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ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND
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OUR PATRON

1962 — 1967



EARLE ANDREW.

**His Excellency Brigadier Sir Bernard Fergusson, G.C.M.G.,
G.C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E., K.St.J., Hon.LL.D.(Canterbury),
Hon.D.Litt.(Waikato).**

**Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over
New Zealand.
(1962 – 1967)**

NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

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OUR PATRON — 1962-1967

Brigadier Sir Bernard Fergusson, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over New Zealand, is the fourth in his family to hold the vice-regal office. His father, General Sir James Fergusson, 7th Baronet of Kilkerran, was Governor-General from 1924 to 1930, while his grandfather, the 6th Baronet, was Governor from 1873-74. His maternal grandfather, the 7th Earl of Glasgow, was Governor from 1892 to 1897. Thus an honoured tradition has been carried on by Sir Bernard.

Sir Bernard, a retired Army officer, has a distinguished record both as a soldier and author. In 1931 he was commissioned in the Black Watch Regiment, becoming ADC to Major-General Wavell (later Field Marshal the Earl Wavell) a few years afterwards. Prior to the outbreak of the Second world war he saw service in Palestine and during the war held various staff appointments before joining Major-General Orde Wingate and his Chindit force in Burma. This force achieved legendary fame for its exploits. In 1943, as a Major, he won the Distinguished Service Order (D.S.O.) and was mentioned in despatches three times. A year later he was a Brigadier co-operating with the 14th Army under Field Marshal Viscount Slim. On his return to Europe he was appointed Director of combined military operations at that organisation's headquarters. After the war he again found himself in Palestine as Assistant Inspector-General of the Palestine Police. Following this he commanded the 1st Battalion of his regiment in Germany, held several staff appointments and attended the Imperial Defence College. Towards the end of his military career he commanded the 153rd Highland Brigade and the 29th Infantry Brigade. He retired from the army in 1958.

As an author he has an equally distinguished record with a number of books to his credit. At the age of 26 his first was published "Eton Portrait." "Beyond the Chindwin" (1945) has been "acclaimed as one of the greatest books to come out of the second world war," and so too its sequel "The Wild Green Earth" (1946). Other works include: "The Black Watch and King's Enemies"

(1950), "Rupert of the Rhine" (1952), "The Rare Adventure" (1954), "The Watery Maze" (1961), "Return to Burma" (1961) and a memoir of Earl Wavell—"Wavell: Portrait of a Soldier" (1961). He also edited General Sir John Kennedy's war reminiscences.

His appointment as Governor-General was a fitting climax to his distinguished career and during his term he has travelled widely with his family, showing a keen interest in all spheres of New Zealand life, especially that of the Maori people, their culture and language; of the latter he has widened his knowledge of both the written and spoken Maori and addressed Maoris in their own tongue whenever possible.

Among the honours conferred upon Sir Bernard have been; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (G.C.M.G.) (1962), Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order (G.C.V.O.) (1963), Honorary Doctorate of Laws from the University of Canterbury, and an Honorary Doctorate of Literature from the University of Waikato.

Within five years the "Fergussons" "have earned a very special place in the hearts of New Zealanders and the Society has been most honoured to have Sir Bernard as patron. It is with regret that we have had to farewell Sir Bernard, Lady Fergusson and their son, Geordie, but wish them all the best for the future and trust that we shall see them back in New Zealand at some future date.

Sir Bernard will be succeeded by the New Zealand born Rhodes Scholar, Olympic medallist and Royal Household surgeon, Sir Arthur Porritt, Bart., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.

NEW PATRON

It has been advised from Government House, Wellington, that His Excellency the Governor-General Sir Arthur Porritt, Bt., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., is very pleased to accept the office of Patron of the Society for the duration of his vice-regal office.

EXHIBITION OF COINS AND MEDALS

*Dominion Museum, Wellington,
July–August 1967*

The decimalisation of New Zealand's coinage is one of the most important events in the history of the Country and to commemorate this great change, or numismatic highlight, the Society, in association with the Dominion Museum, organised an exhibition of coins and medals, based largely on private collections. The exhibition, the largest of its kind ever staged in New Zealand, or in fact Australasia, was opened by the Patron of the Society, His Excellency the Governor-General, Sir Bernard Fergusson, who was accompanied by Lady Fergusson.

Other guests invited included: the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. K. J. Holyoake, C.H.; the Deputy Prime Minister,

Rt. Hon J. R. Marshall; the Minister of Finance and Mrs. Muldoon; Hon. H. G. R. Mason, C.M.G.; the Director of the Dominion Museum and Mrs. Dell; Chairman and members of the Board of Management of the Dominion Museum; Chairman and members of the Decimal Currency Board; Senior officials of the Treasury; the Reserve Bank of New Zealand; the Trading Banks; Post Office; Armed Services; Government Departments; and the Council and Members of the Society.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS:

Your Excellencies, the Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the Hon. the Minister of Finance, Mr. McQueen, Dr. Dell, Distinguished guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand is about to see the fulfilment of one of its major aims — the introduction of decimal currency. This is a source of great satisfaction to the Society and to express this satisfaction this exhibition is being presented. I am very glad to welcome you most warmly; as warmly as we welcome decimal currency.

We have been asking for decimal currency for many years. We have also been asking for other things — but having been granted our request it is now our obligation as a cultural society, and our pleasure, to give something in return.

We have chosen an exhibition because it achieves several functions. It draws the attention of many people to coins and medals as objects of art. It gives satisfaction to those who like to see gold and silver in quantity. But above all it helps to bring to the attention of the public the historical importance of coinage.

Particular emphasis has been placed on the English coinage, because it is the English tradition which is the basis of our own. English coinage has undergone 1,200 years of evolution. In changing to decimal currency, New Zealand isn't turning aside from this evolution. Rather, to continue the biological comparison, our currency has reached an evolutionary stage where its overspecialisation has become a disadvantage, and a major change is necessary. But the line isn't dying out; it is undergoing a mutation. As the Decimal Currency Board has been at pains to point out, the basis is still the British tradition. The impending change is really quite small compared with some of the changes which the system has absorbed in the past.

This emphasis on tradition is no maudlin dwelling on the past. It is respect for the past, while looking to the future: building on what has gone before. New Zealand has not great numismatic tradition of its own, but it is heir to a great one, and a country without tradition is like a child without a family.

We hope that our exhibition will focus attention on the enormous wealth of information which coins can yield. The coins themselves are only the starting point. They are

meaningless unless placed in an historical, social and ethical context. But they are the keys which open doors to the past; and this peculiar fascination is the clue to our particular interest.

We hope that people won't be misled by the current craze for high prices. The real investment of the numismatist is the personal satisfaction he gets from holding these links with the past.

Most of the material on display has been contributed by members. I think it will come as a considerable surprise for people to see what a wealth of numismatic material is held in private hands in New Zealand. These specimens have been contributed very generously from all over the country and I want to thank members most warmly for their support. To mention them all by name would take some time and could invite interest in their collections which wouldn't necessarily be lawful.

The Reserve Bank was particularly generous in lending its collection of bank notes. Lack of space is the only reason we haven't been more comprehensive, but we particularly appreciate the opportunity of presenting the first public showing of the new decimal notes.

The Decimal Currency Board has extended many courtesies, but especially notable is the collection of casts, punches and dies of New Zealand coins which have been brought here specially for this occasion. Many of these have never been seen in New Zealand before. This is appreciated very greatly.

In a very real sense, this exhibition wouldn't have been possible had the Society been less fortunate in its relations with the Dominion Museum. Not only did it contribute very substantially to the coins and medals on display, but the Management Committee and the Director, Dr. Dell, have given us the fullest possible support. For this help we are extremely grateful. The specimens have been assembled by the Society, but the display has been the work of the Museum. When you see this, I'm sure you will join with me in expressing an appreciation of the abilities of the museum display team. Miss Adams and Mr. Allen have done a magnificent job. Our special thanks go to them.

I want to say a special word to those who have been responsible for the work of conversion to decimal currency. The Society started it all with its successful petition to Parliament in 1956. The implementation has been the work of others, and the Society wishes to record its unqualified admiration of those people. The attention to detail has been meticulous; the public relations and the consideration for the needs of special groups have been thoughtful and intelligent. For this, not only this Society but the whole of New Zealand will be grateful.

The making of coins for utilitarian purposes imposes severe restrictions on the designer, apart from those implicit in the medium. To demonstrate the full range of expression possible, we have included medals in our display. In their various forms, these are the pinnacle of the

art. The difficulties of the medium and the devices by which these are overcome heighten the intrinsic value of the finished product. The durability of the product makes it particularly suitable for graphic commemoration of history. So we find medals used to acknowledge deeds of valour, special service to one's country, commemorations of important events and memorials to people whose worth exceeds their own lifetimes.

Postage stamps have taken over large areas of the traditional field of the commemorative medal, but fortunately not entirely. There are still occasions when a medal is the more suitable and durable form, and the change to decimal currency is one which this Society believes is pre-eminently suitable. Accordingly, it has prepared and struck a medal to mark this historic event. It is the work of Mr. James Berry who designed the decimal coins and who is a most honoured member of the Society. It is struck in silver and bronze, and I would ask you, sir, to pass to Her Majesty the Queen a specimen of each as tokens of esteem and sincere affection.

[At this point, toned specimens in silver and bronze were passed to His Excellency.]

You, sir, are seen to finish your term of office. New Zealand will be the poorer for your going, but during your time here you have earned the respect and affection of all New Zealanders. We ask you, as patron of this Society, to accept this medal as a reminder of an important event of your term and as a mark of our respect.

[A toned silver specimen was then presented to His Excellency.]

The change to decimals is the most important reform in New Zealand monetary history. We should like to present medals to those people who have given conspicuous service in this reform, and I ask your Excellency, as patron of the Society, to make these presentations.

A few years ago, an elderly gentleman called on me to give him an opinion on a gold £5 piece of 1887, Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee. I gave him such information as I could find and he went away apparently satisfied. As often happens, a week later I had a phone call from a man whose employer had one of these pieces and also wanted information on it. After such a recent experience, I had the information at my fingertips and I was able to give an immediate reply. This apparently impressed the caller's employer with the museum's efficiency because he promptly offered the coin to the museum, and it is on display tonight. I tell this story because the employer was the Prime Minister, Mr. Holyoake, and to show that his support of numismatics is not merely sterling, but gold standard.

Your administration, Mr. Holyoake, has had the responsibility of putting through this important change. You've recently commented that politicians rarely receive praise! I should like to add some small mark to the other side of the ledger by asking you to accept a specimen of the Society's medal as a reminder of this important event of your administration.

[A medal was presented to Mr. Holyoake.]

Probably no person is more closely associated with decimal currency in the public mind than Mr. Muldoon. His has been a heavy responsibility and he has carried it with honour. He has also shown sympathy and understanding for the interests of numismatists. It's a special pleasure for me to ask Mr. Muldoon to accept this medal as an expression of the respect which he has so handsomely earned.

Decimal currency first received wide publicity in New Zealand when the Hon. Mr. H. G. R. Mason first presented his Decimal Currency Bill to the House of Representatives in 1950. He had given himself the job of putting over a new idea in a place which is often regarded as the most difficult in New Zealand for putting over new ideas. But Mr. Mason is nothing if not persistent and year after year he presented his Bill. Even in the face of opposition or indifference from his own party, he came back and back until the idea caught on. I hope he finds special satisfaction in this occasion to mark the success of his efforts. In a week of honours,* I hope he will give us the special satisfaction of honouring him further by asking him to receive our medal with our thanks.

Mr. J. N. Searle is a man of many parts and whose responsibilities have been wide and varied. But as numismatists are primarily concerned with coins it is as chairman of the Design Committee that he will be specially remembered by our members. This was a difficult task, and at times an unpopular one, but it was a job well done and we would like to show our gratitude by giving him a lasting reminder of it with our thanks.

The Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand has been advocating decimal currency since its inception in 1931, but is not, perhaps, generally known that the driving force in this policy has been the work of one man more than any other. A foundation member, a persuasive and persistent advocate and a friend to all numismatists, it is my pleasure tonight to call on Mr. Allan Sutherland to accept the Society's thanks for his devotion to this cause.

Few people gain the position of having others say that they have left their mark, but if anyone has left their mark on New Zealand's coinage it is Mr. James Berry and this in a very real sense. He has been an ardent advocate of decimals for many years and a prolific designer. We are proud with him to see his efforts rewarded and while it might seem like carrying coals to Newcastle, we ask him to accept our thanks.

