Doric dialect METAM (at right)

B]PIANΩN (at left)

Refs. *BMC Thrace*, 133 Nos. 8-10.

Head, *HN*² 248, 278.

Macdonald, *HC* I, 421.

E. Babelon, *Traité des monnaies grecques et romaines* IV, 1661 f.

2. AE 19 mm. 5.7 gm. ↑↑
 Purchased Jan. 1967. Spink, *Num. Circ.* Dec. 1966 No. 7102. Type ditto. These coins are probably of the 2nd century B.C., some time before Mithridates of Pontus began to exercise his dominion around the Black Sea ca 110 B.C.

D. Sinope

1. Drachm on Aeginetic standard ca 475-425 B.C.

AR 17 mm. 6.3 gm.

Obv. Head of eagle. Diminutive dolphin beneath beak.

Rev. Incuse composed of four irregular lozenges, dotted.
 Letter K in one lozenge.

Refs. and Notes. *Hesperia* Art XXXV, No. 35.

Sinope was one of the earliest cities within the Black Sea area to coin in silver. This befitted her status as the main colony of Miletus within that sea. Our coin is an example of the first series, although perhaps not at the beginning of that series.

The obverse type has not hitherto been satisfactorily interpreted, but I should like to suggest that it may be a punning type, hinting at the name of the city, Sinope. This, divided into its two components, might be taken as 'tearing face, or beak'. The Greek words *σινομαι* (*sinomai*) and *ωψ* (*ōps*, *ōpē*) make up the compound name. In fact the city was probably named from a corrupted non-Greek loan word, whose meaning was lost. Thus the temptation to use a punning type would be even greater.

Head, *HN*², 507.

WBR pl. XXV.

Weber Coll. II, 30 pl. 175.

2. Small silver hemi-drachm. (Persic standard) 14 mm.
 2.3 gm. ↑↑

Obv. Head of nymph Sinope l. in turreted crown.
Border of dots.

Rev. Prow of ship l. Above, legend ΣIN to l. monogram
E and 'aplustre' symbol.

The date is probably ca 306-290 B.C.

Refs. *WBR* 193 pl. XXV, Nos. 30-31.

Head, *HN*², 508.

Weber Coll. II, 31 pl. 175, 4824.

The obverse type on both drachms and hemidrachms is now the nymph Sinope represented as a young woman. On the reverse of the drachms of this period is a sea eagle alighting on a dolphin, a development of the obverse type of No. D.I.

3. Bronze coin, of the time of Mithridates Eupator, king of Pontus, 120-63 B.C.

AE 20 mm. 8.1 gm. die axis ↑ ↑

Obv. Head of young Ares (Mars) r. in Corinthian helmet, with a long plume trailing down at l.

Rev. Sword in sheath, with shoulder strap.
legend ΣINΩ at l.; ΠHΣ at r. '(coin) of Sinope'.

Both obverse and reverse types are found on bronze coins struck at other cities within the realm of Mithridates.

Refs. F. Imhoof-Blumer, *Numism. Zeitschrift* 1912 (2) 169-184.

Head, *HN*², 502.

Weber Coll. II, 33 pl. 176, 4832.

WBR I, 1, p. 4 Sinope Nos. 59-73.

M. J. Price, *NC.* 1968, 5; pl. I, 8.

E. *Amisos*

1. Silver Drachm on 'Persic' standard 18 mm. 4.7 gm. ↑ ↘

Obv. Head of Nymph 'Amisos' l., in stephane with floral devices. She wears a necklace and earring. Border of dots. The hair is rolled, has drapery on neck.

Rev. Owl frontal, with outstretched wings.

Beneath, a shield as symbol.

Legend AP at l., TE at r.

Note: The drachm dates to ca 350 B.C.-300 B.C. The obverse type probably inspired the Sinopian one mentioned above, which is not the normal way of representing

Sinope. The owl is a borrowing from Athens. Amisos at some stage in the later fifth century was re-founded with the name Peiraeus after the port town of Athens.

Refs. *WBR* I, 59 f, Amisos Nos. 6-7.

BMC Pontus 13 Nos. 1-4.

Weber Coll. II, 13 pl. 173, 4760.

2. AE 20 mm. 7.2 gm. ↑ ↑

Obv. Head of young Ares r. in Corinthian helmet.

Rev. Sword in scabbard, but partly off flan at left.

I Legend at l., ΣΟΥ at r., below this II

Refs. *WBR*, Amisos. 14 ff.

Weber Coll. II, 14-15 pl. 173, 4768.

This coin dates to the reign of Mithridates VI, cf. D. 3 (Sinope).

3. AE 21 mm. 6.7 gm. ↑ ↑

Obv. Gorgoneion (grinning mask) on leather jerkin (aegis) with eight concave sides.

Rev. Goddess of victory (Nike), bearing a long palm leaf.

At l. AMI; at r. ΣΟ

Below this a monogram



The style seems coarse and the coin surface is striated, the result of modern cleaning.

The coin is again Mithridatic in date, ca 120-63 B.C.

The types are common on Pontic coins of Mithridates.

Refs. *BMC Pontus* 75.

Head *HN*², 502.

Weber Coll. II, 15 pl. 173, 4771.

4. AE 19 mm. 7.0 gm. ↑ ↑

Obv. Head of Zeus r. with laurel wreath.

Rev. Eagle l. with outstretched wings, standing on thunderbolt.

Above wing at r. an eight-petalled rosette-star.

At l. a monogram



Below thunderbolt, legend AMIΣO

Again a common pair of types. The eagle and bolt are attributes of Zeus. The date is Mithridatic.

Refs. *WBR* Nos. 14 ff.

Head, *HN*², No. 1. variant.

Weber Coll. II, 14 pl. 173, 4763.

5. AE 19 mm. 8.3 gm. ↑ ↑

Obv. As above.

Rev. As above, but with no rosette symbol.

Legend AMIΣ

6. AE 19 mm. 6.9 gm. ↑ ↑

Obv. and Rev. ditto.

7. AE 20 mm. 8.5 gm. ↑ ↑

Obv. Head of Dionysos r. with crown of vine leaves.

The Dionysos head bears a resemblance to that of Mithridates VI.

Rev. 'Cista' box with garland. At l. is a monogram



At r. is a monogram  and a panther skin, a Bacchic wand, fillet and bell.

Below is legend, AMIΣO

Refs. *BMC Pontus* 17-18. Amisos, Nos. 51-56.

Forrer, *Weber Coll.* II, 14 pl. 173, 4765.

M. J. Price, *NC*, 1968, 5 pl. I, 9.

8. AE 17 mm. 3.8 gm. ↑ ↑

Obv. Head of young Perseus.

Rev. Horn of plenty between two caps of the Dioscuri (Castor and Pollux), each under a star.

Below is legend AMI :ΣOY

Perseus is a reference to the supposed descent of the Pontic dynasty from the Persians. The caps of the reverse are found on coins of a number of cities in Mithridates' kingdom.

Refs. Head, *HN*², 509 No. 4.

F. Pharnakeia (modern Giresun)

AE 20 mm. 7.2 gm. ↑ ↑

Obv. Head of Zeus r. wearing laurel wreath.

Rev. Eagle with outstretched wings on thunderbolt.

At l. monogram



Below is legend ϕ]APNAKEIA

The type is the same as that of E 4, 5, 6 and the date similar, 120-63 B.C.

Refs. *WBR* p. 4.Head, *HN*², 502.*Weber Coll.* II, 18 pl. 174, 4783.

G. Olbia/Borysthenes (A Milesian colony in S. Russia at the mouth of the R. Dniepr.).

'Aes Grave'—Cast bronze coinage.

1. AE 26 mm. 17.7 gm.

Obv. Gorgon mask with extended tongue.

Rev. Sea eagle l. on dolphin. Style coarse.

The date is probably of the first half of the fourth century B.C.

The types are derivative, the gorgoneion probably being borrowed from the struck silver coinage of Apollonia Pontica, and the reverse type adapted from the sea eagle and dolphin types of Sinope and Istria.

Refs. Minns, S.G. (1913) pl. II, 3.

Weber Coll. II, 162 pl. 100 No. 2606.Zograf, *AM* pl. XXXI, 5.

Dittrich, Marco (1959) pl. 8-11.

2. AE 35 mm. 9.4 gm.

Obv. As above, with broken edges, lowering the weight.

Rev. As above.

3. AE 34 mm. 18.4 gm.

Obv. Gorgoneion, apparently without tongue visible.

Rev. As above.

The three above coins are in a heavy cast fabric found only at Olbia, and in Italy in the fourth-third centuries B.C. At Olbia they probably represent the same low

denomination, perhaps a 'chalc', or bronze unit ($\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{10}$ or $\frac{1}{12}$ obol).

4. AE fish or dolphin shaped coin; length .25 mm.; weight 1.2 gm.

Obv. Rounded smooth surface showing upper and lower fins. Tail broken off.

Rev. Flat with legend raised $\Theta V =$ (thus. Tunny fish.)

Such fish-shaped coins are unique to Olbia. They may have originally been used as tokens for the trade in tunny, sturgeon and grain before silver and gold coinage was used at Olbia, but they continued to be used after the introduction of struck coinage in precious metals.

Refs. *BMC Thrace* 13 Nos. 19-21.

Minns, *SG* (1913) pl. II, 9.

Weber Coll. II, 162 pl. 100 No. 2607.

Dittrich, Marco (1959) pl. 18-19.

Zograf, *AM* (1951) pl. XXX, 8.

O. G. Salnikov, *Materialy po Arkheologii Pivnichnovo Prichernomor'ya* Vol. II (Odessa 1959) pl. VI, 6.

L.P. Kharko, *Olbia* (Moscow, 1964) 324-30.

5. Similar cast bronze dolphin 25.5 mm. 1.2 gm.

Also with legend ΘV on reverse.

Struck Coinage in bronze.

6. AE 11 mm. 1.4 gm. $\uparrow \uparrow$

Obv. Head of Tyche l. in turreted crown (Tyche is the personification of fortune).

Rev. Archer kneeling l. Below, letter Δ

Date. Probably one of the earliest *struck* bronze coins of Olbia ca 320-300 B.C.

Refs. Zograf *AM* (1951) pl XXXIII, 21.

M. B. Parovich, *Arkheologia* XI (Kiev, 1957) 156-160.

7. AE 15 mm. 2.3 gm. $\uparrow \downarrow$

Obv. Head of Demeter l. wearing laurel wreath.

Rev. Sea eagle on dolphin l.

Legend below $O\Delta BI$

Date, late fourth or early third century B.C.

Refs. *BMC, Thrace*, 12 No. 15.

Dittrich, Marco (1959) 42-43, 44-45.

