

ISSN 0028-8527



THE NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

NUMBER 104 JANUARY 2024



PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND INC.

P.O BOX 2023, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND



GOLD COINS WANTED

I commenced dealing in coins in 1980 and after 42 years and thousands of successful transactions am still going strong buying, selling (and sometimes even trading) bullion for the investor and exquisite pieces for the collector. Please call me for a chat if you have gold coins, whether a single or quantities for sale. Many collectors and other dealers have found my prices and service highly satisfactory. Immediate payment available and perhaps reap hefty savings on auction commissions.

- Collectors' Gold Coins
- Bullion Coins & Bars (gold & silver)
- Sovereigns, Krugerrands, Maples, Nuggets, Britannias, Eagles, US Gold Coins etc
- Gold Jewellery (antique and more recent, both scrap and collectors' pieces)
- Franklin Mint Gold Coin collections
- New Zealand Gold Coins
- Gold Medals

*I can travel to view worthwhile collections throughout both the North and South Islands.
If I buy a collection I seldom pick and choose - I'll usually buy it all (estates a specialty).*

Howard Mitchell

027 4748 178

www.coindealer.co.nz
howardbmitchell@gmail.com

NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

EDITOR: B. DELAHUNT ONZM KStJ FRNSNZ

<http://www.RNSNZ.com> <http://www.RNSNZ.org.nz>

Table of Contents

Medals of the British Empire Games and British Empire and Commonwealth Games 1930 to 1966

Brett Delahunt FRNSNZ 28

The 2024 Royal Numismatic Society Conference Medal

Hamish MacMaster FRNSNZ 49

The Issued Banknotes of the Commercial Bank of New Zealand

Vaughn Humberstone 52

From Barter to Bronze: A Selection of Zeus-Ammon Coinage from the Canterbury Museum

Keiran Knowles 64

New Zealand Series One Banknote Prefixes Unravalled

Scott de Young FRNSNZ 71

Rowland Davis and his Private Debentures

Vaughn Humberstone 77

Instructions for Authors 91

NOTE: Opinions expressed in articles in this Journal represent the views of the contributor or writer concerned and are not necessarily the views of the Society.

RNSNZ PROGRAMME OF EVENTS FOR 2024

Date and time	Venue	Speaker and Topic
Wed. 31 Jan. 2024 7.30 pm	The Wellington Club, 88 The Terrace	Hamish MacMaster: Portraiture on New Zealand Commemorative Medals (Do we really hate tall poppies?) Lower North Island Combined Societies Meeting hosted by RNSNZ
Sat. 24 Feb. 2024 9am - 4 pm	Vintage Car Club, 14 Tiro Tiro Road, Levin	
Wed. 28 Feb. 2024 7.30 pm	The Wellington Club, 88 The Terrace	Michail Andreef: Chinese Banknotes (To confirm) Oded Haim, PhD Candidate, Auckland University: Ancient Armies 280 BCE – 168 BCE – Coins as a connecting element in securing military power.
Wed. 27 Mar. 2024 7.30 pm	The Wellington Club, 88 The Terrace	
Wed. 24 Apr. 2024 7.30 pm	The Wellington Club, 88 The Terrace	NZ Banknotes: Trading Banks
Wed. 39 May 2024 7.30 pm	The Wellington Club, 88 The Terrace	Annual General Meeting Auction Viewing and Library Viewing: Check out and borrow our books!
Tue. 25 Jun. 2024 6.00 pm	Karori RSA & Numismatic Library	
Wed. 26 Jun. 2024 7.30 pm	Dutch Club, 61 Taita Dr, Avalon	RNSNZ Annual Auction
Wed. 31 Jul. 2024 7.30 pm	The Wellington Club, 88 The Terrace	Brett Delahunt: 'Isandlwana - Cetshwayo's victory'
Wed. 28 Aug. 2024 7.30 pm	The Wellington Club, 88 The Terrace	Members' Short Talks
Fri. 20 Sep. 2024	West Plaza Hotel	Annual members' function

Wed. 25 Sep. 2024	The Wellington Club, 88 The Terrace	Rafael Veragini Duarte - Brazilian Coins
Fri. 11 - Mon. 14 Oct. 2024	The Wellington Club, 88 The Terrace, all except Fair at West Plaza Sat 12 Oct	Numismatic Conference, Numismatic Tour of Wellington and Fair
Wed. 30 Oct. 2024 7.30 pm	The Wellington Club, 88 The Terrace	Tony Grant: A Dealer reflecting on His Career
Wed. 27 Nov. 2024 7.30 pm	tbc	End of Year dinner

Please check meeting notices and Newsletters in case any details have changed for meetings as venues and topics may change for reasons beyond our control.

RNSNZ 2024 Conference Friday 11 – Monday 14 October 2024

The Society's fourth international conference from Friday 11 October 2024 to Monday 14 October 2024 will be big once again! We expect over 110 delegates with the support of the Numismatic Society of Auckland, the Numismatic Association of Australia and our Orders and Medals Research Society Branch.

Most Conference events will be held at the Wellington Club, 88 The Terrace Wellington, the venue for the previous Conference in 2020.

You will be able to book and pay at our online booking facility for all events, accessible at our website, www.RNSNZ.org.nz (preferred), although the facility was still to be set up at publication date. Alternatively, you can write to Secretary, RNSNZ, P O Box 2023, Wellington, New Zealand or contact Secretary@RNSNZ.org.nz

Conference Attendance Costs

Thanks to the generous support provided by the Alistair Robb Numismatic Fund, administered by the Nikau Foundation, and Conference Sponsors, costs are \$NZ 70 for each day for Sunday 13 October and Monday 14 October or \$140 for the two days. The Saturday 12 October conference dinner will cost \$70 and the bus for the Numismatic Tour groups will cost \$20.

