



NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL



PROCEEDINGS OF THE
ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND
INCORPORATED

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

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NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

of the

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OF NEW ZEALAND INCORPORATED

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

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June, 1966

EDITORIAL

Delays in issues of the Journal have been causing concern to members. They may rest assured that the concern is shared by Council and by those entrusted with the production of what is, to many members, their main contact with the Society. Many factors have contributed to the delays, not the least of which is time—time to receive sufficient material of adequate quality and time to devote to editing and arranging the presentation.

Some material is to hand for a further issue but the editorial committee still requires the co-operation of members in forwarding manuscripts for consideration. It is hoped that members will take the utmost care in preparing and presenting their manuscripts so that editorial and printing work can proceed with a minimum of delay and effort.

Recently there has been a torrent of news of numismatic interest, not the least being the recent controversy over the designs for New Zealand's decimal coinage. In order to place this on record, it is hoped that a further Journal, in the near future, will present the whole range of published designs and a review of the interest shown by Press and public.

Disappointment over the decision not to issue proof coins for 1965 has been widespread. Representations by the Society for the issue of these coins fell on deaf ears, and no consideration was given to the Society's request for bulk sets of the inferior articles. Disappointment has been expressed in numerous letters from members who had their orders returned by Treasury. The fleeting favour of the public was apparently preferred to the permanent record of the passing of fractional coinage preserved in the coin cabinets of scholars and enthusiasts.

DESIGNS FOR DECIMAL COINS

The designs for the first issue of Decimal Coinage were released by Treasury on June 14, 1966, while this issue was being printed. We are grateful to Treasury for making photographs available for inclusion in this issue.

Public reaction to the new designs seems to be favourable, at least in the initial phase. The full impact will not be known until the coins are produced and in circulation.

To Mr James Berry, the Society extends its warmest congratulations on his success in having his designs selected for all the denominations for ordinary circulation, and to Mr W. Gardner, of London, in his success with his design for the commemorative dollar. Mr Berry has long been an advocate of decimal currency, as witness several articles from his pen which have appeared in this Journal. That pen has also produced numerous series of designs from which the present ones have been selected. His success is a fitting climax to his efforts and one of which the Society can take pride in its association.

At the same time, we wish to tender our thanks and appreciation to the many people who worked so hard in preparing designs. Although unsuccessful, they have demonstrated the wide range of abilities to be found in New Zealand.



Photos by courtesy of N.Z. Treasury.

Dollar commemorative by W. Gardner. All other reverse designs by James Berry. The obverse effigy is by Arnold Machin, R.A., of London. The commemorative dollar will bear the edge marking "Decimal Currency Introduced July 10, 1967". Photos reproduced at coin size.

PROOF COINS 1965

The following statement was approved by the Society at its meeting on Monday, February 28, 1966 and released to news media on March 1, 1966, a copy being sent to the Prime Minister. This meeting was the first to be held since the matter of coinage designs was made known to the public. As a body vitally interested in this national venture, the Society wishes to make known that the question of designs is not the only one on which the Government has shown disregard for the public and interested parties.

As the statement was nowhere published in full, it is given here to place on record the Society's concern.

The Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand, Inc. has, since its inception in 1930, advocated the introduction of Decimal Coinage to New Zealand. It has repeatedly brought to the attention of successive governments the advantages which would accrue to such an action and has offered its services as an advisory body.

In making these representations, the Society was aware that a changeover would excite numismatic interest and that new coinage would be introduced. The Society believes that such interest will be short-lived except where profits are involved. It has therefore been concerned that a record be kept of the old coinage. For this reason, it requested that a commemorative issue be made of the old coins.

These suggestions have been or are to be carried out, and with this the Society is gratified. It has been the Society's aim at all times to act responsibly and not to make inordinate demands on the funds or patience of public officials or institutions. A vigorous protest is therefore made at the cavalier fashion with which it has been treated by the Administration.

Although numismatists representing this Society were on the original Decimal Coinage Committee, which recommended the change, neither this Society, nor any other numismatic society, is represented on any of the present advisory committees. The experience and knowledge accumulated by the societies is not available to the officers charged with the undertaking. The one numismatist present on the Decimal Coinage Design Committee is not there as a representative of any society. He is in the invidious position of being made to bear the brunt of criticism directed at numismatic societies without his having recourse to the opinions of those societies.

Similarly the artists on the committee are not there as representatives of Art Societies. In 1931 our society had two members on the Designs Committee and they were

permitted to show final designs to the Council of the Society before being sent to the Mint.

The Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand represents over 600 numismatists both in New Zealand and overseas. Other societies account for a further number. These people are those who will preserve and record the activities of the present changeover. Specimens of commemorative coins coming into their possession will be treated with the respect they deserve. For owners of other sets, no such interest in preservation can be assumed. It is therefore of most value to allow numismatists the chance of obtaining at least sufficient sets to give an adequate representation.

To this end, this Society asked Treasury that 1600 sets (out of a proposed 6000 proof sets) be reserved to the Society for distribution to its members. This proposal was accepted. Subsequently, according to a letter from Mr Lake, advice was received from "overseas representatives" as to what would be acceptable to numismatists. New Zealanders were ignored. They made a strong appeal to the Minister for the original promise of proof sets to be honoured. This appeal was not considered to have sufficient merit as the public would accept an inferior article which had the advantage of being cheaper to produce. There were to be 25,000 sets. (The public seem, in many cases, to believe that these are proofs, but they are nothing of the kind.) Even with this greatly increased production, the agreement to reserve 1600 sets for collectors was ignored without even the courtesy of advising the Society. The Society was given no opportunity to obtain sets on behalf of its members and many of them will receive none at all. This Society does not hold the view that the general public should be excluded from obtaining such sets, but it holds, as a matter of common sense, that if the sets are to have any lasting value, then they should be placed, in the first instance, where they will have the most attention.

The whole topic of decimal coinage has been handled lately with imperious disregard for the people who have it most at heart. The Society's view that this is not in the public interest is borne out by the recent controversy over the coinage designs. Had the numismatic and other specialist societies been consulted this need never have arisen.

It is to be hoped that the whole matter will be treated more responsibly in the future and that the Government will recognise that specialist societies, however small their membership might be, are worthy of consideration.

NUMISMATICS AS A DISCIPLINE

by A. J. SIMPSON

As a numismatist, I have often come across an abhorrent attitude to the little discs of metal and scraps of paper that we study. It is an attitude which I feel lies at the root of much of the discouragement that new or would be numismatists face, and this attitude I have presumed to call the "jackdaw habit".

Briefly, to those possessed with this attitude, a coin or banknote is just that and nothing else. Each coin or banknote is an individual object unconnected with any other coin or banknote. Though this type of collector, and I call him this because I do not think he deserves the appellation of numismatist, may have many coins or many banknotes, his collection is of many small bits, none of which dovetail together into a complete whole such as any collection should be. Such a habit of collecting often, parenthetically speaking, may be found coupled with the "investment" mentality; the person who asks himself not "What is this coin to me?", but rather "How much is this coin worth on the numismatic market?" This mentality has taken strong root in the United States, it would appear from glancing through a random sample of their literature. This "jackdaw habit" betokens a general malaise in numismatics, this showing in the lack of a general frame of reference for the subject. There is, in fact, no general body of knowledge that one can point to and say "from my coins relating to such and such information, I can deduce the overall significance of my collection".

This lack is, to me, a shocking thing when one considers that there have been coin collectors as long as there have been men thinking about, say, politics, i.e., from at least the time of Plato and Aristotle. While the amount of systematic thinking on politics has been staggering, and political science has as many facets as there are grains of sand on a beach, nobody has yet bothered to formulate a system of numismatics. Indeed, until someone does, it may almost be said, and with justice, that there can be no numismatics as such, only coin and banknote collecting.

However, let it not be imagined that I am suggesting the setting up of a body of absolute truths to which all numismatics must be related. What I would like to see is the development of a methodology, a tool of analysis (one could almost say a critique), through which the significance of the coins and banknotes can be underscored and their relevance made manifest.

At this juncture I would like to point out that I am no scholar and make no pretensions to know anything of the philosophy of thought systems. In this context, therefore, I may only outline my own method of analysis which I have found useful in bringing to myself a certain degree of the magic that attaches to coinage. Furthermore, I feel that the introduction of such ideas as I have, can and

should serve as a stimulus to the production of other concepts around which we can build our science of numismatics.