8. AE 9.5 mm. 0.4 gm. ↑ ↖
 Obv. Head of Demeter r.
 Rev. Sea eagle on dolphin r. OABIO
 Date, as above.
 Refs. Zograf (1951) pl. XXXII, 9.
9. AE 9 mm. 1.0 gm. ↑ ↙
 Obv. head r.
 Rev. Dolphin r. OAB
 Date, as above.
 Refs. B. Pick (1898) pl. IX, 12-14, 22, 23.
 Zograf *AM* (1951) 128 pl. XXXII, 10.
10. AE 23 mm. 11.2 gm. ↑ ↑
 Obv. Head of River God Borysthenes, bearded and horned.
 Rev. Gorytus (bow and arrow case).
 At r. OABIO. At l. is a battle-axe. To l. of this is is a magistrate's mark I⊙
 Date 250-225.
 Refs. *BMC Thrace* p. 11 Nos. 4f.
 Minns *SG* (1913) pl. III, 4, 5.
 Zograf (1951) pl. XXXII, 14-21.
 Dittrich, Marco (1959) 28-29.
 Karyshkovsky, *Numizmatika i Sfragistika III* (Kiev, 1968).
11. AE 20 mm. 5.9 gm. ↑ →
 Obv. As above (worn smooth in parts).
 Rev. Gorytus. At r. OABIO. At l. is a battle-axe, and a symbol now indecipherable.
 Date and Refs., as above.
12. AE 17 mm. 3.6 gm. ↑ ↑
 Obv. Head of Apollo r.
 Rev. Eagle with wings closed on dolphin r.; above, OABIO
 Date ca 200-150 B.C.
 Ref. Zograf (1951) pl. XXXII, 13.
 Spink, *Num. Circ.* Dec. 1966 No. 7094 (Purchased Spink, Jan. 1967).

13. AE 19 mm. 7.8 gm. ↑ ↑
 Obv. Head of Apollo r. laureate.
 Traces of joining bar on edge of flan.
 Rev. Sea eagle on dolphin l.
 Legend above OABIO, below BΣE
 Date ca 200-150 B.C.
 Refs. Minns, S.G. pl. III, 9.
Weber Coll. II, 164-5 pl. 100 No. 2621.
Zograf AM (1951) 134-135 pl. XXXIII, 2.
14. AE 21 mm. 5.7 gm. ↑ ↑
 Obv. Head of Herakles r. in lion skin, countermarked with a small helmeted head.
 Rev. Club. Above is legend OABIO. To l. is E. Below is EIHB
 Date ca 200-150 B.C.
 Refs. Minns, SG pl. III, 10.
Zograf (1951) pl. XXXIII, 12.
 Dittrich, Marco (1959) 40-41.
 Karyshkovsky, Numismatika i Epigrafika II,
15. AE 23 mm. 7.2 gm. ↑ ↗
 Obv. Head of Apollo l. laureate.
 Countermarked with protome of two horses, or asses, back to back.
 Rev. Gorytus case. OABIO. Overstruck with a facing head of Helios (Sun God) in radiate crown.
 Date ca 200-100 B.C.
 Refs. Minns,SG (1913) pl. III, 11.
Weber Coll. II, 163, pl. 110 No. 2613.
Zograf, AM (1951) pl. XXXIII, 11.
16. AE 9 mm. 0.5 gm. Die axis unclear.
 Obv. Head of Artemis r. with hair bound in knot behind and 'rolled' on the head.
 Rev. Grain of wheat? dolphin?
 The date of this is unclear. Chronologically, it may fit after G8 and G9.
 Ref. *Weber Coll. II*, 164 No. 2616, 2617.

H. *Pantikapaion*

(All our coins of Pantikapaion are of bronze, dating ca 350-250 B.C., the most flourishing period of the state.)

1. c 330-315 B.C.

AE 21 mm. 6.2 gm. ↑ ↓

Obv. Head of bearded Pan r. with pointed animal ears.

Rev. Π.Α.Ν. Protome of griffin with eagle head l. Below, a sturgeon l.

Refs. *B.M.C., Thrace* 7, No. 20.

Minns *SG* pl. V, 18.

Shelov (1956) pl. V, No. 57.

Dittrich, Marco (1959) 76-77.

The obverse type, if Pan, is an intended pun on the city name. Shelov believes it to be a Satyr, perhaps a pun on the name of the ruler Satyros I.

2. c. 330-315 B.C.

AE 21 mm. 7.1 gm. ↑ ↖

Obv. Descr. as previous.

Rev. Descr. as previous.

The reverse type of the griffin is probably a hint at the story of griffins who fought the Arimaspians in Central Asia, and the sturgeon points to one source of the wealth of the city.

3. c. 330-315 B.C.

AE 16 mm. 3.3 gm. ↑ ↑

Obv. Head of beardless young satyr, r. Hair in long strands following curve of back of head.

Rev. Protome of Pegasos, flying right. (This might be a forepart of a griffin.) Π.Α.Ν.

Refs. *BMC Thrace* 8, No. 25.

Weber Coll. pl. 103, No. 2694.

Shelov (1956) pl. V, 56.

Minns, *SG* (1913) pl. V, 22.

4. c. 330-315 B.C.

AE 15 mm. 2.5 gm. ↑ ↑

As previous but more worn.

5. c. 330-315 B.C.
 AE 14 mm. 2.5 gm. ↑ ↑
 As previous. Π.A.N. on reverse is rather worn.
6. c. 315-300 B.C.
 AE 19 mm. 5.9 gm. ↑ ↑
 Obv. Head of young, beardless, satyr l. with pointed animal ear, and wearing an ivy wreath. Similar type to that on gold half-staters of this date. The larger bronze issues in this series have a bull's head reverse l.
 Rev. Head of lion l. with open jaws. Π.A.N.
 Refs. *Weber Coll.* II, 184, pl. 103, 2696.
BMC Thrace 8, No. 21.
 Dittrich, Marco (1959) 90-91.
 Shelov (1956) pl. V, 61.
 Minns, *SG* (1913) pl. V, 20.
 The reverse type is probably the traditional lion of Milesian coins seen also in the lion head of the earliest coins of Pantikapaion.
7. c. 315-300 B.C.
 AE 20 mm. 5.4 gm. ↑ ↑
 Obv. As No. 6.
 Rev. Π.A.N. Lion's head to l. with open jaws. Below: a sturgeon l.
8. c. 300-280 B.C.
 AE 21 mm. 4.7 gm. ↑ ↗
 Obv. Head of young satyr l. countermarked with 12-rayed star.
 Rev. Π.A.N. Head of lion l. countermarked with gorytus. (Scythian bow and arrow case.)
 This is a type found in large numbers in hoards of the early 3rd. century B.C.
 Refs. *Weber Coll.* II, 184, pl. 103, 2697.
 Shelov (1956) pl. V, 62.
 Minns, *G.C.* (1913) pl. V, 21.
9. c. 300 B.C.
 AE 20 mm. 6.6 gm. ↑ ↑
 Obv. As previous.

Rev. As previous, but a sturgeon is visible beneath original lion head. Traces of Π.A.N. above and to right of lion head.

10. c. 300 B.C.

AE 19 mm. 7.3 gm. ↑ ↙

Obv. Head of young satyr l. almost hidden by a countermark of 12-rayed star.

Rev. Head of lion l. with open jaws, countermarked as above reverses. Π.A.N.

Refs. Dittrich, Marco (1959), 94-95.

11. ca. 300-250 B.C.

AE 20 mm. 5.0 gm. ↑ ↑

Obv. Head of young beardless satyr in ivy wreath l. He has a pointed animal ear.

Rev. Scythian bow (strung) and arrow. Π.A.N.

Refs. *BMC Thrace* 8, Nos. 28-33.

Weber Coll. II, 184, pl. 103, 2700.

Shelov, (1956) pl. V, No. 65.

12. ca. 300-250 B.C.

AE 19 mm. 4.7 gm. ↑ ↖

Obv. As previous.

Rev. As previous.

The Scythian bow of the reverse type has a characteristic double curve.

13. c. 175-150 B.C.

AE 20 mm. 6.9 gm. ↑ ↖

Obv. Head of Apollo r. with wreath of laurel (in l. half of flan, rest blank with an oddly striated surface).

Rev. Legend. Π]ANTIK[α

ΠΑΙΤΩΝ

Between legend a gorytus. Magistrate's emblem in field to l. of gorytus. This is the only such symbol to appear on this issue of bronze. On silver of the same date, several symbols appear, including this one.



Refs. *Weber Coll.* II, 184, pl. 103, 2702.

Shelov (1956) pl. VIII, 94. According to Shelov these copper issues imitate silver drachmae of the same period. The smaller bronze denominations of this issue are among the most commonly found coins of Pantikapaion.

Conclusions drawn from the above list may be stated as follows:

1. Only in the case of the silver coins are the weight standards to be determined. Even in their case the local mints of the Black Sea area often operated with denominations slightly lighter than those of their models. light Aeginetic, Persic, Rhodian. The bronze coins are probably to be seen as chalcs, or fractions of chalcs (A chalc was $\frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{10}$ of an obol, which in turn was $\frac{1}{6}$ of a drachm.)
2. The coin types in the collection are all previously known ones, but as they have been neglected in recent numismatic literature, it is useful to point out the artistic qualities and the unique character of some of them, e.g. the twin heads of Ister; the eagle head, and eagle on dolphin; the bearded head of Borysthenes; the griffin forepart; and the lion's head with a sturgeon; the head of Pan (or a Satyr); the Scythian bow case and bow. All these have a relevance and interest in referring to the barbarian hinterland, and to the economic advantages which the cities minting the coins enjoyed. I have tried to give new interpretations of two types found on the obverses of the silver coins of Istria and of Sinope.
3. The casting technique of the early bronze coins of Olbia and of the dolphin-shaped coins deserves attention in itself.
4. Connections between the cities can be determined from identity or similarity of some of their types. Something like a trade league covering the south, west and north coasts of the Black Sea seems to have existed among the Milesian colonies. It is reflected in the 'sea-eagle-on-dolphin' type. The bronze coinages of Olbia and Pantikapaion followed similar economic and stylistic trends between ca 350 and 100 B.C., although the latter city far outdid Olbia in the minting of gold in the period.

* Miss M. I. Turnbull, *N.Z. Num. Journal*, Sept.-Aug. 1951, 48-54; J. R. Hamilton, Vol. 8 Nos. 2 (22) and 3 (23) 1955; J. G. F. Hind, Vol. 45 (1968) 92-100.

The plates of photographs were most ably prepared by Mr P. Duncan, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Otago.

