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

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June, 1969

THE GENS JULIA: SOME DENARII OF THE EARLY CAESARS

By **B. F. HARRIS,**

Associate Professor of Classics, University of Auckland.

The denarii of the late Roman Republic are a very instructive series, and in this article it is proposed to show by means of a small group¹ how they reflect historical events, and in particular the rise of the Julian family to its great eminence. In both obverse and reverse types they illustrate the very skilful use made of the coinage during this period by the patrician *gentes*.

The Gens Julia was not in fact of unusual prominence before Julius Caesar himself. The average Roman who lived as his contemporary would probably connect the name with one predecessor mainly, L. Julius Caesar who became consul in 90 B.C. at the outbreak of the Italian or Social War. Inexperienced in the field, he was assigned to the command of the south of Italy and had to rely on able legates who included L. Cornelius Sulla. However, he was twice defeated by the Italians before their capture of the town Aesernia. This Caesar is best known for his *lex Julia* of the same year, which rewarded with the Roman citizenship the loyal allies and probably also those who now surrendered, and thus paved the way for full participation in civic rights by all in the Italian peninsula. The son of this Caesar became consul in 64 B.C. and his grandson later took the Pompeian side in the Civil War.

The father of the dictator, C. Julius Caesar, did not rise above the praetorship. Previously, in 100 B.C., the year of Marius' sixth consulship, he had been a member of the land commission which was instructed to provide allotments in many provinces for Marius' veterans of the campaigns against the Teutones and Cimbri.

Denarius (1) is dated to 125–120 B.C., by which time Rome had already been minting silver coins for about 150



years. After the initial establishment of the *triumviri monetales* (or moneyers) and the mint, only bronze issues had been made, but from 269 B.C. four mints were authorised (in Campania and S. Italy) and silver *nummi* (didrachms, quadrigati, victoriati) and bronze *asses* were both produced. Inevitably these issues were dominated in design by the Greek coinage with which the Romans were familiar in the S. Italian colonies, and it was not until about 187 B.C., after the end of the Second Punic War, that the Romans established their own denominations of silver and bronze. The first denarius, according to E. A. Sydenham, was probably struck at Rhegium, and S. Italian mints at first produced all the silver coins.² It replaced the *quadrigatus* and worth ten bronze *asses*.

This denarius bears the name of Sextus Julius Caesar, the moneyer under whose authority it was issued. It is only the second extant coin of the Gens Julia,³ and shows the conservatism of the early denarii types. The obverse carries the usual helmeted head of Roma, right, with characteristic ear-ring,⁴ an anchor to the left and the device * below the chin. The anchor is the badge of the moneyer, and the other is an abbreviated form of XVI (= 16 *asses*, as from 133 B.C.) which appears through this period. The head is in fairly high relief, and the features harsh. Some scholars maintain that Bellona, the goddess of war, is intended, but Sydenham is right to comment 'whatever may be her original personality, her constant appearance as the main type of the Republican silver coinage practically identifies her with Roma.'⁵

The reverse portrays Venus Genetrix in *biga*, right, with horses at full gallop. She is being crowned by Cupid behind her: above is ROMA, below SEX. IVL, in exergue (C)AISAR (worn). It is clear that in this denarius, issued at the time of Caius Gracchus' power, the young Julius as moneyer is drawing attention to the mythical descent of his family from Venus and Anchises of Troy. Whereas earlier in the second century denarii had carried a badge only, and a stereotyped reverse theme such as the Dioscuri (saviours of Rome at the battle of Lake Regillus) moneyers now ventured on names, badges, and family themes. This was an important political gesture, whereby a man advertised the nobility of his own family and his intention to build on this in a political career.⁶ If the Julii had no heroic ancestors to point to, they could at least make use of the powerful Venus Genetrix motif, and it occurs again on a denarius of a L. Julius Caesar issued about 94 B.C.⁷

Whether or not the Sextus Julius Caesar of denarius (1) is to be identified with the consul of 90 B.C., his ambition was brilliantly fulfilled in the later Julii. Denarii (2)-(4), all of Gallic origin, illustrates the masterly use of the coinage made by Julius Caesar himself. The progression of theme on both obverse and reverse types is significant.

Denarius (2) is dated c. 54-51 B.C. and underlines the military prowess on which Caesar's dominance was based.

After the formation of the First Triumvirate in 60 B.C. and his eventful consulship of the following year, Caesar had been in Gaul as proconsul and now towards the end of his campaigns issued this denarius in Gaul with the striking figure on the obverse of an elephant trampling on a serpent (Rome's Gallic foes) and his own cognomen CAESAR boldly in exergue. The reverse bears the impedimenta of the Pontifex Maximus, which office he had held since 63: from left, simpulum (ladle) aspergillum (sprinkler) securis (ornamental axe) apex (priest's cap).⁸ The symbolism of the coin was unmistakable: it was through Caesar that Rome was vanquishing her enemies, the consular Caesar who had also been entrusted with the foremost priestly rank to uphold her spiritual power.

This coin, minted in huge numbers, was one of eleven issued in Gaul between 54 and 44 B.C. (3) must have appeared in 50 shortly before Caesar's march on Rome, and indicated one way at least in which he wished to be regarded. On the obverse a dignified female head appears, either of Venus or Pietas, with wreath of oak-leaves, wearing a jewel above the ear, ear-ring, necklace: the hair knotted, jewelled, and falling in locks. To left L II, marking Caesar's age as 52. The reverse has an elaborate trophy of Gallic arms—helmet, suit of armour, oval shield left, to right a spear, Gallic axe with animal head: the legend CAESAR below.⁹ The themes of this coin are therefore similar to (2). Pietas would emphasise Caesar's loyalty, as he claimed, to Rome and her gods, Venus his lineage and the divine source of his victories:¹⁰ the Gallic arms are a reminder of the formidable character of Rome's enemies.

With Caesar's other denarius of this group, (4), we have entered the period of the Civil War. It is a very common coin, dated c. 48 B.C., and carries a less ornate head of Venus, wearing necklace, hair knotted and falling in two locks. On the reverse is Aeneas walking left, carrying his aged father Anchises on his shoulder and in his right hand a 'palladium' (image of Pallas Athene traditionally brought to Rome by Aeneas and responsible for her preservation). To right, CAESAR again. Here, close to the battle of Pharsalus and perhaps following his victory over Pompey, Caesar authorised a denarius from a Gallic mint which strongly emphasised his personal cult, bound up in legend with Rome's own foundation and now becoming more and more closely aligned with the cult of Rome herself.

There were precedents, to be sure, as C.H.V. Sutherland has pointed out.¹¹ Sulla's eastern denarii had borne an obverse Venus Victrix and the legend L. SVLLA, and on the reverse IMP. IT. (= IMPERATOR ITERUM) with trophies of victory and priestly symbols: Pompey had celebrated his African victories by coins which went even further—obverses with the female head of Africa and MAGNUS, reverses showing the conqueror in his chariot, inscribed PRO.COS. 'Such types, indeed, were wholly personal: the conception of Rome—the state from which derived the *imperium* which these war-lords exercised—

was entirely submerged in comment upon the *imperatores* themselves.' It was only, however, in the year of Caesar's death, when he had been declared Dictator for life, that his own head finally appeared on the obverse of a denarius.¹² The long Roman conservatism against the virtual assumption of regal or divine status had broken down, and the way to the Imperial coinage lay open. The pursuit of *gloria* for himself and the Gens Julia had been a more sustained passion with Caesar than with any other *imperator* of the first century B.C. We are credibly informed by Suetonius that in his funeral oration over his aunt the widow of Marius, Caesar had early taken the opportunity to extol the Julian family to which they belonged: through its descent from Venus it deserved the reverence due to the gods themselves.

It was characteristic of Augustus that, upon his adoption by Caesar as heir-apparent, he developed with caution and skill the use of the coinage in the furtherance of political aims. He was faced with the necessity of minting coins on a far wider scale than ever before, so that there is change as well as continuity. 'A fundamental change took place after Augustus had given to the world the *pax Romana* and the *quies Italiae*, and had thus created an economic area characterised by an extent and peacefulness such as mankind had not previously seen.'¹³

Denarii (5)-(7) of this group will serve to illustrate. The first, from an eastern mint and dated 30-27 B.C.¹⁴ shows the initial reticence of Octavian, as he then was. On the obverse appears a clear, formal head of Venus in a linear circle, wearing diadem and necklace, with falling locks: she proclaimed the Julian house to which he belonged.¹⁵ The reverse is equally plain in its message. Octavian in military attire advances to the left, with right hand outstretched and a spear in his left. CAESAR DIVI.F (= FILIVS) emphasises the inheritance to which he is adding lustre as a worthy military successor to Caesar. The coin probably follows Actium, when Octavian was undisputed master of Rome both East and West.

(6) has the bare head of the conqueror, right, in a linear circle, without laurel wreath or legend, and on the reverse a single span arch surmounted by Augustus in *quadriga* facing, with the legend IMP.CAESAR along the entablature (this is curious artistically: the two outermost horses are portrayed laterally and overhang the arch). Again, an eastern denarius, undated but probably between 27 and 20 B.C.,¹⁶ still dwelling on the military supremacy of Augustus. Both these issues arise from the elaborate arrangements made by him for the eastern mints, particularly at Ephesus and Pergamum, to produce gold and silver coins in a continuous series. There is reference on other coins to the economic prosperity now open to the Asiatic cities, and it must also be remembered that these denarii, paid in huge numbers to Augustus' veterans, had a role to play in their settlement in the colonies. Hence the 'Conditor' (founder of Colonies) theme soon after Actium, by which he combined the functions of a new

Romulus and of a Hellenistic king.¹⁷ IMP.CAESAR was still the chosen designation for these early years of the principate: the use of 'Imperator' as a *praenomen*, which the Senate sanctioned in 29 B.C., underlined both the past victories of Augustus and his permanent authority.

The title 'Augustus', acquired two years later by decree of the Senate, appears in (7), a denarius minted at Lugdunum in Gaul in 15–12 B.C.¹⁸ The obverse has a head of the Emperor, unadorned as in (6) and rather coarser in execution. The legend is AVGVSTVS DIVI F. The reverse carries the figure of Actian Apollo standing left, with lyre and plectrum, and the legend IMP.X,ACT(IACVS) in exergue. This coin reflects the fresh vitality of the minting at Nemausus and Lugdunum after 15 B.C. Late that year Augustus received his tenth salutation as 'Imperator' after the victories of his stepsons Tiberius and Drusus in Rhaetia, this honour being now the prerogative of the Emperor, not his legates.