Roughly, then, my method is this. Society, it might be said, is a many-splendoured thing. Its faces are numerous and the points of view from which it might be regarded virtually endless. Money is no more nor less than the mirror of the society which produced it, be it a copper disc from the Alors Islands or a cheque drawn on the Chase Manhattan Bank. Just as the facets of society are numerous, so are those of coinage. Any numismatic piece can be seen from numerous angles—historical, technical, aesthetic, economic and so on. Each of the angles finds its common denominator in the society which produced it.

Through regarding each coin in one's possession from all these directions, its significance broadens and deepens from a trickle to a mighty river in which all coinage ever made, in any historical period and from any culture, must ultimately find a place.

Let us take a few examples to demonstrate my point. I have before me a copy of the "National Geographic Magazine", September, 1965, open at an article by Professor Yadin entitled "Heroic Masada", and discussing excavations made on the site of the resistance of a handful of Jewish zealots to the Roman commander of the 10th Legion, Flavius Silva, in A.D. 72. This was the last phase of the dispersion of the Jewish people carried out by Titus, who succeeded his father, Vespasian, as Emperor. Among the objects excavated at this site were over 4000 coins of the period of the Jewish rebellion, minted in the temple at Jerusalem prior to its sack by the Romans. Let us suppose that such a coin fell into the hands of a private numismatist. In itself, it is nothing, but let us relate it to that phase of social thought we call historical. This coin itself should rightly form the nucleus of a collection of Roman coins which, from the rich variety of Roman reverse types, it should be possible to cover pictorially the story of the revolt from both sides. It would then be perfectly feasible to relate this to modern coins of Israel, exploding through this, the myth that any coin less than 50 years old is a disgrace to a collection. By relating these two coinages, we link the history of the Jewish revolt against Roman colonialism to the history of the more modern revolt against the British variety of the Roman original.

To take a second aspect, the economic, one could build up a collection of German inflation money of the 1920s, each piece nothing in itself but still part of a complete picture of life in Germany. It would be possible to go even further and tie the history of Jewish persecution to this by adding a series of coins of the territories subjected by the Nazis during the last World War.

Recapitulating then, my point in short is this: too many collectors are specialists in their own field but do nothing toward abstracting their knowledge, very often considerable, by use of a flexible critique, and linking it to the field of some other specialist and so building up a

body of knowledge which both gives meaning and direction to their own activities and at the same time provides a set of information incalculably valuable to the anthropologist, the archaeologist, the sociologist and all those who make society their business.

Let us make an end to the narrow field as an end in itself and develop our subject until it stands with its own body of theory and knowledge in its own right and ceases to be regarded as an interesting hobby.

NEW ZEALAND COINAGE

by E. J. ARLOW

New Zealand has had a remarkable display this past twelve months of public interest in that at least 50% of our population have joined the ranks of coin collectors. This arose primarily from the decision to introduce decimal coinage in 1967, and then when our Treasury announced that they would call in all our half-crowns for melting down, the public became aware that the low minting years of these half-crowns were commanding a premium over face value. This premium commenced at double face value and then gradually rose to fantastic figures. When the general public started collecting sets of half-crowns, their interest soon extended to all the other denominations, with the result that low mintage coins commenced to sky-rocket. This was followed by the ambition of the multitude of "coin collectors" to aim for complete sets of every N.Z. coin. This entails the collection of 185 coins (excluding the Waitangi Crown) the total face value of which is only £8/2/10. When the value is worked out on what has had to be paid for the key coins, then ultimately when it comes to finding buyers overseas there is going to be a large number of disappointed "coin collectors". In addition to local competition we find that Australian buyers or speculators have been eagerly seeking our coins also, but fortunately New Zealanders generally have not been bitten by the same bug for Australian coins. It has to be pointed out that when India and South Africa reverted to decimal coinage, the discarded coins in those countries did not command any premium from overseas collectors, and there is no foundation for assuming that New Zealand and Australian coins will provide any exception. From 1933 to 1965 New Zealand minted 463 million coins, so there can be no scarcity demand to be expected from overseas collectors.

It is a great pity that so many of the general public, particularly senior citizens, are going to be grievously disappointed over their coin ventures. Most of the coins they have carefully laid away are the rejects by a multitude of itinerant dealers as well as having run the gauntlet of hundreds of interested Bank officials who know a good quality coin when they see one. Thousands have been searching for coins for years in which there have been no mintings at all, added to which there has been the usual gullability associated with anything about which the purchasers have little knowledge.

MINTINGS OF NEW ZEALAND COINS 1933 to 1965

Year	Crown	Half Crown	Florin	Shilling	Sixpence	Threepence	Penny	Halfpenny
1933	N	2,000,000	2,100,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	6,000,000	N	N
1934	N	2,720,000	2,850,000	3,400,000	3,600,000	6,000,000	N	N
1935	1,128	612,364	755,364	1,680,364	560,364	40,364	N	N
1936	N	N	150,000	N	1,580,000	2,760,000	N	N
1937	N	672,000	1,190,000	890,000	1,280,000	2,880,000	N	N
1938	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1939	N	N	N	N	700,000	3,000,000	N	N
1940	N	100,800	500,000	500,000	800,000	2,000,000	5,424,000	3,432,000
1941	N	776,000	820,000	360,000	440,000	1,760,000	1,200,000	960,000
1942	N	240,000	150,000	240,000	360,000	3,120,000	3,120,000	1,920,000
1943	N	1,120,000	1,400,000	900,000	1,800,000	4,400,000	8,400,000	N
1944	N	180,000	140,000	480,000	1,160,000	2,840,000	3,696,000	2,035,200
1945	N	420,000	515,000	1,030,000	940,000	2,520,000	4,764,000	1,516,800
1946	N	960,000	1,200,000	1,060,000	2,120,000	6,080,000	6,720,000	3,120,000
1947	N	1,600,000	2,500,000	2,800,000	3,200,000	6,400,000	5,880,000	2,726,400
1948	N	1,400,000	1,750,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000	N	N
1949	200,020	2,800,000	3,500,000	N	N	N	2,016,000	1,766,400
1950	N	3,600,000	3,500,000	600,000	800,000	800,000	5,784,000	1,425,600
1951	N	1,200,000	2,000,000	1,200,000	1,800,000	3,600,000	6,888,000	2,342,400
1952	N	N	N	600,000	3,200,000	8,000,000	10,800,000	2,400,000
1953	257,000	127,000	257,000	207,000	1,207,000	4,007,000	2,407,000	727,000
1954	N	N	N	N	1,200,000	4,000,000	1,080,000	240,000
1955	N	N	N	200,000	1,600,000	4,000,000	3,720,000	240,000
1956	N	N	N	800,000	2,000,000	4,800,000	3,600,000	1,200,000
1957	N	N	N	800,000	2,400,000	8,000,000	2,400,000	1,440,000
1958	N	N	N	1,000,000	3,000,000	4,800,000	10,800,000	1,920,000
1959	N	N	N	600,000	2,000,000	4,000,000	8,400,000	1,920,000
1960	N	N	N	600,000	1,600,000	4,000,000	7,200,000	2,400,000
1961	N	80,000	1,500,000	400,000	800,000	4,800,000	7,200,000	2,880,000
1962	N	600,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	2,880,000
1963	N	400,000	100,000	600,000	800,000	4,000,000	2,400,000	1,680,000
1964	N	N	2,000,000	1,400,000	3,800,000	6,400,000	18,000,000	2,880,000
1965	N	200,000	9,450,000	3,500,000	8,600,000	4,200,000	200,000	5,200,000
	458,148	21,808,164	39,827,364	29,847,364	59,547,364	129,207,364	138,099,000	49,251,800

GRAND TOTAL 468,046,568

THE MAORI ON THE SHILLING

by "DENARIUS"

The New Zealand shilling, with the reverse design of a crouched Maori grasping a *taiaha* may not be issued again. A new decimal coin valued at ten cents will take its place. The attractive Maori motif was inspired by Allan Wyon's design for the Hector Memorial Medal awarded for scientific research by the New Zealand Institute (now the Royal Society of New Zealand).

Details of a somewhat similar design were sent to the Royal Mint which called in Kruger Gray, a specialist coin designer, to adapt it for coining. The same procedure was adopted for all the silver coins for New Zealand, 1933, from two shillings to threepence. The basic subjects and designs were given to the Royal Mint, and Kruger Gray drew the lettering and the designs to fit the circular field, and added his initials.

Earlier, in 1933, two kiwi designs for the New Zealand shilling had been submitted by the Mint from Kruger Gray, and one kiwi design for the shilling was offered from Percy Metcalfe, also a London coin designer. The first mentioned designs resembled pine-tree cones, and the latter of the kiwi was hardly recognisable as such.