Rotorua Stamps and Coins



NIKAU FOUNDATION



MOWBRAY
COLLECTABLES



PHILATELIC DISTRIBUTORS
LIMITED
PO Box 863 - 16 Mt Eden Rd - New Plymouth - New Zealand - 4340
Phone: +64 9 738 4000 Email: stamps@stampcollecta.com
www.stampcollecta.com ESTABLISHED 1943



JOHN BERTRAND
COLLECTABLES LTD

The RNSNZ thanks all its Conference Sponsors.

Conference Programme

Friday 11 October, 8.30 am	Registration
Friday 11 October, 9 am – 4.20 pm	Numismatic Tour of Wellington, with viewing of behind the scenes highlights of Te Papa's numismatic collections at the main museum at Cable St, the Police Museum at Porirua, Parliament and the Reserve Bank Museum. At each venue, material not normally on display will be available. A bus will be provided at \$20 cost per person.
Friday 11 October, 2 pm – 4.30 pm	Dealer Bourse, West Plaza Hotel
Friday 11 October, 5pm to 7 pm	Cocktail Function (Free to delegates) and book launches at The Wellington Club
Saturday 12 October, 10 am to 4 pm	Public Fair at the West Plaza Hotel (early public entry at 9.30am will be available online at TradeMe)
Saturday 12 October, 6.30 pm for 7 pm	Conference Dinner at the Wellington Club.
Sunday 13 October, 9am – 5 pm	Conference Day 1
Sunday 13 October Evening Free	Possible specialist events
Monday 14 October, 9am – 5 pm	Conference Day 2

Prior booking is essential. We recommend booking accommodation early as the weekend is the last weekend of the World of Wearable Art show, making accommodation harder to book. Events listed are separately bookable. Times are draft.

Conference Commemoratives

Conference Overprint banknotes and medallions in sterling silver, bronze and silver coloured brass will be available for purchase to commemorate the conference.

Prices for these will be:

Overprint banknote – a \$1 overprint produced by the Society (About 60 available)	\$60
Sterling Silver Medals (30 available)	\$130
Silver coloured brass medals (50 available)	\$35
Bronze coloured brass medals (50 available)	\$35

Speakers

The Conference has a strong line-up of speakers with some still to be confirmed, covering the full range of numismatic topics.

Keynote Speakers include:

Tom Hockenhull, Keeper of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London

Owen Linzmayer (USA), founder of The Banknote Book, rapidly emerging as the key reference for World Banknotes. Owen has recently drafted a chapter on New Zealand Trading Bank banknotes.

Reserve Bank of New Zealand

Other confirmed speakers include:

Modern Coins, Tokens and Notes: Paul Bicknell (James Berry's 1967 Endeavour design); Vaughn Humberstone (Three Tales of Murder from the Issuers of Australasian Tokens); Andrew Clifford FRNSNZ (The Bank of Aotearoa); Rob Pepping FRNSNZ (NZ Notes); Peter Dormon (Coins of Tibet); Antony Harris (NZ Post); Peter Nagels (Grading and Encapsulating).

Ancient Coins: Associate Professor Jeremy Armstrong; Gwyneth MacIntyre "Conjugal Concordia: The wives of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander"; Hamish Cameron; Alison Griffith "Tarpeia under Shields or Mithras on the Rocks? A

defaced Augustan Denarius put to a New Purpose”; Gil Davis; Hamish MacMaster FRNSNZ; & Rachel Mansfield. Other speakers on military medals, ancient coins and modern coins and notes are expected from throughout New Zealand and from the UK and Australia.

Military Medals: Brett Delahunt FRNSNZ, Chris Bilham, (Auckland, Admiral Sir William Goodenough), Marcus Budgen (Spinks, London), Christopher Mellor-Hill (Noonans, London), Dr Rhys Ball (Auckland), Ryan Darby (Australia), Todd Skilton, John O’Reilly, and others.

The conference will contain a mix of specialist and plenary sessions with streamed sessions offering a choice of topics on modern coins and tokens, ancient coins, banknotes, and medals.

Accommodation

Those attending must book their own accommodation in Wellington. We strongly recommend early bookings. Accommodation at the Wellington Club is limited and will be prioritised to keynote speakers requiring it.

Possible hotels include:

- The West Plaza Hotel, Wakefield St, Wellington. We have reserved some rooms there. <https://www.westplaza.co.nz/> This provides guaranteed availability until several weeks before the fair, especially suitable for dealers but they will have to be relinquished before then if not taken up.
- The Bolton Hotel, near the Wellington Club <https://www.boltonhotel.co.nz/>
- The Park Hotel, Lambton Quay <http://park-hotel-lambton-quay.northislandnz.net/en/>

Please mention the Royal Numismatic Society 2024 Conference to reservations if booking with these hotels.

Wellington has a good range of other accommodation available from budget to five star, accessible through sites such as Booking.com, Trip Advisor, or Expedia.

Wellington Sights

Apart from the conference, Wellington has a huge range of activities available, including nature reserves, coastal scenery, wine trails, Parliamentary tours, visual and

performing arts and Museums such as Te Papa, the National Museum. The bus tour will also offer a chance for a panoramic view.