I ask Your Excellency to give us the honour of opening our Exhibition.

[Other addresses and reports on the exhibition to be published in future editions of Journal. — Ed.]

* Mr Mason had received an Honorary LL.D. from Victoria University.

SILVER AND BRONZE COINS OF THE SICULO-PUNIC AND CARTHAGINIAN SERIES IN THE OTAGO MUSEUM

By **JOHN G. F. HIND,**

Lecturer in Classics, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand.

As is fairly well known among numismatists in New Zealand, the Otago Museum possesses the excellent coin cabinets of the late Willi Fels. The collection is large and many sided, but the sections with which I am directly concerned are those devoted to Greek and Roman coins. These are held in a cabinet in the Classics storeroom of the museum, with the exception of some 80 of the more attractive examples, which are on display. Of these sections the Roman series has been well cataloged at least down to the time of Diocletian (emperor A.D. 286–305) by the late Professor Mattingly during his visits to Otago and by Mr. J. R. Hamilton. The latter published a number of coins down to Hadrian's principate (A.D. 138) in *New Zealand Numismatic Journal* of 1955 (Vol. 8, Nos. 2 and 3, 1955). Less may be known of the Greek collection, although Miss M. I. Turnbull gave a brief survey of sixteen of those coins on display in *N.Z. Num. Journal* in 1951 (Vol. 6, No. 2, Sept. 1950–Aug. 1951, 48–54). Both she and Professor G. R. Manton commenced and part completed a card catalogue of all the Greek coins on display and in the cabinet, which is a useful basis for their study. On a recent count the number of Greek coins in the collection totalled just over 1,100, though many are doublets and bronze coins which are not in good condition. This is, however, a major collection, which is almost entirely due to Fels' activity in the years before 1946.

Fortunately for us, the Greek coins were his first love, as Dr. Skinner remarked in his memoir of Fels. More recent acquisitions, by purchase in 1953 and in 1965–6, and by gift from Professor T. B. L. Webster in 1960 have done little to alter the fact that the core and main bulk of the collection is Fels' own achievement. Archdeacon Gavin's contribution (obituary in last number *N.Z. Numismatic Journal*, Vol 12, No. 1, Oct. 1966) to the Otago collection was mainly in its Roman section.

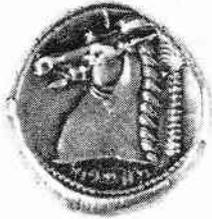
Among the coins belonging to the Greek tradition of minting are the Siculo-Punic and Carthaginian issues, struck, by the non-Greek, Semitic, state of Carthage, at first in that meeting place of Greeks and Phoenicians — Sicily. In the Otago collection there are 22 coins struck by the Punic authorities in the years between ca. 320–200 B.C.

Carthage was traditionally said to have been founded by colonists from Tyre in ca. 814 B.C and by ca. 525 B.C. grew to be the greatest trading city in the Western Mediterranean. In order to achieve this position of supremacy Carthage was obliged to combine with the Etruscans to

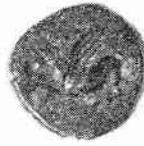
defeat a Phocaean Greek fleet off Corsica at the Battle of Alalia in ca. 535 B.C. After this battle, Carthage was able to hold a virtual monopoly over the Western sea routes to Spain and N.W. Africa, which were so productive of tin, gold and silver. During the fifth century, Carthage came into conflict with the Greek states of Sicily and in 480 B.C. suffered a terrible defeat at Himera in Sicily. She was, however, able to retain her trading monopoly in the Mediterranean west of Sicily, to occupy Sardinia and the southern coast of Spain and to build a small land empire in Tunisia among the Libyan tribes in the fifth century B.C. At the same time Carthage set her face against Greek cultural influences which had been noticeable in the seventh-sixth centuries. Among these may well have been the use of coinage which reached the W. Greeks ca. 530 B.C. At any rate Carthage seems not to have needed coinage for her barter trade with the backward tribes of North Africa, Sardinia and Spain. By contrast the relatively small Phoenician settlements in Western Sicily (Motya, Panormus and Solus), used coinage, often designed by a Greek, or copied from the Greek issues, already by the (mid?) fifth century B.C. It was as a result of her military intervention in Sicily in 410 B.C. that Carthage found herself obliged to strike large silver coins, mainly to pay her mercenary armies (G. Picard, *Carthage*, Elek Books, 1964; B. H. Warmington, *Carthage*, Pelican Books, 1964). This ushered in a period of warfare with the Greeks in Sicily throughout the fourth century B.C., but, paradoxically, the import of Greek pottery, ideas and even religious practices flooded once more into Carthage and the Cape Bon peninsula on which she stood, as well as into the more exposed Phoenician towns of Sicily. A mint for gold coins opened at Carthage in the 390s but did not strike coins in real quantity until the latter half of the fourth century B.C.

To the period before our list of coins commences belongs a series of large silver pieces (tetradrachms, ca. 410–320 B.C.), some copying the types of the Sicilian city of Syracuse, which are commonly styled Siculo-Punic issues. These were intended primarily to pay off the non-Punic mercenary troops employed in Sicily, and probably date mainly to Carthage's Wars with the state of Syracuse under Dionysios I (ca. 410–405, 398–2, 382–375, 368–7 B.C.) under Timoleon (ca. 343–338 B.C.) and Agathocles (ca. 311–306). These tetradrachms were certainly minted in Sicily, probably at Lilybaeum, a Carthaginian strongpoint in the extreme west of the island. This fortification was first built in 397 B.C. to replace Motya which had been destroyed by Dionysios. The issues were more than likely occasional — to pay for the wars, rather than annual and regular.

They sometimes bear, in the Punic script, the legend "Kart Hadasht" — the name which was corrupted into Latin "Carthago", and signified "New City", or "New Capital". Other inscriptions, usually on the reverse side of the coins, emphasize the military nature of the mint: "Machanat" — "The Camp"; Ammachanat — "People of the Camp"; Sham-



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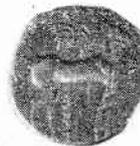
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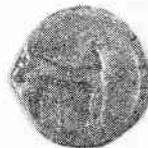
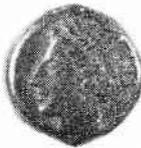
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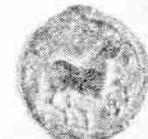
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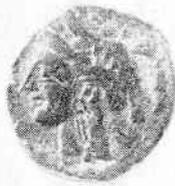
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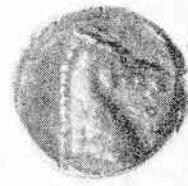
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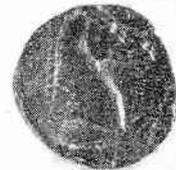
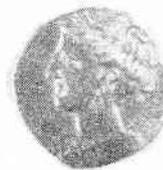
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machanat — “The People of the Camp”. The latest type of Siculo-Punic tetradrachm (our No. 1) has either the legend “Ammachanat” or “Mechasbim” — “Paymasters”, “Quaestors”. These officials apparently paid off the mercenary troops who fought Agathocles in the late fourth century B.C., and hence guaranteed the silver content of the coin. They struck coins on the Attic standard made almost universal by Alexander.

I list below the 22 coins in chronological order, covering a period of some 100 years during which the greatest political events were the wars with Pyrrhus of Epirus in ca. 276–5 B.C. and with the Romans — (first Punic War 264–241 B.C., Second Punic War 218–202 B.C.). After 200 B.C. Carthage was deliberately subjected to the continual encroachments of the Numidian king Masinissa, encouraged tacitly by Rome. She is known then to have issued debased silver in a desperate attempt to clear off the war debt to Rome, but her coin issues generally shrink to a very modest number.

The history of the Carthaginian mint for gold issues is well set out in the book of Jenkins and Lewis referred to below, which also usefully includes some notes and plates on the silver and bronze coins.

LIST OF SICULO-PUNIC AND CARTHAGINIAN COINS IN THE OTAGO MUSEUM

All are from the Fels Collection, except No. 19 which was purchased by Professor Mattingly in 1953. No. 1 was published briefly by Miss Turnbull as her No. 16. The remainder are unpublished, not included in the card catalogue, and were in part previously unidentified. I am grateful to Mr. R. B. Lewis, joint author of *Carthaginian Gold and Electrum Coins* (1963) for a number of valuable comments. The accompanying photographic plates have been prepared by Mr. Linden Cowell, to whom I here express my thanks.

1. Tetradrachm of late Siculo-Punic type.

(ca 320–300 B.C.) AR 23 mm. 17.0g.



This type of 4-drachma piece is often found in hoards buried in Sicily in the time of Agathocles (ca 317–289 B.C.). Agathocles fought a Punic War in ca 311–306 B.C.

Obv.: Head of young Punic god, Melkarth, r. in lion's skin headdress. The type is taken from that of tetradrachms of Alexander the Great (ca 336 B.C. ff), no doubt in order to gain the confidence of the Greek, Italian and Spanish mercenaries to whom it would be paid for military service.

Rev.: Head of horse l. To r., a palm tree. Below is an inscription issued in the name of the 'Paymasters' (Mechasbim). About this, a border of dots.

The type on the reverse symbolises Carthage, just as the obverse type evokes the new super kingdom of Alexander. The horse's head and neck refers to the local Punic Legend that, according to an omen of Tanit, Carthage was to be founded by Dido-Elissa on a spot where a horse's head was to

be seen on the ground. This legend is best known from Virgil's lines in *Aeneid* Bk. I, 441 ff, where the Carthaginian Tanit is identified with Juno. (In later Roman inscriptions from Africa, a 'Juno Caelestis' appears, who is probably the ancient Carthaginian Tanit in Roman dress.)

441 'The Tyrians, landing near this holy ground,
And, digging here, a prosp'rous omen found:
From under earth a courser's head they drew,
This fated sign their foundress Juno gave.

cf. H. Mattingly. *Virgil and the Coins*. N.Z. Num. Journal IX (3) 1957, p. 112.

The secondary type, the palm tree, punningly refers to the Phoenicians, since the Greek word for palm is *φοινίξ*—Phoenix. On coins struck later at Carthage, the palm tree is rarely depicted together with the horse head. It seems that not only is the style thoroughly Greek, but the types also are directed towards Greeks who might require a double hint that the coin was issued by Punic authorities, albeit in Sicily. At home in Africa no such double allusion was necessary, and the horse was represented without the palm tree, on most of the gold issues struck at Carthage.

- Refs.: 1. Macdonald, *Greek Coins in the Hunterian Collection at Glasgow* Vol. III, 585–6, No. 14, pl. XCIII, 12.
2. B. V. Head, *Historia Numorum* (Ed.²), 848.
3. *Sylloge Numorum Graecorum*.
Leake & General Collection Pt. II, 1493
Lockett Collection Pt. II, 1056.
Lloyd Collection Pts. VII-VIII, 1468 & 1655.
4. G. K. Jenkins & R. B. Lewis, *Carthaginian Gold & Electrum Coins* (1963) 192, No. 42.

2. **Small bronze coin** (previously included among the coins of Cyrene-Cyrenaica)

AE 15 mm. 2.1g. ↖

Probably struck in Sicily before or about the reign of Agathocles, ca 320–280 B.C.

Obv.: Palm tree with fruit. Plain ring border.

Rev.: Pegasus (winged horse) flying l. Above, a pellet.
Below, Punic letter 'mem', perhaps standing for Mechasbim, the 'Paymasters'.

- Refs.: B. V. Head, *HN*², 879.
Macdonald, *HC* Vol. III, 46, 47 (not illustrated). He estimated the date at ca 340–242 B.C.

Among the gold and electrum coinage this type seems to have its nearest parallels in the Jenkins & Lewis Group I (plate 26,1). However, the presence of Pegasus on the reverse instead of a normal horse implies a date in the later 4th Century B.C., when the Pegasus motif on coins was brought back to Syracuse by the liberator Timoleon, ca 340–337 B.C., and perpetuated on the coinage of Agathocles, ca 317–289 B.C.

3. **Small bronze**. Late 4th century B.C.

AE 15 mm. 2.4g. ↗

Obv.: Head of Persephone—Tanit with hair waved and curled, wearing a wreath of corn leaves and corn ears on the fore part of the head. She wears an earring with three pendants. Necklace?

Rev.: Horse standing r. Behind, in further plane, a palm tree, in a plain ring border.