Strange to relate, a coin die was made for one of Gray's kiwi designs for the shilling 1933, and a coin from that die was sold in the United States a few years ago.

The explanation is that shortly after the Coinage Designs Committee had been set up in 1933, the then Prime Minister, Mr Forbes, visited England where he was persuaded by the forceful Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, Sir Robert Johnson, to approve the first proposed designs by London designers, and some dies were made for the coins.

The Coinage Designs Committee consisted of Rt. Hon. J. G. Coates, then Acting Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, the Secretary to the Treasury, Mr A. D. Park, Professor J. Rankine Brown, Victoria University College and President of the New Zealand Numismatic Society, Mr Allan Sutherland, Hon. Secretary of the New Zealand Numismatic Society, Mr Nigel Connell, Eltham, a New Zealand artist and Mr J. M. Ellis, Wellington, a member of the New Zealand Society of Arts. Miss H. D. Montague was Secretary. This Committee was astounded to read a report that Mr Forbes had, at a ceremonial gathering at St. James' Palace, London, approved of coin designs for New Zealand. Sharp comments by Committee members and terse cables by Mr Coates, corrected the position, and all the designs proposed by London coin experts, and those approved by Mr Forbes, were thrown out, with the exception of the half crown, which was acceptable. This decision enabled minting to proceed to help to replace

coin smuggled out of New Zealand to gain the margin in exchange rate for coins of Imperial design then current in New Zealand, in terms of the depreciated New Zealand pound.

Among the designs proposed by Percy Metcalfe, London, was one for the New Zealand sixpence—two hammers and a sickle. Mr Coates' committee decided that Russia had prior claims to that symbol.

DOLLAR TARGET DATE CONFIRMED

Dollars and cents will become official New Zealand currency on July 10, 1967. Official confirmation of this target date was given by the Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Minister of Finance, Mr R. D. Muldoon, M.P.

After considering all the factors involved a Monday has been fixed as D.C. Day (for Decimal Changeover Day), said Mr Muldoon. Trading banks will open on this day fully operative in decimal currency. The rest of the community will follow as office machines are converted.

Formal proclamation of this decision will be taken only when the Government is satisfied that all preparatory work is well in hand.

"All the necessary decimal coinage and banknotes must be available; parts and staff will need to be ready to convert all the office machines now registered with the Board and the many other machines involved in the changeover."

Good progress was being made on these and all other aspects. "We are confident we will be able to meet the target date," said Mr Muldoon.

He explained that selection of a Monday as the first day of decimal currency operation was different from earlier calculations pointing towards Tuesday as being more desirable. As had been publicised, the trading banks were now of the opinion that a Monday offered more advantages.

This day gave the trading banks more chance of clearing their "pipelines" of transactions before conversion to decimal currency.

The trading banks would close for a day or two prior to the weekend of July 8 and 9. Over 700,000 ledgers would be converted from pounds, shillings and pence to dollars and cents and about 3,000 machines would be adjusted or replaced during the long weekend. Detailed planning of machine conversion aspects of the bank changeover were now almost completed.

*Reprinted from "Decimal News," September 17, 1965
issued by the Decimal Currency Board.*

THE PROPOSED DECIMAL COIN DESIGNS

Recently, statements have been made that the Royal Mint will have the final say as to the "coinability" of the new decimal designs. The implication is that a design pronounced unsuitable by the Mint must be abandoned or radically altered. Past experience has shown that this is not the case.

When Mr L. C. Mitchell's designs for the Centennial halfcrown, penny and halfpenny were submitted to the Mint in 1939, the Mint wanted to make substantial changes on the ground that the designs as submitted were "un-coinable". In the case of the halfpenny *hei-tiki*, the suggested alterations rendered the image ludicrous.

In contrast to the present situation, the governments of both 1933 and 1939 worked in close collaboration with the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand, Inc. In 1939, at the suggestion of the Society, Sir James Elliott, a foundation member and past president, was given authority by Treasury to discuss the designs with the Mint officials during a visit to England. He was able to explain to the Deputy Master that not only did the changes alter the character of the designs, but that the new versions were not the designs which the New Zealand public wanted. In spite of protests that the original designs "could not be done", the forceful and persuasive Sir James talked the Mint into trying. The results are well-known, and the Mint acknowledged that they had done what they had believed impossible. The trial pieces are now the property of this Society.

With this and later experience, the Mint is well able to execute any practicable design submitted to it. The present designs have been prepared by artists who are aware of the limitations and special requirements of striking in metal. All the designs can be struck. There is therefore no reason why the public should not receive the designs they have chosen.

There is, however, an important proviso. The public has not seen all the designs submitted to the Design Committee. The representations made on behalf of Professor Beadle's designs, have resulted in the entire set being forwarded to the Mint. The same opportunity has not been extended to the other designers. In view of the public preference as expressed in the polls, it would appear that other artists should be granted the right to have their efforts passed upon by the Mint.

—B.G.H.

THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTION

At a Council Meeting of the Society last year a suggestion was put forward for the re-cataloguing of the Society's Collection, which had not been touched for a number of years. The suggestion was adopted and the collection is properly recorded in a leather-bound Register.

Any person who donates an item to the Society will

receive a special receipt. Since 31st March, 1965 the following have donated items to the Collection, which the Society appreciates; The Israeli Government Coins & Medals Corp., J. M. Kotler (USA), J. L. Betton (USA), W. A. Mitchell (Palmerston North), and Mrs A. C. Wylie (Palmerston North).

In the Collection there are three New Zealand coins worthy of mentioning. They are:—

1. 1940 Half-Crown. A Tin impression with a pattern on the skirt. The obverse is blank. I believe this is a "Trial Coin".
2. 1940 Penny. This penny which looks very much like a proof is a "Trial" or "Pattern" coin. It is thicker than the usual penny.
3. 1940 Half-Penny. This is the same as the penny Trial Coin.

The three coins were presented to the Society by Sir James Elliott in 1939. They are possibly the only ones of their kind in existence.

P. P. O'SHEA.

REFLECTIONS ON NEW GUINEA TOKEN COINS AND COINAGES

by E. HAMILTON MAIR

In 1894, the German New Guinea Company received a cargo of token coins from the Berlin Mint for distribution among the inhabitants of New Guinea, particularly for the Germans. They in turn could use this money as a medium of exchange and enable an economy of Germany money to evolve and become the basic stabilizer of the then many forms of money used by the natives. These token coins were intended to supplant this money. There were seven demoninations:

1	AE pfennig	—500,000
2	" "	—250,000
10	" "	—100,000
$\frac{1}{2}$	AR Mark	— 20,000
1	" "	— 45,000
2	" "	— 15,000
5	" "	— 23,000

The only specimen acceptable to the natives for their primitive economy was the 1 Mark piece. These specimens were rarely used by these backward natives as a currency but were more often buried as a store of value. A popular belief of the New Guinea natives, at least of those who were paid for their labours in coin, was that by burying wealth in the ground, it would grow and increase as a store of value. The native does not dig up his money unless he adds to it, and as long as his wealth increases, he considers this is a profit.

The year 1895 witnessed an issue by the Company of gold coins by the same Mint. The denominations were:

10 Mark—2,000
20 „ —1,500

These gold tokens were issued for the island, but no matter what their intrinsic or nominal value, they were almost totally ignored by the natives. It cannot be stated with any degree of certainty that all issues other than the silver mark pieces were completely neglected, for although the New Guinea language is in everyday use, there are no fewer than eight dialects concurrently emanating from various villages. By custom, each village has its own peculiar mode of storing wealth, thus only a few villages adopted these "marks".

Those who have adopted the system of burying their wealth go to some of the more wealthy natives, who are sole proprietors of vast acreages, to purchase a "lot" of land in which to bury their stores. These "lots" are similar to present-day "lots" in cemeteries. Although some of their wealth is "secured" in this manner, natives often carry their ornamental money, shell—or bead money, on their persons as head bands or necklaces. It would appear as though his mode of "banking" by burial is based on an honour system. Every native knows which is his lot, and should he accidentally dig up the wrong lot, he would be put to death if found. There is no such thing as an excuse. Each lot is the prerogative of one native or family and to encroach on another's lot is a violation of both trust and custom. If perhaps a thief steals from two tribes and is subsequently caught, a settlement over which tribe should execute him is arranged. The tops of two adjacent trees are drawn together and the thief's arms and legs secured to them. The trees are released to spring upright—to whichever side the thief's larger portion falls, goes the honour of "executing" the thief's remains.