Weather in October sees temperatures typically in the 11 to 16 degrees Celsius range with eleven daily sunshine hours, with some rain on 50% of days.

Attending RNSNZ Meetings

Monthly meetings are held at The Wellington Club, normally in the McCarthy and Featherston Rooms, Level 4, 88 The Terrace, Wellington. The building is on the Reserve Bank side of the Terrace (at the dip in The Terrace between the James Cook Hotel and the Reserve Bank). You catch the lift to the 4th floor. Those unable to attend in person are welcome to attend by Zoom. The link for the meetings works for both mobile phones and computers and is sent with the agenda. You can download the Zoom App free of charge and install it easily on either a phone or computer and it is easy to use: <https://zoom.us/download>

Visitors are always welcome. Members are invited to bring “show and tell” items to all meetings. If displaying show and tell material remotely, it works best by showing a photo from your computer but objects can be held to a computer camera if needed and you can share your screen with others attending.

Please note The Wellington Club requirements: Smart casual dress for men: a collared, button-fronted, short or long-sleeved shirt, or polo shirt, and trousers (slacks, chinos, or dress denim); or other smart casual clothing and for women, comparable or equivalent attire to the above. **Prohibited clothing** includes for men and women: non-dress collarless shirts; distressed or untidy denim; hoodies or sweatshirts; jandals or informal sandals (for example, beach sandals); shorts; sneakers, sport shoes, or trainers; bush shirts, bush jackets and similar; tracksuits or trackpants; jerseys and pullovers unless suitable for and worn under a jacket; three-quarter trousers.

Joining the RNSNZ

New members are warmly encouraged to join. They can apply via our web site www.RNSNZ.org.nz or write with full contact details (email, postal address, phone number), age if under 18, any decorations, occupation and numismatic interests to our PO Box number 2024, Wellington, New Zealand.

Annual Subscriptions for 2023/24

Subs are NZ\$35; \$A35 Australia; \$US35 rest of world; all discounted to \$30 in the relevant currency if paid by 30 June 2022 or for new members; with half price for new members joining after 30 September. For electronic communications only:

\$NZ25, \$A25 or \$US25 rest of world, but \$20 if paid by 30 June with half price for new members as above. Rates are free for members under 21 with electronic publications, members with 50 years continuous membership, or members attaining 80 years with 10 years continuous membership at that date.

Society Office Holders 2023 – 2024

President: David Galt FRNSNZ

Vice-Presidents: Brett Delahunt FRNSNZ, Tony Grant FRNSNZ, Clint Libby FRNSNZ, Hamish MacMaster FRNSNZ, John Eccles, Graeme Hancock, Paul Etheredge

Secretary: Acting - Hamish MacMaster FRNSNZ (Agendas & Correspondence) & Clint Libby FRNSNZ (Minutes)

Treasurer & Membership Secretary: Selwyn Lowe

Auditor: Tony Grant FRNSNZ

Librarian: Paul Bicknell

Keeper of the Collection: Clint Libby FRNSNZ

Assistant Keeper of the Collection: Flemming Sorensen FRNSNZ

Editor (NZ Numismatic Journal:) Brett Delahunt FRNSNZ

Editor (Society Newsletters): David Galt FRNSNZ

Member of Council: Jim Johnson, David Russell, Andrew Christie, Lois Ion, Liam Jennings. Todd Skilton remains a Member of Council as President of the OMRS Branch.

Web Site Manager: Todd Skilton

Fellows of the RNSNZ

A.G. Barker (1967)	H. C. MacMaster (2010)
K. A. Rodgers (1988)	L. J. Carlisle (Hon.) (2010)
A. W. Grant (2003)	D. A. Galt (2011)
C. R. Libby (2003)	F. E. Sorensen (2011)
M. L. Purdy (2003)	M. Stocker (2021)
J. B. Duncan (Hon.) (2004)	R. Pepping (2021)
B. Delahunt (2005)	A. Clifford (2022)
S. de Young (2007)	W. Newman (2022)

RNSNZ Website

The Society website is at www.RNSNZ.org.nz or www.RNSNZ.com and provides details of meetings, minutes and much more. If you have not joined the RNSNZ web site yet, we strongly encourage you to do so.

Our Facebook Page: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/RNSNZ/> (or <http://tinyurl.com/a6cx4yz>) now has 675 members, who are not required to be RNSNZ members, but are strongly encouraged to join.

Free Catalogues on the RNSNZ Website

Martin Purdy, Hamish MacMaster, Jason Gray and Rodney Hall continue to update catalogues of New Zealand commemorative medals. Revised versions are published on the RNSNZ website, with free downloads available for:

- 1900's, 1920's & 1930's, 2010 – 19, 2020's to date, & 1920's on updates
- 1939 – 40 Centennial and Exhibition

Also available online are:

- Challenge Coins Discovered Since March 2019 & New Zealand Geocaching Trackables (updated by Rodney Hall)
- Terry Roker: Checks, Discount and Special Purpose Tokens (a compilation made freely available by Terry, a US resident & not a RNSNZ publication)

Please let us know of any errors, omissions or new discoveries, so updates can be made whenever necessary. Email Martin Purdy (Note underscore)

martin_lists@yahoo.com Martin can also sell hard copies of earlier RNSNZ Challenge coins catalogues to 2019 on request.

2016 – 2021 Uncirculated New Zealand Circulating Coins Sets

The RNSNZ 2020 UNC set is now available, with 200 produced by the Society, including all five circulation coins, priced at \$30 for one set or \$28 for 10 or more, plus postage. With each one purchased, members have been able to buy one of the 2016 – 18 and 2019 sets we produced at \$25 each.