- Refs.: Macdonald *HC*, Vol. III, pl. XCIV, 2, is a larger denomination.
Jenkins & Lewis, *op. cit.* plate 26, 11, 12, Appendix 3, pp. 133–4.

4. As above, with plain ring border on obverse.
AE 16 mm. 2.4g. ↑
5. As above, with no ring border.
AE 15 mm. 2.7g. ↙
6. As above, but double struck on obverse side.
AE 15 mm. 2.9g. ↓
Obv.: No ring or dot border. There is a trace of casting bars on the flan.
Rev.: To l. of horse, three pellets.
7. As above, in plain ring border.
AE 16 mm. 2.1g. ↙
8. As above, esp. like No. 6.
AE 15 mm. 3.4g. ↙
9. As above. No ring border on obv. or reverse.
AE 14 mm. 2.2g. ↙

These small bronze coins appear to follow the Carthaginian gold and electrum coins of groups III and IV (ca 350-310 B.C.). Many are poor versions and lack the necklace with pendants common on the precious metals. The head may represent the Carthaginian goddess Tanit, or Persephone whose cult was brought to Carthage in 396 B.C. in expiation for the destruction by Punic troops of the shrine of Demeter and Persephone during the wars with Dionysios I.

10. **Small bronze denomination.**

- AE 15 mm. 3.1g. ↓
Obv., Youthful head with shortish hair (Nike?) l. in plain border.
Rev.: Horse prancing free r. in plain border.
Refs.: S.N.G. Spencer-Churchill Collection, 90-91.

11. As above, with green patina.
AE 15 mm. 2.6g. ↗
12. As above, but on small thick flan.
AE 15 mm. 5.3g. ↗

This type, of which there are three now identified in the Otago Museum collection, is an interesting case. Some numismatists consider it a type of Syracusan origin dating to the time of Timoleon, perhaps comparing the gold type with Janus' head obverse, and similar free-prancing horse on the reverse. However, the distribution includes Cape Bon, Sabratha and Lepcis, in Africa, and Jenkins is convinced that they are Carthaginian. The date must be late 4th century B.C. or early 3rd century if they were influenced by the above-mentioned Syracusan coin types.

13. **Bronze denomination.**

- AE 20 mm. 4.4g. ←
Probably early 3rd century B.C.
Obv.: Head of Persephone/Tanit l. wearing earring with double pendants and a wreath of corn leaves. Two corn ears above forehead.
Rev.: Horse's head r. in border of dots. Surface badly corroded.
Refs.: Macdonald, *HC*, Vol. III, 597.
Jenkins & Lewis, plate 26, 13; App. 3, p. 134.

14. Similar bronze.

AE 19 mm. 5.2g. ↗

Obv.: Head of Persephone/Tanit I. wearing earring with triple pendants, wreath of corn leaves, corn ears on forehead, and on neck a necklace. Ring border of minute close-set dots.

Rev.: Horse's head r. Between muzzle and neck 'o'. Casting bars on the edge of the flan.

Refs.: Macdonald *HC*, Vol. III, Zeugitana, No. 118-9.
Jenkins & Lewis, *ibid.*

15. Similar bronze.

AE 18 mm. 4.6g. ↓

Obv.: Similar head of Persephone/Tanit I. Earring has two pendants, and she wears a necklace.

Rev.: Horse's head almost identical to 14. Similar pellet or 'o' between head and neck.

16. Similar bronze.

AE 18 mm. 5.6g. ↑

Obv.: As above. Necklace has three pendants.

Rev.: As above, in border of dots. No pellet or 'o'.

Refs.: Macdonald *HC* III, p. 597. But his examples all have Phoenician letters in the field.

Some at least of these coins may be Sardinian of the 3rd century B.C., but the ones of finer style with necklaces on the obverse could be the Punic examples which the Sardinian ones imitate.

Ref. L. Forteleoni, *Le Emissioni monetali della Sardegna Punica* (Sarrari 1961). Sardinia was a more or less loyal province of Carthage until 238-7 B.C. when it defected to Rome.

17. Bronze coin with a large flat flan.

AE 26 mm. 10.1g. ↑

Obv.: Head of Persephone/Tanit I. wearing crown of corn leaves, with prominent ears over forehead, and earring of a single drop.

Rev.: Horse standing r. Beyond it a palm tree in further plane.

Refs.: Similar to Macdonald *HC*, III, Pl. XCIV, 1, but in bronze, and with no trace of pellet between hind legs.

Jenkins & Lewis, Pl. 27, 8, which is also a silver coin of similar type.

This type was perhaps minted at Carthage in the years between the Punic Wars ca 240-220 B.C.

18. Somewhat smaller bronze.

AE 21 mm. 8.6g. ↑

ca 220-210 B.C.

Obv.: Head of Persephone/Tanit I. wearing crown of corn leaves. One large leaf curls backwards over crown of head. Earring badly worn.

Rev.: Horse r. looking back, with left foreleg raised forwards. He seems to be wearing a halter. Below horse's belly is a worn letter (mem?).

Refs.: Macdonald *HC*, III, pl. XCIV, 14.
Jenkins and Lewis, pl. 28, 9.

This bronze coinage was probably minted during the Second Punic or Hannibalic War with Rome. Perhaps it was struck at Carthage, as examples have been found both in Africa and Sicily. At least one example was overstruck on a coin of Hieron II of Syracuse (ca 275-220 B.C.).

19. **Silver coin** purchased in 1953 from Cowie Nicholls Fund. ca 220–200 B.C.

AR 19 mm. 3.9g.

Obv.: Head of Persephone/Tanit l. wearing corn wreath and earring of a single drop, also a necklace with pendants. Border of dots.

Rev.: Horse, standing r. Above, a radiate disc flanked by two 'uraei-cobras'. Plain ring border, no inscription.

The symbol above the horse is an ancient Egyptian sun symbol, used in its Phoenician form without wings. It may indicate that the horse, without attributes, on the reverse of the majority of Carthaginian coins is a sign of the sun god (Jenkins & Lewis, p. 12).

Refs.: B. V. Head *HN*², 879–880.

Syll. N. G., IV, Fitzwilliam Mus., No. 1517.

Macdonald, *HC*, III, 590, No. 70.

Jenkins & Lewis, plp. 28, 3.

These coins were possibly minted at Carthage during the Hannibalic War, although similar pieces were struck by Hannibal while in S. Italy. In fact, most, if not all, have been found in S. Italy.

20. **Silver** of inferior metal.

AR 18 mm. 2.8g.

Similar to previous. Base silver contemporary with the Second Punic War.

21. **Smaller silver denomination**

AR 14 mm. 1.8g.

Obv.: Similar to 19 and 20, but Tanit wears an earring of one long pendant. No necklace.

Rev.: As previous, but no disc with uraei. Horse has very prominent fore-quarters. Plain ring border.

Date similar, ca 220–200 B.C.

Refs.: *Syll. N.G.* Fitzwilliam Mus., 1520–4. Jenkins & Lewis, plate 28, 4, 5.

22. **Similar silver coin.**

AR 14 mm. 1.8g.

Obv.: As No. 21. Persephone/Tanit without necklace. Left hand edge of flan blackened in fire.

Rev.: Horse standing r. in plain ring border. Blackened, and somewhat distorted, fore-quarters and forelegs of horse, due to fire.

Date similarly ca 220–200 B.C. These last two probably also struck at Carthage.

With the end of the Second Punic (Hannibalic) War and Hannibal's own defeat at Zama in his own land, our series of Carthaginian coins ends, reflecting the much reduced activity of the mint and the almost complete cessation of their use in Sicily and S. Italy—in the past the major collector's areas.

THE SOCIETY'S DECIMAL COINAGE MEDAL 1967

To mark New Zealand's historic change to decimal coinage on 10th July, 1967, the Council of the Society approved the issue of a special medal, the third in the Society's history.

Designed by James Berry, O.B.E., F.R.N.S.N.Z., a Vice-President of the Society who was the sole designer of New



Zealand's circulating decimal coins, the medal was struck by the Royal Mint, London, in bronze and fine silver. Each medal is issued in a Royal Mint case bearing the Society's badge on the lid.

OBVERSE: The Society's badge bordered by fern, and leaves and blossoms of the New Zealand kowhai tree.

REVERSE: The six circulating coins (actual size) overlapped. 1 cent—a stylised fern leaf. 2 cents—two golden kowhai flowers and leaves. 5 cents—a tuatara curled on a coastal rock. 10 cents—a Maori carved head or koruru. 20 cents—a kiwi facing right with a fern bush in the background. 50 cents— Captain Cook's barque 'Endeavour' sailing south with a representation of Mt. Egmont in the distance. The letters 'N.Z.' are readable from any angle.

DIAMETER: $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches (63 mm.).

ISSUE:

Bronze (bright)	500	Silver (bright)	200
Bronze (toned)	100	Silver (toned)	50
	Total—850		

The dies have been defaced and placed in the Dominion Museum, Wellington, with the dies for the two previous medals. The bright medals have been made available to members while the toned or frosted medals are for presentation purposes only.

In addition to the presentations made at the opening of the Society's Exhibition on 8th July, the following persons and organisations will receive presentation medals: Rt. Hon. Viscount Bledisloe (Hon. Life Patron); Prof. H. A. Murray, Capt. G. T. Stagg, L. J. Dale (Past Presidents); Rt. Hon. J. R. Marshall, M. C. Barnett, William Gardner (Hon. members); C. R. H. Taylor, J. Craigmyle, J. Hunt Deacon (Hon. Fellows); Mrs. P. Hornblow, Mrs. W. Chetwynd, Mrs. E. Sutherland; Dr. R. K. Dell (Director, Dominion Museum); Miss N. M. Adams, H. J. Allen (Dominion Museum); E. K. Cameron (Foundation member); T. Attwood, J. Sutherland, E. Horwood, D. Atkinson, H. Hughan, W. Salter, A. Robinson, Miss M. Steven, R. Sellars, Dr. L. K. Gluckman, Mrs. P. Ranger, R. G. Bell, A. G. Barker (Fellows); B. G. Hamlin (President); P. P. O'Shea (Hon. Secretary); D. A. McDougall (Hon. Treasurer).

Dominion Museum; Auckland War Memorial Museum; Canterbury Museum; Otago Museum; Hawke's Bay Museum; Taranaki Museum; British Museum, London; Smithsonian Institution, Washington; New Zealand Treasury; The Reserve Bank of New Zealand; Royal Mint, London; Royal Australian Mint, Canberra; Royal Canadian Mint; Royal Numismatic Society, London; British Numismatic Society, London; American Numismatic Association; Australian Numismatic Society; Numismatic Society of Victoria; The Numismatic Society of South Australia; South African Numismatic Society; Auckland Numismatic Society; A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd., London; B. A. Seaby Ltd., London; Spink & Son Ltd., London; Israeli Coin and Medal Corporation, Jerusalem.

SOUTH ISLAND TRADERS' NOTES JOHN JONES RE-EXAMINED

R. P. HARGREAVES, Ph.D.

In his article on South Island Traders' Notes (*N.Z. Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 12, No. 2, May 1967) Eric Price accepts the story of the Jones' pound note as first put forward by T. M. Hocken in 1898 in his book *Contributions to the Early History of New Zealand*. Hocken suggested that the notes were issued in the early 1850s as a result of business rivalry with James Macandrew, and that Jones probably ceased to issue the notes in 1857 when the Union Bank opened its branch in Dunedin. This account has been more or less repeated in similar form by such writers as

T. M. Burdon, Eccles and Reed, Alan Sutherland, Dr. A. H. McLintock, and now Eric Price. All have unhesitatingly accepted Hocken's statements, even though no documentary evidence is offered. I would suggest that Hocken's dating and reasons for the issue of the Jones' pound note are completely astray, and were proposed by Hocken solely because they seemed to fit in with the documented rivalry of Jones and Macandrew.

Price states categorically that the Jones' pound note in the Dunedin Early Settlers' Museum is dated 18th August, 1852, but then goes on to admit that this cannot be accepted as correct, and suggests instead that the note should be dated 1853. It seems very unlikely that on a promissory note the date would be written incorrectly. But even so, surely if Jones had issued his notes so soon after Macandrew as Price suggests, some comment would have been made in the local press, especially in the light of Jones' vocal opposition to note issuance at this time. A thorough study of the contemporary files of Dunedin's newspaper reveals no mention of the issuance of notes by Jones. On examining the note in the Dunedin Early Settlers' Museum I found the date so badly written that it is not possible to make a definite statement as to what it actually is! I would suggest that it is 18th August, 1862!