Abbreviations

- BMC*: *British Museum Catalogue of Coins—Thrace* (1877), *Pontus* (1889).
- Dittrich, Marco (1959): K. Dittrich, M. Hrbas, J. Marco, *Antike Münzen aus Olbia und Pantikapäum* (Artia, Prague, 1959).
- Head, *HN*² (1911): B. V. Head, *Historia Numorum* (ed. 21911).
- Macdonald, *HC*: G. Macdonald, *Catalogue of Greek Coins in the Hunterian Collection at Glasgow*.
- E. Minns, *SG* (1913): E. H. Minns, *Scythians and Greeks* (Cambridge, 1913).
- B. Pick (1898): B. Pick, *Die antiken Münzen Nordgriechenlands I, Dacien und Moesien* (1898).
- Shelov (1956): D. B. Shelov, *Monetnoye dyelo Bospora* (1956).
- WBR*: W. H. Waddington, E. Babelon, Th. Reinach, *Recueil général des monnaies grecques d'Asie Mineure*, I fasc. 1 (1904).
- Weber Coll.*: L. Forrer, *The Weber Collection of Greek Coins* Vol. II (1924).
- Zograf, *AM* (1951): *Antichnye monety, Materialy i Issledovania po Arkheologii SSSR* (1951).

THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND

By P. P. O'SHEA, M.L.J., F.R.N.S.

The Royal Humane Society of New Zealand was founded in Christchurch, New Zealand, on 14th October 1898 as "The Humane Society of New Zealand". It was granted the title "Royal" by Queen Victoria on 30th December 1898¹ and became known as "The Royal Humane Society of New Zealand". The R.H.S. of United Kingdom exercised jurisdiction over New Zealand until 24th July, 1873 when the R.H.S. of Australasia took over until the founding of the New Zealand society.

The R.H.S. of Australasia was based in Melbourne, the distance causing delays and many other minor inconveniences. To rectify this "unsatisfactory situation" it was decided to establish an independent New Zealand society. Though this eventuated in October 1898, as early as 1895 the Government was pressing the matter. In April, 1895 the Governor, Earl of Glasgow, in a despatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Marquis of Ripon, G.C.M.G.) referred to the Order in Council of 10th March 1869 which instituted the New Zealand Cross for awarding to the Militia, Volunteers and Armed Constabulary for bravery in time of war and that his New Zealand Ministers "think that there should also be power to grant a similar decoration to civilians and others for bravery in saving human life". The Governor further suggested several changes in the design and ribbon of the New Zealand Cross to fulfil this need. Pressure was being placed on the Governor by his Ministers and he advised that they "therefore have the honour to request your Lordship to advise that Her Most Gracious Majesty may issue the necessary authority for the bestowal of the decoration as suggested, under regulations to be issued by the Governor in Council".² The reply to this despatch, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies (J. Chamberlain) dated 6th July, 1895, turned down the Governor's application and further advised "that it would appear that the proper source of decorative distinctions for saving human life in New Zealand is the Royal Humane Society of Australasia, or the Royal Humane Society of the United Kingdom".³

A year later, in another despatch dated 7th July, 1896, the Earl of Glasgow requested J. Chamberlain to reconsider his decision, adding:

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1. *Appendix to the Journals of the House of Representatives*, (Despatches between the Secretary of States for the Colonies and the Governor of New Zealand). Vol. 1, 1899, A2—p.31, No. 41.
 2. *Ibid.* Vol. 1, 1895, A1—pp.15-16, No. 16.
 3. *Ibid.* Vol. 1, 1896, A2—p.19, No. 17.

What my Government desires is to be placed in the same position as the Royal Humane Society, and to deal just as that Society does with the applications which may come before it. The Colony is at present contributing £100 a year towards the Royal Humane Society of Australasia; it has no control whatever over the expenditure, and the granting of the rewards is not working satisfactorily.

For these reasons my Government hope that you will be pleased to reconsider your former decision.⁴

The Secretary of State for the Colonies acknowledged this despatch on 5th November, 1896.

I shall be glad if you will inform your Ministers that, if New Zealand should be prepared to establish a Humane Society of its own, similar to the Humane Society of Victoria, which has been permitted by Her Majesty the Queen to assume the title of "Royal Humane Society of Australasia", I should be prepared to consider the propriety of advising Her Majesty to confer the same distinction, as regards the title of "Royal", upon the New Zealand Society, if, after a certain number of years' experience of its working, its success should appear, as in the case of the Victoria society, to justify such a step.⁵

Another year passed and the Earl of Glasgow was succeeded by the Earl of Ranfurly as Governor of New Zealand. In a despatch, dated 28th October, 1897, the Earl of Ranfurly requested J. Chamberlain to reconsider his despatch of 6th July, 1895, and advise "that Her Majesty will grant the title of 'Royal' to a humane society to be formed in New Zealand. They [New Zealand Ministers] very reasonably point out that if such a society were established without the title of 'Royal' any awards they might make would not be so much appreciated as those given by the Royal Humane Society of Australasia, and that without having the privilege conferred upon such a society here, its chance of success would be prejudiced."⁶

In the meantime a group of Canterbury citizens headed by Mr. John Joyce, a former M.P., prominent lawyer and local authority administrator, drew up a set of rules for the proposed Society despite the gloomy shadow that was hanging over them. On 14th October, 1898, at a meeting held in the Christchurch City Council Chambers, chaired by Mr. R. C. Bishop, mayor of New Brighton, the Humane Society of New Zealand was established. The rules of the Society were confirmed unanimously and a second motion resolved to invite Her Majesty the Queen to become Patron.

On 3rd November 1898, the Earl of Ranfurly in a despatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, forwarded a copy of the Rules and Regulations and a petition from the Officers of

4. Ibid. Vol. 1, Sess. II, 1897, A1—p.3, No. 3.

5. Ibid. Vol. 1, Sess. II, 1897, A2—p.13, No. 24.

6. Ibid. Vol. 1, 1898, A1—p.8-8, No. 15.

the newly-formed Society, "praying that the Society may be permitted to assume the title 'Royal', and that Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to consent to become the Patron".⁷

In a despatch, dated 30th December 1898, to the Governor, J. Chamberlain advised that he had "the honour to inform him that Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the grant of the title 'Royal' to the proposed Humane Society of New Zealand" and added, "that it would not be in accordance with precedent for Her Majesty to become the Patron of the Society".⁸ The Governor therefore extended his Patronage and the Premier, Rt. Hon. R. J. Seddon, became a Vice-Patron.

New Zealand now had its own Royal Humane Society and the struggle for 'Royal' recognition added to the support it received from all sections of the community.

The Society is administered by a Court of Directors consisting of a President, Vice Presidents, and eight other directors. The Court of Directors elects the Patron, Patronesses, Vice Patrons, Honorary Members and Medical Assistants and appoints the Secretary. The Patron is traditionally the Governor-General of New Zealand.

The objects of the Society have been amended slightly over the years and at present are as follows:⁹

To bestow Awards upon all who promptly risk their lives to save those of their fellow creatures.

For the purpose of carrying out the first of these objects, six classes of Awards have been founded, viz:—

- The Gold Medal.
- The Silver Medal.
- The Bronze Medal.
- Certificate of Merit.
- Letter of Commendation.
- In Memoriam Certificate.

The following is an indication of cases recognisable by the Society for Awards:—

All rescues or attempted rescues from drowning provided the rescues are accompanied by personal risk.

All cases of bravery in rescuing or attempting to rescue from asphyxia in mines, wells, blast furnaces, or in sewers where foul gas may endanger life, also in rescuing or attempting to rescue persons whose lives may be endangered

7. Ibid. Vol. 1, 1899, A1—p.13, No. 21.

8. Ibid. Vol. 1, 1899, A2—p.31, No. 41.

9. Royal Humane Society of New Zealand, *Objects and Rules*. Amended to 5 May 1952. pp.1-2.

by fire or any other cases of bravery directed towards the saving of lives of fellow creatures.

Medals

The first awards of the Society were announced on 20th July, 1899, since which date there have been two distinctive designs of medals and ribbons.

The writer cannot ascertain when type 1 ceased to be issued but the *14th Annual Report* (1915) of the Society contains a plate showing the artist's design of type 2 and in the accounts there is an item, "New Medals, Dies, Ribbon and Cases . . . £65.0s.0d." Type 2 therefore probably came into use between 1st July, 1914 and 30th June, 1915, and covering some awards made for acts of bravery during 1913.

Type 1: 1898-1914/15.

Obv. A maltese cross with balls on all points. An encircling wreath of laurel between the arms, with a bow at the base. In the top angle a formal leaf-type ornament. Rings on the top balls take the spindles on a flat Victorian type crown, so that the cross moves back and forth. A solid ring ($\frac{3}{8}$ inch.) is cast onto the orb of the crown. On the cross a circular band bearing the legend in relief, ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY above, and OF NEW ZEALAND below. Within, an enthroned female facing left with right arm outstretched holding a wreath above the head of a kneeling female figure with prostrate child across her knees. The seated figure (facing left) has in her left hand what appears to be a posy of flowers. The cross has a raised rim, and is hatched horizontally on the top and bottom limbs, and vertically on the side limbs. The Medal is fretted between the cross and the wreath.¹⁰

Rev. Plain. The name of the recipient is engraved thereon.

Dia. $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches. Thickness about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

Ribbon. $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide; being red with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch green edges embroidered with gold laurel leaves.

Issued in Gold, Silver and Bronze.

Type 2: 1914/15-

Obv. A naked female figure carrying a rescued person from water with the inscription below, FOR SAVING (l.), LIFE (r.). Legend around circumference, ROYAL . HUMANE . SOCIETY . OF . NEW . ZEALAND.