From 15–12 B.C. a series of gold and silver coins from Lugdunum harked back to previous victories of Augustus. Apollo's prominence was appropriate for several reasons. He was the ancestral patron of the Julii (previously under the guise of a native Italian deity who became identified with him) and at the recent Secular Games of 17 B.C. Apollo with Diana was specially honoured. Further, one of his temples stood on the promontory at Actium, and the battle had taken place in the year of Apollo's four hundredth anniversary at Rome. He was in fact the foremost divine protector of the new Roman world, a role also emphasised in other Augustan coins,¹⁹ and the retrospective tendency illustrated by this echo of Actium culminated in the many anniversary issues of the early Imperial coinage.²⁰

The Gens Julia, although its dominance lasted until the death of Nero in 68 A.D., reached its zenith in the Augustan age, and this series of denarii, a small segment only of the coinage of a hundred years, reflects the progression of this family until the cult of Caesar was the cult of Rome herself. The obverse types advance from national to family symbols—of appropriate deities or virtues—and thence to the portraits of the Caesars. The reverses mingle these national, family and personal themes in a different way: once the individual is established on the obverse, there was wide scope for linking him and his exploits with these themes. Earlier *imperatores* had led the way, but with Caesar and more fully with Augustus the coinage became a permanent instrument of power.

NOTES

1. The late Dr H. Mattingly selected the first collection of Roman coins for the Classics Department of the University of Auckland, and the writer secured a further set (chosen mainly for teaching purposes) in England during 1967. Three of the denarii discussed here are described also within the wider scope of *Roman Coins in the Otago Museum*, by J. R. Hamilton (N.Z. Numismatic Journal Reprint from Vol. 8, Nos. 2 and 3, 1955).

2. The other silver denominations, *quinarii* and *sestertii*, were short-lived: the *victoriati* survived at a lower silver content and value. See E. A. Sydenham, *The Roman Republican Coinage*, Introd. xxiii-v, for evidence of date and denominations: also H. Mattingly and E. S. G. Robinson, *The date of the Roman denarius*, Proc. B.A. xviii, 1932, pp. 10 ff.
3. The first is C.R.R. 443 (133-126 B.C.) Our (1) is 476.
4. Helmet of the 'peaked visor' type H according to Sydenham's designation, C.R.R. Introd. xxvii and Plate 2: the varieties of ear-ring provide a means of dating within periods, *ibid.* Plate 3.
5. *op. cit.* p14, 140 n.
6. See C. H. V. Sutherland, *Coinage in Roman Imperial Policy*, pp. 4-5, where further examples are given.
7. C.R.R. 593. Obverse, head of Mars and legend CAESAR: reverse, Venus G. in chariot drawn by two Cupids, lyre to left.
8. C.R.R. 1006, Plate 27.
9. C.R.R. 1009 Plate 27 (1008).
10. For other examples of Pietas in personal references see A. Alföldi, *The main aspects of political propaganda in the coinage of the Roman Republic*, in 'Essays presented to H. Mattingly' ed. Carson and Sutherland, p. 89. For the Venus motif and the similarity to Sulla's coins, Alföldi, *op. cit.* p. 82.
11. *op. cit.* pp. 7-8: cf. B.M.C. *Rep.* iii. Pl. cx, 1-4, 13 (C.R.R. 760, 1028).
12. C.R.R. 1061, 1067 ff.
13. F. Oertel, C.A.H.X. p. 384 (cited by M. Grant, *Roman Imperial Money* p. 6).
14. Mattingly and Sydenham, *Roman Imperial Coinage* I, p. 60, no. 2.
15. He was in fact Caesar's grand-nephew, through Caesar's sister Julia. The Venus Victrix motif was also used on reverses e.g. H. Cohen, *Monnaies sous l'Empire Romain*. Octave Auguste 63.
16. R.I.C. p. 63 no. 37 (=Cohen 123). For the date p. 51.
17. See Grant, *op. cit.* pp. 14-17.
18. R.I.C. I, p. 88, no. 328 (=Cohen 144). Sutherland *op. cit.* p. 66, Pl. v. 17.
19. See Grant, *op. cit.* pp. 14-15, 75, 219.
20. See Grant, *op. cit.* Part V, also *Roman Anniversary Issues* pp. 14-87.

A STATER OF SYBARIS II ?

By **P. J. BICKNELL,**

Monash University.

In his fine article¹ on the coinages of Sybaris after 510 Dr C. M. Kraay shows that Croton's destruction of Sybaris in that year was not so complete as much of the literary evidence suggests.² A number of coins bears witness to the continued existence at or near the original site of Sybaris of a community which Kraay designates Sybaris II.

At first completely dependent on Croton the community gradually asserted itself to the point of provoking a renewed attack by Croton about 476/5.³ As a consequence of this the inhabitants were forced to flee the Sybaritid.

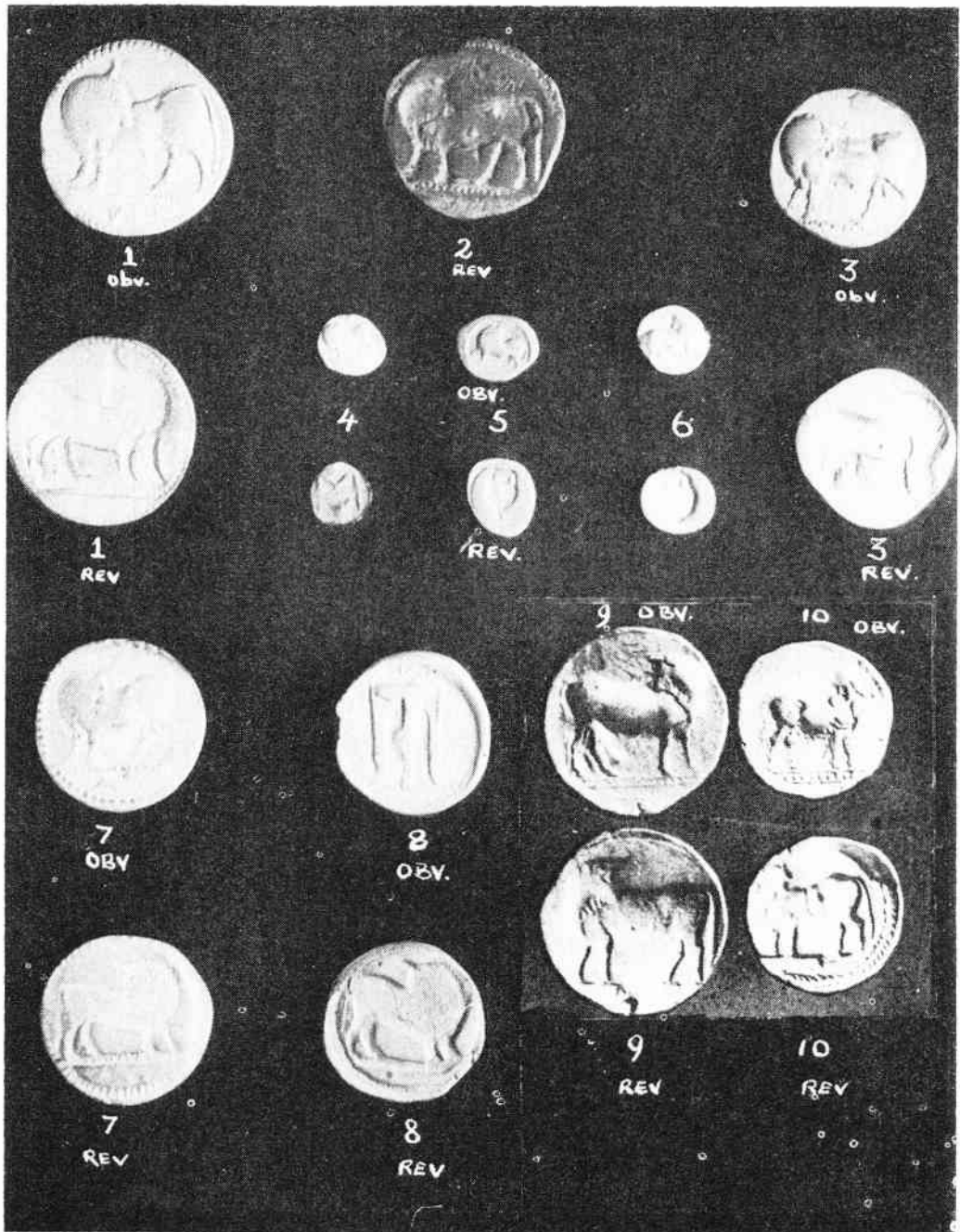
The coinage ascribed by Kraay to Sybaris II can be assigned to two phases, that of total subordination to Croton and that of growing independence.

To the former belong the well-known double type staters with the tripod of Croton on the obverse and the bull of Sybaris on the incuse reverse (plate no. 8). The width of the flan (24 mm) is consistent with any date between 510 and 480. The upper date for the "medium incuse" fabric (24-22 mm) to which the piece belongs is deducible from the fact that almost without exception staters of Sybaris are of spread incuse fabric (over 24 mm).⁴ The lower date emerges from various considerations adduced by Kraay in his article on Caulonia.⁵ The archaic style of the bull on the double type staters (the animal is not noticeably different from the bulls of Sybaris I coinage)⁶ and also the presence of a well-defined border (on which feature see below) narrow its date to close to the beginning of the medium incuse phase.

To the second phase of Sybaris II, the phase of increasing self-assertion and independence belong at least three series of coins.

1. **Obols with bull obverse and acorn incuse reverse.**

Two considerations determine the ascription of these pieces, struck from a number of die combinations to Sybaris II. First, on all of these obols the animal is no longer static and lifeless like the bull of the archaic period. Second, there is a different type of Sybaris obol with a reverse on which are the letters MY (plate no. 4). Here the bull's posture is completely frozen and archaic, and it is obvious that this was the obol in use at Sybaris I. In all probability the acorn reverse obols span all, or almost all, of an independent phase of Sybaris II, c. 500-475. There is a considerable development of the bull a creature only slightly less rigid than archaic to a quite lifelike and dynamic animal one of whose forelegs is flexed and which must surely be dated very close to the fall of Sybaris II. A parallel development is degeneration of the incuse fabric. One of its characteristic features, an incuse border



on the reverse, a feature still present in the earlier acorn obols has all but vanished in the issues with the most naturalistic bulls.