My reasons for dating it so long after the previously accepted year are as follows:

- (1) In the obituary notice for Jones published in the *Otago Daily Times* on 17th March, 1869, it is stated that he issued the notes in 1861. There is no suggestion of an earlier issue, even though Macandrew's notes of the early 1850s are commented upon.
- (2) It is certain that the notes were not issued before 1857 at the earliest, for the simple reason that the engravers of the note, namely, Fergusson & Mitchell of Melbourne, did not exist as a partnership before that date! It is surprising that no historian or numismatist has ever checked on this simple but vital fact, but have blindly copied Hocken's statement. The Mitchell Library, Sydney, have advised me that according to an 1857 Melbourne Directory (possibly published late 1856), James Fergusson and John Mitchell are listed as owning separate businesses, but in the 1858 Directory the partnership of "Fergusson & Mitchell" appears for the first time. This approximate date of the partnership being formed has been confirmed by the La Trobe Library, Melbourne.
- (3) There is no evidence to show that the advent of a branch of the Union Bank, or of additional other banks, meant the end of the issuance of private promissory notes. After all, there is no question that Dalgety, Rattray & Co. issued their note in 1861. Does not the fact that their note and that of Jones were both issued as being payable within three days make more sense if

we consider them as being contemporaries, and in some ways rivals? Jones was not that financially better off in comparison with Macandrew in the early 1850s that he could offer three days to Macandrew's two to four months.

- (4) Is there any significance in Jones' note being payable at Dunedin and Waikouaiti? Jones in 1854 moved his home to Dunedin, though he retained land at Waikouaiti. It seems doubtful that there was any value in Jones having his notes payable at Waikouaiti at this time. The notes of Macandrew and Dalgety, Rattray & Co. were both issued to encourage and make easier purchases from their respective stores. I suggest that Jones issued his notes primarily for the same purpose, namely, for use in his stores at Dunedin and Waikouaiti. Jones began his store at the latter settlement after the goldrushes had started in 1861. Also, from 1st July, 1858, to 30th June, 1860, Jones' company had been known as "Jones, Cargill & Co.", and accepting the premise that the notes were issued for commercial reasons rather than personal, this further suggests the Jones' notes were issued in the early 1860s.

Thus I would suggest that the notes of John Jones were issued in 1862, and possibly later, and were quite likely issued after Dalgety, Rattray & Co's notes since the extant copy of the Jones' note issued in (I suggest) August 1862 is only number 28!

Description of Jones One Pound Note

The description of the John Jones Note published in Sutherland's *Numismatic History of New Zealand* is incorrect in a number of particulars. Printing was not black but in a light brownish colour, the design includes a fleece, not a garb, and the address of Fergusson & Mitchell is 59 Collins Street, not 39 as stated by Sutherland.

Postscript

Price in his article also repeats the usual story of how Jones tried to embarrass Macandrew by presenting a thousand of the latter's notes for payment. This story I suggest is only a legend and nothing more, and should be forgotten rather than continually repeated, for Hocken was not above adding a good story for which little evidence existed. I find it hard to believe that in a small community short of coin that Macandrew could collect over a thousand sovereigns without this coming to the ear of Jones, and that such a story of Macandrew's alleged triumph would not have been mentioned in the columns of the pro-Macandrew press of the time if it had indeed occurred.

ATAVIS ET ARMIS

*The Military and Hospitaller Order of St. Lazarus
of Jerusalem in New Zealand*



Sir Leslie Munro's G.C.L.J. Insignia.

Though ancient in origin, the Military and Hospitaller Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem is essentially a modern order revived in the 1960s, it has had the advantage of being able to adapt itself to the 20th century and preserve its chivalric ideals.

Not many are aware of the Order's existence, especially here in New Zealand, and I therefore trust that the following history will enlighten more on the origin of the Order and its work in New Zealand.

A Brief History

This international Order dates from the 4th century, being founded as a Hospitaller Order by Saint Basil. The

persecution of Christians and the advances of the Moslem forced the Order to become Military and from the 11th century it raised and equipped forces to repel the Moslems and protect the birth-place of Christendom (Palestine). But their efforts were in vain and the Order was forced to move its seat to Boigny in France where it came under the patronage of the monarchy as it did in other countries, including England, until the Reformation.

In 1572 the Order in Italy was combined with that of the Order of St. Maurice and thus the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus under the patronage of the House of Savoy was established with the guiding hand of the Pope, who would have preferred the independent Order of St. Lazarus, as such, to be abolished, had it not been for the protection it was receiving from the French monarchy.

France became the stronghold of the Order where it acquired prestige and exercised numerous privileges until the seizure of its lands and possessions during the French revolution. When Charles X abdicated in 1830 all the state orders were abolished including the Order of St. Lazarus. The point then contested was that it was an international order, not one of France and it therefore continued its work though very much weakened by its position in the State. Since then the Order under the grand magistracy of the head of the House of Bourbon has continued and 1961 saw its emergence into a new world. In that year the Order was reintroduced into the British realms and other lands of the English tongue, when the Grand Bailiwick of Scotland was founded. The establishment of other Bailiwicks followed rapidly; Ireland and Canada in 1962, and within a year England, America, New Zealand, South Africa, Wales and Australia. Independent Commanderies were founded in India, Nigeria, Thailand, Malta G.C., and Hong Kong. The growth has been described by the Grand Bailiff General, Lieut.-Colonel Gayre of Gayre and Nigg, as "literally phenomenal".

Today the Order is governed by a supreme council with its seat in Madrid, consisting of the Grand Priors of France, Spain, Bohemia, Netherlands, Poland, the Commissioner-General of the English Tongue and delegates of certain other countries, while administration of the Order is directed from Paris. In the English tongue it is governed by the Council of the Grand Bailiwick General which has its seat in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Formally only open to those of the Roman Catholic faith, the Order now admits all professing the Christian faith.

Bailiwick of New Zealand

The foundations of the Bailiwick of the Order in New Zealand were laid in 1962 when the Grand Bailiff General and Commissioner-General of the Order in the English tongue, H.E. the Much Honoured Lieut.-Colonel Gayre of Gayre and Nigg, appointed Robert Charles E. T. Roberts,

Esq., of Amuri, Canterbury, the representative of the Order with the rank of a Commander. Within a year a secretary was appointed and in December 1963 the former United Nations President, Sir Leslie Munro, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.P., was installed as Grand Bailiff of the Order in New Zealand by the newly appointed Chancellor, Dr. J. A. N. Keane, K.L.J., with the rank of a Knight Grand Cross. Once established the Bailiwick was quick to adapt itself to New Zealand society, working quietly but efficiently with a dedicated group of members.

The objects of the Order in New Zealand are primarily concerned with the assistance to and relief of leprosy, though dedicated to four objectives:

1. The assistance of all work for lepers and the research work necessary to combat leprosy and skin diseases in general, and to bring such relief as may be possible in connection with thermo-nuclear wounds.
2. The unity of the Christian Church.
3. The succouring of Christians in heathen lands.
4. The maintenance of the Chivalric ideals in modern society.

Assistance and relief to those afflicted with leprosy has been engaged in for many years in New Zealand, in fact for nearly 150, when the first missionaries arrived in the country. Today the assistance continues, chiefly to the islands of Oceania. New Zealand can be proud in this field for it has given outstanding contributions, both by way of financial assistance, much needed medical supplies and valuable protein foodstuffs. Hospitals and other establishments throughout the Pacific are maintained by all the major religions—Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian and Methodist—and are supported by the Leper Trust Board founded in 1935 by the late Mr. P. J. Twomey, M.B.E., C.L.J., who dedicated his life to the relief of those suffering with leprosy.

The Order in New Zealand has already distributed medical supplies and other comforts to the missions in the Pacific, having moulded itself in to the existing 'stream of hope' for those afflicted with a disease once despised by man as a sign of God's displeasure.

In New Zealand, membership of the Order is by invitation only, and the nominee, of either sex, must profess the Christian faith.

The insignia of the Order is as follows:

Star

Octagonal and of gold, bearing in the centre a reproduction of the obverse of the cross. It is worn on the left breast by Knights and Dames Grand Cross, and Knights and Dames Companions.

Cross or Badge

A Maltese Cross, of green enamel with white border, each point having pommelled gold. The centre bears an oval medallion the obverse of which portrays the resurrection of St. Lazarus with the motto of the Order, 'ATAVIS ET ARMIS' (By Ancestor and Arms) around. The reverse bears a representation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The ribbon is green watered silk which varies in size with each class.

Uniform

The uniform of the Order is white with green facings, black semi-military overalls, brushed leather boots, boxed spurs, and a court sword. A green beret is worn on undress occasions, and a cocked hat on formal ones, all of which accompanies the black cape, lined green, with the cross of St. Lazarus on the left shoulder. Highlanders are allowed to wear highland dress with the cape. But for those unable or unwilling to purchase the uniform, the cape and the beret only need be worn, and with these the appropriate insignia of their rank in the Order.

Classes

The following are the classes of the Order and the manner in which the insignia is worn. (The figures in brackets indicate the number of living New Zealanders at present in that class of the Order.)

1. Knight or Dame Grand Cross of Merit (G.C.L.J.) (1)
Star on left breast.
Cross suspended from a wide green sash over the right shoulder to the left thigh.

The insignia of this grade varies from the other in that the letters "S.L." are between the arms of the cross on both the star and badge. The latter is also surmounted by a trophy of arms.

2. Knight or Dame Companion of Merit (K.L.J.) (1)
Star on left breast.
Cross suspended around neck.
Ladies on a bow.
3. (i) Commander Companion of Merit (C.L.J.) (5)
Cross suspended around neck.
Ladies on a bow.
(ii) Ecclesiastical Councillors (C.L.J.) (1)
(Only members of the Clergy are eligible for this class.)
Cross suspended around neck.
4. Officer Companion of Merit (O.L.J.) (9)
Cross on left breast with rosette on ribbon.
5. Member Companion of Merit (M.L.J.) (3)
Cross on left breast without rosette.

If members can furnish proof of ancient nobility they may be classed as 'of Justice' or 'of Nobility' within their grade instead of 'of Merit'. It is usual for a person to be admitted to the lower class, within which he or she must remain for a set period, before being promoted to a higher.

Acknowledgement

I am most grateful for the assistance and material so readily given me by the Secretary of the Bailiwick in New Zealand, D. W. Arter, Esq., C.L.J., and also to the Council of the Order for their approval to publish this article.

P. P. O'SHEA.

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CURRENCY IN ANCIENT CHINA

A. J. SIMPSON, University of Canterbury

In some respects the subject of Asian coinage is the ugly duckling of numismatics and nowhere is this more true than in the case of China which is represented in most collection, if at all, by a few copper cash and, perhaps, a silver dollar of the Republican period. This is unfortunate when one considers the size of China and the scope, both chronologically and culturally, of its civilisation. Thus, what I want to do in this paper is to dispell some of the gloom by looking at currency in China in the periods of the Chou, Chin and early Han, i.e., from about 1100 B.C. to about 118 B.C., a subject which is little known, but one which exhibits a great deal of numismatic interest to the historian.

Initially, in common with most primitive economies, the Chinese seem to have used a system of barter. An extract from the *Hsi-tzu*, an appendix to the ancient "Book of Changes" says: "Market-time was set at noon. The people and commodities of the world were gathered. Each person traded what he had for what he had not and was satisfied."

In the course of time certain commodities found in heavy demand made a place for themselves as a medium of exchange—jade, pearls, tortoise shell, cowries, dogs, horses, leather, hemp, silk, grain and metal, most of which were objects used as offerings in the ritualised Chinese society of the time. In fact, the Chinese word for money is *huo-pi*, a compound of *huo*, "commodity", and *pi*, "offering" or "gift". Ancient texts also differentiate between *shang-pi* or "superior money" and *hsia-pi* or "inferior money", suggesting a class distinction over the use of the commodities, a feature of many bartering societies.

The cowrie shell seems to have found a general acceptance from very early times, at least from the beginning of the first millenium B.C. and perhaps earlier. Bone inscrip-

tions from the Shang period (ca. 1523 B.C.—ca. 1027 B.C.) and the early Chou (ca. 1027 B.C.—771 B.C.) mention offerings of cowry shells along with other valuables such as land and slaves, and we read on a Chou bronze: "Prince Huan of Ch'i had this previous vessel made for himself, paying fourteen double strings of cowry shells." Many archaic words relating to trade and selling contain the element *pei*, "the cowry", pointing to a close relationship between cowries and wealth in ancient times.