September of 1914 saw this German territory since 1884 occupied by Australian forces. In 1920, the New Guinea Administration was ceded to the Australian government. In 1929, a "pattern" (and a "mule") was struck for a New Guinea coinage. The obverse showed the bust of George V and the reverse was similar to the 1929 New Guinea nickel penny. The design precluded the subsequent punching of the hole. Subsequently, denominations of one penny and half-penny were struck at the Melbourne Mint. They were cupro-nickel (75% copper, 25% nickel) and 24,000 specimens of each denomination were struck.

In 1935, approximately six years after Australia's first territorial issue of pence and halfpence, the Australian government had dies engraved at the Melbourne Mint for yet another token coinage, to help instil a possible semi-permanent currency into the New Guinea economy. This new coinage comprised three denominations:

3 Pence cupro-nickel—1,200,000
6 " " " — 400,000
1 shilling AR " " —2,100,000

In 1936, two denominations were struck, the penny in the first half of the year bearing the cipher of Edward VIII, and the shilling with the name and titles of George V. A total of 360,000 pence and 1,360,000 shillings were struck. An issue of the same denominations for George VI and dated 1937 was made in 1938; a total of 360,000 pence and 3,400,000 shillings were released.

The war years saw only three issues. 128,000 cupronickel sixpences were issued in 1943, the first of this denomination for eight years. Pence (240,000) and three-pence (496,000) were issued in 1944, shillings (2,000,000) were issued in 1945.

The "South Pacific Post" for Port Moresby, Papua and New Guinea (April 17, 1964) contained the following article by Dale Mummery:

BURIED MONEY HEADACHE

"Buried treasure" worth millions of pounds will provide the Government with a major headache in the Territory switch to decimal currency. High officials are now puzzling ways to induce natives to exchange buried shillings worth between £5 million and £10 million for new 10 cent pieces. The 10 cent piece will have the same size and value as the shilling. Natives in many districts accept only shillings as legal currency. They hoard their savings then bury them, believing this will make them grow. Last November land at Mt. Hagen was bought from natives for £87,000. The sum was paid in shillings carried in three DC3s. The silver was expected to recirculate as the natives traded, but so far less than £1,000 has been received in banks. More than £20,000 of silver a week is never returned to Territory banks. Banking officials believe most of it is buried by natives. The Reserve Bank is worried about this situation because it makes the decimal change-over more difficult. It cannot, in the case of notes, set a date at which shillings will be declared valueless because they have intrinsic value being silver.

Officials also face the psychological problem of convincing natives the 10 cent pieces are worth same. They believe the process will be particularly difficult in areas where shillings are still known as "Marks". This is a legacy from the days of German ownership of New Guinea. Many highland market vendors arrange produce in groups worth one Mark. The habit of burying coins also provides a transport headache for the Government. Huge supplies have to be airfreighted here at 4/4 lb. By the time it gets here the freight bill is almost equal to the value of the money.

Will the natives of New Guinea spurn the new decimal 10 cent coins or will they adopt them, as they did with the German series and subsequent issues? One thing is obvious. Tribal custom can neither be bought nor sold, only accepted. Would it, then, be sacrilegious for the natives to conform to a new world of modernistic and progressive ideals?

THE ROYAL MAUNDY

by F. J. JEFFERY, F.R.N.S.

This short article is to explain to the many collectors of Royal Maundy Money what has been happening in recent times, why some dates are rare, others common, although by the increasing number of collectors and the short supply that were, and are still being issued, there will soon be no such thing as a common date.

The Maundy Money as we know it today started with a hammered issue of Charles II undated (1662) with the bust inside an inner circle, then came the undated set (1663) by Thomas Simon with the bust spreading towards the edge of the coin.

Dated Maundy coins started with a twopence of 1668, with the first complete set in 1670. Dates and sets were very irregular all through the reigns until 1821, the last year without a Maundy set.

There is little doubt that the poor who received the Maundy Money were really poor, as they spent the threepence from their sets, but shop-keepers would seldom accept the silver penny, twopence or fourpence at face value in exchange for goods. That is why you find so many sets of Victoria Young Heads with worn threepences, or none at all.

From 1888 to 1908 anyone rich enough to have a bank account could order sets of Maundy through their own bank, that is why more coins were issued during this period. Since 1909 to the present day this service is no longer available to anyone. Maundy coins are minted only for the ceremony plus a few for those directly concerned with the minting or the distribution of the Royal Maundy.

Many years ago the old people would sell their Maundy coins to collectors who met them outside Westminster Abbey, but such is not the case now for two reasons. First—the poor who receive these gifts are better off now than they were in the “bad old days” and they prefer to keep them for sentimental reasons. Secondly—no reputable dealer or collector would attempt to mar the old people’s happiest hour by trying to bribe them of their honoured possession, and if caught doing so would soon be marched off by the police.

Although they have been known as “Royal Maundy” in England, no date is known when the word “Royal” was added. Some say Edward I (12th century); some say Charles II (1660); they both did hand out coins and washed the feet of the poor. James II was the last person to distribute the Royal Maundy until George V in 1932, and Royalty has done so ever since.

Edward VIII* (now Duke of Windsor) personally handed out the Royal Maundy when he made his first public appearance in 1936. Like all coins of 1936 they all had his father’s name and portrait. History was to repeat itself in 1952, as Elizabeth II made her first public appearance when she handed out the Royal Maundy to 26 old men and 26 old women, 26 silver pence made up of two complete sets, with odd twopence and fourpence to each

person. All these coins had her father's name and portrait. My wife and I had the honour to be among the few people invited to attend her first public appearance.

In 1953 the service was conducted at St. Paul's Cathedral, as Westminster Abbey was being prepared for the Coronation of Elizabeth II.

The ceremony was again held in Westminster Abbey in 1954 and is now held there every even year. List of other places where this service has been held since 1953:—

Southwark Cathedral: April 7th, 1955.

St. Albans, Herts: April 18th, 1957.

Windsor Castle: March 26th, 1959.

Rochester, Kent: March 30th, 1961.

Chelmsford, Essex: April 11th, 1963.

Canterbury, Kent: April 15th, 1965.

I can usually get a few tickets to attend, or a service book for my friends when it is held at Westminster Abbey, or for a dollar note I can arrange for a most interesting book, *The Royal Maundy*, to be sent direct from Buckingham Palace to anyone in the World. All profits of this book are donated to George V Jubilee Trust Fund.

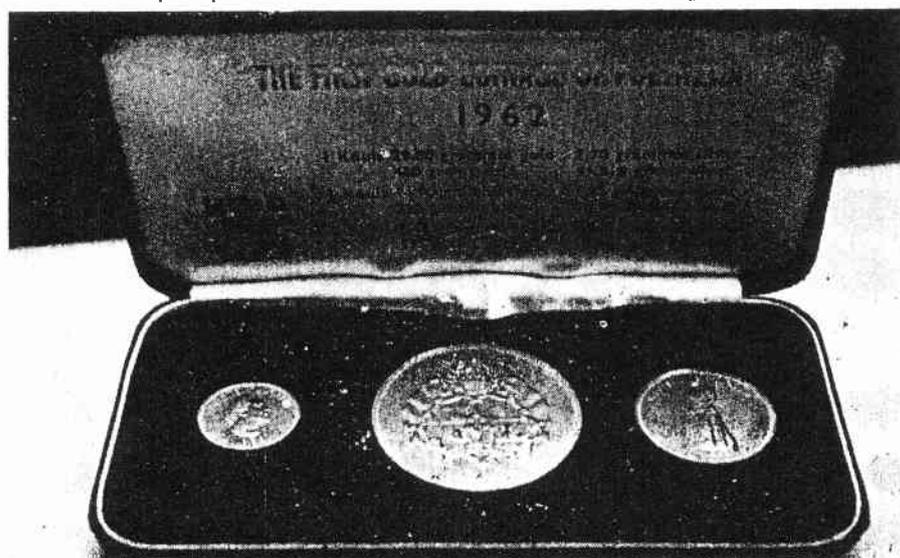
Queen Salote Tupou Of Tonga

1900-1965

by P. P. O'SHEA

Queen Salote Tupou of Tonga was born on 13th March, 1900 at the Palace, Nukualofa, Tonga. She was the only daughter of King George Tupou II, who reigned from 1893 to 1918, and a great-great granddaughter of King George Tupou I (1797-1893). She received a sound education at the Diocesan High School, Auckland, New Zealand and married Uiliami Tupou-lahi Tungi, CBE, a Tongan chief, in 1917 (died 1941). On the 4th April, 1918 she succeeded her father to the throne at the age of 19, being crowned Queen of Tonga on the 11th October, 1918 by the Rev. J. B. Watkin in the Royal Chapel.