2. Triobols with bull obverse and amphora⁷ incuse reverse.

These pieces, again struck from a number of dies, exhibit exactly the same distinctive features and evolution as the Sybaris II obols. The bull, always less rigid than that of Sybaris I becomes more lifelike and again the incuse border tends to vanish.⁸ Triobols too, therefore, will span the period c. 500–475.

3. Stater with bull obverse and bull incuse reverse.

Kraay suggests that three staters,⁹ all struck from a single pair of dies, are to be assigned to Sybaris II. The style of the bulls is mature and the incuse border is all but absent. Both features suggest a date close to 475. A difficulty is that the flan of the staters (31 mm) is very much wider than the medium incuse flans prevalent in other Achaean cities from 510–480, let alone the dumpy incuse flans (below 21 mm) in use after 480. The anomaly, an explanation of which is suggested below, cannot be permitted to weigh against the considerations of style.

A peculiarity of the independent coinage of Sybaris II is that whereas the emission of triobols and obols seems to be comparatively steady, there is apparently only one issue of staters, and this rather late. Can this really be the case?

There is a Sybarite stater in Vienna¹⁰ of the following description—

Obverse: Bull; head to the left; standing on a dotted line between two straight lines. Above, a leaf (oak?) on a stem. In exergue MY (retrograde).

Reverse: Bull incuse.

Weight: 7.85 gm

Diameter: just under 24 mm.

(see plate No. 3)

This piece exhibits the following unusual features—

(a) Although the bull is certainly archaic and rigid there is some trace of evolution. To be noted in particular is a position of the horns unlike that on the usual stater of Sybaris I.¹¹

(b) There is a symbol above the bull. The only other examples I know of are the wreath above the bull on the reverse of a stater from Munchen¹² (plate no. 2) and the branch above the bull on both obverse and reverse of de Luynes 554 (stater). Both of these pieces themselves, particularly the latter, look rather late.

(c) The flan is medium incuse.

(d) The incuse border is absent from the reverse a feature characteristic, as has already been pointed out, of the post 510 phases of the incuse fabric employed by Sybaris.

I suggest that features (c) and (d) in particular justify a tentative ascription to Sybaris II. If the leaf is indeed an oak leaf (identification is hazardous) then support for this attribution may be drawn from the appearance of the acorn motif on Sybaris II obols. The date of the piece would presumably be a few years after the double type stater of the subordination phase.

It will no doubt be asked why Sybaris II at first issued a medium incuse stater in conformity with the practice of her neighbours and then, instead of following them in the adoption of the dumpy incuse fabric, backslid

to spread incuse. It may well be that when the hated Croton, followed by Metapontion and Caulonia, made the change to dumpy incuse, Sybaris, in all probability the originator of the incuse fabric in Southern Italy, reverted to the form in which she had introduced it in order to draw attention to a rapidly increasing independence from Crotoniate domination. By so doing she added one more incitement to the renewed onslaught of the mid 470s.

NOTES

1. "The Coinage of Sybaris after 510 B.C.", NC 1958, pp 13-37.
2. Kraay, op cit pp 14-16; for the literary view see Herodotus 5.44-5, and Diodorus Siculus 12. 9. 3 (Timaeus).
3. For probable literary allusions to a 476/5 destruction see Diodorus 11. 48. 4 and Schol. Pindar ol. 2. 15 (both based on Timaeus).
4. For a low diameter piece of Sybaris I see plate no. 7; a more characteristic size is that of number 1.
5. "Caulonia and South Italian Problems," NC 1960, pp 59-60. It is in this article that Kraay introduces the terms "spread, medium and dumpy" to classify the various phases of the incuse fabric.
6. Compare the bulls of plate no's 1, 4 and 7 with that of number 8.
7. Drawing attention to one of Sybaris' most abundant export products; see Athenaeus 12. 519 d (Timaeus).
8. An earlier and later example are illustrated in the plate; no's 5 and 6. It may be added that if one can trust an engraving in plate 18 of *P. Larizza's Crotona nella Magna Grecia* there were Sybaris I triobols with an MY reverse like that of the obol.
9. Paris; cast at Winterthur; Private Collection: see plate no. 9.
10. Bundesammlung von Medaillen 4. 599. Another example, apparently, appears in Larizza's plate 18.
11. Compare with plate no's 1 and 7. The difference to no. 1 is especially conspicuous.
12. Stadtlichea Munzsammlung.
13. Compare the wide flan Sybaris II stater.

PROVENANCE OF COINS IN PLATE

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7. | Bundesammlung von Medaillen, Vienna. |
| Nos. 2, 5. | Stadtliche Munzsammlung, Munchen. |
| No. 8. | Hermitage, Leningrad. |
| No. 9. | Private collection. |
| No. 10. | Oxford. |

THE COPPER PATTERNS OF ELIZABETH I

By A. J. SIMPSON,

For many years it has been my belief that, apart from the few extant debased thrymsa and sceaata of the Saxon kingdoms, which, I suppose, hardly count, the copper coinage of Britain began with that disgraceful monopolists episode of the Harrington farthing in the reign of James I. I was therefore somewhat surprised recently to come across mention of a copper coinage of his predecessor, Elizabeth.

It appears that over the centuries before 1500, as the price of silver had gradually increased, the silver halfpenny and farthing had become of ridiculously small size, smaller in fact than our late, and one might almost say un lamented, threepenny piece, with its tendency to slip between the fingers. Nevertheless, there was a crying need for small change, and the beginning of the sixteenth century saw an important innovation, viz., the introduction into England of the pledge or token, of lead or pewter. The first literary mention of such pieces is to be found in the *Adagia* of Erasmus, printed in Paris in 1500¹. He speaks of *plumbeos Anglie*, as being in general circulation in England at the time, and there is little question that he is referring to leaden tokens.

As an institution they were long lived. Thus Platter² in his diary for the 25th/26th September, 1599 notes: 'If one buys to the value of less than a halfpenny worth, permission is granted to mint lead or copper symbols in one's own house, some four or six going to the halfpenny, and these symbols are given to the apprentices; when they have a halfpenny worth or more they reckon up together, so that nobody loses.'

The proclamation of 1613 which led to the coining of the Harringtons notes the existence of tokens of lead 'commonly known by the name of farthing tokens'. Existing specimens appear to have been cast and average about half an inch in diameter. The earliest known dated piece is the so-called Bristol farthing of 1511.³

They were issued by various merchants, tradespeople, craftsmen, and even by a number of the London Livery Companies, although this is to be expected in view of Platter's reference to apprentices, and in most cases they bear the arms or trade sign of the issuer.

The commencement of such an issue is an important event because it demonstrates the deep felt need for small change, and also establishes the existence of a strong 'token tradition' before and during the reign of Elizabeth. Indeed, these tokens supplied a real need unfulfilled by the existing currency, and in their very existence hurried

on measures to replace them, despite the twenty year expedient of Elizabeth's threepenny and threehalfpenny pieces.

One of the most pressing problems associated with the early years of Elizabeth was the deplorable state in which she found the currency when she came to the throne, and one of her first acts was to call for the minting of a new coinage of fine silver and gold to replace the debased pieces of her father and brother. But in this coinage a farthing of two grains was a wholly impracticable proposition.

Consequently, in 1574, proposals were put forward by certain persons, to wit Wickliffe and Humphrey, for the production of base silver halfpence and farthings, to weigh twelve and six grains, but this suggestion Her Majesty rejected, reasoning, probably correctly, that although such coins would meet a crying need, and although their similar counterparts had circulated for many years in some European states, there were good *political* reasons not to produce them. Elizabeth's popularity with her subjects can be ascribed in no small measure to her recoinage of the silver in to a standard of fineness sufficient to halt the galloping inflation rampant under her predecessors. Having rid the realm of the base coinage with one hand, it would prove a most unpopular act to reintroduce it, in another guise, with the other. The proposal was therefore rejected.

Despite this rebuff, however, in 1576 a further proposal was put forward for the coining of halfpenny and farthing pledges in copper, to weigh 24 and 12 grains. This time the idea was so far approved that a proclamation was drawn up for their issue.⁴ The proclamation recognised 'that her subjects had need of smaller monies, halfpence and farthings, and chiefly that the poor sustained great loss for want thereof'. It goes on to say that no one would be obliged to accept the pledges in payments exceeding 20 shillings and not more than the worth of a groat in sums under 20 shillings. The queen would cause an officer to be positioned 'in some notorious place within the city' that he might exchange these pledges at a fixed rate for the illegal, but hitherto tacitly accepted, lead tokens.

But for some reason not given in any source, the proposal was dropped at the last moment. Perhaps Elizabeth had second thoughts. Or more likely the dangers of counterfeiting made themselves apparent. At the time a pound avoirdupois of copper cost about eightpence, and could have been coined into twelve shillings and twopence. At that rate the game was well worth the candle.

But the proclamation is important in itself as the first official source of a recognition of a need for such a coinage, and intention for its issue.

Indeed, the idea bore fruit in 1601 when Elizabeth authorised the striking of a copper penny and halfpenny for Ireland, and some proofs were apparently struck for

England at the same time. All projects having been shelved, nothing further was done to provide small change except for a further striking of silver halfpence in 1583, which probably caused a fresh outbreak of lead tokens in opposition.

Mention should also be made at this point of the copper farthing tokens of Bristol, which may fairly claim to be the first official copper coinage of England. For some reason the Queen authorised the Mayor and Aldermen, probably in January 1577, to issue such coins for use within the city, and its environs to the distance of ten miles. Few seem to have survived.⁵

Of the supposed coinage of 1601 evidence exists in the shape of a number of coins, some dated 1601, but whether these are proof pence and halfpence, pence groats (or half-groats), or only jettons, is a subject open to much debate, with a number of conflicting views. The only point on which all authorities are agreed is, as Weightman expressed it some fifty years ago: 'There is not one single piece which is quite normal; not one piece about which all is known'. Most seem also to have accepted the classification given by Montagu.⁶ This is probably quite correct for Montagu's classification may be generally accepted, except for the halfpenny pledge, which Montagu thought was a companion piece to the 1601 penny. The type of the halfpenny is:

Obverse. THE · PLEDGE · OF

The royal monogram (Elizabeth R) surmounted by a double-arched crown. Toothed border.

Reverse. A · HALFPENNY

A double rose surmounted by a double-arched crown. Toothed border. Edge plain.