However, the cowry was not alone in this respect. The *Shih-chi*, or "historical records", of the first century B.C. says: "When the way of exchange had been opened between agriculturalists, artisans and merchants, then the monetary values of tortoise and cowry shells, metals, spades and knives and hempen and grass cloths arose from it. The origin was long ago and far away."

The cowry was only one of several important commodities used, albeit the most important. Its predominance can probably be ascribed to its use in personal adornment and also its supposed value as a favourable influence toward fecundity. There is also some indication that shells were used as small agricultural implements so that the cowry, if not actually used itself in this respect, may have represented them.

We also possess certain oval copper pieces thought to be ancient coins, the *i-pi ch'ien*, or "ant-nose coins", which were probably imitations of the cowry, and which date from the Warring States period (481–221 B.C.). Large quantities of these have been unearthed in Honan and the similarity of their inscription to an ugly face has earned them the name *kuei-lien ch'ien*, or "devil face money". Authorities are divided on deciphering these inscriptions, but all agree that they were metal cowries. The ancient dictionary, the *Suo-wen chien-tzu* says: "The Ch'in dynasty abolished the cowry money and put round coins into circulation." As cowry money proper did not circulate beyond the early Chou, apart from a brief revival under Wang Mang (A.D. 9–A.D. 23), the Ch'in abolition must have been of the ant-nose money for the dictionary statement to make sense.

Also in circulation between the fifth and third centuries B.C. and perhaps earlier were spade coins, *pu*, and knife coins, *tao*, of bronze, so named from their similarity in shape to these implements. In fact they seem to have been direct imitations of the tools.

Spade money can be divided, depending upon the shape of the handle, into hollow-handled money, *kung-shou pu*, pointed-foot money, *chien-tsu pu*, square-foot money, *fang-tsu pu*, and round-foot money, *yuan-tsu pu*, of which the first is the oldest. Both the spade and the knife money occasionally bear the name of a town so that we can tell their place of origin and the extent of their circulation. Knife money is divided into *ming-tao*, i.e., deriving from the town of Ming in Hopei, and *chi-tao* from Shantung where

the ancient state of Chi is thought to have been established. Unfortunately this leaves us with some dating difficulties. There were two states of Chi in ancient China. Scholars are uncertain whether the coin represents the founding of the Chi state by the Chiang clan in the 11th century B.C., or its replacement by the T'ien clan in 402 B.C., and as yet no agreement has been reached.

That the money was in circulation during the feudal period is supported by a reference to *wang-tao*, or "king's knives", in the *Mo-tzu* of the fourth century B.C. which reads: "The weight of the king's knives does not change but the price of grain does. In a year when prices of grain change it means a change in the value of knives."

The knife and spade money went out of circulation in 221 B.C. when the Ch'in unified China for the first time, the Legalist philosophy of that short-lived dynasty being essentially one of standardisation, except for their brief period under Wang Mang, mentioned previously for his revival of the cowry. The system then proved to be too cumbersome and complex and was abolished after only seven years in A.D. 14. The knife and spade money of Chi is the first recorded Chinese instance of the incursion of the state into the production of money which up to that time, and long after, was regarded as the proper sphere of the town and of the private merchant.

The introduction of the round coin proper is ascribed by legend to a certain Tai-kung who, we are told in the "History of the Former Han Dynasty", was a senior statesman of Chou who later became the ruler of Chi. Tai-kung is credited with the introduction of a coinage system, *yuan-fu*, into Chou and later into Chi. However, modern research seems to indicate that the story is a doubtful one. Another tale, even more doubtful, and in the same history, ascribes the introduction of round coins to King Chiang of Chou in 524 B.C. and describes them as ". . . round, with a square hole in the centre and having a raised rim around both inner and outer surfaces". Though we have coins corresponding to this type, their origin is, unfortunately, uncertain, their inscription suffering from ambiguity, and they can be assigned with certainty only to the latter stages of the Warring States period. Earlier coins probably bore a round hole rather than a square one, and were derived from the round-footed spade coins, though their shape is sometimes supposed to have derived from the ring handle of the knife coins.

The first round coin of a united China was the *pan-liang* which circulated under the Ch'in; it had a square hole and weighed twelve *shu* (about half an ounce), but when the Ch'in were overthrown the Han founder, Kao-tsu, finding the *pan-liang* too large and heavy for practical use, relaxed the coinage laws and allowed private mintage. This resulted in the coinage of lightweight coins, referred to informally as "elm pod" money, *yu-chia chien*, and by the time of the

Empress Lu this problem of underweight coins was sufficiently serious to require the prohibition of private coinages in 186 B.C. and the introduction of a new *pan-liang* of eight *shu*. This was again replaced in 183 B.C. by the *wu-fen* of 2.4 *shu*, yet again in 175 B.C. by the four *shu san-fen chienn*, which bore the by now customary inscription, "*pan-liang*".

This four-*shu* coin circulated for a lengthy period but in 119 B.C. the dynasty, with its treasury depleted by war with northern barbarians and by floods of the Yellow River, caused the withdrawal of the four-*shu pan-liang* and its replacement by a three-*shu* coin which, for the first time, indicated its weight in the inscription. In 118 B.C. it was in its turn replaced by a five-*shu* coin issue of which was limited after 113 to the central mints in the Imperial park at Shang-lin. Counterfeiting of this coin was rendered difficult by its method of casting and it proved to be extremely stable, lasting far beyond the Han dynasty. In the 123 years subsequent to 118 B.C. the number of these coins minted is said to have numbered twenty-eight billion.

Its circulation was supplemented during the reign of our old friend Wang Mang by an attempt to revive knife money, and the issue of denominations of the five-*shu pan-liang* which was itself demonitised and replaced by the *huo-chuan* which also weighed five *shu*. However, the people were unhappy with these monetary innovations — a saying of the time ran: "The yellow cow has a white belly; the five-*shu* coin will return." Indeed, it did after the reign of Wang and outlived his dynasty by four centuries.

That covers the main aspects of coinage in ancient China, but there are a few more minor matters of interest which I will look at briefly.

The first of these is a legend regarding the issue of larger denominations in the Chou period under King Ching in 524 B.C. We find here the use of the term *tzu-mu hsaing-chuan*, which literally means "mutual balance between mother and child", referring to larger coins, *ta-chien*, as "mothers" and smaller coins, *hsaio-chien*, as "children". Larger denominations have also been credited to King Chuan of Chu (613–591 B.C.) and even to King Wen of early Chou times. These appear, however, to be stories which were included in the *Shih-chi* in the Warring States period to explain the then circulation of coins of varying denominations, size and weight.

There are also references to the use of gold in the pre-Ch'in periods, though information on silver is not extant. Gold, or *chin*, is mentioned often in ancient records though not as coined money. Unfortunately, *chin* has three meanings in ancient Chinese — gold, copper, and metal generally — so that we are not always sure which is being referred to. However, we do know that gold could transmute a sentence of death as well as most lesser crimes, though it required a sum of 1,000 *yuan* for a capital offence. According to one tradition a *yuan* contained $11\frac{1}{2}$ *shu*, and 24 *shu*

make up an ounce. The word *yuan* is found as a bench mark on certain gold plates which served as money in southern Chu during the Warring States period, but neither gold nor silver have been coined into money in China until the Republic, and circulated as bullion instead.

Finally, mention might be made of the "white deerskin money" or *pai-lu-p'i-pu* of Han Wu-ti in 120 B.C. These were a Chinese foot square, had embroidered edges and were valued at 400,000 cash. Each noble visiting the court was required to purchase one as a means of rendering tribute, but they were never intended for circulation and should not be regarded as money.

This completes our survey of ancient Chinese money, but before leaving the topic a few words of assessment might be in order. To the Chinese in this as in other periods copper or bronze was the important metal for currency matters though precious metals might be used in larger transactions or even silk. Money economy in China never really got beyond commercial transactions and did not even predominate in this form until after about A.D. 1600.

The reason for this is to be discovered in the Chinese view of commerce in what was predominantly an agricultural society. The farmer was the important element in the community and merchants were traditionally regarded as being at the bottom of the social scale, to be viewed with suspicion as essentially predatory, and often thought to be forcing up the price of grain artificially. Commerce was an occupation for wicked people, and its practitioners were subject to harsh sumptuary laws.

This explains why, from early times, a culture as replete as the Chou failed to produce coinage comparable with the best Greek silver, when Greek culture was in many respects inferior to the Chinese. Until the Ch'ing period (1644-1912) money was never a matter of great concern to successive Chinese dynasties which were content not to meddle so long as there was sufficient small change to go around.

But for all that, I think I have shown that in the ancient period at least there was scope for a wide diversity of interesting coinages.

ZENO OF ELEA AND THE TYRANT DEMYLUS

By **PETER JAMES BICKNELL**, Lecturer in Classical
Studies, Monash University, Victoria, Australia

In about 540 B.C. the Phocaeen Greek colonists at Alalia in Corsica were, in reprisal for repeated acts of piracy, attacked by a joint fleet from Carthage and Etruria. After



a Pyrrhic victory the Phocaeans felt that Corsica no longer afforded a safe home, and with the help of the men of Rhegium and Poseidonia they founded a new polis, which they named Hyele, on the Tyrrhenian sea coast of Southern Italy.¹ Eventually the place became known as Elea and finally, in Roman times, Velia.

Not long after their settlement the Phocaeans of Hyele issued their first coinage, a series of drachms. On the

obverse appeared the head of a lion gnawing a bone; into the reverse was punched a quartered, incuse square. From the beginning of the fifth century a less crude coinage were minted of which the principal denominations were didrachms and drachms. The reverse type of the former was normally the head of the eponymous nymph Hyele and the obverse displayed a crouching lion. Hyele also appeared on the obverse of the drachm; here the reverse type was an owl. Towards the end of the fifth century a third phase of Hyele's coinage commenced. The obverse type of the staters and drachms was now the helmeted head of Athene. The reverse of the former was occupied by the lion, sometimes alone, sometimes with a symbol in the field, sometimes in the act of killing a stag. In the case of the drachms the owl reverse persisted.

Hyele's two outstanding sons were the philosopher-politicians² Parmenides and Zeno. Parmenides made laws for his city and wrote a poem in which he contrasted the true reality apprehended by the mind with the counterfeit world of sense perception. Zeno, his pupil and friend, devised a series of famous paradoxes of motion and plurality in order to confute the master's critics. Evidence from Plato³ and other considerations⁴ suggest that the two Eleatic thinkers attended the Great Panathenaea of Athens in 458 B.C. in which year Parmenides was 65 years old and Zeno 40.

According to a widespread tradition Zeno was put to death in his native city by an unconstitutional despot. The philosopher had been involved in a plot against the tyrant and, although put to the torture, he had refused to divulge the names of his fellow conspirators. Unfortunately, our sources do not give the date of the incident, and they differ both as to details of Zeno's conduct⁵ and even as to the name of the tyrant, which is variously given as Phalaris,⁶ Dionysius,⁷ Diomedon,⁸ Nearchus⁹ and Demylus.¹⁰

The first two variants can, of course, be dismissed at once as confusions respectively with the sixth century tyrant of Acragas, held to have roasted alive his enemies in a brazen bull, and the great fourth century military dictator of Syracuse. Between the three original names there is, on literary grounds alone, not much to choose. Nearchus would appear to have weight of numbers on its side, but on the other hand most of its supporters are untrustworthy and it is just the kind of name that would be invented if the real one was no longer generally known. I suggest that there are numismatic grounds for preferring Plutarch's (and Clement's) variant Demylus.

There is a stater¹¹ of Hyele of the following description:

OBV. Head of the nymph Hyele facing right; her hair is looped at the back and held in position by her stephane. In front are the letters YEAH (Hyele).

REV. A lion springing to the right; he stands on a dotted ground line. In the exergue are two large letters ΔH (De). There is a dotted border.

Although the nymph appears on the obverse and the lion on the reverse the piece clearly belongs to the second phase (first three-quarters of the fifth century) of Hyele's coinage. The style of the nymph's head points to a date in the last quarter of the fifth century. There can be little doubt that the prominent letters ΔΗ are the beginning of the name of an Eleate official. There is no place for which they can stand, as do letters additional to her own Q P O on certain pieces of Croton,¹² while engravers customarily signed themselves less crudely and obtrusively. Since the appearance of such an initial is unique in the second Eleate coinage the official was presumably an extraordinary one. It is tempting to suppose that he is none other than a tyrant Demylus who at some time during his reign, most likely early, was responsible for the death of the aged Zeno.