They remain available in the same format as produced by NZ Post up until 2013 and by the Society since then. The sets are all normally \$30 each plus postage or \$28 for 10 or more. The two earlier sets produced for 2014 and 2015 have sold out. The others are all 75%+ sold. We will look to continue the series when the two circulation

coins for 2022 are issued.

Contact Clint Libby cjlibby@xtra.co.nz. or Telephone (04) 476-8576 or 027 432466. to order.

RNSNZ Numismatic Library

The Society's library is held at the Karori RSA. The locked building is accessible through Librarian Paul Bicknell, Clint Libby (04-4768576) or David Galt (022 0321143) who live close to the library. Books are available for borrowing by members. Check out this great resource.

Recent Publications Acquired

The following publications were received in the period September – November 2023:

- Australasian Coin and Banknote Magazine July – September 2023
- Mintmark No. 439 – 443 July 2023– December 2023
- The Australian Numismatic Society Queensland Branch News Bulletin July 2022
- Mowbray Collectables Catalogue September 2023
- Redcliffe Numismatic Society Newsletter November
- Tauranga Numismatic Society Newsletters Oct 2023
- Friends of the Turnbull Library Newsletter Aug 2023

The Society has also been notified of a generous bequest of books by John Cresswell, one of the founders of the original John Bertrand brand in the 1960's, when it was used for producing push-in coin albums. Arrangements are being made to receive the books for our library.

Recent Meetings

RNSNZ 27 September 2023 - New Zealand Pre-decimal Banknotes by Robert Pepping, FRNSNZ

Robert provided a PowerPoint presentation on New Zealand's Reserve Bank

banknotes, providing details on the rarity of 50 pounds notes. For example, of 52,000 Lefeaux £50 notes, 53 have been found and 407 not redeemed. In the Series 2 £50 notes of the Hannah O/U prefix, 3 1,000 were issued and only 16 have been located, the Fleming R prefix had 47,800 issued and only 20 have been located (except the last remainders), the Wilson O/U prefix had 50,200 issued and 38 have been located and of Wilson, Type 2, 1U prefix, 100,000 were issued and 67 have been located. The more common, Hannah, Type 2, O/U, saw 268,000 issued and 128 have been located.

Robert asked for assistance from members by advising him of any notations on specimen and proof notes, what they might mean and to provide the numbers of rare notes before the publication of his forthcoming book on Reserve Bank notes.

Friday 13 October – Saturday 14 October 2022 – OMRS Branch Medals Symposium at The Wellington Club

The Symposium started on 13 October with Hato Hone St John Priory Heritage Presentations, including the launch of a superb online publication by Todd Skilton “For Faith and Service” covering the medals and people awarded them in New Zealand, and an informal dinner. The Saturday saw a semi formal dinner.

Speakers at the Saturday Symposium at the Wellington Club included:

Mark Brewer: St John New Zealand Members during WW1

Todd Skilton: St John and the 1918 Influenza Epidemic

Prof Brett Delahunt: "The Service Medal of the Order of St John and the Award for Conspicuous service"

Gregor Macaulay: The Order of the Garter and New Zealand

Dr Margaret Galt: WW1 Soldiers from New Zealand

Todd Skilton: New Zealand Special Air Service “Campaigns”

Mark Brewer: Indian General Service Medal 1908 and 1936 to New Zealanders

Ryan Darby: Early Colonial Long Service Medals

Christopher Mellor-Hill: (Noonans) and Marcus Budgen (Spink) The Medal Market

RNSNZ 25 October 2023 – Salvation Army Medals and Challenge Coins presented by Clive Robinson

Clive was born in England. A tailor by trade, he moved to New Zealand and initially worked for Lane Walker Rudkin, other organisations and the is still employed part-

time at the New Zealand Defence Headquarters. He is still involved with the Salvation Army Band in Wellington and is the holder of their 70 year long-service medal.

Clive has been instrumental in the interest of 'challenge coins' in New Zealand and has designed and produced many for various organisations including the military. He has a large collection of about 2000 'challenge coins' and about 150 Salvation Army medals and brooches. He also designed the first poppy pins which are now used by the Returned Services Association in New Zealand. He showed many 'challenge coins', Salvation Army medals and badges and military badges and insignia at the meeting.

Clive produced the first 'challenge coin' for the New Zealand Army in 2001 'compliments of SMA', although the NZ Army Workshops had one produced unofficially in 1998.

Clive commissioned a 'challenge coin' for NZ Defence to commemorate the 'Coronation of King Charles III and Camilla Queen Consort on 6th May 2023', selling some of these at the meeting for \$25 each. He also designed a 'Covid-19' coin with the New Zealand Coat of Arms on one side and the words 'Management, Isolation and Quarantine' and 'Covid-19' on the other. He kindly gave one to those who attended the meeting, including those on Zoom.

There were many Salvation Army service medals but of particular interest was that of Staff- Captain Aspinal who was a Salvation Army member during the First World War. The Salvation Army provided ambulances and crews to help with the care and transport of the wounded mainly on the Western Front. The result was the formation of the Salvation Army Ambulance Brigade, operating nominally under the wing of the British Red Cross. The first commandant of the unit was Staff-Captain Aspinal. His medals consisted of three WWI medals plus the MBE and the Salvation Army medal for 'Service in the Great War'.