The monogram on the *obverse* of this coin occurs on the *reverse* of the penny, and the crowns are of slightly different design in each case (the *obverse* of the penny, carrying a portrait of the Queen). Furthermore, the average weight of the penny is 28 grains and that of the halfpenny is impossibly high in proportion at 22 grains. Snelling⁷ maintains, indeed, that this puts it sufficiently close to 24 grains to have been a pattern struck in accordance with the proposals of 1574. Whichever way one tends, the evidence is inconclusive, and I think that we may probably pay our money and take our chance.

Another puzzle concerns a piece of similar style, but dated 1601 and with reverse legend AFFLICTORVM CONSERVATRIX, occurring in gold and silver, as well as copper. It has been variously described as a groat, or a pattern twopence—on the basis of its weight of 54 grains, which is nearly double that of the 28 grain penny. In the first place a copper halfgroat could not possibly be expected to circulate alongside the existing silver halfgroat (which would, one would assume, quickly disappear into the furnace), and furthermore it bears no indication of its

denomination as the penny does. To this I might add that the mere fact of its being about double the weight of the penny means very little, for to my mind weight is a very unreliable guide when one is dealing with proofs, particularly in the premilled era. The proof was certainly designed to *look* like the finished coin, but whether it was meant to *weigh* the same as the finished coin we can never know, or at least not at present. Until we do know weight as a basis of much theorizing should be left strictly alone.

Probably, what we are dealing with here is not a coin at all, but a jetton to celebrate the measures Elizabeth took for the relief of her subjects who were suffering some economic hardship at the time.

A final point to note is that pieces bearing the legend:

Obverse. · ROSA · SINE · SPINA

Reverse. · PRO · LEGE · REGE · ET · GREGE :

or a variant of that, of which there are a great many examples extant, relatively speaking, are only medallets, and not coins either.

So ample evidence exists that the copper coinage of England began not with the miserable Harrington farthing, but with a much broader, if similar conception. It is to the eternal shame of James I, that he put profit before convenience and failed to follow the splendid example he had been set.

NOTES

1. We should recall that he visited England in 1497 and in 1499.
2. Platters: *Travels in England*, 1599, the original of which is in medieval German.
3. Illustrated in *British Numismatic Journal*, vol. 4, p. 352.
4. Harleian MS no. 698, p. 117. Ruding's reading, from which I quote, is reproduced in full as Appendix 5, *English Copper, Tin and Bronze coins in the British Museum 1558-1958*, edited by Peck. (London, 1964).
5. See J. E. Pritchard: "British Tokens of the 16th and 17th Centuries", *Numismatic Chronicle* 1899, p. 350.
6. H. Montagu: *The Copper, Tin and Bronze Coinage of England*, 2nd ed. 1893.
7. T. Snelling: *On the coins of Great Britain*, 1766.
8. ed. *English, Copper, Tin and Bronze Coins in the British Museum 1558-1958*, p. 12.

THE CANADIAN HONOURS SYSTEM

By A. E. PROWSE

Unlike other countries of the Commonwealth, Canada has not used the British Honours system for a number of years. But as in all societies, there is a need for some token of reward for those who have rendered service either to the state or community. To this end, the Canadian Government, in the year of the Centennial of Confederation announced the introduction of a distinctive Canadian honours system—The Order of Canada.

In the Canadian House of Commons on April 17th, 1967, the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Lester Pearson, announced the institution of the Order of Canada and pointed out the appropriateness of such for the 100th



Insignia of a Companion of the
Order of Canada.

Anniversary of the Country's Confederation. The Order is deemed to be constituted on July 1st, 1967, the date of confederation. Mr Pearson also confirmed that British Decorations for gallantry e.g. M.C., M.M., etc., would not be replaced by the Order of Canada.

The purpose of the Order was to fill the need for a distinctly Canadian system of honours to be used as a means of recognizing outstanding merit or gallantry or distinguished public service in all walks of life. In this way the Order, like a national flag and a national anthem, will become an important means of fostering national unity and pride of country by encouraging public service, furthering national ideals and by establishing the highest standards of merit and achievement. The motto of the Order—"Desiderantes Meliorem Patriam" (dedicated to the advancement of the country) is appropriate to these ideals. In conformity with its distinctly Canadian character the Order includes no titles and confers no special privileges, hereditary or otherwise. Awards are made solely on the basis of merit.

Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II is Sovereign of the Order, while the Governor-General, by virtue of his office, is Chancellor and Principal Companion, charged with the administration of the Order. He is aided by an Advisory Council, which consists of: The Chief Justice of Canada (Chairman), the Clerk of the Canadian Privy Council, the Under Secretary of State, the Chairman of the Canada Council, the President of the Royal Society of Canada, and the President of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada. The Governor-General's secretary is, by virtue of his office, Secretary-General of the Order and secretary to the Advisory Council.

Any person or organization may make nominations for appointment to the Order, by writing to the Secretary-General at Government House, Ottawa. Nominations will be placed before the Advisory Council for consideration so that lists of those nominees who, in the opinion of the Council, are of greatest merit can be submitted to the Governor-General, who may veto the recommendations. Appointments to membership in the Order are made by the Governor-General, with the approval of the Sovereign, under the Letters Patent constituting the Order. Honorary Companions may be appointed by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

The Order consists of one class (Companion), and two medals. When worn by Canadians they take precedence over all other awards except the Victoria Cross and the George Cross. The official order of precedence being:

- (1) Companion of the Order of Canada
- (2) Medal of Courage
- (3) Medal of Service

The order of Canada and the two Medals of the Order were designed by F/Sgt. Bruce Beatty of the Canadian Forces. He also contributed to the design of the Canadian Centennial Medal 1967, and the Canadian Forces Decoration. Recently the Governor-General presented F/Sgt. Beatty with a specially inscribed Companion's insignia, on indefinite loan from the Canadian Government.

COMPANIONS OF THE ORDER OF CANADA

- (1) *Membership*: Only Canadian citizens are eligible to be appointed as Companions of the Order, Canada's highest decoration; however, non-Canadians are eligible to be appointed as Honorary Companions. Appointments are made for outstanding merit of the highest degree, especially service to Canada or to humanity at large.
- (2) *Number*: The Governor-General may appoint to be regular Companions of the Order a maximum of fifty persons in 1967 and twenty-five persons in any year thereafter to a total membership of 150 regular Companions in addition to the Principal Companion. When the maximum number of regular Companions have been appointed further Companions may be named only where vacancies occur.
- (3) *Designation*: A Companion of the Order of Canada is entitled to have the letters "C.C." placed after his or her name on all occasions when the use of such letters is customary and to wear as a decoration the insignia of the Order.
- (4) *Badge*: Of pure gold, the Companion's badge is white enamelled in the form of a snowflake, 2½" in diameter. Centred on the obverse is a red maple leaf of the national flag design, encircled by a red band containing the motto of the Order, above which is a jewelled St. Edward's crown. The reverse of the badge is plain white enamel with the word "Canada" in gold in the centre piece.
- (5) *Ribbon*: The ribbon is 1½" wide; white with a ⅜" red stripe at each edge.
- (6) *Wearing*: The badge is worn from the ribbon around the neck, in cravat form, i.e. similar to the O.M. and C.H. Presumably, ladies would wear the insignia from a bow, similar to British awards.

THE MEDAL OF COURAGE

The Medal of Courage may be awarded to any person who, as a civilian or a member of an armed or police force, performs an act of conspicuous courage in circumstances of great danger. It may be awarded posthumously.

Any person or organization may submit, to the Secretary-General for consideration by the Government of

Canada Decorations Committee and the Advisory Council of the Order, a nomination of a person for an award of the Medal of Courage. The recommendations should be accompanied by any descriptions, evidence and attestations in respect of the act of courage that are available.

- (1) *Designation*: A person to whom the Medal of Courage is awarded is entitled to have the letters "C.M." placed after his or her name and wear the insignia on the appropriate occasions.
- (2) *Number*: There is no limit on the number of awards of the Medal of Courage.
- (3) *Description*: The Medal is in silver gilt and is the same basic design and shape as the Companion's badge, but smaller, (exact dimensions of both the Medals are unknown by the author at the time of writing). The obverse is the same as the Companion's insignia except that the maple leaf is bigger in proportion, and there is no motto. On the reverse within a band is the word "Courage".
- (4) *Ribbon*: Same colours and in the same proportions as the Companion's ribbon, although the exact dimensions have not yet been released.
- (5) *Wearing*: It is worn on the left breast in the normal fashion.

THE MEDAL OF SERVICE

The Medal of Service may be awarded to any person for merit of a high degree in many different areas of service to Canada or to humanity at large. The medal is intended to recognize excellence in all fields of endeavour in Canadian life. As in the case with the Companionship of the Order, the Medal of Service may be awarded on an honorary basis to any distinguished citizen of a country other than Canada whom Canada desires to honour.

Any person or organization may submit to the Secretary-General for consideration by the Council, a nomination of a Canadian citizen for an award of this Medal. Awards of Medals of Service to non-Canadians are made by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

- (1) *Designation*: A person to whom a Medal of Service is awarded is entitled to have the letters "S.M." placed after his name, and wear the Medal on the appropriate occasions.
- (2) *Number*: The Governor-General may award the Medal of Service to a maximum of 100 persons in 1967, and fifty persons in any year thereafter.
- (3) *Description*: Same as for the Medal of Courage, but in silver, with the word "Service" on the reverse.
- (4) *Ribbon*: The same as the Medal of Courage.
- (5) *Wearing*: Worn in the same manner as the Medal of Courage.

FIRST APPOINTMENTS TO THE ORDER

The following is extracted from a press release from the Secretariat of the Order, given at Government House, Ottawa, 6th July, 1967:

"The Right Honourable Roland Michener, Governor-General and Chancellor of the Order of Canada, made today the first appointments to membership in the Order of Canada. Thirty-five Canadians were appointed Companions of the Order, and fifty-five Medals of Service were awarded.

By its Constitution, the Order of Canada is deemed to have been instituted on July 1st, 1967. Provision is made for the appointment from that date until the end of 1967 of up to 50 Companions of the Order and for the awarding of as many as 100 Medals of Service. In addition to the appointments made today, it is expected that further appointments, some with special Centennial significance, will be made before the end of the Centennial Year.

The Canadians whose names appear on the two lists for the Companionship and the Medal of Service were appointed by His Excellency the Governor-General with the approval of Her Majesty the Queen, who is Sovereign of the Order, and on the recommendation of the Advisory Council of the Order. The Advisory Council made its selection on the basis of "merit, especially service to Canada or humanity at large", from nominations submitted by a large number of Canadian individuals and organisations.