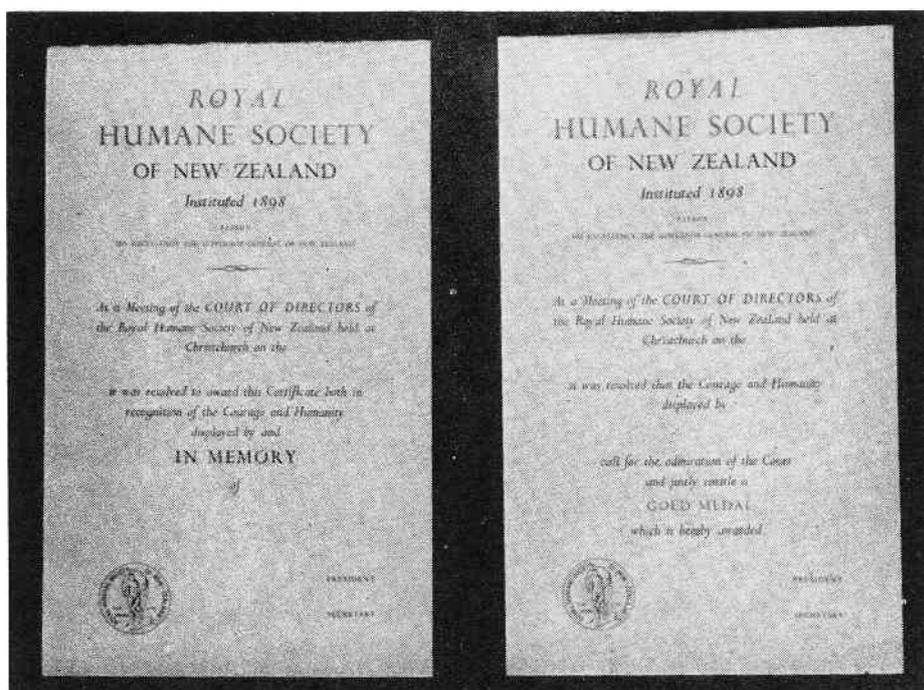
Rev. A full wreath with ribbon bow at base. The centre is blank and the details of the name of the recipient and date of act are engraved thereon.

10. Vide. Dawson, W. P. "The Royal Humane Society and its Medals", in *Orders and Medals Research Society Journal of U.K.*, No. 127, June 1970, pp.72-78.



W. J. Salt

Type 1. Bronze Medal (Obverse).



Certificates

Left: In Memoriam Certificate. Right. Gold Medal Certificate.



B. P. Connor

Type 2. Bronze Medal (Obverse and Reverse).



B. P. Connor

Type 3. Silver Medal (Obverse and Reverse).

Dia. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Suspender. A scroll suspender. (Same as R.H.S. of United Kingdom Awards). At the top of the ribbon is a three-claw buckle brooch, the reverse of which is stamped MAYER & KEAN—WELLINGTON.

Ribbon. $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, dark blue. (Same as R.H.S. of United Kingdom).

Issued in Gold, Silver and Bronze.

The Gold Medals are stamped 9ct. below the bow of the ribbon ties of the laurel wreath on the reverse. The Silver Medals are stamped, SILVER in the same place.

Type 3: 19?- (Current Medal).

Same as type 2 except, the suspender is a straight, non-swivel type, attached to the medal by means of an overlapping lug through which passes a pin. (Similar to British War Medal, 1914-20).

The writer, likewise, cannot ascertain when the change of suspenders took place.

The Stead Medal. Inst. 1898, revived 1963.

This Gold Medal was instituted on 28th November 1898 from a fund given by a prominent Christchurch businessman and vice-president of the Society, George G. Stead, Esq., J.P. It was "awarded only for very conspicuous acts of bravery".

The Medal and ribbon are of exactly the same design as the Society's other gold medals (types 1, 2, & 3) being differenced by a ribbon bar inscribed STEAD MEDAL. The bars vary slightly with each type of Medal.

Type 1 Medal. At the top of the ribbon a bar, approximately $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{8}$ inches engraved STEAD MEDAL.

Type 2 Medal. The same as previous, except that the bar is slightly curved upwards and is attached to the centre of the ribbon.

Type 3 Medal. Not awarded to date, but presume will follow the style of type 2.

A type 2 medal cost £6.16.0d. (N.Z.\$13.60) to mint in 1914.

The Stead Medal has only been awarded on three occasions and after 1913 its issue was apparently suspended. However on 5th July, 1963 the Court of Directors of the Society decided to revive the Medal. It is now to be "awarded to a person nominated by the Society for the Stanhope Gold Medal if the nominee does not win the Stanhope Medal, but is considered by the Society to be outstanding".

Since its revival no awards have been made. The only three recipients are:—

1906 Sgt. Major H. Redmond of Nelson. (Type 1 Medal)

1909 Thomas Macpherson of Auckland. (Type 1 Medal)

1913 George T. Dawson of Colac Bay. (Type 2 Medal)

Bars or Clasps to Medals

In the *5th Annual Report (1904)* of the Society mention is made to the issue of "2 silver clasps" for second awards. To 30th June, 1915 a total of 3 were made. No other reference can be found to clasps or bars and today there is no provision for the same. Instead for second awards another medal is issued and presumably both can be worn simultaneously.

Second awards are described as "rare and possibly unique". One such recent case was in April 1969 when a Mr. J. D. E. Shaw a control officer with the Auckland Harbour Bridge Authority received a second Bronze Medal for saving the life of a woman threatening to jump from the bridge. His first award was at the age of 11 when he rescued a 15 year old girl from the sea at Redcliffs near Christchurch.

Designers and Makers of Medals

The type 1 medals were struck by G. T. White of Wellington. Types 2 and 3 were struck by Mayer and Kean Ltd., now Mayer and Toye Ltd., of Wellington. Type 3 are currently struck by Moller and Young Ltd. of Christchurch.

The designers of the Society's awards are unknown but it is possible that designers on the staff of G. T. White, and Mayer and Kean were responsible.

Certificates

All certificates are signed by the President and Secretary of the Society. Each Medal is accompanied by an appropriate certificate.

Wearing

The R.H.S. of New Zealand has traditionally followed the R.H.S. of United Kingdom as regards to authority and manner of wearing of medals. All medals are worn on the right breast, though some early photographs of recipients show awards being worn on the left. In uniform the ribbon of the medal may be worn on the right side of the coat.

Miniatures

Miniatures of medals do not exist. This is possibly due to the very few awards in recent years and the little or no demand for such.

Application for Awards

All applications for awards are required to pass through the offices of the Local Authorities in whose areas the rescues occur. Such applications should not be more than 12 months after the rescue or attempted rescue and no award will be made where there is near relationship of the rescuer to the rescued unless the Court of Directors considers that there are special circumstances to justify an exemption being made.

Presentation of Awards

The presentation of awards is made either by or in consultation with the Local Authorities in whose areas the recipients reside.

Gold Medals are traditionally presented privately by the Patron, His Excellency the Governor-General, usually after an official investiture ceremony.

Until December 1901 awards of the R.H.S. of New Zealand, R.H.S. of Australasia and the R.H.S. of United Kingdom were announced in the *New Zealand Gazette*. Full citations were printed and the last list published, *New Zealand Gazette No. 106*, 19th December, 1901, covered cases 25 to 51 of the R.H.S. of New Zealand.

Stanhope Gold Medal of the R.H.S. of United Kingdom

Each year the R.H.S. of New Zealand, together with other Humane Societies of the Commonwealth, submits one case, being the bravest deed of the year which has not been recognised by an official award from the Sovereign, to the R.H.S. of United Kingdom for the award of the Stanhope Gold Medal.

There have been two recipients of the Stanhope Gold Medal nominated by the R.H.S. of New Zealand.

1964 Teehu Makimare¹¹, of Manihiki, Cook Islands.

“A fantastic story of leadership and survival. Some pearl fishermen were driven past their island by a gale. Makimare and six others, four of whom died, were adrift for 64 days with little food. They drifted 2000 miles, dismasted.”

1968 Robert John Ryan, 23, Ranger Mt. Cook, National Park. (Born in Sydney, Australia).

“He gave up the safety of his belaying rope to lower an injured student to a rescue party on the Silberhorn Ridge of New Zealand’s highest mountain, 12,349 ft. Mount Cook”.

Ryan originally received the R.H.S. of New Zealand Silver Medal for this act of bravery.

11. Ibid. *Journal*, No.124, September 1969, p.81.

The Recipients

In 1901 the Society recorded with pleasure the "extreme youth of many of those who have received awards" and this still applies.

In March, 1959, the Society published a few interesting statistics regarding 236 awards made between March 1941 and March 1958.

AGES, where known, were—

81	under 20 years of age.
40	between 10 and 14 years of age.
3	under 10 years.
1	aged 5½ years (Saved his 18 month old sister).
6	between 60 and 84 years of age.

TYPE OF ACTS

—Awards for rescue attempts connected with water. Either swimmers in difficulties or victims of boating mishaps	200
—Bravery displayed at fires, mainly houses	17
—Saving people from being run over by trains.	3
—Rescuers who assisted victims of aircrashes	6
—Rescue attempts in the Rimutaka Tunnel accident	3
—Rescue of person being attacked by a bull, a sewer manhole rescue and a tram accident	7

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Today Silver Medals are rarely awarded and even rarer is the Gold Medal. In several recent awards of the Gold Medal it has been duplicated by the award of the George Medal.

In February 1964, Ian Graham (27) and Robert McDowell (20) while having an early morning swim at St. Clair beach in Dunedin brought ashore a badly mauled swimmer disregarding the danger to themselves from the shark which had attacked the swimmer who died soon after. At an investiture held at Government House, Wellington, in June 1965 both received the George Medal and afterwards were privately presented with the Society's Gold Medal.

On 8th January 1966 at Oakura Beach, Taranaki, a 19 year old Anthony Johns on his surfboard went to the rescue of a 14 year old girl who had been badly mutilated by a shark, with complete disregard for his own safety. The girl died before reaching the shore. Anthony Johns was awarded the George Medal and the Society's Gold Medal.

Possibly the most unique award made by the Society in its history is the Gold Medal awarded "to all those persons known and unknown, who risked or lost their lives trying to help others during the Wahine disaster". On 10th April, 1968, the inter-island ferry t.e.v. *Wahine* foundered in Wellington Harbour with the loss of 51 lives, after striking Barretts Reef at the entrance to the Harbour, during the worst recorded storm in New Zealand history.

The Society found it difficult to make any individual awards partly because of the great difficulty of documenting many of the instances, and partly because many were by persons whose identity can never be known.

The Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. K. J. Holyoake, C.H., M.P.¹² accepted the Medal on behalf "of those people whose bravery it commemorates", from the Society's Patron, His Excellency the Governor-General, Sir Arthur Porritt, Bt., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.,¹³ at a ceremony in Parliament House, Wellington, on 9th December, 1969.

Totals of Awards

	1899-1915*	1915-1970†	Total
Stead Gold Medals	3	—	3
Gold Medals	6	9	15
Silver Medals	73	59	132
Bronze Medals	89	313	402
Silver Clasps	3	—	3
Certificate of Merit	127	307	434
Letter of Commendation	97	165	262
In Memoriam Certificate	20	32	52
	Totals	418	885
		Grand Total	1,303

* Total to the year ended 30 June, 1915. The change from type 1 to type 2 medals took place during the year ended this period.

† Total to the year ended 31 March, 1970.

Other Sources

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 Newspapers: Miscellaneous extracts on awards and recipients.