NOTES

1. For the story of the Phocaeen adventurers see Herodotus 1. 165-167.
2. For the less well-known political activity of the two Eleatics see Plutarch ad. col. 1126A and Diogenes Laertius 9.26.
3. Plato Parmenides 127A.
4. For these see my "Dating the Eleatics" in *For Service to Classical Studies; Essays in Honour of Francis Leters* (Melbourne 1966), pp. 5-14.
5. The variants are given in discussed in the appendix to my article cited in note 4 above.
6. Valerius Maximus, 3.2.
7. Nemesianus, 30; Tertullian Apol., 50.
8. "Certain Writers," Diogenes Laertius, 9.26; these may include Demetrius, Antisthenes and Hermippus whom Diogenes cites as authorities for the story of Zeno and the tyrant without specifying what they gave as the tyrant's name.
9. Satyrus (at Diogenes 9.26); Diodorus Siculus, 10. 18. 2; Valerius Maximum, 3.3; Philostratus, Apollonius 7.2; and possibly one or more of the authors mentioned in note 8 above.
10. Plutarch adv. Colot. 1126D; Clement, Strom. 4.57.
11. Weber's Collection no's 918 and 919 (illustrated); de Luyne no 633.
12. For example the staters with the tripod of Croton and Q P O on the obverse and the bull of Sybaris with M Y in the exergue on the reverse.

JAMES BERRY, O.B.E., F.R.N.S.N.Z.

PRESENTATION

In order to suitably mark James Berry's outstanding designs for our decimal coinage a collection was taken up and opportunity was taken during Ladies' Night on 5th December, 1966, to present him with a handsome rocking chair in mahogany and uncut green moquette. Affixed to the chair was a 5 in. by 1½ in. silver plate bearing the following inscription:

“Presented to James Berry, F.R.N.S.N.Z., by the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand for services rendered to New Zealand coinage, 1966.”



Courtesy, N.Z. Treasury.

Redfern Studios Ltd.

The President,
Royal Numismatic Society of N.Z.,
Wellington.

Wellington, E.5.
8th December, 1966.

Dear Mr. Hamlin,

I am writing to sincerely thank all members of the Society who contributed to the fine presentation gift to me at the meeting on Monday evening, 5th December.

The choice of gift could not be better, and this magnificent rocking chair now has pride of place in our lounge, and the silver plate, inscribed to myself from the Society "For Services Rendered to New Zealand Coinage—1966" will be a constant reminder to me of the many enjoyable meetings during my thirty-two years of membership of the Society. Many happy and enduring friendships have grown since I first became a member in 1934. It was during the earlier years that I acquired my enthusiasm from Mr. Allan Sutherland, for the obvious advantages of decimal coinage. Mr. Sutherland can be regarded, more than anyone else in my opinion, not only as founder of our Society, but the prime mover who did all the spade work in earlier years and since, to achieve decimal coinage for New Zealand.

During my two years as Hon. Secretary of the Society (1946–47) I produced and illustrated papers on the advantages of decimal coinage for New Zealand. The first of these in the Journal of August 1947 was titled "Onward to Decimal Coinage". However, successive Governments never seemed to find the opportune time to introduce decimal coinage, and in 1961–62 during my term as President, decimal coinage for New Zealand seemed to be as far away as ever.

Now at last, in July 1967, we are to have decimal coinage, and I have been fortunate enough to have my designs accepted for the set of six coins for general circulation. In addition I have had the privilege of working at the Royal Mint, London, to produce the models for the dies for these coins. 1966 has indeed been a lucky year for me, and now to cap it all I have received this heart-warming presentation from members of the Society. I am indeed overwhelmed and I again offer my very sincere thanks for this fine gift and kind thoughts which have inspired this presentation.

In closing, may I wish all members every happiness for the future and express the hope that the Society will continue to grow in strength and influence for the general benefit and interest of numismatists everywhere.

Yours very sincerely,

JAMES BERRY.

NEW YEAR'S HONOUR LIST — 1968

On the occasion of the New Year, Her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to appoint Mr. James Berry an Officer of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.), for his services in designing postage stamps and coins for New Zealand and Pacific Territories and especially for designing the decimal currency coins.

The Society offers its congratulations to Mr. Berry on this well-merited honour.

1967 PROOF DECIMAL CURRENCY COINS

In his address at the opening of the Exhibition of Coins and Medals the Minister of Finance, the Hon. R. D. Muldoon, announced that ten *full proof* sets of decimal coins had been struck by the Royal Mint. Five sets were retained in the United Kingdom for presentation to Her Majesty the Queen and other Government officials, and the remaining five would be presented to officials in New Zealand.

The Minister, on behalf of the Government, presented the Society with one of these sets for the part it had played in helping to bring about the introduction of Decimal coinage.

BOOK REVIEWS

GREEK COINS by Colin M. Kraay and Max Hirmer (Thames & Hudson, 1966). 396 pp. 220 pl. XX colour plates. £8 8s. 0d.

This is the English version of a book, illustrated by Hirmer and accompanied by a text in German by P. R. Franke, which was published by the Hirmer press in 1964. While retaining the same photographic plates it manages to be much more than the same book in different garb. The text by Kraay is completely new, as are the captions on the photographs, and, to a lesser degree, the detailed notes on the coins in the latter part of the book; indeed, only the preface by Hirmer is a translation of the German edition.

The book is an ambitious one, and its plates seem, to one who is no prophet, to be the ultimate in coin illustration, which is what one would expect from such a master of the photography of ancient art. The plates illustrate 809 coins in black and white, and twenty in colour of a caressingly soft silver or gold hue, and display the aesthetic qualities of this earliest and most attractive branch of numismatics as has never been done before. The coins are presented at 2, 3, 4 and 5 times natural size, and this allows a detailed examination which has been possible previously only with the coin itself and a magnifying glass.

However, this is not merely another picture book. It is also a compendium of recent research on Greek coinage and as such deserves serious treatment from all scholars and interested laymen.

In ten packed pages (pp. 11–21) Kraay has given us a succinct account of the origin and development of Greek coinage, its types, symbols and chronology. In parts of all these fields Kraay is in the van of a recent reappraisal. Hence the peculiar value of this admittedly short section. On page 22 we are given a useful list of the archaic and local variants of the Greek alphabet to assist us in reading the legends on the coins. An omission possibly easy to

correct is the lack of parallel lists of Phoenician and Aramaic characters which would have been invaluable in connection with the Siculo-Punic coins (on plates 72–4) and with the coins of Phoenicia proper and of Tarsus (on plates 194–5). A list of the Lycian letters would also have been welcome in connection with plates 190–1. This is a suggestion rather than a criticism and applies to one page only.

The bulk of the text (pp. 279–382) consists of notes on the plates, enlivened by four maps of the Hellenic world. (Perhaps rather misleadingly the 220 plates, but for some reason not the 20 colour plates, are also numbered as pages, but I do not wish to suggest, in pointing this out, that the book is worth less than its face value.) Each city or kingdom represented on the photographic plates is introduced briefly in the notes with a discussion of its history and place in the development of Greek coinage. There follows a short bibliography on the detailed topic and finally a list and description of the coins themselves. This arrangement is far superior to the overloaded system used in the German edition where all the bibliography was relegated to the end, and the cramped type made the booklist quite oppressive, if at all accessible. Another improvement effected in the English edition has been the reorganised system of marking the plates by numbering the coins instead of simply referring to “middle left plate such and such”, a system which tended to foil reference rather than aid it. The text ends with a short glossary of terms, a general bibliography and several indices to the geographical and personal names and the types found on the coins.

The overall arrangement of the plates and hence the notes is chronological within a geographical framework. This allows us to follow well the development of the more important series. Kraay is the spearhead of a new lower chronology for the coins of the seventh–fifth centuries B.C., and so his dates are frequently some 20–30 years later than those of Franke in the German edition. Occasionally, interpretations of certain coins differ, as on plate 184 where Franke sees the Persian satrap portrayed as “Mnemon?” and Kraay as Pharnabazus. Caria and Lycia also produce a few disagreements—No. 625 is called by Kraay a coin of Mylasa, by Franke of Kaunos, while Nos. 636–37 are labelled by Kraay as “Uncertain Carian”, but by Franke attributed more confidently to Mallos. We are reminded that disagreement and research is still current in Greek numismatics.

Few criticisms can be levelled at this book. The only one which occurs to me is that in so large a work there are important omissions—unrepresented cities which, while not the most important in Greek history, nevertheless would have enlivened further the kaleidoscope of the Greek coin issues. The Greek cities around the Black Sea spring to mind as under-represented. Coins of Olbia, Histria, Mesembria, Apollonia, Odessos, Trapezus are not to be found in the plates, and there are none of the earliest coins of Pantikapaion with the frontal lion’s scalp.

In fact, the section devoted to the Greek cities of the Black Sea area is the least satisfactory, for only Panti-kapaion, Byzantium and Chalcedon are represented, while Sinope, Heraclea Pontica and Colchis which should be there are tucked away under "Asia Minor—Various", some 50 plates further on. Perhaps the necessity for retaining plates undisturbed has brought about this anomaly, but the area is thinly represented in the photographs anyway.

Yet, having made my puny criticism on a sector which is admittedly a hobby-horse of mine, the book still stands for me as a great monument to the collaboration of numismatist and photographer. It is no replacement for that comprehensive book of reference, B. V. Head's *Historia Numorum*; it was never intended to be. Yet it must find its place as *the* illustrated reference book on the main series of Greek coins for many years to come. The whole book is beautifully produced in clear black type, and is a credit to Thames & Hudson and the Hirmer Verlag, Munich. All libraries, numismatic societies and interested persons should not hesitate to expend even a hard-earned eight guineas on what will be a great asset to their shelves, and store of knowledge.

J.G.F.H.

THE GUIDE BOOK AND CATALOGUE OF BRITISH AND

COMMONWEALTH COINS 1798–1967, by Jerome Remick and Somer James. Published by the Canadian Numismatic Publishing Institute, Winnipeg.

This book, which incorporates the previously separate guides and catalogues of Canadian, British, Australian and New Zealand coins, is one of the most comprehensive works on the subject and should be on the bookshelf of every serious collector. This latest composite edition includes a new section covering all Commonwealth countries and, in addition, South Africa.

Naturally the section on Canada is the most detailed and provides the collector with a full guide, including values, of all Canadian coins, tokens and paper currency. The British, Australian, New Zealand and Commonwealth section cover coins only. A particular feature of interest to Australian coin collectors is the detailed listing of sovereigns and most coin varieties. The values quoted for Australian and New Zealand coins are of course those prevailing in Canada and are generally out of line with current values in New Zealand. Collectors of New Zealand coins may be interested and even surprised to see "Proof" sets listed for some years which, it is known fact, do not exist.

J.C.P.

VICTORIA CROSS WINNERS OF NEW ZEALAND, by W. M. Chamberlain. Published by the Military Historical Society of Australia. 1967. Price A\$2.75. (Quarto, photoprinted, illustrated, 45 pp., paper covers.)

The compiler and publisher are to be commended for this book as it is the first time that details of New Zealand Victoria Cross and New Zealand Cross winners appear in one volume. The title does not reveal the value of the book but comment on each section will give a further idea.

Section one gives the original warrants of authorisation for both awards plus sketch maps showing the location of places where V.C.s were won and some general notes on the history of the two awards. Though the notes are not new their layout is pleasing.

Section two covers V.C. winners, giving their number, rank, name, citation and photograph. A reference is made of the four awards to New Zealanders serving with the A.I.F., while Lieutenant-Commander W. E. Sanders and Colonel Freyberg, who both won the cross while serving with other forces, are included, indicating that they won the cross while with the New Zealand units. If the compiler can justify the latter two's inclusion then surely Lieutenant W. B. Rhodes-Moorhouse who besides being the first airman to win the V.C., was a New Zealander by adoption, should have been included.

Section three, entitled "Fifty Brave Kiwis", lists all V.C. and N.Z.C. winners with brief notes on each. The list unfortunately fails to distinguish between those awarded the V.C. and those the N.Z.C., which is confusing.

Better presentation, the inclusion of biographical details and clearer photographs of the recipients would have enhanced its value further.