In its report to the Chancellor, the Advisory Council stated that it had not considered nominations of active party politicians or members of the Advisory Council itself, believing that the eligibility of Canadians in these two categories should be considered after their present activities have been completed.

In expressing its appreciation for the widespread public support evidenced in the large number of nominations it had received, the Advisory Council noted that, although the names of many outstanding Canadians could not be included in a short preliminary list, it was expected that they would appear on future lists. In this connection, the Advisory Council expressed the hope that all persons and organisations wishing to make nominations would do so to ensure that such nominations are certain to be considered. Such nominations should be sent to: The Secretary-General, Order of Canada, Government House, Ottawa."

The first investiture of the Order of Canada was held in the Governor-General's residence, Rideau Hall, Ottawa, at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, 24th November, 1967. All the following 90 recipients received their awards from the Governor-General, Mr Roland Michener, in an impressive ceremony. The first recipient was the former Governor-General, Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, P.C., C.H. He was followed by Dr. Gordon Murray.

COMPANIONS OF THE ORDER OF CANADA (C.C.)

(Compagnons de l'Ordre du Canada)

- | | |
|--|--|
| Edgar Spinney Archibald, CBE. | Col. Robert Samuel McLaoughlin,
CD, ED. |
| Lt.-Col. Edw'n Albert Baker,
OBE, MC. | Hon. John Babbitt McNair, QC. |
| Marius Barbeau. | Donald Walter Gordon Murray,
MD. |
| Lt-Gen. Eedson Louis Millard
Burns, DSO, OBE, MC. | Monseigneur Alphonse Marie
Parent, STD. |
| George Brock Chisholm, CBE,
MD. | Maj.-Gen. The Hon. George
Randolph Pearkes, VC, PC,
CB, DSO, MC. |
| Hon. M. J. William Coldwell,
PC. | Alfred Pellan. |
| Donald Grant Creighton. | Wilfrid Pelletier, CMG. |
| Jean Drapeau. | Col. Wilder Graves Penfield,
OM, CMG, MD. |
| Miss Maureen Forrester. | Norman Alexander Robertson. |
| Raoul Jobin. | Mademoiselle Gabrielle Roy. |
| Walter Charles Koerner. | Rt. Hon. Louis Stephen St.-
Laurent, PC, QC. |
| Arthur Lismer. | Francis Reginald Scott, QC. |
| John Alexander MacAulay, QC. | Henry George Thode, MBE. |
| Chalmers Jack Mackenzie,
CMG, MC. | Walter Palmer Thompson. |
| William Archibald Mackintosh,
CMG. | Hon. Madame Georges P.
Vanier, PC. |
| Hugh MacLennan. | Leolyn Dana Wilgress. |
| Leo-Edmond Marion. | Healey Willian. |
| Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, PC
(Canada), PC (U.K.), C.H. | |

MEDAL OF SERVICE

(Medaille pour Services Eminents)

- | | |
|---|--|
| Madame Pierrette Alarie. | William Bruce Hutchinson. |
| James M. Bentley. | Kenojuak. |
| Madame Therese Casgrain. | Gustave Lanctot, QC. |
| Gregory Clark, OBE, MC. | Gilles Lefebvre. |
| Rev. Clement Cormier, DD. | Miss Elizabeth Pauline Mac-
Callum. |
| Madame Pauline Dolalida. | Brian Macdonald. |
| Robert MacLaren Fowler. | Monseigneur Joseph Thomas
Arthur Maheux, OBE. |
| Jean Gascon. | Rev. Mother Maura. |
| Gustave Gingras, MD. | Leonard Hanson Nicholson,
MBE. |
| H. Carl Goldenberg, OBE, QC. | Harry Thomas Patterson. |
| Leo Guindon. | Maurice Richard. |
| Henry Foss Hall. | Chester Alvin Ronning. |
| John Steven Hirsch. | Adelaide (Mrs D. B.) Sinclair. |
| Claude Jodoin. | Marlene Stewart (Mrs J. D.)
Streit. |
| David Arnold Keys. | Hon. William F. A. Turgeon,
PC, QC. |
| Lawrence M. Lande. | Alje Vennema, MD. |
| Most Rev. Georges-Henri
Levesque. | Vernon Francis McAdam. |
| Augustine A. MacDonald, MD. | Jean Palardy. |
| Rev. David Bauer. | Isaac Phills. |
| Mlle. Yvette Brind'Amour. | Paul Andre Rivard. |
| Floyd Sherman Chalmers. | Phyllis, Gregory (Mrs Frank M.)
Ross |
| Alexander Colville. | Ralph Steinhauer. |
| Air-Marshal Wilfred Austin
Curtis, CB, CBE, DSC, ED. | Kenneth Wiffin Taylor, CBE. |
| Philip Sydney Fisher, CBE,
DSO, DSC. | William Elgin van Steenburgh,
OBE, ED. |
| Lawrence Freiman. | Adam Hartley Zimmerman, OBE. |
| Gratien Gelinias. | |
| Robert Glen. | |
| John W. Goodall. | |
| Raymond Gushue, CBE, QC. | |
| Eric Lafferty Harvie, QC. | |

The second list of appointments to the Order of Canada was made in December 1967, and named fifteen new Companions to the Order. This second list therefore brings the total appointments to the grade of Companion up to fifty—the maximum permissible in the inaugural year.

THE CANADIAN CENTENNIAL MEDAL — 1967

The Right Honourable Lester Pearson, Prime Minister of Canada, announced on May 30th, 1967, that Her Majesty the Queen had approved the institution (by the Government of Canada) of a silver medal to commemorate the Centennial of the Confederation of Canada to be known as "The Canadian Centennial Medal 1967".

In a letter dated 12th September, 1967, Mr G. G. E. Steele, Chairman of the Decorations Committee, Office of the Under Secretary of State, stated: ". . . The Medal is to be awarded to Canadians for specially valuable service to Canada". It appears that the Medal is similar in purpose to the Coronation Medals issued by the British Realm.

The Medal will be conferred on Canadians selected from all sections of Canadian society, including the federal, provincial and municipal public services, the military, national associations, industry, labour, education, science, and the arts. The Government will seek the advice of prominent leaders in each of these segments of Canadian society to aid in the selection of Medal recipients.

A committee headed by Under Secretary of State, Ernest Steele, will recommend names of recipients to the Government. Individual applications from members of the public cannot be entertained.

- (1) *Description*: The obverse of the 1-7/16" diameter medal has the Royal Cypher "E II R" surmounted by a crown superimposed on a single maple leaf within the inscription:

CONFEDERATION CANADA CONFÉDÉRATION

On the reverse is the Canadian Coat of Arms with the dates 1867-1967 below.

- (2) *Ribbon*: 1½" in width, of equal stripes of white separated by four very narrow stripes of red, with two wider red stripes at the edges. The colours of the ribbon, red and white, are the national colours of Canada.
- (3) *Wearing*: The Medal is worn on the left breast in the normal fashion.
- (4) *Precedence*: The Centennial Medal will take precedence after all regular and commemorative medals or, if these have not been awarded, after all U.N. medals, and before any long service, good conduct or efficiency medals.

- (5) *Certificates*: The certificates issued with the Medal (to the military) were completed by the unit, with the insertion of the number, rank, initials, and surname of the recipient. Certificates in English and French have been issued in the recipient's parent language. Most recipients received their Medals and certificates on 1st July, 1967.

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Newspapers: The Montreal Star, and The Ottawa Journal.

THE ANZAC COMMEMORATIVE MEDALLION

By A. E. PROWSE

This medallion (referred to in New Zealand as the Gallipoli Medallion), has been struck to reward the survivors of the ANZAC troops who fought in the Gallipoli campaign during the First World War, and to honour the families of those who died there.

The Australian and New Zealand Governments first announced in August 1966 that they intended to honour the deeds of those who took part in that campaign, 51 years after the historic landing.

All members of the N.Z. Expeditionary Force (men and women) who left Egypt for the Dardanelles operational area between April and December 1915, are eligible for the medallion and its replica in the form of a lapel badge. The immediate next-of-kin of those who died at Gallipoli or of Gallipoli veterans who have died since, are entitled to the medallion only. It has to be applied for and has been issued to women. Apart from members of the Armed Forces (including the Army Nursing Service) it is available to members of the Merchant Navy who manned hospital ships or transports under Australian or N.Z. registry which actually entered the operational zone.

The medallion and badge were designed by the well known Australian artist Raymond Ewers. The obverse design features Simpson and his donkey carrying a wounded soldier. It was based on a watercolour by 4/26A Sapper H. Moore-Jones, NZE, who fought on the ridges above Anzac Cove until overcome with exhaustion. He was later re-employed as an artist and made numerous sketches of the men and actions in and around the Gallipoli Peninsula. There are two paintings by Mr Moore-Jones of a stretcher bearer and his donkey. One is in the Auckland Commercial Travellers Club, and the other is in an Australian Art Gallery.