Acknowledgements

I wish to express my appreciation to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Royal Humane Society of New Zealand, J. R. Wignall, Esq., B.A., B.Com., A.C.A., for reading and commenting on this paper in draft form and supplying the statistics on awards made since 1915. To Wayne J. Salt, Esq., and B. P. Connor, Esq., for photographing awards; to B. Delahunt, Esq., A.T.C.L., for supplying information at the last moment indicative that the type 1 awards were struck by G. T. White. Also to W. P. Dawson, Esq., Treasurer, Orders and Medals Research Society of the United Kingdom; John A. L. Gibson, Esq., LL.B.; Captain G. T. Stagg, F.R.N.S.N.Z., R.N.Z.A. (Rtd.); and to the staff of the Alexander Turnbull Library, General Assembly Library and the Canterbury Museum Library for their courtesy.

P.P.O'S.

Wellington, New Zealand.

12. Now Rt. Hon. Sir Keith Holyoake, G.C.M.G., C.H., M.P.

13. Now a G.C.V.O.

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NUMISMATIC JOURNAL
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Note: After each item there appears a reference, viz. 43/35. This refers to the **consecutive number of the Journal and the page**. Illustrations are denoted by the abbreviation, **Illus.**

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Vol. 12, No. 5 (47). 51pp., 19 plates.

HISTORY AND THE DELPHIC AMPHICTIONY

By A. J. SIMPSON

Perhaps one of the most interesting aspects of numismatics is the collection of anecdotes and historical data of the period surrounding a particular coin, and nowhere is this more true than when one is dealing with the coinage of classical Greece and Rome. Indeed, it could almost be said of such pieces that in a time when coinage filled the function of a daily newspaper cum political pamphlet cum religious symbol, if one does not know the history surrounding a coin type so that it may be set in its context, the coin remains little more than a scrap of metal, aesthetically pleasing in its way, but nothing more.

Thus, when a Greek coin recently came my way I was careful to enquire into the circumstances surrounding its minting. It turned out to have been issued in the fourth century by the Delphic Amphictiony, the type being: Obverse: Demeter with veil and crown of corn. Reverse: Apollo sitting on omphalos leaning on lyre with legend AM IKTIONΩN.

Further research showed that thereby hung a tale, for this coin was minted at the time of the Sacred War, a war which exhibited once and for all the bankruptcy of any notion of Greek political unity, and led to the encroachment into the Greek sphere of action of Philip of Macedon, an encroachment destined to have momentous consequences for the classical world a few short years hence.

That is in the future. Let us look at Greece in 357 B.C., a Greece barely recovered from the terrible Peloponnesian War. At the end of that war the Spartans, for a brief period, had gained a general hegemony in Greece, but the avarice and cruelty of the Spartan harmosts (Governors) led to such an upsurge of indignation among the other states that in a few years Spartan political ambition and military pride died on the field of Leuctra and the Spartans crept home in ignominy to lick their wounds. Athens, a ghost of her former self, was trying to resuscitate her Maritime League but with scant success, and leadership in Greece fell for a time to Thebes. The Thebans had neither the wealth nor the breadth of vision to lead the Greeks, and with the death of their leader, Epaminondas, Theban ambition crumbled into dust.

From here the significance of our coin becomes apparent and it is Delphi and nearby Phocis which will occupy the centre of our stage.

The Phocians had never liked their alliance with the rest of Boeotia, forced upon them after Leuctra, and they had swiftly repudiated it on the death of Epaminondas. But an independent Phocis was a thorn in the side of Thebes and the Thebans were

determined to end that independence without delay, before it began putting ideas into the heads of other unwilling allies.

One of the instruments used by the late lamented (or unlamented, depending on which state one lived in) Epaminondas, was the Amphictionic League, the group of states which jointly operated the shrine at Delphi, control of which famous religious centre had been wrested from Phocis many years before when control was first vested in the League. Having already manipulated the League in their machinations against the Spartans, the Thebans resolved to do the same to Phocis, and on a pretext the exact nature of which we do not know, a number of rich and prominent Phocians were condemned to pay heavy fines for sacrilege on pain of losing their property. We may imagine that it was with some satisfaction that the decree was inscribed by the Thebans on a tablet and set up in the sanctuary.

The Phocians appealed for succour to their fellow countrymen and in the course of the subsequent public debate it was suggested that the treasures of Delphi be seized and used to buy a strong force of mercenaries. The old rights of Phocis over rocky Pytho were asserted, backed by the quasi-religious sanctity of the Homeric poems wherein it is stated that Pytho is the fief of two Phocian princelings. The proposer of the plan, one Philomelus, was given command of the army so raised, and one of his first actions was to visit Sparta where he solicited secret aid from the Spartan king, Archidamus, who placed fifteen talents in his hands. This was matched by another fifteen from Philomelus' own purse, mercenaries were hired and Delphi seized. Of the people of Delphi only the Thracidae clan, bitter enemies of Phocis, were put to death. The rest continued about their business unmolested.

Envoys travelled to all the Greek states, even to Thebes itself, to explain that Phocis was only entering once more into ancient rights and would act as administrator of the temple in the pan-Hellenic interest, responsible to the Greeks for the safety of all the treasures.

The Thebans and their Amphictionic friends decided on war and Philomelus fortified the sanctuary and hired a force of 5000 to defend the Phocian claim.

The Priestess of Delphi refused to cooperate with the intruders and when force was threatened she, in her terror, told Philomelus to "do what he would". This he interpreted as divine sanction for his acts, and though he was able to beat off an attack by the Locrians without touching the Delphic treasures, with the full force of Thebes arrayed against him, Philomelus could have recourse to only one path to the provision of the wherewithall to pay his soldiers.

At first the fiction that the treasures were only being borrowed was maintained, but as needs became more pressing and habituation blunted scruple, the Phocians began to treat the treasures as their own property. In the course of the indecisive war that followed, the Phocians were defeated on the northern slope of Mt Parnassus; Philomelus himself was forced to the edge of a cliff and, facing capture, chose self destruction, hurled himself over the edge and perished.

His place was taken by Onomarchos of Elatea who not only coined the gold and silver ornaments of the temple, but had the bronze and iron donatives beaten into arms for his soldiers. His military success was signal and he bought an alliance with the tyrants of Pherae so that Thessaly was now threatened from two sides at once.

It is at this point that we discover the fulcrum around which Greek politics really balanced in the fourth century. The Thessalians invited Philip of Macedon to succour them, and after an initial defeat Philip cleared the north of Phocian mercenaries in a battle near the Pagasaeon Gulf, where Onomarchus fell in the fighting. Philip was prevented from marching on Delphi itself to turn the rascals out, only by the prompt action of the Athenians, allies of Phocis, and the war dragged on undecided for a number of years.

Two factors of some interest emerge from this story. Firstly, it is the introduction of Philip into Greece at the invitation of the feuding Greek states that is the most significant event of the tale, and secondly the Phocians got themselves a bad name, classical historians cultivating the impression that Delphi had fallen into the hands of sacreligious barbarians. Scandalous tales were told of the dedicatory offerings being bestowed on the loose favourites of the Phocian generals, a silver cup to that flute player, a gold wreath to this dancing girl.

Interestingly enough, this is not strictly fair to Phocis. To begin with they regarded themselves as the national owners of the Delphic shrine, as well as its pan-Hellenic guardians. If the Athenians could use the fund of the Delian League to build the Long Walls, why should they not use the Delphic treasures in time of threat to their freedom by their powerful and overbearing neighbour, Thebes? We do know also that the rebuilding of the temple, destroyed by an earthquake twenty years previously, and begun just before the Phocian seizure, continued uninterrupted during the period of occupation. Perhaps the Phocians were not so bad after all.

At any rate, Phocis has marched down the dusty road of history. To me a coin has brought back to life an intriguing story of cynical abuse of sanctity and a little of the vivid political life of Greece. Some would perhaps point to the moral of the tale, that sacrilege is repaid in kind, others to the fact that the over-riding of scruple by necessity is not a trait new to men.

I would only point to the coin itself and say that what was before a piece of silver is now, for me, a window on the history. Few would dispute that.

A BIOGRAPHY OF THE ACTIVE SERVICE OF GEORGE ("ROWLEY") HILL, N.Z.C.

3rd class, Torpedoman George Hill popularly known in the New Zealand Forces as Rowley Hill, nicknamed after Sir Roland Hill of Penny Postage fame, had a fighting career of extraordinary variety and adventure.

Rowley Hill was born at Dawlish, Devonshire, and entered the Navy as a boy on H.M.S. *Britannia* in August, 1851, at the age of 14. His first action was against the Russians in the Baltic operations during the Crimean War, when he served under Sir Charles Napier in the paddle-wheel frigate *Leopard*, at the bombardment of Sebastopol.

He also saw active service on land as a member of a naval detachment which was sent ashore from the frigate after it had taken an Irish regiment to the Peninsula. He emerged from the war with the Baltic Medal and the Crimean Medal with clasp, the latter being gained during the taking of Sebastopol. In 1855 he was awarded the Turkish Medal for Crimea (Sardinian issue).

At the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, Mr. Hill was serving on H.M.S. *Shannon*, which was stationed in Hong Kong. The ship was ordered with others to India and a naval detachment was sent ashore. Mr. Hill was attached to the famous Naval Brigade of Captain Peel's which took a battery of 32-pounders into the heart of India to the relief of the Residency of Lucknow and, in the taking of the city, where he was slightly wounded. He was also wounded in the desperate battles at Cawnpore, and fought at Delhi under Sir Colin Campbell.

His Indian Mutiny service was under Sir William Peel and he was awarded the Indian Mutiny Medal (1857-58) with clasps—"Relief of Lucknow" and "Lucknow".

Lady Peel also presented him with a portrait of Sir William. He knew Lord Roberts as a captain in the Mutiny.

In 1860 he was in the Mediterranean in H.M.S. *Hannibal* when he received the Royal Humane Society's Bronze Medal.

In 1862 with three shipmates he took 'French leave' at Palermo and enlisted, like many other British bluejackets, in Garibaldi's Army of Liberation. After a brief campaign in Italy, where he was wounded, he rejoined his ship, the desertion was overlooked, for English sympathy with Garibaldi ran high, and afterwards served in H.M.S. *Euryalus*.

Leaving the Navy, Hill came to New Zealand in 1864 as a crew member of the troopship *Empress* which brought Imperial troops to fight in the Second New Zealand (Maori) War. Eager for more active service, he jumped overboard while the ship was

anchored in the Waitemata Harbour and swam ashore. He joined the Forest Rangers under Major von Tempsky and later served with Major Fraser in No. 1 Coy. Military Settlers and No. 1 Div. Armed Constabulary. He fought in 15 engagements against the Maoris and won his New Zealand Cross as a constable, being promoted to sergeant for his inspiring leadership on this occasion, but reverted to the ranks at his own request shortly afterwards, as he felt unfitted, being unable to read or write.