Another Salvationist was Adjutant Margitt Naess, 1884-1919 and her six medals were shown.

For those interested in Salvation Army medals, Clive recommended 'The Medal Collector' entitled 'Salvation Army WWI Service Medal – International Volume 35, March 1984 No3', an official publication of the Orders and Medals Society of America. He also recommended the book 'Salvation Army Orders and Medals' by Glen Horridge.

RNSNZ 29 November 2023 Annual Dinner

The end of year dinner was again held at the Speights Alehouse, Petone. Service medals featuring James Berry were again presented to eligible members present for services to the Society in in 2023. The President's Medal for outstanding service to the Society was presented to Clint Libby, who has served the Society in many roles, including as Vice President, Secretary, and Auctioneer. Joshua Lee spoke briefly about and showed a rare gold aureus of Claudius.

Notice of Annual Inter-Club Meeting, Levin, 9 AM – 4 PM Saturday 24 February 2024

All members of the Society, especially Wellington-based and the Manawatu members, and Wanganui Numismatic Society members are invited to attend the Annual Inter-Club Meeting, hosted by Royal Numismatic Society of NZ members at the Levin Vintage Car Club Rooms, 14 Tiro Tiro Road (Levin Showgrounds opposite the R & J Confectionary Factory) E-mail: president@RNSNZ.org.nz Phone: 022 0321143

RNSNZ Badges

The Society seeks to recognise the anniversary of each member attaining 25, 40, 50, or 60 years of membership and to offer the appropriate enamelled membership badge at the anniversary.

We were pleased to recognise these anniversaries in 2023:

Brian Forster (60th)
Colleen Shand (50th)
GD Dean (50th)

If eligible paid-up members still do not have the badges for which they are eligible, please advise the Secretary. The current badge is available free. If you also want badges for earlier timeframes for which you are eligible, you can receive those for payment of \$15 each.

Society and Council News

- Society monthly meetings continue to be well attended, with numbers typically in the high 20's recently, greatly enhanced by members being able to attend most by Zoom.
- We are now arranging permanent Secretarial arrangements while Clint Libby and Hamish MacMaster continue to fill the role between them.
- It was agreed that life-membership be offered to any member attaining 50 years of continuous membership, and to any member reaching 80 years of age who has been a member for at least ten years at that time. They would be entitled to a 'hard copy' of the Journal.
- The major project currently underway by the Society is organisation of our exciting 2024 Conference. See full details elsewhere.
- The Numismatic Society of Auckland held a successful fair at Parnell on 18 November, which many RNSNZ members attended. Thanks to RNSNZ member Dr Allan Sutherland, David Galt was able to arrange a display of material there from the collection of Dr Sutherland's father, Allan Sutherland, the founder of the RNSNZ, including Pacific Islands indigenous people's currency, a Resolution & Adventure medal, early NSA and ANA membership tickets and ancient coins.
- The Nikau Foundation has advised that the Alistair Robb Numismatic Fund value was \$184,274 at 30 September 2023. The RNSNZ was awarded \$12,500 this year which supported our conferences and two specific research projects
- The two research projects supported in 2023 are by Oded Haim, an Auckland University PhD student investigating what coins reveal about the organisation or armies in the ancient world and the other by a Canterbury Honours History and Classics student, Alex Lewis, supporting cataloguing of coins held at the Auckland War Memorial Museum. The Numismatic Society of Auckland is also supporting this work.
- Sadly, we have lost several members recently. Notably Dr Judy Malone, a family member of New Zealand's legendary Colonel Malone killed at Chunuk Bair, Gallipoli, died on 30 September and Brian Forster, Auckland, died on 27 December after a long illness. Brian, originally a lawyer became an ancient coins expert with a strong interest in commemorative medals and worked with Peter Eccles for many years.

- RNSNZ member Dr Jeremy Armstrong (Auckland University) is coauthor of a volume of Studies in honour of the late Matthew Trundle, who was a good friend of the Society. It is Money, Warfare and Power in the Ancient World – available from January 2024. <https://www.bloomsbury.com/us/money-warfare-and-power-in-the-ancient-world-9781350283763/>

Notice of Society Auction 2024

The Society's next auction will be held at the Dutch Club, Avalon, Lower Hutt on Wednesday 26th June 2024. Members are invited to provide numismatic items for this auction by no later than Friday 22nd March 2024.

The guidelines are as follows:

1. Any member can provide a maximum of 30 items for sale.
2. The member is to provide a description of each item in writing by email, including the grading of the item and the reserve price required.
3. The member submitting the items for sale is to provide his/her name, address, phone number, email address & bank account details.
4. The items must be posted to the RNSNZ, P O Box 2024, Wellington 6140 or delivered personally to either of the two organisers:

Flemming Sorensen – flsor@xtra.co.nz Telephone (04) 478-5649

Clint Libby – cjlibby@xtra.co.nz Telephone (04) 476-8576

5. Numismatic items will be sent at the seller's risk.
6. Acknowledgement will be given when the items have been received.
7. Items cannot be listed for sale in the catalogue until they have been received with the descriptive list by the organisers.
8. A 10% auction fee will be charged by the Society on the successful sale of an item.
9. The auction is not subject to GST.
10. All unsold items will be returned.

Other Numismatic Societies

Numismatic Association of Australia

The RNSNZ is a sponsoring society of the Numismatic Association of Australia (NAA). The NAA supports high quality numismatic research, and its Journal, previously

available to RNSNZ members on subscription, is now available on-line. Full details are at: www.numismatics.org.au Their two-yearly conference will be at Adelaide on the weekend of 18 and 19 August 2024 – was a good event which several of our members were able to attend.