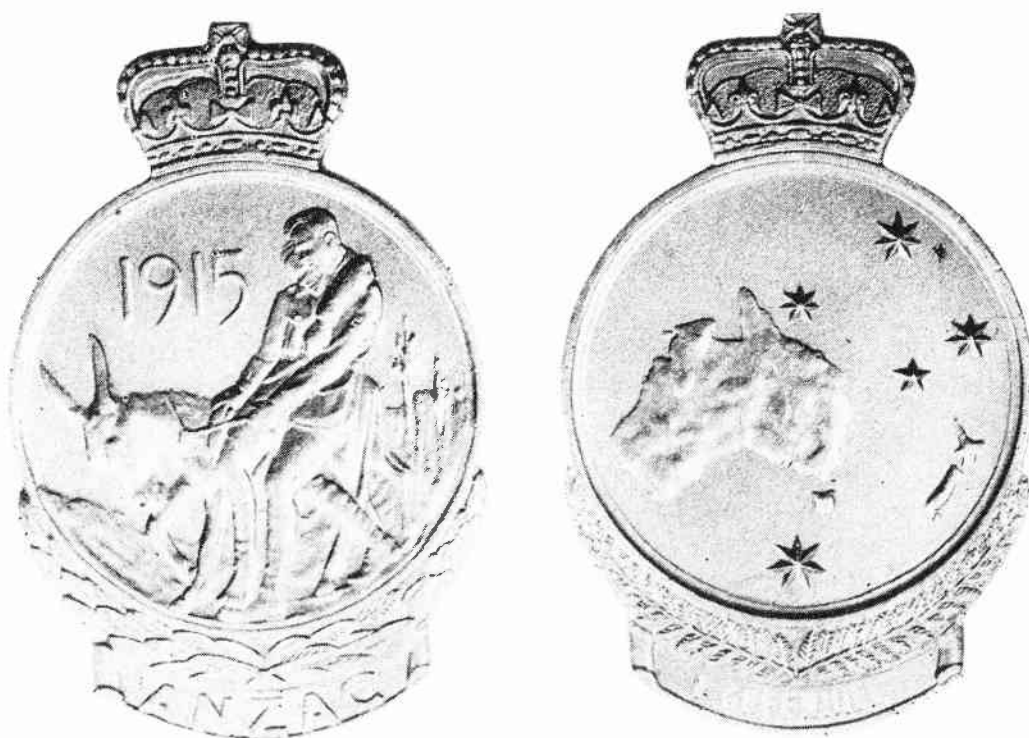
The inspiration behind the painting was the good work done by two Anzacs, one a New Zealander and the other an Australian. On the night of 25th April, 1915 the Australian, Pte. John Simpson Kirkpatrick, D.C.M., of the 3rd Australian Field Ambulance, hit upon the idea of using a donkey to move men wounded about the legs. Pte. Kirkpatrick, better known to the Anzacs as Simpson or "Murphy", moved a great number of men in this way from the head of Monash Valley to the beach before he was killed on 19th May, 1915. The task of evacuating wounded by donkey was then continued by a New Zealander, Pte. R. A. Henderson. Spr. Moore-Jones based his paintings upon a photograph of Pte. Henderson and a donkey taken by a fellow New Zealander, Mr I. G. Jackson.

Although Simpson was killed after some three weeks and replaced by the New Zealander, the legend had grown around the Australian and most people are under the impression that it was solely he who was associated with this samaritan work. True to the Anzac tradition though, this task was shared by these two brave men. It should be appreciated that the movement of wounded by donkey became fairly general later. The supplies of ammunition, food and water from the beach were taken to forward positions on donkeys, and walking or mildly injured were normally given a "lift" on the empty donkeys or mules on the way back.

The obverse design is circular, surmounted by St. Edward's crown. Below the main design is a wreath of gum leaves (Australian Eucalyptus), below which is a scroll bearing the word "ANZAC".

The circular portion of the reverse has a map of Australia and New Zealand with the Southern Cross. Beneath which is a wreath of fern leaves (representing New Zealand) and a blank scroll allowing for the inclusion of the recipient's name.

The medallion was struck in Australia, and all New Zealand supplies are being ordered direct through Australian Army. Measuring 76mm x 50mm the medallion was first minted in March/April 1967 and was available to Australians from that date. However, the first medallions to New Zealanders were not distributed until 14th September, 1967. All applications and distribution of the medallion in New Zealand is being handled by Army H.Q.



Obverse and reverse of the ANZAC Medallion.

As at the 31st March, 1969, 2,806 medals and badges have been issued to veterans (including two to women), and 1,469 to next-of-kin. Of the 8,556 New Zealanders who landed on Gallipoli, 2,721 were killed. Out of the 5,835 survivors therefore almost half have lived a further 50 odd years to claim their medallions as veterans.

The medallion is engraved on the reverse with the recipient's initials and surname only. Because of insufficient space on the scroll, the rank and number have had to be omitted. All the engraving for New Zealanders is being done in the R.N.Z.E.M.E. workshops at Trentham Military Camp.

Accompanying the medallion is a small ($6\frac{3}{4}$ " x $4\frac{3}{4}$ "), brief, citation, the text of which is as follows: "The Minister of Defence has pleasure in presenting the enclosed awards with the compliments of the Prime Minister and New Zealand Government, and in sincere appreciation of loyal service rendered in the Dardanelles Campaign of 1915". The citation, headed with the N.Z. Coat of Arms and followed by the recipient's number and name, would be the only way of distinguishing between awards of the two countries. The medallion is identical for both nations, but conditions of award differ slightly between the two; the Australian issuances in the main being a little harder to obtain because of a stricter interpretation of the operational area. The Australian citation is of a similar size but with a different text: "In / Commemoration of the heroic deeds / of the men of / ANZAC / at / GALLIPOLI in 1915 / and / in recognition of the great debt / owed by all Australians". In the corner is a note to the effect that the medallion is issued "with the compliments of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia". The medallion itself (weighing $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces) is issued in a handsome black case lined with purple velvet.

Veterans only, receive in addition to the large medallion, a lapel badge. This badge is an exact, though smaller, replica of the 'Simpson' side of the large medallion. The badge measuring 34.5mm x 23mm is engraved on the reverse with the recipient's regimental number.

One of the biggest problems associated with the issuing of the medallion, is who constitute *immediate* next-of-kin. Army H.Q. in N.Z. have prepared a form asking next-of-kin to show their relationship to the deceased, in order to overcome this problem. In all cases, however, only one medallion may be issued in respect of a deceased veteran. The person first entitled is his widow, followed by surviving sons in order of birth, then daughters in order of birth; or if unmarried, by his brothers, then his sisters in the same order. If none of these circumstances apply, then the prime beneficiary in his estate becomes eligible. Only in special circumstances will entitlement be approved for grandchildren or others beyond the first line of descent or succession.

Some veterans, however, despite this medallion being better than nothing at all, are still not satisfied. They

complain that it is too heavy to carry in a pocket, that it has no method of suspension, and most of all that it has no ribbon and therefore it can not be worn on the ribbon bar with other medals and/or ribbons. Another complaint is in the naming, especially for those veterans who have the more common surnames. They contend that the serial number and rank should also be shown, but of course, lack of space on the scroll precludes this.

As a collector's piece this medallion will be rare. Veterans after waiting 52 years for some tangible recognition for their services on Gallipoli, are not likely to surrender their medals in any great haste. No doubt they will become prized possessions to be handed down to succeeding generations. The same would apply to next-of-kin. To take the trouble of applying for the medallion as next-of-kin obviously means that they wish to honour the memory of their loved ones. These next-of-kin medallions, if anything, will be more prized than those issued to veterans.

Proposed Gallipoli (or ANZAC) Star

In November 1917, H.M. the King approved a special award to the British Expeditionary Force of 1914, the new medal being known as the 1914 Star. At the same time the Army Council approved in principle the award of a campaign medal restricted to members of the Australian Imperial Forces (A.I.F.) and New Zealand Expeditionary Force (N.Z.E.F.) who enlisted in 1914 and actually served on Gallipoli. The King agreed with this proposal and the Australian and New Zealand Governments were invited to submit designs for Royal approval.

The immediate reaction of the N.Z. Government was against the limitation of 1914 enlistment and recommended the award to all A.I.F. and N.Z.E.F. troops who landed on Gallipoli. Australia concurred.

By April 1918 the two Governments had agreed on the design of an eight-pointed bronze star with a circular centre inscribed, "Gallipoli 1914-15" surmounted by a silver crown. The ribbon, of which a large quantity was manufactured, had a mid-blue centre, flanked by narrow red stripes (symbolising the navy and army), with one edge yellow (the Australian wattle) and the other grey (the N.Z. fern). The King approved the medal and ribbon in July 1918, and a Royal Warrant was issued.

At the Imperial Conference in July 1918 claims were put forward by Newfoundland, South Africa and Canada for a similar medal for their troops who landed on Gallipoli. The claims of the considerable British, Indian and Empire Forces to equal distinction were expressed in the press and in the House of Commons. It became obvious that considerable dissatisfaction would be caused if the medal was issued in its present form. Forces serving in Europe, Africa, etc., in 1915 began to put forward claims for special recognition for campaigns of local importance.

In October 1918 an alternative proposal was made by the British War Council that a single medal be issued to all (excluding recipients of the 1914 Star) Empire Forces who were engaged in a theatre of war up to the end of 1915, thus covering the period of the Gallipoli campaign and recognising the servicemen of all British countries in all theatres of war up to December 1915. In consideration of the proposed new medal, Australia and New Zealand were asked to abandon the Gallipoli Star. Both Governments cordially agreed and the new campaign medal was issued as the 1914-15 Star. An interesting point, however, is that the Gallipoli Star ribbon was actually issued and worn before the Royal Warrant was revoked.

The last suggestion, made originally by N.Z. in 1917, was the issue of a "Gallipoli" clasp to the British War Medal or 1914-15 Star, for members of the A.I.F. and N.Z.E.F. who served on Gallipoli. However, by 1920 the whole matter of award of clasps for individual campaigns became so complex that none were issued at all. For example, the Admiralty secured approval for 43 clasps, which indicated the impractical aggregate which would be reached when the claims of the Army and Air Force were added.

Numerous proposals were put to the N.Z. Government by N.Z. veterans' associations during the period 1920-1965 for award of a distinguishing symbol for participation in the Gallipoli campaign. None of these were accepted or seriously considered in view of the above.

My grateful thanks go to Mr R. A. Barber, Librarian at Army H.Q. for allowing me to peruse records kept by him; Mr R. W. McKenzie of 'A' Branch, Army H.Q. for checking the facts and supplying statistics on the number of awards; Capt. G. T. Stagg, FRNSNZ, RNZA (Rtd.) for his assistance and research; and Kerry Morrell for the photography.

COOK COMMEMORATIVE DOLLAR, 1969

The Minister of Finance, the Honourable R. D. Muldoon, announced on 15th June, 1968, that a commemorative dollar would be struck for the Cook bi-centenary in 1969.

At the invitation of the Government, Mr James Berry, OBE, FRNSNZ, prepared a design and later worked on the models at the Royal Australian Mint in Canberra where all the 1969 New Zealand coins are being produced.

The main feature of the design is Cook's Chart of New Zealand produced during six months sailing, anti-clockwise round the North Island and clockwise round the South Island.



Photograph by courtesy of the N.Z. Treasury.

Specifications:

Diameter	1.525 inches	(38.735mm)
Weight	420 grains	(27.216 grams)

When it is remembered that under sail only, the "Endeavour's" course round the coast was necessarily erratic due to changeable and at times stormy weather, Cook's chart is indeed remarkably accurate.

Rounding the north of New Zealand in stormy weather the "Endeavour" took three weeks in travelling 10 leagues (30 miles) to westward and five weeks in

getting 50 leagues (150 miles). This could be compared with modern cargo or passenger ships travelling over 400 miles daily.