Of "Rowley" Hill's active service in Taranaki and in the Hau Hau campaign on the East Coast, history has recorded most fully his deeds at Mohaka.

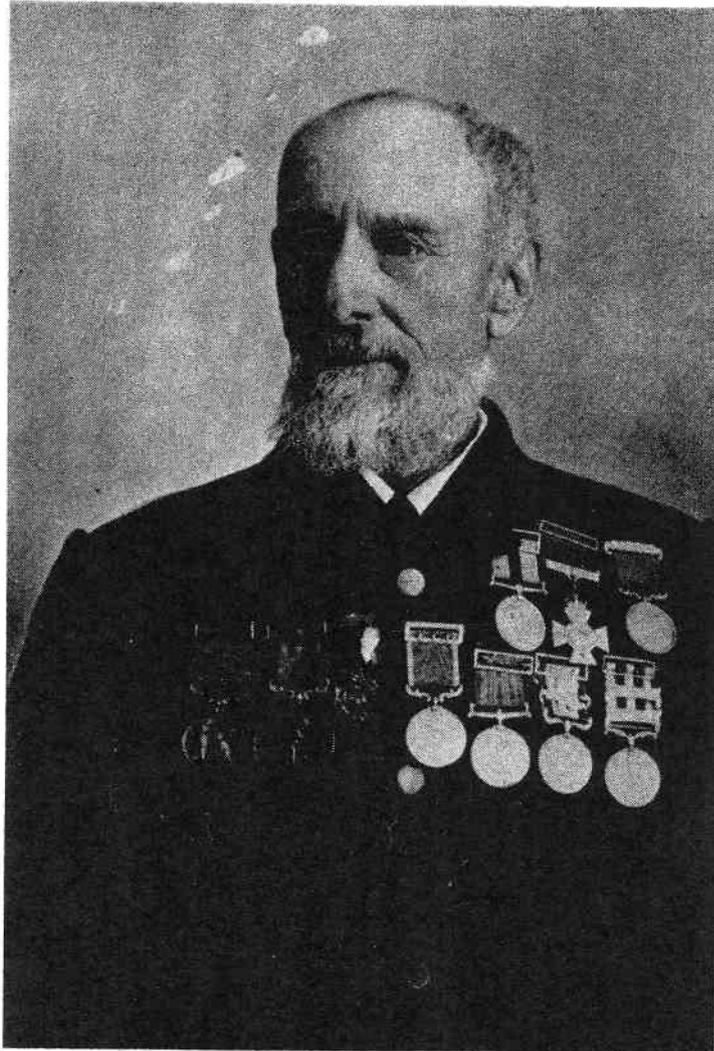
It was when two pas at Mohaka were being attacked by Te Kooti that Mr. Hill gained the New Zealand Cross. One of them was taken, and, after destroying almost all who were in it, Te Kooti turned his attention to the other. Twenty Maoris and six white men were left to defend it, but five of them retired, and Mr. Hill was the only white man who remained. They fortified the pa and successfully defended it against Te Kooti, who, after a number of fruitless assaults, was forced to retire.

In this action Te Kooti's intention was—

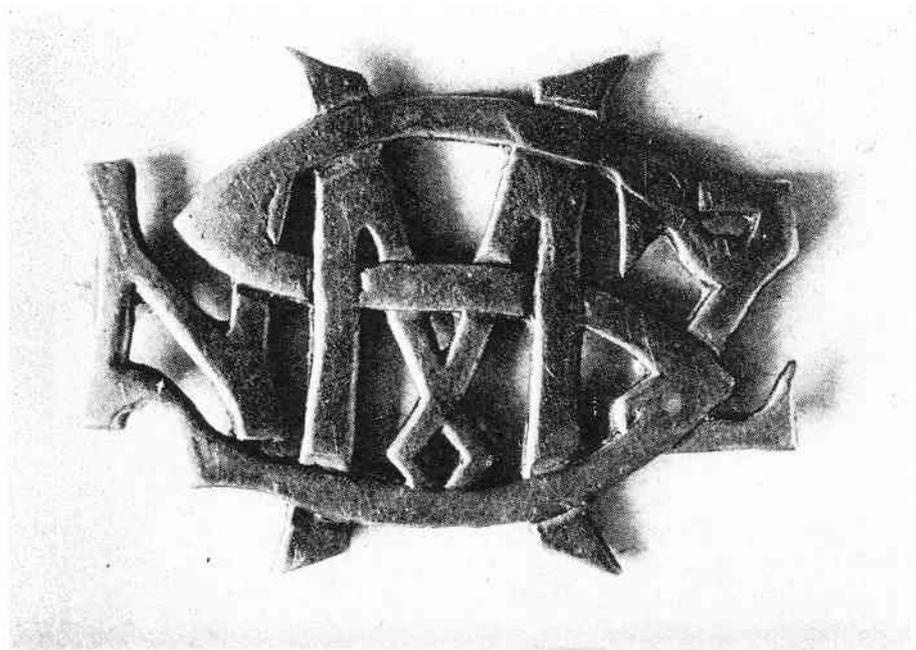
"to avenge himself upon the Ngati-Pahauwera Tribe, of Mohaka, and the Wairoa people because they had opposed our march inland after our landing from the schooner in which we had escaped from Chatham Island."

Moreover, the ammunition known to be stored at Mohaka, and the prospects of other plunder, were strong attractions.

Te Kooti began his vengeance on the Mohaka people by attacking the Maoris at Ara-kanihi and the neighbourhood and massacring all who were captured. Most of the murderous work was done with tomahawk and bayonet. Early on the morning of the 10th April, 1869, the war-party was divided into two companies, and while one surprised the European settlers and Maoris at the crossing of the river opposite the homesteads of two sheep-farmers, Lavin and Cooper, the other division under Te Kooti, went along the east side of the Mohaka and advanced against the two stockaded villages close to the mouth of the river. On the west or Napier side seven Europeans were slaughtered by the first division. The whites killed were Mr. and Mrs. Lavin and their children, a man named Cooper, and an old man named Wilkinson. Another settler named Sim (who had a publichouse and store besides his run) had gone out early to work on the land and so escaped; and his wife and several young children took to the bush in time to elude the raiders, having been warned in time by a friendly Maori woman who was afterwards killed. Another settler, Mr. Hudson, escaped to Napier. Dr. M. Scott, formerly of the Wairoa, was now settled at Mohaka, but happened to be away at Napier at the time of the raid. His half-caste wife and family took refuge with many others, chiefly women and children, in Hiruharama (Jerusalem), the larger of the two pas. Others ran to Te Huke, the smaller fort. Those in the small out-settlements who were surprised by the advancing force were



George ("Rowley") Hill, N.Z.C.



New Zealand Submarine Mining Corps Badge.

mercilessly killed. Many were shut up in a wool-shed, and as they were brought out one by one they were tomahawked or bayoneted.

When the alarm was given that the Hauhaus had come down on Mohaka about a dozen able-bodied men took post in Hiruharama to protect the large number of women and children who flocked to the pa, besides some men past the active fighting age. Te Huke was occupied by a stronger garrison, though small in numbers; it consisted of the remainder of the Mohaka warriors who had not marched in the Wairoa expedition. In this pa was the Government store of ammunition, buried under the house of the native sergeant of police. From the stockades the Ngati-Pahauwera beheld the burning of the European settlers' houses on the opposite side of the river, and heard firing in the out-settlements where stragglers were being sought out and slaughtered. Te Kooti, mounted on a white horse, recently looted, now appeared with a large body of his armed followers, while about one hundred and fifty skirmishers advancing along the Wairoa road took up positions under cover and opened fire on the two forts. The main body camped near the bank of the river and set about enjoying the loot from its plundered settlement. "When the publichouse on the south side of the river was looted", says Peita Kotuku, "some of our men got very drunk on the rum they found, and when they joined in the attack on the stockades they behaved so recklessly, heedless of cover, that several of them were shot dead. Te Kooti was very angry at his men getting drunk while they were fighting. They should have waited until we were on our return journey; then we halted at Ara-kanihi, a short distance inland, and remained there several days to enjoy the liquor we had carried away."

Heavy firing continued for some hours between the small garrisons and the Hauhaus on the front and flanks of the strongholds. Te Kooti's men dug numerous rifle-pits and also started a trench just under the fall of the ground near the Mohaka so as to command the river face of Hiruharama. The occupants of this pa fought particularly well. Boys, women, and old men kept up a steady fire and effectually swept the glacis with their rifles and double-barrel guns. A storming-party rushed at Te Huke, and, getting right up to the palisades, threw a chain over some of the stakes and tried to drag them down and make a breach. After a desperate fight they were beaten off.

Discovering that the place was too strong to be carried by assault, Te Kooti adopted different methods. He sent some of his men forward with a white flag, and, calling for Ropihana, the son of the chief Paori Rerepu, who was absent with the Wairoa expedition, proposed terms of peace. Ropihana warned the people that it was a rongo patipati, a deceitful peace; but Rutene Kirihuruhuru, the native policeman, it is said, was persuaded to make a truce, and he and some others went out at the invitation of the Hauhaus and joined them at grog on the flat below the pa. Rutene had been at the mission college at Waerenga-a-Hika, Poverty Bay, and knew Te Kooti well. After grog, the Hauhaus entered Te Huke, in spite of opposition by some of the people. The invaders professed peaceful intentions, but Ropihana, or one of his com-

rades, more alert than the others, detected a sign to commence the slaughter of the pa garrison, and fired at one of the Hauhaus. The enemy then threw off all pretence of friendship, and the massacre began. The foolish Rutene was killed, and nearly the whole of the occupants of the pa, men, women and children, were shot down or tomahawked. Ropihana escaped by jumping over the bank on the flank facing the river, receiving a severe wound in the shoulder as he fled, and reached Hiruharama pa.

After slaying all the people they could find, The Hauhaus set fire to the place. They secured a number of guns and some ammunition, but the Government store of gunpowder was not discovered; it exploded when the house under which it was buried was burned.