New Zealand Numismatic Societies

Auckland: PO Box 818, Shortland St, Auckland 1140. Monthly meetings are now held, except in January, on the second Monday of the month at 7.30pm at the Ranfurly Room, 202 Gillies Avenue, Epsom, Auckland. Please note that the venue and day have changed since 2023.

Anyone wishing to attend should contact Andrew Clifford (President, Andrew@andrewclifford.com), or David Baird (phone 09-846-7463) for directions. All welcome. Meetings now normally allow out of town members to participate by Zoom.

Note that the 2024 Combined Meeting of the Tauranga and Auckland Societies will be held at the Epsom Trust Rooms too on Saturday 23 April 2024.

Waikato Numismatic Society: currently in recess, but members are available for enquiries at 027 777 0292 or 078461124.

Tauranga Numismatic Society: Meets on the first Wednesday monthly at 7.30 pm, the Wesley Church Centre, 100 13th Avenue, phone (07) 5331881.

Wanganui Numismatic Society: Meets in the afternoon on the last Wednesday of every month except December - phone 022 4961306

The New Zealand Orders and Medals Research Society Branch: a branch of both the RNSNZ and British Orders and Medals Research Society, with a primary interest in military medals, meets in Wellington about 6 times a year on the second Sunday of the month. Contact tskilton@gmail.com or john_o_reilly@hotmail.com (note underlines).

For 2023-24, Todd Skilton is Chair, John O'Reilly Secretary and David Dickens is a committee member. Typically meetings are attended by about a dozen members, including at the Christmas 2023 meeting where all were challenged by an extremely tough quiz. Did you know there were 11 NZ VC winners in World War I? And can you name them?

AVENTINE™

PRESENTS 1935 PROOF WAITANGI CROWN AT \$0.69



A NO-RESERVE OFFERING THIS FEBRUARY IN OUR
NUMISMATIC AUCTION & FIXED PRICE LIST NO. 1

CLIENT@[AVENTINE.CO.NZ](mailto:CLIENT@AVENTINE.CO.NZ)

From New Zealand's leading Auction House

COIN, BANKNOTE & MEDAL AUCTION

Tuesday 19th March 2024

- *World, Ancient, British, Australian, NZ & Gold Coins* ●
- *1847 Gothic Crown* ● *Rare Ptolemaic Gold Coins* ●
- *Rare Chinese Coins & Banknotes* ● *Lefeaux £50* ●
- *NZ and World Banknotes* ● *Waitangi Proof Set* ●
- *British & NZ Military Medals* ● *Error Coins* ● *Tokens* ●



www.mowbraycollectables.com

Contact us now to receive a free printed catalogue

MOWBRAY COLLECTABLES



MOWBRAY
COLLECTABLES

Private Bag 63000, Wellington 6140, New Zealand

Phone +64 6 364 8270, Fax +64 6 364 8252

Email auctions@mowbrays.nz

Catalogue online mid-February & on Numisbids

Report of Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand 2022 - 23

David Galt

The RNSNZ has had a successful year in 2022 – 23 in its aims of promoting numismatic knowledge, trading opportunities and the interests of numismatists.

The return of some normality following Covid has seen attendance at evening meetings average about 23 people over the last year, including those attending by Zoom. The Society's membership grew slightly over the year to 283 from 269, taking us over 300 with members of our Orders and Medals Research Branch included.

Activities this year included two small conferences, in Christchurch in July 2022 in conjunction with Canterbury University on ancient coins and in October 2022 in Wellington on medals and Order of St John interests, followed by a formal dinner at which Fellowships were presented to Andrew Clifford recognising his extensive numismatic leadership and publications including on NZ Trading Bank notes and to Wayne Newman recognising his huge contribution as Secretary, web site manager, Conference and Medal organiser and Journal Editor. Both events were well attended and benefitted from wider participation through Zoom. Both Conferences were supported by Alistair Robb's establishment of a Numismatic Fund with the Nikau Foundation in 2014, with a doubling since then of the funds under management.

The Society's Orders and Medals Branch continued to meet in members' homes throughout the year, ably led by a committee of Todd Skilton (President), John O'Reilly (Secretary) and David Dickens.

The Society's Council has decided to hold another major numismatic conference in 2024, in Wellington over the weekend of 11 to 14 October 2024, covering all major numismatic fields.

Publications supported included regular updates online on our web site about challenge coins and geocaching medals by Rodney Hall and substantial updates to the volumes published online on commemorative medals by Martin Purdy, Hamish MacMaster, Jason Gray and Rodney Hall.

The Society continued to fill the vacuum in issuing uncirculated sets of NZ circulation coins which are difficult for collectors to acquire because of unreasonably high minimum volume requirements by the Reserve Bank for any purchases. Two sets

were issued, covering 2016 – 18 and 2019 in the same format used by NZ Post until 2013 with sales up to 50% – 60% so far. A 2020 full 5-coin year set is close to issue as the last 2020 dated coins have been acquired in UNC grade.

A service medal honouring former President and coin designer James Berry was produced for us by the Eng Leong mint and presented to members who made larger contributions to the Society’s activities in 2021 and 2022 at the Society’s end of year dinner in December 2022, and by post to absent eligible members. We also recognised then the outstanding service to the society by Malcolm Bain who stepped down as Treasurer and Anne Lampard who has assisted the Society in many ways since the 1960s, especially with proof reading and mail-outs in recent years.