During the voyage round New Zealand (track of "Endeavour" indicated by dotted line) many prominent features of the country were named by Cook and these are in use to this day.

They include Cape Kidnappers, Hawke's Bay, Poverty Bay, Cape Turnagain, East Cape, Mt. Edgecumbe, Mercury Bay, Cape Colville, Thames River, Bay of Islands, Cape Brett, Mt. Egmont, Cape Stephen's, Queen Charlotte Sound, Cook Strait, Cape Palliser, Cape Campbell, Banks (Island) Peninsula, Cape Saunders and many others.

On the left of the design and facing his chart is a small profile portrait of James Cook.

On the right of the map H.M. Bark "Endeavour" is shown sailing off Young Nick's Head, the headland near Gisborne where New Zealand was first sighted on 7th October, 1769.

The rope edge design of the coin has 100 twists, representing 100 cents in the dollar.

An amendment to the Coinage Regulations 1967 (Statutory Regulation 1969/99) prescribed the design for the new dollar and the alteration in design of the 50-cents coin.

viz: "(a) For the obverse impression the effigy of Her Majesty the Queen in profile wearing a diamond tiara of festoons, scrolls, and collet-spikes with the inscription 'Elizabeth II New Zealand' and the date '1969':

"(b) For the reverse impression Captain Cook's chart of New Zealand showing the course of his first voyage around New Zealand, with the effigy of Captain Cook in profile to the left of the chart and the date '1769' above the bark 'Endeavour' sailing off Young Nick's Head to the right of the chart. There shall be above the chart the inscription "One Dollar", with a rope pattern around the periphery of the coin:

"(c) The said coin shall be circular and shall have the inscription "Commemorating Cook Bi-centenary 1769-1969" incused in an otherwise plain edge.

"3. Fifty-cent Cook bi-centenary coin—(1) . . . the 50-cents coin to be made and issued in the year 1969 shall have the inscription 'Cook Bi-centenary 1769-1969' incused in an otherwise plain edge . . .

Minting

Commemorative Dollar (uncirculated)	400,000
Specimen set (7 coins)	50,000
Uncirculated set (7 coins)	50,000

Issue of Special 50-Cent Coin To Commemorate Captain Cook's Voyage To Australia

STATEMENT BY THE TREASURER
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM McMAHON, M.P.

The Treasurer, Mr McMahon, announced that the Government has decided to issue a special 50-cent coin in 1970 to commemorate the two-hundredth anniversary of Captain James Cook's discovery of the east coast of Australia. In the meantime a general issue of the 50-cent coin will recommence during 1969 in a new form.

Mr McMahon said that a number of suggestions had been made to the Government and that it would be appropriate for a special coin to be issued commemorating Captain Cook's voyage to Australia.

The last two commemorative coins issued by the Commonwealth were the Royal visit florin in 1954 on the occasion of the visit to Australia of Her Majesty the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, and the 1951 Commonwealth



Jubilee florin which commemorated the 50th anniversary of Federation. Mr McMahon added that, as the Commonwealth has since issued a 50-cent coin as part of its new decimal currency, this coin seemed more appropriate for a commemorative issue.

A decision was taken in April last year to discontinue the minting and issue of the Australian 50-cent coin in its original form of 80 per cent silver and 20 per cent copper. This was principally because increases in the world price of silver had resulted in the value of the silver content of

the coin exceeding its face value. There had also been complaints from the public that the 50-cent coin could be confused with the 20-cent piece.

After production of the coin ceased, it became apparent that many people would regard a 50-cent coin as a useful denomination in the decimal series, provided it was more readily distinguishable from other coins. The highest denomination coin actively circulating in Australia is now the 20-cent piece, which is very nearly the lowest for any of the world's leading currencies. Several countries in Continental Europe now issue coins approximating in value to \$A1, while Britain will soon be issuing a new 50 New Penny coin equivalent to \$A1.07.

The Royal Australian Mint in Canberra has been experimenting for some time with various alternative alloys and shapes for a new 50-cent coin which might prove more acceptable to the public and that the Government has now decided to mint a 12-sided version of the 50-cent piece in cupro-nickel (75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel, as in the existing 5, 10 and 20-cent coins). With this shape it is practicable to retain the same design and approximate size of the original 50-cent coin while still making the new coin readily distinguishable from the others in the decimal series.

The first issues of the new coin will be made towards the middle of 1969. The accompanying photographs show how the obverse and reverse would appear for a 1967 coin minted in this shape.

The Captain Cook commemorative coin will as usual include the Queen's effigy on the obverse but will have a special design on the reverse prepared by the Australian designer Mr Stuart Devlin, who prepared the reverse designs for each of the six original Australian decimal coins.

Mr Devlin has for some time been working in London where he has attained considerable prominence as a designer of gold and silverware. He will prepare a plaster mould of his final design, which will be translated into the necessary master coining tools at the Canberra Mint by the use of new machinery which has not previously been used for Australian coin designs.

No decision has yet been made on the precise date for the first issue of the commemorative coin in 1970, but details of the design will be published as soon as they are settled some time in 1969.

MAGNETIC MONEY

By A. E. PROWSE

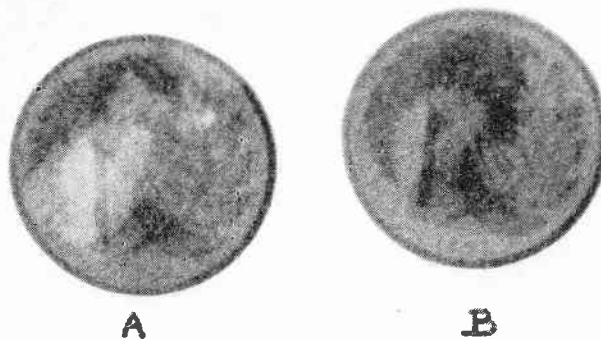
Now that the initial curiosity about our new decimal coinage is over, and the flurry of excitement that accompanied the discovery of the mule "Bahama" 2c pieces has died down, the numismatist can devote more time to studying the coins themselves.

Some numismatists specialize in the odd-ball coins that turn up from time to time. The mis-strikes, restrikes, die varieties, mules, and other freak coins have a fascination for collectors the world over.

A few months ago one of these freak coins was handed into the Reserve Bank of New Zealand for examination. A million to one chance brought about the discovery of this coin, a one cent piece. A member of the public happened to have in his pocket together with his change, a small magnet. He pulled the magnet out and was amazed to find the coin firmly attached to the poles. Fortunately he handed the coin into the Bank with the query, was it a counterfeit?

The Reserve Bank, as is usual with suspect coinage, requested the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to make the necessary scientific tests to determine the validity or otherwise of the coin. A visual examination showed the coin to be perfectly normal on the obverse and reverse; the only imperfection being a slight defect around a section of its edge. The cent was not test weighed, but it did not feel any different from the standard issue one cent piece.

At the D.S.I.R., the suspect coin, and another one cent taken from normal circulation, were placed side by side and X-rayed. The print taken from the X-ray (reproduced



here approximately twice normal coin size), shows a large white area in the suspect coin (A) representing a 'metallic' inclusion of some type. A similar white area is not seen in the normal coin (B). When the actual coin was compared with the X-ray it was obvious that the edge defect had been caused by the inclusion. As there was no other

damage to the coin it was apparent that the inclusion could not have been inserted subsequent to minting. As the suspect coin was not sectioned, the D.S.I.R. were unable to identify the type of 'metallic' inclusion present.

When the coin was returned by the D.S.I.R., I was invited to examine and test it with a magnet. The attraction was quite pronounced—the coin leapt on to the small magnet from a distance of approximately one inch.

In conclusion, it appears that the "foreign body" could have found its way into the coin at some stage from the pouring of the ingot to the rolling of the strip. It should be mentioned that the person who discovered the coin has decided, in the meantime at least, to keep this fascinating oddity to himself.

Acknowledgement

I am most grateful for the assistance and material so readily given me by Mr G. Arcus, Assistant Chief Cashier at the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, and also Mr J. Vickerman and his staff at the D.S.I.R. for their efforts in producing the enlarged X-ray prints.

THE SUTHERLAND MEMORIAL LECTURE REGULATIONS

1. These Regulations may be cited as the "Sutherland Memorial Lecture Regulations" and shall be administered by the Council of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand, Incorporated (hereinafter referred to as the Society).
2. This lecture is established to honour the life and work of the late Allan Sutherland, F.R.N.S.N.Z., F.R.N.S., F.N.S.S.A. (1900-1967)—New Zealand numismatist extraordinary and founder of the Society.
3. The lecture may be on any aspect of New Zealand Numismatics or related history, as laid down in the objects of the Society.
4. The lecture shall be delivered by a person so invited to do so by the Council of the Society. Such a person does not have to be a member of the Society.
5. The lecture shall be delivered annually to the September meeting of the Society, or to any meeting of a Branch of the Society or to any meeting the Council may direct.
6. A suitable presentation will be made to the person so giving this memorial lecture.
7. The lecture will be published in the proceedings of the Society.
8. The Hon. National Secretary of the Society, or other person so appointed, shall keep a Roll of those invited to present the lecture.
9. These Regulations are issued under Rules 2(d) and 23 of the Society.
10. APPROVED by resolution of the Council of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand and given under the seal of the said Society this 30th day of October, 1968.

N. R. A. NETHERCLIFT,
President.

G. T. STAGG,
Vice-President.

P. P. O'SHEA,
National Secretary.

NOTES

HONOURS, AWARDS, AND APPOINTMENTS

Sir Gilbert Archey, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.N.Z., former Director of the Auckland Institute and War Memorial Museum, and a long-standing member of the Society was awarded the Hector Medal of the Royal Society of New Zealand in 1968. The Medal is one of that Society's highest awards.

* * *

Mr B. G. Hamlin, F.R.N.S.N.Z., former President and now a vice-president of the Society, and Botanist to the Dominion Museum, was elected a Fellow of the Museums and Art Galleries Association of New Zealand (F.M.A.N.Z.) in 1968.

* * *

Captain G. T. Stagg, F.R.N.S.N.Z., R.N.Z.A.(Rtd.), was elected first Vice-president of the Friends of the Dominion Museum Association which was founded in August 1968. The Society has become a corporate member of the Association.