P.P.O'S.

"ORDERS, MEDALS AND DECORATIONS OF BRITAIN AND EUROPE", by Paul Hieronymussen. Published by Blandford Press, London, 1967. 256 pp.

The 450 coloured photographs of insignia contained in this very welcome book are the work of Aage Strüwing, a veritable wizard with a camera and colour. The seven-colour lithography faithfully reproduces the rich colours and textures of the glittering array of honours awarded by Britain and 30 European countries and principalities.

The text, which is supplemented by numerous line drawings, develops each country's awards in a logical sequence with a conciseness that is most readable. Translated from the original Danish edition of 1966 by Christine Cowley, it contains a special supplement to give broader coverage of British decorations and medals. A chapter on the all-important subject on how insignia should be worn by men and women in all forms of uniform and civilian attire completes this attractively priced and useful textbook.

The European section has been limited to awards of an international nature, otherwise the book would have lost some of its appeal, with size and price being doubled or

even trebled. However, I would like to see a companion volume, of the same high standard, to record in the English language the remaining European insignia reserved for the nationals of the countries concerned. G.T.S.

THE NEW ZEALAND WARS 1845 to 1866; Medal rolls of officers and men of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines who received the Medal for service in New Zealand Wars, 1845-66. Compiled, printed and published by H. G. Longley, Auckland, N.Z. 24 pp. Price \$1.75 (Limited edition.)

Of all Victorian campaign medals, the New Zealand Medal for the Maori wars has been sought after and prized by collectors throughout the world but accurate information has been lacking, which has led to the publication of some very authoritative articles. This book is another.

Though it only deals with a small section of those engaged in the wars, it is certainly an important contribution to literature on the medal and will be welcomed by collectors, besides being regarded as a standard guide for the confirmation of naval awards. It begins with a description of the medal and notes on the various dated reverses and actions involving H.M. ships. Recipients are listed under the ship in which they saw service.

The compiler is to be congratulated, not only for making such available but also for the fine presentation, which includes an embossed replica of the medal with ribbon, in colour on the cover.

One now realises the scarcity of New Zealand medals to naval personnel. To all those interested in the New Zealand medal, I recommend this work as being a necessity.

P.P.O'S.

THE IMPOSTER — A POINT OF VIEW

It's a genuine ancient — the dealer said — almost uncirculated.

An imposter, I thought.

Found last year in a Roman hoard,

Must have been buried for centuries — he said.

I turned it over.

Better fickle Felicitas than deceitful Caesar.

For what saw you of Gibbon's Rome,

The nobility and the denigration?

Where were you when the eagles weakened

And Attila knocked at the gate?

You were never at Golgotha, nor even in Gaul:

Never saw Byzantium nor a stone of the British wall.

Safe in your pot-bellied sanctuary,

The frightened talent of a forgotten man.

Almost uncirculated!

Honour's demolished with such a phrase.

Away with you.

You are not a Roman.

— Douglas Carian.

OBITUARIES

WILLIAM CHETWYND, F.R.N.S.N.Z.



The Society suffered another sad loss on 1st September, 1967, on the death, at the age of 64, of Mr. William Chetwynd, who was Honorary Auditor of the Society for 29 years from 1938-67. He was also Hon. Acting Treasurer in 1962. Born in Warwickshire in October 1902, he arrived in New Zealand in 1908. He was educated at Brunner School and Greymouth District High School. After matriculation he joined the civil service and spent forty years in the Lands and Deeds, and Stamp Duties Departments, the latter being combined with the Inland Revenue Department in later years.

He retired from the Public Service in 1960 and at this time, in view of his long record of 29 years of loyal and distinguished service to the Society, he was granted the status of an honorary member. In his earlier years he presented some authoritative papers and he often helped the Society with sound advice on formulation of rules and legal matters. In August 1961 he was elected a Fellow of the Society.

He had been in indifferent health for the past 20 years but in spite of this he seldom missed attending the meetings of the Society. Since his retirement he had been a keen fisherman around the small bays within the entrance of Wellington harbour. In his earlier days on the West Coast, mainly in Hokitika, Bill Chetwynd was a keen sportsman, being a good rugby player, and at one time he beat the West Coast tennis champion. His interests in those days also included deer stalking, tramping and amateur dramatics.

Of a quiet and unassuming disposition and one of the few remaining stalwarts from the early days of the Society, Bill Chetwynd will be sadly missed at future meetings. The President and seven members of Council were present at his funeral.

He is survived by his wife and two married daughters, Valerie and Audrey, and three grandchildren, to whom the Society offers its deepest sympathy.

J.B.

ALLAN SUTHERLAND, F.R.N.S., F.R.N.S.N.Z., F.N.S.S.A.

New Zealand Numismatist Extraordinary

With the passing of Allan Sutherland on 13th September, 1967, New Zealand has lost its most illustrious numismatist and our Society its founder, guide, counsellor, benefactor and friend. To many of us it is also a deep personal loss.

Born on 4th December, 1900, at Wendon, Southland, the son of F. R. H. Sutherland, he joined the New Zealand Railways as a clerical cadet where his knowledge of shorthand soon brought him to the notice of his superiors, and by 1919 he was transferred to the office of the Chief Traffic Manager in Wellington. He was secretary of various Railway committees, boards and royal commissions, eventually becoming secretary to the General Manager.

In 1927 he became the youngest appointee to the staff of Hansard and from 1957 until his retirement in 1962 was Editor-in-Chief of Parliamentary Debates.

In 1931 his interest in numismatics prompted him to advertise in the four main centres for the co-operation of other numismatists and on 20th July he called the inaugural meeting in Wellington and on this day our Society was born. Allan accepted the onerous office of Secretary, a position he filled with distinction for 15 years until his election as President in 1946, to be re-elected in 1947 and 1948. He was a Vice-President 1949-52, 1957-58, 1966-67. Editor of the *New Zealand Numismatic Reports* from 1931 to 1946 and the *New Zealand Numismatic Journal* from 1947 to 1957, he remained an Associate Editor from then until his death. He served continuously on the Council of the Society from the day it was formed until his death, a period of 36 years.

In 1948, when Fellowships of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand were instituted, he was one of the first elected to this, the highest honour our Society can bestow upon its members. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society of London, Honorary Fellow of the Numismatic Society of South Australia, Honorary Numismatist of the Auckland War Memorial Museum and Honorary Corresponding Secretary for the American Numismatic Association.

One of the earliest advocates of decimal coinage, he represented the Society on the Government Coinage Commission of 1933, following the decision to have a separate coinage for New Zealand. The terms of reference of the Commission included the possibility of a system of decimal currency but as it sat during the financial depression, this

had to be abandoned on the grounds of the high cost of the changeover. In August 1956, on the motion of Allan Sutherland, the Society petitioned Parliament for a full enquiry into decimal coinage. Following a favourable report the Government appointed the Decimal Coinage Committee in 1957 and Allan again represented the Society, being the only member of the committee who had also been on the 1933 Coinage Commission. He was later appointed to the Decimal Coinage Design Advisory Committee where he strove to ensure that our new coinage would be one in which New Zealand could be justifiably proud. While not agreeing with the majority decision whose recommended coinage designs were so overwhelmingly rejected by the public, his efforts eventually succeeded in having Mr. James Berry, O.B.E., added to the panel of designers and thus, as a result of Allan's persuasiveness, we now jingle in our pockets the coins that we do.

He had also made representations to the Government for the striking of special coins and medals including the 1935 Waitangi crown and proof sets, the 1949 Royal Visit crown, the Society's 1935 Bledisloe Medal and 1940 Centennial Medals. His advice was eagerly sought by other societies and bodies contemplating the striking of medal awards and commemorative medallions.

His most outstanding literary work, the *Numismatic History of New Zealand*, broke entirely new ground and recorded his painstaking research over many years. First appearing in separate parts between 1939 and 1941, it was also published as a limited bound edition that is already a collector's piece and copies coming on the market today command a very high price. He was working on a revised and enlarged edition at the time of his death and while it is distressing that he could not see its publication, we are indeed fortunate that the edition will be completed and published as a memorial to him. His other publications include *Flags of New Zealand* (1958), *New Zealand Tokens* (1960) and *New Zealand Famous First and Related Records* (1961).

A man of broad vision and a tireless worker for a good cause, his activities were not restricted to numismatics. He was on the Board of Examiners for Pitman's shorthand from 1922 to 1962 and afterwards remained on their council as an advisor. He was Chief Examiner in shorthand for the New Zealand Chamber of Commerce from 1945 to 1964. His other activities, in most of which he was an office bearer, included the Royal Overseas League, the Northland (Wellington) Progressive Association and Memorial Community Centre Association, the National Historic Places Trust and the Government Superannuitants' Association.

I first met Allan 16 years ago on joining the Society in 1952 and quickly learned to admire him and to respect his vast knowledge of numismatics, together with his humility in this knowledge and his sincerity and integrity in all his

dealings with the many and varied causes he championed. During the years I was President of the Society I received valuable counsel and assistance from him at all times. It was during this period that I served with him as the Society's alternate member on the Decimal Coinage Committee from 1957 to 1959 and by then our friendship had reached a depth which to me was always a source of the greatest pleasure and pride. He led a very full life and reached a position of eminence in several demanding fields. It was characteristic of him to say "we" should do this thing or that thing and never "I" think this or that, indicative of a modesty that was completely self-effacing.

To his wife Edith, son Allan and his father (now 99 years old), we extend our deepest sympathy.

G.T.S.

FELLOWSHIPS

The Council has conferred Fellowships (F.R.N.S.N.Z.) upon the following members:

ALLAN G. BARKER, of Christchurch.

Mr. Barker was a foundation member of the Canterbury Branch on its formation in 1947 and has ever since worked energetically to promote the leisurely pursuit of numismatics. He was Chairman of the Branch in 1962, Vice-Chairman 1956-57 and Secretary-Treasurer 1958-59. For a number of years he has been assistant numismatist to the Canterbury Museum, assisting the curator in the installation of many splendid displays. Mr. Barker's talks and displays to the Branch have been frequent and informative and he has contributed an article to the Journal entitled *Lundy Island and its Coinage*.

BRUCE GORDON HAMLIN, of Wellington.

Mr. Hamlin has been President of the Society since 1964, an office which he has held with distinction. Proof of this was his overwhelming re-election as President for a third term, a departure from the normal practice of not holding such office for more than two years in succession. This also reflects the members' confidence in, and respect for, his deliberations and administrative ability.

By profession he is botanist to the Dominion Museum, on which subject he has written three books and a number of papers. As Associate Editor of the Proceedings of the Royal Society of New Zealand, he was able to put his knowledge to great use during his term as Editor of the *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*. When the Dominion Museum numismatic collections were placed under his jurisdiction, the professional approach to his new responsibilities was such that his interest in the subject increased immensely. In a very short time he read an outstanding paper before a meeting of the Society and was elected an honorary member. Later he became an ordinary member and was elected to the Council.

He completed the identification and cataloging of the Museum coin collection, adding to his numismatic knowledge and increasing his thirst for more. Though his interest in the science of numismatics is relatively new, Mr. Hamlin has acquired a much desired knowledge of the many fields reflected in his papers.

The election to a Fellowship during his term of office as President is unusual, the Council having taken this course only twice before during the 20 years that fellowships have been bestowed.

HON. MEMBERSHIP

The Council has conferred Honorary (Life) Membership of the Society on the following persons:

Mr. J. N. L. SEARLE, B.Com., A.R.A.N.Z., formerly Secretary and chief executive officer of the Decimal Currency Board, now a divisional director of the Treasury, was elected to Honorary Membership at the meeting on 27th February, 1967, at which he presented a paper entitled *The Development of our Decimal Coinage*.

Mr. Searle was responsible for translating the Government's Decimal Currency policy into action and for all the necessary administrative detail inherent in such a sweeping change. By his drive, enthusiasm and initiative he succeeded in educating the people of New Zealand to the basic problems of the change and how to minimise their effect before and after D.C. day. The smoothness with which the change-over was effected is in no small measure a direct result of his capable handling of a vast training programme, which covered every aspect of decimalisation.

WILLIAM M. GARDNER, A.R.C.A.

Guest speaker on Ladies' Night on 5th December, 1966, was an English authority on heraldry and lettering, Mr. William M. Gardner, who designed the New Zealand commemorative dollar struck in 1967. Mr. Gardner spoke on the varied range of heraldic assignments he had carried out since his university days when he was first attracted to heraldry and the art of lettering. Illustrating his talk with coloured slides, he depicted coats of arms, seals, coins, stamps, illuminated manuscripts, badges and medallions.