One challenge was the resignation of Wayne Newman from the Council and his roles in August 2022 as he took on new responsibilities in another organisation. His heavy responsibilities were split amongst 6 people. Hamish MacMaster and Clint Libby shared the Acting Secretary role while we looked for a new Secretary; Professor Brett Delahunt is now sole Journal Editor; Treasurer Selwyn Lowe is managing membership; David Galt coordinates more activities and Todd Skilton is managing our web site. Mary Mitchell volunteered to assist with secretarial duties. The Society owes a huge vote of thanks to all these office holders who gave so much of their time to the Society.

The Society provided financial support through a scholarship to Kieran Knowles for research as part of his study programme at the University of Canterbury to visit the Australian Centre for Ancient Numismatics at Macquarie University, Sydney. Kieran spoke well about his research at the Society’s March 2024 meeting. His research was regarded as a success. The research was supported in turn by a grant from the Nikau Foundation.

2022 - 23 RNSNZ PROGRAMME	MAIN EVENTS HELD OVER THE YEAR
Wednesday 27 April 2022	Kevin Graham, Reserve Bank, “The Role of a Currency Scientist”.
Wednesday 25 May 2022	Annual General Meeting
Wednesday, 29 June 2022	Society Auction at Dutch Club, Taita, organised by Clint Libby and Flemming Sorensen.

Saturday 2 July – Sunday 3 July 2022	Conference on Ancient Coinages A full day of ancient coins talks, Conference Dinner and visit to the Teece Museum, with displays including ancient coins. (with particular thanks to Wayne Newman, Alison Griffith of Canterbury University and members of other University Classics Departments)
Wednesday 27 July 2022	Liam Jennings: "Coin Sets of All Nations"
Wednesday 31 August 2022	Hamish MacMaster: Commemorative Medals
Friday 23 September 2022	Annual Drinks and Nibbles Function at West Plaza Hotel
Wednesday 28 September 2022	Brett Delahunt: Medals of the British Empire and Commonwealth Games
Saturday 1 October 2022	Annual Medals Symposium – Military Medals in the am session and St John Medals in the pm session followed by Dinner with Fellowship awards (with particular thanks to Todd Skilton for organising the event).
Wednesday 26 October 2022	Members' Short Talks
Wednesday 30 November 2022	End of Year dinner and annual Service Awards, Speights Ale House, Jackson St, Petone
Wednesday 25 January 2024	Liam Jennings & Joshua Lee: The current market
Wednesday 22 February 2024	Mark Stocker: The People Behind Britain's Decimal Coinage
Saturday 25 February 2024	Lower North Island Combined Societies Meeting, Levin, hosted by the Wanganui Numismatic Society
Wednesday 29 March 2024	Kieran Knowles (Inaugural RNSNZ Scholar): "From Barter to Bronze: A Series of Unidentified Zeus-Ammon coins from the Canterbury Museum"

FINANCIAL REPORTS 2022/23

Statement of Income and Expenditure

	2023 Year	2022 Year
Expenditure		
Advertising - Journal & Newsletter	1320.00	1,050.00
Auction RNSNZ	6894.56	4,961.80
Book Sales	277.46	
Catalogues	228.34	2,683.61
Conference & Symposium Income	2790.00	1,830.00
Currency Returned to RBNZ	49.85	
Donations	409.00	100.00
Grants: Nikau Foundation	14000.00	2,500.00
Interest: ASB	775.32	1,072.73
Interest: BNZ Current Account	134.79	9.66
Interest: BNZ Term Deposit /Rapid Save	4753.43	1,349.29
Levin Meeting Donations		140.00
Medal Sales	150.00	
NAA Journals	171.54	473.56
Postage	37.00	
Receipt (Anonymous)		125.00
Subscriptions to RNSNZ	6846.48	6,492.99
Sundry	49.90	
Uncirculated Sets Sales	5769.50	95.00
Unrealised Forex Gain	12.50	36.55
Net Loss		10,256.20
	44,669.67	33,176.39
Income		
Advertising (TradeMe)	50.00	833.75
Auction RNSNZ	4470.52	4,415.17
Audit Letter	40.00	40.00
Bank Fees	5.00	
Books	178.55	
Catalogues		5,141.17
Coin Sets - Bubble packs	2238.85	6,078.04

Conference Expenses	9195.27	
Forex Loss unrealised		
Functions	616.00	
Honoraria/Expenses		3,000.00
International Transfer Fees	25.00	
Journal & Newsletters	2565.32	4,251.49
Levin Meeting Expenses		241.50
Library Expenses	2319.97	718.73
Medal Expenses	3094.75	
Numismatic Association of Australia	617.59	
Postage	799.53	
Printing & Stationery		47.73
Rent/PO Box	1130.00	2,827.31
Research	4000.00	
Speaker Expenses		17.50
Subs Turnbull Library etc		208.54
Symposium		4,821.50
Website/IT	1993.28	533.96
Net Profit	11330.04	
	44,669.67	33,176.39

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2023

Assets		
Current Assets		
BNZ Current Account	14647.72	5,338.25
Petty Cash	30.00	30.00
Paypal	912.16	3,263.42
Tax Credit	1581.65	595.30
Bank Notes (100 x \$2 & 200 x \$1)	400.00	200.00
Rent in Advance Auction	0.00	150.00
Total Current Assets	17,571.53	9,576.97