Queen Salote was well known and loved not only by her own people and New Zealanders but by all who had



heard her name. In 1932 King George V created her a Dame Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (D.B.E.) later to be made a Dame Grand Cross of that order (G.B.E.) in 1945. When Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh paid an official visit to Tonga in 1953 she was invested with the insignia of a Dame Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order (G.C.V.O.). In 1965, a month before her death, Queen Salote achieved a unique distinction by being created a Dame Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (G.C.M.G.), the first woman to receive such. She was also a Dame of Grace of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in the New Zealand Priory. (1942).

On all official occasions Queen Salote wore her G.B.E. insignia, probably signifying her loyalty to the Empire, which protects her small Pacific kingdom of some 270 sq. miles.

It was a great shock to the world when Queen Salote died at Auckland on 16th December, 1965 after a glorious 46 years on a throne dating back to the middle of the 10th century. Standing over six feet, she was endowed with a quiet dignity and cultured politeness and the charm of a true polynesian aristocrat and will remain in the hearts of many for years to come. She was succeeded by her eldest son Crown Prince Tungi, K.B.E., who up to her death was her Premier.

Queen Salote will always be remembered by numismatists and philatelists throughout the world, as it was during her reign that the first gold coins of Polynesia were struck and a special set of 13 gold coin stamps were issued. (1962). The uniqueness of these coins and stamps placed



Tonga on the map for many.

The coins consisting of a quarter, half and one Koula were designed by D. M. Blakeley, F.R.S.A., artist to the Tongan Government, whose obverse design was based on a photo taken by an Auckland photographer, Clifton Firth. The coins were struck by the Royal Mint, London.

HAROLD MATTINGLY

by his daughter,
MARGARET LENK

Coins, and going to the British Museum, are among my earliest memories of my father. Until I was four-and-a-half years old, we lived in a flat in Hampstead (London) and I can still remember the coin cabinet with its trays of coins, which were brought out on various occasions, sometimes on Sunday afternoons, and shown to me as a



MR HAROLD MATTINGLY

special treat. I soon learned that the little silver and bronze coins were different from ordinary money and had a special value, from the careful way in which Father touched them.

He was never in a position to have a large collection of his own, although I suppose in his time he handled as many, if not more, coins than any man living. Quite apart from his work at the British Museum, many friends were sent to him for sorting, and he gave freely of his time and knowledge to curators of some of the smaller museums or to private collectors. About 36 years ago when the Director of the British Museum and his wife were supervising the excavations at St. Albans (Verulam), my father's advice was sought in regard to the coins found. I remember visiting the site with him on more than one occasion and spending a weekend digging out and cleaning bits of pottery and other articles which had lain concealed since the days of Roman Britain.

After my brothers were born, we moved further out to Finchley, but visits to the British Museum continued

to be a part of our childhood. Mother was always keen to conduct friends round the Museum, and a visit to the Coin Department was a recognised part of the tour. The gates would be unlocked and we would all be ushered into the inner sanctum, where Father worked behind a glass partition. He would come out to the counter to talk to us, usually bringing out a selection of coins to display. My ideas of his work were very hazy. I thought it consisted mainly of showing coins to visitors and putting them away in trays. Only years later did I have any inkling that in his own field he was quite a famous man for the catalogues of Roman coins he produced during his years at the British Museum.

This may have been a family failing. There is a story told of my aunts holidaying in Austria about 1930. They had taken shelter in a mountain hut where there were also some German and Austrian students. On hearing my aunts' name, Mattingly, the students immediately wanted to know if they were related to Harold Mattingly. The students were so enthusiastic on hearing they were, that my aunts came home suitably impressed, even if still somewhat surprised.

At school, Father's fame was to me something of an embarrassment. At two successive schools the latin mistress not only knew of my father, and had read some of his books (he wrote at least one latin textbook in addition to his Roman studies), but expected me to follow in his footsteps. For my youngest brother it was no doubt worse as he followed on at both Leys School and Caius College, Cambridge. When I was at a co-educational boarding school, which my younger twin brothers also attended, Father was invited down twice to give the Saturday evening lantern lecture to the whole school. On the first occasion he showed a slide of coins depicting the "Heavenly Twins" and was delighted when a mild joke brought the house down—not knowing that my somewhat unruly brothers had for long had that nickname!

Of the three boys, only the youngest, Harold, shared Father's interests. The other two are now doctors. Although Harold did not go into the British Museum and for years has been lecturer and now reader in Ancient History at Nottingham University, he shares my father's views on the value of numismatics in the study of history. He did some research work with Father along those lines, and later developed his ideas further by himself.

Father's work was widely known outside Britain. We often had American or European visitors to the house and Father paid several visits to the Continent; Mother was often able to accompany him.

In 1934 when I was spending some months with the family of Professor Wilhelm Weber (then Professor of Ancient History at Berlin University) in order to learn German, Father came over on one of his coin visits. There was a difference of opinion at that time about a recently

discovered bust of Julius Caesar. The experts were divided into two camps and on the Continent feeling ran high. I can remember my amazement at the heated discussion which took place and at the epithets that were flung at the holders of the opposite opinion. I have forgotten which side my father favoured, but always a peace-maker, he made attempts to placate our host and to bring about a reconciliation between the opposing parties, who were ranged all over the Continent. Numismatics came into it somewhere, as, if a certain coin bore the head of Caesar, it would prove or disprove the claim in regard to the bust and cause a bit of history to be substantiated or revised. I am writing this from memory and it may be that some New Zealand numismatists have a clearer idea of the incident and the issues involved.

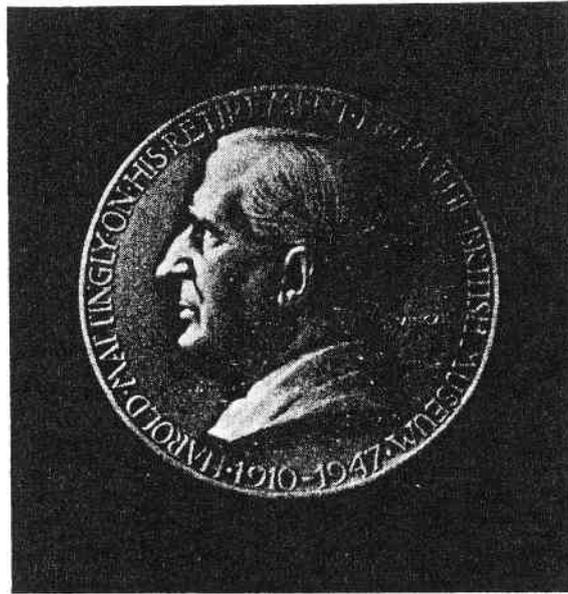
In 1936 (I think it was), the International Numismatic Conference was held in London at University College. I believe my father was secretary at the time. Certainly he had a lot to do with the arrangements, and my mother and one of Professor Weber's daughters, who was then staying with us, and I helped. We ran an enquiry bureau in the main passage in the college and could muster three languages between us, but the first enquiries were all from British students wanting to know what the word "numismatic" meant!

Later my father was President of the Royal Numismatic Society, but that was after I left England and I only knew, through letters, of his delight at this honour which had come to him.

New Zealand numismatists may remember his two visits to this country. On the first occasion he had been invited to Australia to give the Todd Memorial Lecture and also spoke in several centres in New Zealand, though his primary reason for coming out with my mother was to see our family for the first time after the war. Five years later he was invited to Otago University as William Evans, Visiting Professor of Classics for the year. This made possible another family reunion.

Father thoroughly enjoyed both visits to New Zealand. He loved the country and the people, and appreciated the warmth of welcome and hospitality from both numismatists and ordinary folk alike. However, three sons at home and ties with England and the Continent drew him and my mother back again.

I saw him once more over a period of two years when I went to England in 1960 (my mother had died in 1958). He was living in retirement then in an Elizabethan cottage in Chesham, still writing a few articles, revising proofs for new editions, and cataloguing a Colonel friend's coins. He was still working on this very large collection at the time of his death in 1964. When the Colonel came to fetch his coins about three months' afterwards, he found Father's cat, Pixie (bequeathed to him by us when we returned to New Zealand), still without a home, so he packed Pixie



Medal issued on the occasion of Mr Mattingly's retirement from the British Museum.

up with the coins and took her back with him. I have not known his name or address to be able to thank him, but if he should happen to read this article, he will know he has the gratitude of the Lenk family, particularly the children.