ROLL OF FELLOWS

(as at 31st May, 1969)

Professor H. A. Murray, M.A., elected	.....	.....	1951
L. J. Dale	.....	.....	1951
J. Sutherland	.....	.....	1953
E. Horwood	.....	.....	1953
M. A. Jamieson	.....	.....	1953
D. Atkinson, J.P.	.....	.....	1953
J. Berry, O.B.E.	.....	.....	1957
H. Hughan	.....	.....	1957
W. Salter	.....	.....	1958
A. Robinson	.....	.....	1959
R. Sellars	.....	.....	1959
Captain G. T. Stagg, R.N.Z.A.(Rtd.)	.....	.....	1959
Miss M. K. Steven, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.(N.Z.)	.....	.....	1959
Dr. L. K. Gluckman, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.A.C.P.	.....	.....	1963
Mrs P. Ranger	.....	.....	1963
R. G. Bell	.....	.....	1965
Allen G. Barker	.....	.....	1967
B. G. Hamlin, F.M.A.N.Z.	.....	.....	1967

HONORARY FELLOWS

C. R. H. Taylor, M.A., Dip.Jour., F.N.Z.L.A.	.....	.....	1948
J. Craigmyle	.....	.....	1948

Society's Collection

The Council wishes to express its appreciation to the following for donations to the Society's collection.

Australian Numismatic Society, Sydney.

A pair (bronze and silver) of Decimal coinage medals.

Numismatic Association of Victoria (Australia).

A pair (bronze and silver) of James Cook medals.

Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa.

1968 souvenir set of coins (1c to \$1).

G. N. BALMER,
Keeper of the Collection.

MEETINGS

WELLINGTON

26th February, 1968. Captain G. T. Stagg in the Chair.

Elected to membership: O. J. Evans, K. A. Holdom, W. F. Mulligan, H. G. Nicholson, P. J. Scahill, A. W. Wight, Mrs A. W. Wight. Junior: David P. Isaac, H. D. Spencer.

Addresses: The Pistrucci Waterloo Medal 1815, Capt. Stagg; The mineral wealth of Australia, E. J. Arlow.

25th March, 1968. Captain G. T. Stagg in the Chair.

Elected to membership: A. T. Aris, L. W. Bodell, F. Murphy, Medor Ronell, L. Wilson.

Address: Photographing coins and stamps, A. Robb.

22nd April, 1968. The President in the Chair.

Elected to membership: H. C. Hurrell, Mrs I. H. Moore, P. Mooyman.

Paper: Decorations and Medals, a link with history, by P. P. O'Shea.

27th May, 1968. The President in the Chair.

Elected to membership: C. R. W. Berthold, K. A. Woodward.

24th June, 1968. The President in the Chair.

Elected to membership: E. A. Cornish, R. M. Gray, F. J. Johnson.

29th July, 1968. The President in the Chair.

Elected to membership: T. Aikin, P. Klarwill.

Paper: The Iron Cross of Prussia and Germany; its development and associated history, by A. E. Prowse.

26th August, 1968. The President in the Chair.

Elected to Membership: G. A. Izdebski, Dr. Jones.
Junior: David Hedley.

Paper: A history of money and banking in New Zealand, by H. G. Lorimer, Deputy Secretary of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand.

30th September, 1968. The President in the Chair.

Elected to membership: P. Baylis, Miss Y. M. Grieve,
Mrs J. R. Palmer, H. C. Wilburn.

Address: The Vietnam Campaign medals, Hall marks,
Capt. G. T. Stagg.

4th November, 1968. Mr. B. G. Hamlin in the Chair.

Elected to membership: Miss Jennifer Marbeck, H. W.
Walter.

Address: The Duke of Edinburgh's Award for numismatics.

25th November, 1968. The President in the Chair.

Elected to membership: M. Kenny, Arthur A. Paxie, J.
A. Robb. Junior: Christopher Irwin.

Slides: Mr. Hamlin screened some slides of a botanical and zoological nature taken when he represented New Zealand at an international congress in South Africa. This was followed by supper, with a specially decorated Christmas cake being cut by the President.

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.

**ADAMS, D. Phillip, El Dorado Coin and Stamp Shop,
Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii.**

Carry Dansco value books for Coins of British Oceania and coin folders for N.Z., Australian and Hong Kong. Buying, selling and trading coins of the U.S., Canada, British Oceania and Great Britain. Carrying catalogue books on the values and mintage figures of British and Canadian coins. Write for "The Garden Isle Trading Post" which lists the buying, selling and trading rates offered by El Dorado Coin and Stamp Shop.

**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.

**ALLEN, Theodore Jr., Arizona State University, Tempe,
Arizona, U.S.A.**

Specialty—Silver dollars and taes of China and Tibetan coins. Sellers please write.

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, Well-
ington.**

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, Cali-
fornia, U.S.A. Zip 90406.**

Specialty: Trade tokens of England and Australasia. Write.

BURDETT, L. J., 19 Whenua View, Titahi Bay, N.Z.

Specialty—Coins generally, and Church Tokens.

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

Specialty—Gold Coins.

Wants—N.Z. Waitangi Crown 1935.

CROSS, W. F. W., P.O. Box 210, Tauranga.

Specialty—N.Z. Coinage. Exchanges available.

DENNIS, E. R., 172 Nelson St., Invercargill.

Specialty—Old English, Roman, and general.

DOYLE, John H., 1/46 Waiwera Street, North Sydney, Australia.

Wishes to buy early N.Z. and Australian currency tokens, medallions and check pieces, etc.
Correspondence from fellow collectors welcome.

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.

GASCOIGNE, A. W., 16 Brecon Road, Stratford, N.Z.

Wants—Newark Beseiged coin 1645 or 1646.

GEARY, Bill, Post Office, Hastings.

Wanted to buy, or exchange Indian Head cents and Lincoln Head cents. All correspondence answered. Also old English coins.

GIBSON, J. L., R.R.1 Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada.

Specialty—Commemorative coins, British Maundy sets, foreign proof sets.

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.

GRAYDON, J. R. C., 7 Plymouth St., Karori, Wellington.

Medals—British Campaign Medals and Decorations.

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

Specialty—English and Roman Coins.

HUGHAN, H. G., F.R.N.S.N.Z., P.O. Box 48, Carterton, N.Z.

Specialty—World Gold Coinage, and Coins of the Realm.

HUNT, C. G., King's Bldgs., Victoria St., Hamilton, N.Z.

Specialty—Historic N.Z. Coins and Medallions.

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

Wants—Presbyterian Communion Tokens.

JAMIESON, R. J., 117 Puriri Street, Christchurch 4.

Specialty: Coins, notes, and medallions, on type set basis.
Wants to buy same.

JEFFERY, F. J., Coins, Melksham, Wilts, England.

Supplier of yearly sets, in deluxe holders. 1963 28/-, 1964-65-66 21/- each. Four sets £4.4s. post free. Send for free list. Est. 1932.

KENT, William E., 256 N. Greenwood Avenue, Kankakee, Illinois (60901) U.S.A.

Dealer in coins of the world. I want to buy world coins and items of numismatic value. Payment on receipt of items sent. Your purchases may be returned post free if not to your satisfaction. I will buy junk along with better material—only fair way.

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.

KOONCE, William D., 4269 Fair Ave., North Hollywood, California, 91602, U.S.A.

Specialty—Orders of Chivalry, War and Service medals; Australian and New Zealand numismatics of all kinds including paper money and tokens.

Maori artifacts in stone and wood wanted.

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.

MENSINGER, R. M., 8948 Stewart Lane, Stockton, California, U.S.A.

Specialty: Commonwealth Proof sets and BU coins before 1959. Wanted especially New Zealand, Australian and South African Proof sets. Will buy or trade for English or U.S. Coins.

MITCHELL, W. A., P.O. Box 202, Croydon, Victoria, Australia.

Wants—Coin weights and scales.

MOORÉ, RICHARD GEORGES, P.O. Box 459, Abbotsford, British Columbia, Canada.

Specialty—Canadian Pre-Confederation Bank Tokens and British Commonwealth Commemoratives in B.U. Will purchase or trade Canadian Silver Dollars for same. Correspondence welcomed.

NICHOLSON, H. G., C/- R.N.Z.A.F. Shelly Bay, Wellington, N.Z.

Specialty—Military Decorations and Medals, especially British.

PERRIN, R. A., 4064 5th Ave. N.E., Seattle, Washington, U.S.A. 98105.

Dealer—N.Z., Australia, U.S.A., U.K., Canada.

POLASCHEK, SERGEANT A. J., P.O. Box 424, Wanganui, N.Z.

Specialty—Medals—British and Foreign.

REMICK, J. H., Box 183, 2900 Quatre Bourgeois, Quebec, 10, P.Q., Canada.

Specialty—Paper currency of world and coins of British Commonwealth.

REEVES, G. E., 14 Wycolla Ave., St. Clair, Dunedin, N.Z.

Specialist in sale by auction. Correspondence welcome.

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.

ROUFFIGNAC, J. K. de, 94 Kauri St., Miramar.

Specialty—Medals and Gold Coins

ROWE, V. A., 136 Albert Street, Hamilton East, N.Z.

Waitangi Crown, E.F. available. Please write first.

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. Army HQ., 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.

TAYLOR, M. M., 7 Forsyth St., St. Andrews, Hamilton.

Specialty—Crown sized coins of the world.

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.

WILLIAMS, J. D., Box 1965, Anchorage, Alaska 99501, U.S.A.

Specialty—U.S. and Canadian coins.

WILLIAMS, Kevin, 1975 De Londres, St. Laurent 9, Quebec, Canada.

Specialties: Canadian coins and foreign commemoratives.

WYNESS-MITCHELL, K. J., F.R.N.S., 1 Canning St., Gore, N.Z.

Specialty—War Medals, Decorations, and Awards.

Wants—Above in good condition, also Service Ribbons.

YOUEL, WM., Regal Coin Agency, 49 South Road, Boscombe, Bournemouth, Hampshire, England.

Wants—Issues of New Zealand and Australia. Correspondence welcomed.

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;

(Rules: 2(b).)

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

<i>Subscriptions</i>		NZ\$	A\$	£Stg.	USA/ Can. \$
Life Membership	.....	25.00	31.00	12.10.0	40.00
*Subscription Member	.....	2.00	2.50	1. 0.0	3.00
*Junior Member	.....	.75	1.00	7.6	1.50

(*Renewed on 1st June each year.)

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 NZ 50 cents 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-)

Available: Nos. 5 to 24; 26 to 30; 32; 34; 36 to 38;
40 to 44.

Price: Members, 35 cents per copy; non-members, 50
cents per copy.

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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