Te Kooti now concentrated his attack on Hiruharama pa, which was stoutly defended by the garrison firing from their rifle-pits through the narrow openings in the palisades. So the fighting went on for some hours. Te Kooti, anticipating the arrival of natives from Wairoa, had posted a portion of his force on each side of the track from Wairoa, in a wooded ravine some distance north of Mohaka. A force of over one hundred Wairoa friendlies, under Major Withers was engaged here; their principal chief was the brave old Ihaka Whana, from Haia. The majority did not behave well, and fell back, deserting Ihaka Whanga when he was pluckily leading them on; these were some of Ngati-Kurupakiaka. But a small party of natives skirmished most determindly through the bush and along the track over the hills, and then charged down past the Hauhau rifle-pits. They gained Hiruharama without losing a man killed; few suffered wounds. With them came a plucky pakeha soldier, Constable George Hill, of the Armed Constabulary a veteran of many campaigns. Hill had been sent out on horseback from Wairoa to reconnoitre Mohaka and ascertain if it were true that Te Kooti was in the neighbourhood, and had sent the news back to Wairoa and then joined the returned expedition.

There were only ten able-bodied men in the place when Hill and the returned Mohaka warriors came to their rescue. Hill shot a Hauhau as he was charging into the pa, and when he reached the palisaded and entrenched fort he took charge of one of the angles towards which the Hauhaus had started a sap. He had his Enfield rifle, and the Maoris brought him a double-barrelled gun and a long spear. Three hundred men were with Te Kooti, and they kept up a constant and very heavy fire.

As there was a danger of the enemy pulling down the weaker portions of the palisades by means of a rope and cross-bar (a favourite trick in East Coast wars) Hill got the defenders to pass bullock chains round the fort angles, making them fast to the stout corner-posts, thus strengthening the stockade appreciably. Firing continued all night, and the little garrison (there weren't forty men all told within the stockade) were continually on the alert, for they well knew that if the enemy once screwed up their courage to the assaulting point and rushed the pa they could have soon beaten down all resistance and tomahawked every soul.

"I could have done for at least three with my rifle and gun in the final scrimmage," said Hill, "but there would not have been time to reload." But the dreaded charge never came, and this mercy was undoubtedly largely due to the spirit infused into the defence by Constable Hill. There was a scene of tremendous excitement and jubilation when the Hauhaus at last gave up the siege and retreated to Waikeremoana and the Urewera Country. As they drew off up the ferny hills, the Ngati-Pahauwera garrison all rushed out into the open and danced a furious war-dance of exultation at the foot of the bullet-spattered palisades. Forty men and a band of women had held their own against three hundred rebels! And the delighted Maoris hailed Hill as a 'tino toa', a hero of heroes.

Immediately it became certain that Te Kooti had retreated, the plucky constable set off to carry the news to the nearest European post. He swam the Mohaka river, near its mouth, and travelled along the beach until he met a white officer, Captain Towgood, who was on his way from Napier with thirty men, and to him he gave the news of Te Kooti's retreat. It was Colonel Whitmore who recommended Hill for the New Zealand Cross as the result of this altogether gallant work at Mohake.

"It was at Mohaka in 1869 that Hill met the Native girl who became his wife, and who has been his steadfast helpmate for more than forty years. She was a brave woman, one of the heroines of that red raid by Te Kooti, and she, with her three sisters, fought splendidly against the murderous Hauhaus crew. Her Maori name is Harata Hinereta, and she and her sister Lucy, Lizzie and Amelia were half-castes of the Ngati-Pahauwera tribe. They were not in the Hiruharama pa, but in the smaller one, Te Huki, a little nearer the mouth of the Mohaka River. When Te Kooti attacked the place these women fought with great valour and determination, handling their musket-loading double-barrelled guns just as well as their husbands and brothers. The grandfather of the girls, a venerable chief, was shot dead in the act of trying to sever with a sword a chain with a cross-bar attached which had been thrown over the palisades by the enemy in an attempt to haul down a portion of the war-fence. One of the sisters, Lucy, instantly shot the old man's slayer through the palisades. In the final slaughter, when the enemy gained entrance to the fort by falsely promising to spare the defenders, the four sisters escaped by climbing over the palisades at the rear and sliding down the cliff which abutted on the Mohaka River, then swimming across the deep, strong stream to the other side and safety. One or two of them carried children tied in a shawl at the back. The great-hearted Harata did not escape unharmed from that scene of massacre and pillage. While she was climbing the palisades, bullets flying around her and her people falling under the bloody tomahawks of the Hauhaus, one of the enemy struck her heavily on the back with the butt of his rifle, and from this blow she has suffered all her married life. A right well-matched couple, the hard-fighting sailor-soldier and his courageous wife. Both have seen overmuch of the red face of Tu, the war-god; they have shared each other's hard journeying for more than two-score years."

Rowley Hill was recommended by Colonel Whitmore on 12th June, 1869 for £5 from the Reward Fund. The New Zealand Cross substituted for the cash award. The citation for his award of the NEW ZEALAND CROSS reads:

On the 10th April, 1869, Constable (now Sergeant) George Hill, of No. 1 Division, Armed Constabulary, accompanied the Wairoa Natives who, under Ihaka Whanga, proceeded to relieve Mohaka, then being attacked by Te Kooti. A party volunteered to run the gauntlet of the enemy's fire, and to dash into the Jerusalem Pa, then sorely pressed. This was a dangerous service and due to the example set by Constable Hill, who led that party, that it was successfully carried out. During the subsequent portion of the siege Constable Hill animated the defenders by his exertions and contributed greatly to the repulse of Te Kooti, and his conduct is spoken of with admiration by the Natives themselves.

There are probably few collectors of medals and decorations who do not know much about the rare and highly-prized New Zealand Cross. Possibly the difference of opinion between the Government and Governor Bowen, resulted in historians of the day abandoning the idea of publishing an illustrated record of those brave men who were awarded the Cross. Colonel Whitmore, commanding the Colonial Forces, proposed to Governor Bowen in 1869 that some personal decoration should be instituted, to be awarded to officers and men of the Colonial Forces, who "in presence of the enemy performed some outstanding acts of bravery during the second New Zealand War." Governor Bowen agreed to the issue of an Order in Council instituting the New Zealand Cross as a decorative distinction for members of the Militia, Volunteers and Armed Constabulary who distinguished themselves by bravery in action, or devotion to duty, while on service.

When a copy of the Order in Council was submitted to London, the Secretary of State, Earl Granville, seriously reproved Governor Bowen for usurping the prerogative of the Queen in instituting this decoration. Without royal approval. Earl Granville however, concluded that "Her Majesty has been pleased to accept that recommendation, and I am accordingly commanded to convey to you Her ratification of the Colonial Order in Council of the 10th March, and Her gracious desire that the arrangements made by it may be considered as established from that date by Her direct authority."

Associated with the New Zealand Cross is an ornate hand-written roll of the recipients, with a brief description of the reasons for the awards. The roll, the rarest book in New Zealand, is bound in red leather and illuminated with designs embossed in gold. Each page is bordered with gold, headed with the words "New Zealand Cross" in gold.

Heroism is a quality, a disposition, native or acquired, that neither rank nor learning can give or take. The Maoris were the first to link New Zealand with epic heroism. It is fitting, therefore,

that the first folio in New Zealand's rarest book concerns the bravery of a Maori; Constable Henare Kepa Te Ahuru of No. 1 Division Armed Constabulary. The youngest member to receive this coveted Cross was Trumpeter Antonio Rodriquez of the Taranaki Mounted Volunteers.

Hill, after the war ended, continued in the Armed Constabulary until it was disbanded on the formation of the New Zealand Permanent Militia and New Zealand Police Force in 1887.

From the earlier Armed Constabulary, the New Zealand Permanent Militia was created by the Defence Act of 1886, and the regulations governing the Permanent Militia were published in *New Zealand Gazette* No. 33 of 26 May, 1887. He is shown on the original roll of the New Zealand Permanent Militia as No. 92, 3rd class Torpedoman.

After successively being in charge of a Government launch, a scow and a torpedo boat, Mr. Hill, being too old for active service, was given a position in the Government Stores in O'Rorke Street, Auckland. After 10 years he retired and settled at Devonport. At the age of 63 he tried to enlist for the South African War but was unsuccessful.

He died on 15th February 1939, aged 93, and is buried in O'Neils cemetery, Bayswater, Auckland.

The illustration shows George Hill wearing all his medals, which are:—

On the left breast in two rows.

1. New Zealand Cross.
2. Baltic Medal.
3. Crimea Medal with clasp for "Sebastopol".
4. Turkish Crimea Medal.
5. Indian Mutiny Medal with clasps for "Lucknow" and "Relief of Lucknow".
6. New Zealand (Maori) War Medal.
7. New Zealand Long and Efficient Service Medal (16 yrs.).

On the right breast:

1. Royal Humane Society's (large) Bronze Medal (A.B., H.M.S. *Hannibal* 17th February 1860).
2. Royal Humane Society of Australasia's Bronze Medal (28th February 1896).
3. New Zealand Empire Veterans Medal.

Acknowledgements

Cowan, James., *The New Zealand Wars and pioneering period.*
Wellington, Government Printer, 1922-23. 2 vols.

Mr. R. A. Barber, Defence Librarian, Wellington.

Captain G. T. Stagg, F.R.N.S.N.Z., R.N.Z.A. (Rtd.), Wellington.
Mr. Wayne J. Salt, of Auckland for the photograph of G. Hill,
N.Z.C., from an original in his possession and the illustration
of the N.Z.S.M.C. badge.

*This biography is an edited version of that supplied by the
Director, Royal New Zealand Engineers.*

P. P. O'Shea.

THE WALLACE COLLECTION OF BRITISH CORONATION AND JUBILEE MEDALLIONS

*Compiled by P. P. O'Shea, M.L.J., F.R.N.S., with photographs by
Wayne J. Salt, by permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. C. Wallace,
E.D., R.N.Z.A.C.(Rtd.).*

All medallions are silver except for No. 16, which is copper.

1. CHARLES I. Scottish Coronation, 1633.
Official medal by N. Briot.
Obv. Crowned bust. l.
Rev. Thistle and Rose Tree.
Dia. 28mm.

2. CHARLES II. Coronation, 1661.
Official medal by Thomas Simon.
Obv. Crowned bust. r.
Rev. King on throne being crowned by an Angel.
Dia. 28mm.

3. JAMES II Coronation, 1685.
Official medal by John Roettier, distributed at the Coronation.
Obv. Bust of King. r.
Rev. Hand from heaven holding crown above laureated cushion.
Dia. 33mm.

4. ANNE. Coronation, 1702.
Official medal by John Croker distributed at the Coronation by the Treasurer of the Household.
Obv. Bust. l.
Rev. Pallas fights the monster.
Dia. 35mm.



Obverse: 5
7

6
8



Reverse: 5
7

6
8



Obverse: 9

11

10

12



Reverse: 9

11

10

12



Obverse: 13
15

14
16



Reverse: 15
15

14
16

5. GEORGE I. Coronation, 1714.
Official medal by John Croker.
Obv. Bust. r.
Rev. King throned being crowned by Britannia.
Dia. 35mm.