Father was a little lonely in the latter years, but loved to have his family and grandchildren visit him. Sometimes old friends, too, would come up from London for an afternoon. A cousin lived near and shared her housekeeper and a television set with him. He always spoke warmly of New Zealand, regretting only that it was so far from the culture

of the old world. I know he would so much have appreciated being remembered in New Zealand newspapers and magazines, as he was, at the time of his death.

As children we did not see a great deal of Father. When he was not at the Museum, he was usually busy writing, sorting coins or setting and marking examination papers at home. He was an examiner for both London and Cambridge Universities. He is said to have known latin better than he did English and it was sometimes jokingly suggested that he would have been more at home in Ancient Rome than he was in 20th Century England. Certainly, he knew almost every date in several hundred years of Roman history, but when he wanted to ring up Mother at home, he had to look up our number in the London telephone directory!

I remember him best on Sundays when we would walk over Hampstead Heath to Golders Green after Friends' Meeting. I usually had him to myself then, and there was always a new story, usually of Greek or Roman mythology, or we acted out some phantasy together. This was also a favourite pastime in the summer holidays when we went for long walks on the beach. I still have a memory of him when my three brothers were small and the proud possessors of long trailing kites. They had somehow managed to get all the balls of string tangled up together and Father was sitting on the beach in the midst of them patiently striving to disentangle the resultant mess.

I have made little reference to my mother since this was to be an article about Father for a numismatic journal, but no account of Father would be complete without her. She was always there in the background, doing the organising, keeping the family in order, and sharing in many of his interests. She was a tower of strength in difficult times and through several long periods of illness. It was in no small measure thanks to her that he lived happily and productively to the end of his life.

Kind, patient, humble in regard to his own work, honouring that of others, and always ready to help, is how many of his friends remembered him, and his family were grateful for the tributes paid at the time of his passing. It was not, perhaps, until we read the obituaries that we realised how much work he had accomplished and of the place he held and still holds in the field of numismatics and Roman studies. Yet, while we are glad for his sake of the honours accorded him, to us Father was never a famous numismatist, just a much-loved father, grandfather, and friend, and that is how I remember him.

Nelson,

December 1965.

STARLETS COIN CLUB, CHRISTCHURCH

These photographs depict some of the activities in which the "Starlets Coin Club, Christchurch", have participated. The photographs are sent with the compliments of the "Christchurch Star". The secretary of the club is Miss Marie Scott (Aunt Hilda of the Starlet page).

The first photo shows Mr John Perry giving his talk on Ancient Roman and Greek coins at one of the first



meetings of the club. Fourteen children were present, although some are hidden in the picture.

The second photograph shows Mr Leon Morel, at that time Chairman of the Canterbury Branch, Royal Numis-



matic Society of New Zealand. He judged coin displays exhibited by members. Yvonne Grieve is holding her winning display which was excellent. It is a large scrap book crammed with coins, pictures and written notes. Mervyn Mitchell at the rear won third prize and Kay Johnson won second prize. The Editor of the "Star", Mr Burns, presented the prizes which were donated by Mr Dale and Mr Sutherland.

TREVOR R. SQUIRES,
Chairman, Starlets Coin Club.

MR R. G. BELL, F.R.N.S.N.Z.

Mr Bell was elected a Fellow of the Society at its Council meeting on October 19, 1965. Mr Bell joined the Numismatic Society about 1948 and has been a regular attendant at meetings of the Canterbury Branch. His contributions to the Society include published articles that emphasize his knowledge and understanding of his subject and also his ability to seek original material. His endeavours as a joint compiler of "They Made Their Own Money" is little known but worthy of admiration. Mr Bell is a frequent speaker on numismatics to historical and social groups. He has been Chairman of the Canterbury Branch from 1959-61, a Council member from 1961-63, and a Vice-President 1963-64.

Articles published in the Journal:

18th Century Masonic Tokens No. 28, 1958
Beauty Hidden, Information Concealed No. 29,
1958
New Zealand Tradesmen's Tokens No. 33, 1961
Mears and Forsyth Token No. 37, 1963

The Society extends its congratulations to Mr Bell and hopes for a continuing and valuable association.

SOLDIER WINS VICTORIA CROSS

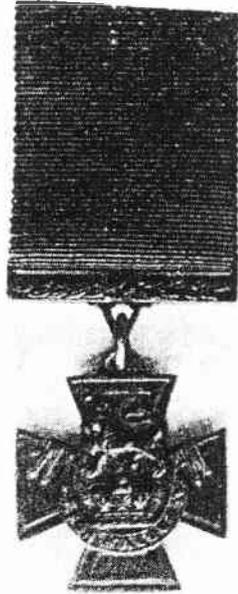
London, April 22 (1966). Queen Elizabeth awarded Britain's highest military honour, the Victoria Cross, to Lance-Corporal Rambahadur Limbu, 26, of the 10th Princess Mary's Own Gurkha Regiment.

It is the first V.C. to be awarded since the Korean War. The Citation accompanying the award said Lance-Corporal Rambahadur (Limbu is the name of his tribe) last November showed outstanding bravery and self conduct in battle in Sarawak in the Indonesian confrontation.

"I knew I was going to get an award," the little Gurkha said in Singapore, "but I thought it was going to be a small one. I had no idea it would be the Victoria Cross."

In the Citation, British Far East Land Forces Com-

mander (Lieutenant-General Sir Alan Jolly) told him: "The story of your bravery will soon be known all over the world. You have earned undying fame for yourself. You have added to the renown of your regiment. You have increased the honour in which the Gurkha soldier is held, your own country, Nepal, will be proud of you as we of the British Army are proud of you. You are a very brave man."



Rambahadur killed what his citation lists as five, but what he says was probably between 10 and 12 Indonesians and rescued, in the face of heavy machine-gun fire and grenade attacks, two of his comrades who had been wounded.

(The above is an extract from the Evening Post, April 22, 1966).

The total of Victoria Crosses awarded since 1856 now stands at 1,344 plus 3 bars, giving a grand total of 1,347.

P. P. O'SHEA.

MEXICAN NUMISMATIST VISITS NEW ZEALAND

On 14th April the Secretary (Mr. P. P. O'Shea), on behalf of the Society, called on Senor Miguel L. Munoz, F.R.N.S., President of the Numismatic Society of Mexico, who was on a brief visit to New Zealand with his wife. Later he met Mr E. Horwood, who discussed with him Spanish reals minted in Mexico. Sr. Munoz presented the Society with a set of Mexican coins, a copy of his Society's bulletin, a roll of members and a book, "Spanish Colonial Coins of North America, Mexico Mint" by A. J. S. McNickle.

The Secretary presented Sr. Munoz with a copy of the Society's Journal dealing with the present coins of N.Z. and some articles on the history of N.Z. Coinage. Mr Arlow gave some sets of New Zealand coins to Sr. Munoz to take home with him.

It was unfortunate that Sr. Munoz could not meet other members, but trust that he will do so on his return to this "beautiful Country".

The Society will exchange Journals with the Numismatic Society of Mexico, whose publication is in both Spanish and English.

"MEXICO 1536: PRIMA NUMISMA AMERICA"

BOOK REVIEWS

"Honours and Titles in Britain", prepared for the British Information Services by the Central Office of Information, London. 1964. (Obtainable free of charge from B.I.S.).

This booklet of 21 pages covers all Honours and Titles in Britain in a brief but informative manner.

The introduction states the objects of the paper.

Firstly: "To describe what persons in Britain are royal, the degrees of nobility, the circumstances in which new peerages are created, the titles by which peers may be described and the privileges and obligations associated with the peerage."

Secondly: "To give an outline of other Honours and distinctions which may be borne by citizens, and the system of initials or forms of address by which these are indicated."

Appendix I deals with Academic and other abbreviations, while Appendix II deals with the order in which indications of Ranks and Honours should be placed. The paper concludes with a reading list.

To those interested in British Honours and Titles this booklet has much useful information on the subject.

"A Pocket Guide to New Zealand Tradesmen's Tokens", by John Bertrand. Published by A. H. & A. W. Reed, Wellington 1966. (Price 2/6).

This booklet of 12 pages lists all New Zealand Tokens and their values. The values are based upon recent auction prices and reflect the current interest and demand for tokens.

This guide will be a help to the token collector as literature on the subject is limited.

"Coin World Guide to Coins", by the Editors of Coin World. Published by The Arco Publishing Co. Inc., 219 Park Ave. South, New York. 1965. (Cloth. \$2.50).

This book of 110 pages contains articles by ten well known American Numismatists, who treat their topic in a brief but informative manner. It covers the early colonial coins, tokens, medals, Canadian and Mexican Coins, up to the 1964 Kennedy Half Dollar. All numismatists, whether young or old, will find something of interest in this well illustrated book, which would make an ideal reference book.