His work has been sought by the British House of Commons, Canterbury Cathedral, civil authorities and industrial and trading guilds and associations. He also teaches lettering at schools of arts and crafts in London and Cambridge. Examples of his work include the current English and Scottish shillings, the twelve-sided English "portcullis" threepence, coins of Cyprus, the Privy Council Seal, and the British Medical Association Seal.

As the speaker was introduced by Mr. James Berry, we had with us on this occasion the designers of all the new

decimal coinage of 1967. In thanking Mr. Gardner for a most interesting and informative address the President presented a presentation set of our 1965 £.s.d. coinage and announced that the Council had conferred Honorary Membership on him.

Mr. Gardner thanked the Society for the presentation and for the honour conferred.

HONOURS AND AWARDS

In the New Year Honours List of 1967 the Honourable H. G. R. Mason, Q.C., M.A., LL.B., was appointed a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (C.M.G.). In July he received an Honorary Doctorate of Laws (LL.D.) from Victoria University, Wellington. Mr. Mason was a Labour Member of Parliament for 40 years, a good many of which were devoted to his campaign for the decimalisation of New Zealand's currency.

SOCIETY'S COLLECTION

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

N.Z. Government (Minister of Finance):

Two 1967 Decimal currency presentation sets.

One 1967 Decimal currency "full proof" set.

The Treasury and Decimal Currency Board:

Pattern Decimal coins (1c to \$1).

Set of Decimal coin blanks.

Polished, selected and uncirculated 1965 souvenir sets.

1967 Decimal souvenir set.

1967 Commemorative dollar in case.

Two specimens of Bahama Island mule 2-cent piece.

H. D. Allen, Canada: Canadian Centennial Medallion.

Auckland Numismatic Society: Specimens of silver and bronze Decimal currency commemorative medallions.

James Berry: 1967 National Stamp Exhibition bronze, silver and silver-gold prize medals.

J. Coetzee, South Africa: Two Verwoerd Commemorative rand pieces.

G. N. BALMER,

Keeper of the Collection.

MEETINGS

WELLINGTON

27th February, 1967. Captain G. T. Stagg in the Chair.

Elected to Membership: D. Campbell; A. C. Shailes.

Paper: The Development of our Decimal Coinage. By J. N. L. Searle, Secretary and Chief Executive Officer of the Decimal Currency Board.

3rd April, 1967. The President in the Chair.

Elected to Membership: J. L. Anderson; Miss J. M. Finlayson; W. H. Lampard; W. A. Selfridge.

Junior: G. Wright.

Papers: The A.N.Z.A.C. Medallion. Capt. G. T. Stagg.

Story from a coin, the Mafia. By E. J. Arlow.

24th April, 1967. The President in the Chair.

Elected to Membership: J. C. Burns; Dr. B. R. M. Frost; I. B. Sanders.

Exhibition: Mr. Hamlin displayed completed cases for the Society's exhibition.

Papers: Let's talk Tokens. By K. C. Welch.

History of the Delphic Amphictiony. By A. J. Simpson.

29th May, 1967. The President in the Chair.

Elected to Membership: L. W. Miller; A. Wathey.

General: Discussion on the Exhibition.

26th June, 1967. The President in the Chair.

Elected to Membership: W. R. Brendon; J. Coetzee; Mrs. P. Jenkins; F. R. Murdock.

Junior: A. Henderson.

31st July, 1967. The President in the Chair.

Elected to Membership: K. R. Bendall; W. E. Bennett; W. A. Gottermeyer; D. Loveridge; G. Lyng; Mrs. McMillan; D. R. North; C. E. Rowley; D. Scaysbrook; W. C. Scott; R. C. Thornton; G. M. Turvey.

Junior: B. J. Drake.

Discussion: The Exhibition.

28th August, 1967. The President in the Chair.

Elected to Membership: Mrs. M. J. Bedford; R. W. Dovey; Mrs. S. Foote; Mrs. N. Freed; G. L. Gill; A. Harris; L. Jacobsen; P. A. Jack; D. R. Loughlead; Mrs. I. Maddren; W. J. Mitchell; Mrs. Y. Osborne; Dr. Gordon Shortland; L. A. Skelton; C. F. Sproule; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Strong.

Junior: R. B. Collie; David Gurr; David Gluckman; G. A. Jones; R. W. Nesbitt; W. Yee.

Papers: Halfcrowns in circulation. By A. F. Robb.

Canadian Medals: a centennial year glance at medals issued during the past 100 years. By J. R. Graydon.

25th September, 1967. The President in the Chair.

Elected to Membership: S. E. Besley; J. H. Banks; L. J. Carlisle; D. R. Derolles; J. Evans; F. K. Gottermeyer; R. G. Hurst; Sir John Ilott; G. C. Johnson; M. J. North; J. C. Pratt; R. W. Richards; J. Scott; B. Trathen; P. A. Thompson; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Wight.

Junior: John Cull; Shaun Leahy; Michael Leahy; G. R. Norman; P. O. White.

Slides: Coloured slides of the exhibition were shown by Mr. Hamlin.

30th October, 1967. The President in the Chair.

Paper: The delicate medals of General Hewett. By P. P. O'Shea.

27th November, 1967. The President in the Chair.

Elected to Membership: P. R. Austin; C. E. L. Field; D. A. E. Foster; F. O'M. Harrow; B. A. Houghton; Mrs. N. Hooper; J. L. McNeil; Mrs. R. H. Mitchell; M. Petrovic; V. T. Skelton; R. Strang; Dr. A. F. M. Sutherland; Dr. C. A. Tourelle; Mrs. I. Wheatly.

Junior: T. Clemence; B. Delahunt.

Slides: This being the final meeting for 1967, Mr. C. Rowley screened some slides of the Canarvon and Warrangbungle National Parks in Australia.

This was followed by supper, with a specially decorated Christmas cake being cut by the President.

AUCKLAND BRANCH

Chairman: Dr. L. K. Gluckman,* M.D., F.R.A.C.P., M.A.N.Z.C.P.

Vice-Chairman: N. B. Spencer, C.B.E., Hon.LL.D.

Secretary-Treasurer: G. L. Parkinson.

Committee: A. Attfield, Rev. T. C. J. Hancock, P. W. Jarvis, R. P. Schweder.

Council Representative: The Chairman.

This Branch was re-activated in August 1967 after being in recess for several years.

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

CANTERBURY BRANCH

Chairman: W. Peers, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: J. Parry, R. G. Bell.*

Secretary-Treasurer: L. G. Morel.

Trustee: L. J. Dale,* M.P.S., Ph.C.

Council Representative: The Chairman.

Librarian: J. C. Wilson, M.A.

Committee: J. O'Toole, M. Price, O. Wright.

Enquiries: The Secretary, 165 Innes Road, Christchurch.

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

20th February, 1967. W. Peers, Chairman.

Speaker: Mr. Dacre addressed the meeting on the Queen Victoria portraits on early banknotes and New Zealand stamps.

20th March, 1967. W. Peers, Chairman.

Speaker: Mr. Salter spoke on the values and names that can be found on coins.

16th April, 1967. W. Peers, Chairman.

Paper: St. George and the Dragon. By K. L. Dawson.

15th May, 1967. W. Peers, Chairman.

Paper: Mr. J. N. L. Searle's paper, "The Development of our Decimal Coinage", presented to the Wellington meeting on 27th February, was read.

16th June, 1967. W. Peers, Chairman.

Display: An individual display by members based on the theme "The most interesting coin in my collection".

17th July, 1967. L. J. Dale, Chairman.

Speaker: Mr. Morel addressed the meeting on Numismatic terms and expressions.

18th September, 1967. W. Peers, Chairman.

Speaker: Mr. L. J. Dale addressed the meeting on "An illustrated display of Canterbury Museum coins". Concluding, Mr. Dale paid tribute to the late Mr. Allan Sutherland.

OTAGO BRANCH

Chairman: D. R. Simmons, M.A.

Vice-Chairman: T. M. Harborne.

Secretary-Treasurer: K. B. Harlen.

Committee: Mrs. W. Arron, J. R. Hamilton, M.A., R. P. Hargreaves, Ph.D., M.A., J. G. F. Hind, M.A., Mrs. M. McMillan.

Enquiries to: Otago Museum, Dunedin, N.Z.

5th December, 1966. D. R. Simmons, Chairman.

Speaker: D. R. Simmons, "Ancient Coinage".

Some classical coins from the Otago Museum's fine collection were displayed.

12th April, 1967. D. R. Simmons, Chairman.

Programme of activities to mark the change to Decimal coinage were discussed.

29th May, 1967. D. R. Simmons, Chairman.

Paper: The Origin of Coinage. By J. G. F. Hind.

26th June, 1967. D. R. Simmons, Chairman.

Paper: The Johnny Jones period in Otago. By Dr. R. Hargreaves.

10th July, 1967.

Members gathered in the foyer of the Otago Museum where a display to commemorate the changeover to decimal coinage was opened by the Chairman, Mr. D. R. Simmons. Mr. K. W. Baird, Branch Manager of the Otago Savings Bank also spoke.

24th July, 1967. D. R. Simmons, Chairman.

Papers: World Crowns. By Mrs. W. Arron.

The art and design of early coins. By D. R. Simmons.

28th August, 1967. D. R. Simmons, Chairman.

Discussion: New Zealand varieties.

25th September, 1967. D. R. Simmons, Chairman.

Paper: Roman Coinage. By J. R. Hamilton.

30th October, 1967. T. M. Harborne, Chairman.

Papers: Primitive Money. By P. W. Gathercole.

Coins with a theme. By Dr. R. P. Hargreaves.

27th November, 1967. D. R. Simmons, Chairman.

Paper: The cleaning, storage and housing of coins. By J. Giesen.

The Chairman, Mr. Simmons, was farewelled. He is to take up a position at the Auckland Museum early in 1968.

TAIHAPE BRANCH

Chairman: J. T. Matthews, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.

Secretary-Treasurer: R. N. Farrer.

Committee Member: I. F. Gregory.

Council Representative: The Chairman.

Enquiries to: The Secretary, c/o P.O. Box 228, Taihape, N.Z.

9th May, 1967. Dr. Matthews, Chairman.

Paper: Mr. J. N. L. Searle's paper, "The Development of Our Decimal Coinage", presented to the Wellington meeting on 27th February, was read.

16th August, 1967. Dr. Matthews, Chairman.

The Exhibition of coins and medals in Wellington was discussed.

Speaker: Mr. James Berry addressed the meeting on his work at the Royal Mint, London, and designing coins.

12th September, 1967. Dr. Matthews, Chairman.

Papers: British Trade Dollars. By Ian Gregory.
Paper Currency. By Dr. J. T. Matthews.

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., 553 Neilson Street, Arvida, Quebec, Canada.

Specialty: Bank note issues, Commonwealth nations.

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, 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.

Specialty: Trade tokens of England and Australasia. Write.

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

Specialty—Coins generally, and Church Tokens.

F. C. J. COOK, 344 River Road, Hamilton.

Specialty—Gold and Crown size coins of the world. Exchanges available.

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.

Our catalogue now published includes unique and extra rare coins. Sent free of charge.

Send 2 international stamps for air mail post—

HAMILTON'S THE JEWELLERS
(Est. 1890)

54-56 Bridge St., Glasgow, C.5 — Scotland, U.K.

President Auckland Historical Society from Oct. 1965 and a co-opt'd member of the H.M.S. Endeavour Trust (N.Z. Committee, Auck.).

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.

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.

MURTAGH, J. R., 509 Windsor Ave., Hastings, N.Z.

Coins offered in exchange for Old Boys' weekly papers, "Magnet", "Gem", "Popular", "Nelson Lee", "Union Jack", Schoolboys' "Own", etc.

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.

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.

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, Bos-
combe, Bournemouth, Hampshire, England.**

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

W A N T E D T O B U Y

COIN COLLECTIONS or accumulations or good single
items from \$N.Z.2.00 to \$N.Z.20,000.00.

Especially Wanted: Waitangi Crowns and Proof Sets;
Gold Coins of all countries; Proof and Uncirculated sets;
Crown-size pieces; English, Scottish, Irish coinage; Fiji
and New Guinea and Uncirculated N.Z. coins before 1950.

Liberal prices paid; immediate cash.

C . M . M c N A U G H T

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