6. GEORGE II. Coronation, 1727.
Official Medal. Obv. by John Croker, Rev. by J. S. Tanner.
800 pieces struck.
Obv. Bust. l.
Rev. King throned being crowned by Britannia.
Dia. 35mm.

7. GEORGE II. Queen Caroline Coronation, 1727.
Official medal. Obv. by John Croker. Rev. by J. S. Tanner.
Obv. Bust. l.
Rev. Queen, robed, supported by Britannia and Religion.
Dia. 35mm.

8. GEORGE IV. Coronation, 1821.
Official medal by B. Pistrucci.
Obv. Bust. l.
Rev. The Royal Regalia.
Dia. 35mm.

9. WILLIAM IV. Coronation, 1831.
Official medal by W. Wyon.
Rev. Bust of king. r.
Rev. Bust of Queen Adelaide. r.
Dia. 33mm.

10. VICTORIA. Coronation, 1837.
Official medal by B. Pistrucci.
Obv. Bust of Queen. l.
Rev. Victoria seated, being offered the crown by three
goddesses.
Dia. 36mm.

11. VICTORIA. Diamond Jubilee, 1897.
Medal by T. Brock. Struck by Royal Mint.
Obv. Crowned, veiled bust of Queen.
Rev. Young head of the Queen.
Dia. 26mm.
12. EDWARD VII. Coronation, 1902.
Medal struck by Royal Mint.
Obv. Crowned bust of King. r.
Rev. Crowned bust of Queen. r.
Dia. 30mm.
13. GEORGE V. Coronation, 1911.
Medal by Sir Bertram Mackennel, M.V.O., A.R.A. Struck by
Royal Mint.
Obv. Crowned bust of King. l.
Rev. Crowned bust of Queen Mary. l.
Dia. 30mm.
14. GEORGE V. Silver Jubilee, 1935.
Medal by Percy Metcalfe. Struck by Royal Mint.
Obv. Conjoint busts of King and Queen Mary, crowned. l.
Rev. Windsor Castle.
Dia. 32mm.
15. GEORGE VI. Coronation, 1937.
Medal by Percy Metcalfe. Struck by Royal Mint.
Obv. Crowned bust of King. l.
Rev. Crowned bust of Queen Elizabeth. l.
Dia. 32mm.
16. ELIZABETH II. Coronation, 1953. (Copper).
Obv. Crowned bust. r.
Rev. Rose, superimposed with crown and sceptres.
Dia. 35mm.

Abbreviations

Dia.: diameter; l.: left; Obv.: obverse; r.: right; Rev.: reverse.

PRAYER BEFORE A TEN DOLLAR BILL

Lord, See this note—it frightens me.
You know its history, you know its secrets,
 How heavy it is.
It scare me for it cannot speak.
It will never tell all it hides in its creases.
It will never reveal all the struggles and efforts it represents, all
 the disillusionment and slighted dignity.
It is stained with sweat and blood.
It is laden with all the weight of the human toil which makes
 its worth.
 It is heavy, heavy, Lord.
It fills me with awe, it frightens me.
For it has death on its conscience.
All the poor fellows who killed themselves for it—to possess it
 for a few hours, to have through it a little pleasure, a little
 joy, a little life.
Through how many hands has it passed, Lord?
And what has it done in the course of its long silent trips?
It has offered white roses to the radiant fiancée.
It has paid for the Baptismal party and fed the growing baby.
It has provided bread for the family table.
Because of where it has been laughter among the young, and joy
 among the adults.
It has paid for the saving visit of the doctor,
It has bought the book that taught the youngster,
It has clothed the young girl.
It has sent the letter breaking the engagement.
It has paid for the death of the child in the mother's womb.
It has bought the liquor that made the drunkard,
It has produced the film unfit for the children.
It has recorded the indecent song.
It has broken the morals of the adolescent and made of the
 adult a thief.
It has bought for a few hours the body of a woman.
It has paid for the weapons on the crime and for the wood of
 the coffin.
O Lord, I offer you this note with its joyous mysteries—
 Its sorrowful mysteries.
I thank you for all the life and joy it has given.
I ask your forgiveness for the harm it has done.
But above all, Lord, I offer it to you as a symbol of all the labour
 of men, indestructable money, which tomorrow will be
 changed into your eternal life.

J. H. E. Schroder.

NOTES

Cook Bicentenary Medal Presentations

The Council of the Society has approved presentations of the Society's Cook Bicentenary Medal to the following Museums: The Dominion Museum; Auckland War Memorial Museum; Canterbury Museum; Otago Museum; Gisborne Museum; Taranaki Museum; Hawkes Bay Museum and Wanganui Museum.

(1 October, 1970).

Index to the N.Z.N.J. Vol. 12 (Nos. 43-48).

A cumulative index to volume 12 of the *Journal* has been prepared and is issued with this edition.

Ed.

OBITUARIES

The Society regrettably records the deaths of two long-standing members of the Society; Mr. K. J. Wyness-Mitchell, F.R.N.S., F.R.G.S., of Gore, and Mr. J. R. Baxter, of Auckland. To their families the Society extends its sympath.

MEETINGS

WELLINGTON

27th July, 1970. The President in the Chair.

Elected to Membership: G. T. Allcock; S. Baldwin; E. A. Booth; J. C. M. Cresswell; R. Davidson; G. Grey; R. A. Kerr, LL.B.; Dennis Lane; G. S. Lee; B. I. Mackrell.

Paper: The coinage of Henry VII. By the late W. D. Ferguson, F.R.N.S.N.Z.

31st August, 1970. Mr. James Berry, O.B.E., in the Chair.

Elected to Membership: Henry L. Boock; Rev. Philip W. Brown; B. P. Connor; A. M. Elson.

Paper: A common but very historic medal: The life and work of Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles Algernon Parsons, O.M., K.C.B., F.R.S., one of the greatest engineers of all time. (Being the story behind the British War Medal, 1914-20 awarded to this distinguished person). By P. P. O'Shea, M.L.J., F.R.N.S.

28th September, 1970. The President in the Chair.

General discussion evening.

2nd November, 1970. The President in the Chair.

Elected to Membership: Master R. R. Duncan. Members joined the Friends of the Dominion Museum to view some films of the Pacific.

30th November, 1970. The President in the Chair.

Elected to Membership: K. Boyd; W. T. Cawkill; P. L. Lawn; S. A. S. Watts.

The Sutherland Memorial Lecture, 1970:

The Royal Touch—its counterpart in the modern Maori—a contribution of numismatics and psychiatry to medical history. By Dr. L. K. Gluckman, F.R.A.C.P., F.A.N.Z.C.P., F.R.N.S.N.Z. of Auckland.

CANTERBURY BRANCH

Enquiries: The Secretary, P.O. Box 13-109, Christchurch.

OTAGO BRANCH

Enquiries: The Secretary, P.O. Box 1177, Dunedin.

TAIHAPE BRANCH

Enquiries: The Secretary, c/- P.O. Box 228, Taihape.

MEMBERS' SPECIALTIES AND WANTS

The following schedule has been compiled for the benefit of Members of our Society and it will be repeated in every issue of the Journal unless cancelled or alterations authorised by the member concerned. 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, H. Don, F.C.C.T., F.R.N.S., P.O. Box 887, Truro, Nova Scotia, Canada.

British Commonwealth paper money, especially earlier bank issues. Commercial tokens.

ARLOW, E. J., 68 Dixon St., Wellington.

Supplies of all N.Z. coins available. Also 1965 full sets uncirculated.

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

Specialty—Medals and Badges, especially Australasian and colonial.

BALMER, G. N., 4 Carrington St., Wellington.

Specialty—World gold coins.

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.

CRAIGMYLE, J., P.O. Box 99, Wanganui.

Specialty—Gold Coins.

Wants—N.Z. Waitangi Crown 1935.

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., 4 Cambridge Street, Tawa, Wellington.

Specialty—Coins of Pacific Countries.

FREED, A. J., 28 Abbott St., Ngaio, Wellington.

Specialty—Coins generally.

GOURLAY, E. S., F.R.S.N.Z., 124 Nile Street, Nelson.

Specialty—Hammered English silver and gold coins, from Ancient British to Charles II—also wants to buy same.

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

Specialty—English and Roman Coins.

HYNES, MERVYN, 54 Calgary Street, Mt Eden, Auckland, N.Z.

Wants—Presbyterian Communion Tokens.

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

Collects Royal Maundy. Top grade English coins, Enamelled coins. Supplier of coins of the world, to any part of the world. Send for free list.

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

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

MADDEN, I. B., M.A., F.R.N.S., F.S.A. (Scot), Rosslea, 15 Belvedere Street, Epsom, Auckland.

Specialty: English and Irish silver coins all periods. Member American Numismatic Assn., and numerous other historical, heraldic, antiquarian and genealogical societies throughout the world.

President Auckland Historical Society from Oct. 1965–Sept. 1966.

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, 214 South Smallwood Street, Baltimore, Maryland, 21223, U.S.A.

Wanted: First and Second Annual Reports of the Royal Australian Mint.

MITCHELL, W. A., 72A Cresswell St., Dianella, Western Australia.

Wants—Coin weights and scales.

NICHOLSON, H. G., 62 Nottingham St., Karori, Wellington, N.Z.

Specialty—Military Decorations and Medals, especially British.

POLASCHEK, A. J., 2 Bullock Street, Waiouru Camp, N.Z.

Specialty—Medals—British and Foreign.

ROBINSON, H., P.O. Box 5189, 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.

SADD, A. A., P.O. Box 2532, Wellington, N.Z.

Specialty—Roman coins.

**STAGG, Capt. G. T. F.R.N.S.N.Z., R.N.Z.A. Ministry of
of Defence, Private Bag, Wellington.**

Medals of all kinds—Specialty: Long Service Awards, also
information on same.

STUTTER, GARY, 18 Princess St., Newtown, Wellington.

Mainly coins of Canada and Australia.

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

Specialty—British Coins.

**VAN HALE, MARTIN J., P.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 Ave., Youngstown, Ohio. 44507.

Want Sydney mint sovereigns, 1860 and 1862. Interested in pre-
1940 issues of Australian and New Zealand Bank notes in
good condition.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND
Incorporated

G.P.O. Box 23, 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 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 by representing numismatic and kindred interests as a Dominion organisation;

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<i>Subscriptions</i>	NZ\$	A\$	£Stg.	USA/ Can. \$
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NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND**

New Zealand Numismatic Journal (1947-)

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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. 51pp., 19 plates. Price: \$2.00.

Index to the New Zealand Numismatic Journal (1966)

Compiled by P. P. O'Shea, being a comprehensive index of all printed Journals of the Society.

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