INDEX TO THE NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

Compiled by P. P. O'SHEA

For nearly 15 years the Society has wanted an index to the printed Journals, Vol. 4, No. 1 1947 to Vol. 11, No. 6 1966. At last one has been compiled and is being printed in uniform size with the Journals. It contains over 2,500 references and is divided into three parts.

- Part 1. General Index.
- Part 2. Index to Contributors to the Journals.
- Part 3. Index to plates, Maps and Charts, etc.

The number being printed compared with the Society's total membership is rather small. Therefore those wishing to obtain a copy, please place your order, with money, NOW.

The Price (including postage):

N.Z.	.....	.....	12/6
U.K.	.....	.....	12/6
U.S.A.	.....	.....	\$2.00
Canada	.....	.....	\$2.00
Australia	.....	.....	\$1.75

N.B.—When placing your order please Print your full name and address, clearly.
Address orders to:

The Secretary,
G.P.O. Box 23,
Royal Numismatic Society N.Z.,
Wellington, New Zealand.

MEMBERS HONOURED

Captain G. T. Stagg, Vice-President of the Society, has received a "Vote of thanks of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in New Zealand" for service to the Order.

Mr P. P. O'Shea has received the "Dr F. Parkes Weber Prize for Numismatics of the Royal Numismatic Society, London, 1965".

**MITCHELL'S GLOSSARY OF NUMISMATIC
SPECIALTIES**

- COLLECTOR—one who collects coins
GOLLECTOR—a specialist in gold coins
METALLECTOR—a specialist in Medals
PALLECTOR—a specialist in paper currency
TOLLECTOR—a token collector
BALLECTOR—one who collects bank bags
PROLLECTOR—a specialist in world proofs
CROLLECTOR—a collector of crowns

W. A. Mitchell.

NUMISMATIST—a person suffering from a mania which compels him to inspect every coin he handles, and to put half of them away in little envelopes, never again to see the inside of a cash register. He gauges his friends by how they hold a coin, and rejects those who don't hold it by the rim. If you know one, please humour him.

MR J. HUNT DEACON

In a letter to the Society, Mr J. Hunt Deacon announced that he had resigned last September as Editor of the "Australian Numismatic Journal". As from February last, he also retired from the position of Numismatologist at the National Gallery, South Australia, after 48 years service.

Mr Deacon also resigned as Honorary Numismatologist to the Dixon Collection in the Public Library of New South Wales and from membership of various societies.

With these decisions, Mr Deacon has brought to a close a long and valuable active participation in the numismatics of Australia. His term of 15 years as Editor of the "Australian Numismatic Journal" would, on its own, qualify him as an important figure but his interests and associations have ranged far beyond this. In his own words, "My interest in Numismatology will always be held, it is a part of my life." In extending our good wishes in his retirement, we hope that his interest will sustain him for many years yet.

A WORD FROM THE SECRETARY

With the present widespread interest in coins etc., the Society's roll has increased considerably over the last year together with the work which the executive is required to do. To help, here are a few suggestions:

If you wish to correspond with the President, Secretary or Treasurer, please address your letters accordingly.

If you write to the Society please print your name and address clearly on your letters. If you do not it means that members of the executive have to refer to the Roll, which, if correspondence is heavy, takes time. I have requested this service before, but in vain. It is surprising to find the number of people who write two letters to the Society, the second to see whether the first has arrived. Please have some faith in the postal authorities.

The main reason for the delay in the printing of a Journal is the lack of articles from members. If 1% of the members wrote 100 lines on some aspect of Numismatics or local history, a journal could be out more often. Please have a try at writing something.

Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment or part-payment for Journals, subscriptions, or Badges, etc. Also do not post notes or coins without registering them. The Post Office will do this which results in the Society paying a double registered postage.

Churchill Crowns; I would like to thank all those who promptly paid for their crowns. As the number involved is high, no receipts will be issued.

Meetings:

In the past, Notices of Meetings have been sent to members in the Wellington area, but I feel that others may like to attend a meeting. The Society meets in the Royal Society Room, Dominion Museum, Buckle Street, Wellington at 7.30 p.m. on the last Monday of the month, if convenient.

The dates of meetings for 1966 are as follows: May 30th; June 27th; July 25th; August 29th; September 26th; October 31st and November 28th; which will be a social evening. All members are welcome to meetings, especially those from the "out-backs" of New Zealand.

P. P. O'SHEA,

Hon. Secretary.

MEETINGS

WELLINGTON

June 28, 1965, 34th Annual General Meeting: B. G. Hamlin, Chairman. The annual report and balance sheet were read and confirmed. Officers elected:

1965-1966

Patron: His Excellency the Governor-General, Brigadier Sir Bernard Fergusson, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E.

President: B. G. Hamlin, Dominion Museum, Wellington.
Vice-Presidents: J. Berry*, Wellington; L. J. Dale*, Christchurch; Mrs E. Ranger*, Wellington; Capt. G. T. Stagg*, Wellington.

Hon. Secretary: P. P. O'Shea, Box 23, Wellington.

Hon. Treasurer: D. McDougall, B.Com., Box 23, Wellington.

Hon. Auditor: W. Chetwynd, Wellington.

Keeper of the Roll: G. N. Balmer, Wellington.

Council Members: E. J. Arlow, Wellington; M. H. Hornblow*, Wellington; Dr J. T. Matthews, Taihape; W. A. Mitchell, Palmerston North; A. Sutherland*, Auckland.

An Editorial Committee was appointed to handle the Journal, the committee to consist of the President as Convener, Mr A. Sutherland, Auckland, Dr J. T. Matthews, Taihape, and a Canterbury Branch member to be appointed by that Branch.

June 28, 1965: Mr B. G. Hamlin, Chairman. Eight new members were elected. Mr E. J. Arlow, on behalf of the Society, made a presentation to the Dominion Museum of a complete set of New Zealand coins, excluding the Crowns. Discussion took place on press statements which had indicated that the promised 1965 proof sets would not now be issued. A motion was adopted asking the President to write to the Minister of Finance urging that production proceed as originally announced.

July 26, 1965. Mr B. G. Hamlin, Chairman. Three new members were elected. A letter was read which had been written by the President to the Minister of Finance, urging production of proof coins. The Minister's reply was also read and found unsatisfactory. No mention was made of "proof coins", only that enquiries were being made **overseas** "to determine the best method of obtaining the necessary goodwill of numismatists and to find out what type of sets are most sought after." Mr Prowse gave a brief talk on the German-Italian African Campaign Medal, and showed specimens. Several other pieces were also displayed by members.

August 30, 1965. Mr B. G. Hamlin, Chairman. Eighteen new members were elected. Ten resignations were also received. Correspondence was received asking if the Society intended obtaining Churchill crowns for its members. It was resolved that the Bank of New Zealand be asked to assist the Society in getting these crowns. A

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

large framed Bastille Medallion of 1789 was tabled by Mr Berry. Mr O'Shea displayed Seaby's bronze Churchill medal and a gold Counsellor of Honour Badge of the New Zealand Red Cross Society.

September 27, 1965. Capt. G. T. Stagg, Chairman. Ten new members were elected, and ten resignations were received. It was announced that an order for Churchill crowns had been placed with the Bank of New Zealand. Circulars have been sent to members asking for orders to be placed. A token was received as a gift from the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corporation. Mr O'Shea gave a talk on the St. Patrick's College, Wellington, Coin and Medal Collection and displayed some of the medals. Capt. Stagg spoke on the Churchill medals and on reports of the New Zealand Soldiers Guard Duty in England. Mr Prowse spoke on the Order of the German Eagle, with photographs and a specimen of the Highest Grade of the order, the breast star in gold and enamel. Mr Arlow conducted a quiz on New Zealand coin mintages. Mr Mitchell displayed a proof set of 1965 Andores coins and Mr Balmer tabled a George V proof set of gold coins from half sovereign to five pounds, and other sets.

November 1, 1965. Capt. G. T. Stagg, Chairman. Eleven new members were elected and three resignations were received. A privately struck token of J. M. Kotler, Glencoe, USA was received for the Society's collection. Mr McNaught talked on the relationship between philately and numismatics. Capt. Stagg displayed the Orders, Decorations and Medals of Rt. Hon. Sir Harold Barrowclough, KCMG, CB, DSO, MC. ED, the Chief Justice of New Zealand. He pointed out that Sir Harold is probably the most decorated soldier in New Zealand in regard to the number of awards. Mr O'Shea spoke on the coins in the St. Patrick's College, Wellington, Collection, displaying some 50 coins ranging from 200 A.D. to the 19 Century.

February 28, 1966. Mr B. G. Hamlin, Chairman. Eleven new members were elected. Receipt of Churchill crowns, ordered by the Society through the Bank of New Zealand, was announced. Members' orders would be fulfilled immediately. Mr O'Shea tabled the typescript of an Index to the New Zealand Numismatic Journal.

March 28, 1966. Capt. G. T. Stagg, Chairman. Mr Berry spoke on the designs which he had submitted to the Treasury, and on others which he had prepared. He also showed the trial sketches he had prepared for the Society's proposed Decimal Currency and Cook medals. Members were most interested in these designs. Mr O'Shea spoke on the Honours of Sir George Grey and Queen Salote of Tonga.

A vote was taken on the selected designs being forwarded to the Royal Mint for opinion. The set chosen was:

1c	Berry's Fern Leaf
2c	„ Yellow Kowhai
5c	Beadle's Tuatara
10	Berry's Tuatara
20c	„ Kiwi
50c	„ Endeavour
	Dollar Gardner's Coat of Arms.

It was decided that the full results of this vote be sent to the Treasury.

Index of over 2500 entries covers all printed Journals from No. 4 to No. 42. The matter of publication will be discussed at the next meeting of Council.

Mr Mitchell presented the Society with a complete set of New Zealand threepences, all varieties, in a folder.

The President read a draft statement expressing the Society's dissatisfaction with Government decisions in matters affecting the nation's currency. After discussion and amendment, it was resolved that the statement be issued to news media and a copy be sent to the Prime Minister.

The coin designs recently released to the press were extensively discussed.

COUNCIL MEETINGS

October 19, 1965. Mr B. G. Hamlin, Chairman. Mr Bell represented the Christchurch Branch. Receipt was announced of a grant of £100 from the Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council. Mr O'Shea submitted proposals for cataloguing the Society's Coin and Medal collection. Mr O'Shea's offer to do the work was gratefully accepted, it being resolved that another member be present during the cataloguing. Mr O'Shea also proposed that extensive work be done on the Library.

Mr R. G. Bell, Christchurch, was nominated for Fellowship and elected. Congratulations were extended to him and he expressed his appreciation.

Requests that the Society be permitted to place bulk orders for 1965 specimen sets had not been acceded to by Treasury. On the basis of earlier understanding, the Society had already received orders from members but could no longer accept responsibility. Members who had already placed orders with the Society would be notified by circular.

April 4, 1966. Mr B. G. Hamlin, Chairman. Dr Matthews represented the Taihape Branch, and Mr Peers the Canterbury Branch. Mr O'Shea reported on the Society's Collection which has been re-catalogued. A list of missing items was tabled.

There was some discussion on complaints which had been received asking for the good offices of the Society in persuading a few dealers to honour their obligations. Although the Society can do nothing directly, it strongly urges that dealers preserve the good name of numismatics

in New Zealand by scrupulous attention to their obligations.

Motion: "That this Society does not take responsibility for the commercial dealings of its Members".

The question of publishing Mr O'Shea's index to the Journal was fully discussed. It was decided that the Society should print the index.

Mr Berry's suggestions for the Decimal Currency and Cook medals were discussed and some advice offered. Mr Berry expressed his gratitude.

CANTERBURY BRANCH

April 12, 1965. Mr L. G. Morel, Chairman. Mr Peers reported that he had approached Aunt Hilda of the "Christchurch Star" and that the newspaper had made arrangements to form a Starlets Coin Club. A committee of Messrs. Peers, Squires and Ridley was appointed to help this club.

Mr J. Parry delivered a paper entitled "Japan—Its Coinage and Associated History". The paper gave an historical review of Japan's history and also dealt with the development of her coinage. He dealt at length with the dating and identification of Japanese coins—a subject previously a mystery to most members.

May 17, 1965. Mr L. G. Morel, Chairman. Mr T. Squires presented a paper entitled "Revisiting the West Coast Goldfields". This was an historical survey of the gold rush period and the later development of the area. Also mentioned was the tradesman's token of George McCaul and its association with the time.

July 19, 1965. Mr L. G. Morel, Chairman. Two papers on medals were presented, by Mr Thomas who exhibited some fine examples of medals commemorating engineering achievements, exhibitions, etc., and by Mr Peers on war medals and commemoratives with exhibits of several trays of fine medals depicting events in the life of Edward VIII.

September 20, 1965. Mr L. G. Morel, Chairman. Mr Dale reported that a medal had been presented to Dr Matthews on behalf of the Taihape Branch. Several members spoke briefly on various items of numismatic interest.

November 15, 1965. Annual Meeting. Mr L. G. Morel, Chairman. Officers of the Branch were elected as follows: Chairman, Mr Peers; Vice-Chairmen, Messrs. Parry and Bell; Secretary, Mr Rose; Treasurer, Mr Morel; Trustee, Mr Dale; Committee, Messrs. Barker, Thomas and Squires; Council Representative, Mr Peers; Auditor, Mr Tibbs; Librarian, Mr Wilson.

TAIHAPE BRANCH

Branch meetings are held in Dr J. T. Matthews residence on the second Tuesday in alternate months. Visitors

from other Branches will be most cordially welcomed.

May 4, 1965. Dr Matthews presented a paper on "The Ways in Which Variations in Coins Come About".

July 13, 1965. S/Sgt Polachek was nominated as Branch representative on the Council. A paper entitled "An Introduction to Orders, Decorations and Medals" was presented by S/Sgt Polaschek who also presented each member with a short printed note on "Ribbons and How to Know Them".

November 16, 1965. Dr Matthews discussed varieties of the New Zealand shilling and showed coins and a diagram of the variations. Mr Hamlin spoke on Chinese coins from c.600 B.C. to the collapse of the Empire in 1910.

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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.

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**ALLEN, H. DON, F.R.N.S., F.N.S.S.A., 810 Hoopes Street,
Arvida, Quebec, Canada.**

Specialties: Bank note issues, especially those of Commonwealth nations, and modern commercial tokens.

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

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

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

Specialty—World Coinage all dates. Exchanges available.

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

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

Specialty—world gold coins.

BELL, R. G., 50 Murray Place, Christchurch.

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

BERRY, JAMES, 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.

BLACKBURN, MILT. Gen. Del. Abbotsford, B.C., Canada.

Specialty—Early minor, crowns and proofs of Africa. Trade Canadian as above. Correspondence welcomed.

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.

DOWNER, R. L., 45 Exeter Crescent, Palmerston North, N.Z.

Wants—3 English pennies, dates 1868, 1869, 1871.

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McCLEW, J. M., P.O. Box 9363, Newmarket, S.E.

Specialty—English and British coinage.

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

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

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

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

MITCHELL, MRS. R., Lawson Park, Dunedoo, N.S.W., Australia.

Full set of Florins E.F. Will exchange for Australian or buy. Waitangi Crown: willing to pay well.

MOORE, 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.

MOREL, L. G., 165 Innes Rd., Christchurch 5.

Specialty: English tokens. German, Reichbank, State and City Inflation Notes. Purchase or exchange all other coins for same.

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

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Specialty—Medals—British and Foreign.

PROWSE, A. E., 17 Charles St., Upper Hutt, N.Z.

Wants: British and Nazi war medals, also ribbons of all countries.

REMICK, J. H., C.P. 742 Haute Ville, Quebec P.Q., Canada.

Wants—Gold, silver and copper coins of British Commonwealth.

ROBERTS, J. P., 9 Nottingham Street, Westmere, Auckland.

Specialty: Mutiny medals—1857. With or without bars.

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.

RUTHERFORD, R. J., 77 Buckley Rd., Melrose, Wellington, N.Z.

Wants Overseas Coin pen friends.

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

Specialty—Roman coins.

SCOTT, J. F., Dentist, Dannevirke.

Specialty—Gold coins and crowns—exchange or buy.

SIMPSON, A. J., 252 Graham's Road, Bryndwr, Christchurch.

Specialty—British regal copper coins.

Wants—Queen Anne farthing and copper issues of William III and William and Mary.

STAGG, Capt. G. T., F.R.N.S.N.Z., R.N.Z.A. Army Hq., Box 99, 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, Jim, 1350-0 Street, Anchorage, Alaska, U.S.A.

Specialty—U.S. and Canadian coins.

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

Specialties: Canadian coins and foreign commemoratives.

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

Specialty—War Medals, Decorations, and Awards.

Wants—Above in good condition, also Service Ribbons.

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

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

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