Fixed Assets		
Display Units	2068.84	2,068.84
Library	3741.63	3,741.63
Total Fixed Assets	5,810.47	5,810.47
Term Deposits		
BNZ Term Deposits (1)	15001.34	14,912.40
BNZ Term Deposits (2)	16594.51	15,564.01
BNZ Term Deposits (3)	28201.19	27,712.14
BNZ Term Deposits (4)	18458.15	18,174.84
BNZ Term Deposits (5)	35266.72	34,493.23
BNZ Term Deposits (6)	11021.81	10,839.70
BNZ Term Deposits (7)	10123.00	10,028.53
BNZ Rapid Save	21072.77	20,679.16
ASB Term Deposit	50000.00	50,000.00
Total Term Deposits	205,739.49	202,404.01
	<u>229,121.49</u>	<u>217,791.45</u>
Liabilities		
RNSNZ OMRS Corpus Fund	2700.00	2,700.00
Members Funds		
Opening Balance	215091.45	225,347.65
Plus Surplus	11330.04	- 10,256.20
Members Funds	226,421.49	215,091.45
	<u>229,121.49</u>	<u>217,791.45</u>
	-	-
Taxable Income		
Deficit/Surplus	11330.04	-10,256.20
Donations	-409.00	-140.00
Unrealised Forex gain	-12.50	-36.55
Subscriptions	-6516.26	-6,492.99
Grants	-14000.00	-2,500.00
Taxable Loss	-9607.72	-19,425.74

Notes to the Accounts 2022-23

(1) Investments	Amount Invested	Maturity	Invested
BNZ Term Deposit (1)	15,001.34	27.04.2024	27.04.2021
BNZ Term Deposit (2)	16,594.51	19.06.2025	19.06.2022
BNZ Term Deposit (3)	28,201.19	07.09.2023	07.09.2022
BNZ Term Deposit (4)	18,458.15	08.02.2028	08.02.2023
BNZ Term Deposit (5)	35,266.72	14.06.2024	14.06.2022
BNZ Term Deposit (6)	11,021.81	06.03.2028	06.03.2023
BNZ Term Deposit (7)	10,123.00	21.11.2023	21.11.2022
BNZ Rapid Save 002	21,072.77		29.08.2014
ASB Term Deposits	50,000.00	26.08.2023	26.08.2021
2) Auction income includes sales receipts and postage charged. Old stock items were also included but no donated items.			
3) Tax refund from the 2021/2022 year was received during 2022/2023.			
4) Cash flow statement accessible on request.			
5) The Paypal balance is held in NZ Dollars, British Pounds, Australian dollars and Canadian dollars producing unrealised & realised forex gains.			
6) Medals, other commemoratives, catalogues and publications are expensed when purchased. Sales revenue is recognised when sales are made.			
7) Fixed assets include Catalogues, Books, Journals, Medals, Coins, Bank Notes, Slides, Projector, Video Camera, screens, Chairs, Displays, Shelving and Cases.			
8) Honoraria are offset by expenses incurred by the officers.			
9) The accounts are drawn up with membership requirements in view which don't always accommodate tax requirements and an adjustment is often required to display taxable net profit or loss at the base of the Income statement.			
10) The grants received were from the Nikau Foundation's Alistair Robb Numismatic Fund for Conferences, Research and General purposes			

A W Grant
Auditor

S J Lowe
Treasurer

D A Galt
President

Medals of the British Empire Games and British Empire and Commonwealth Games 1930 to 1966

Brett Delahunt FRNSNZ

The Commonwealth Games are now a major international sporting event held on a four yearly cycle. While not as large as the Olympics, the games provide an international focus for multiple sports events between each Olympiad and are keenly contested by the nations that make up the Commonwealth. Since their establishment in 1930, the games have been held under a variety of names, which reflect the changing nature of the Commonwealth. Initially known as the British Empire Games, the title was altered in 1954 to the British Empire and Commonwealth Games. This was shortened in 1970 to the British Commonwealth Games and it was not until 1978 that the more familiar Commonwealth Games title was adopted.

While the Commonwealth Games date from 1930, initial suggestions that games involving the Empire should be held pre-date the establishment of the Olympics. In 1891 John Astley Cooper called for a "Pan-Britannic contest of our social pursuits" and later the same year proposed a "gathering of English people every four years". This did not eventuate and the suggestion was somewhat overtaken by the Olympic movement and de Coubertin's organization of the Athens Olympic Games in 1896. The Olympic movement faltered somewhat in 1900 and 1904, when the games were held in conjunction with World Fairs in Paris and St Louis respectively, but the Olympic concept was saved through the success of what has become known as the Intercalated Games held in Athens in 1906 to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Games founding. The Fourth Olympiad of 1908 in London was highly successful and it is not surprising that in 1911 an Inter-Empire Sports Festival was organized. This was held in London, in conjunction with Festival of Britain, which itself was part of the celebrations to mark the Coronation of King George V. The Festival was designed to be a presentation of art and cultural performances from the countries of the Empire, being held at the Crystal Palace from May to October 1911. At this Festival teams from United Kingdom, Australasia, South Africa and Canada competed in the sporting component, which was held on 24 June 1911. There were eight athletics events (100 yards, 220 yards, 880 yards, 1 mile and 120 yards hurdles, 1320 yards, 330 yards and two-mile team, with international teams competing in the first five events), two

swimming events (100 yards and 1 mile), heavyweight boxing and middleweight wrestling. The overall winning country of the athletics competition was awarded the Lonsdale Cup. This was a massive trophy, manufactured in Sterling Silver and weighing 340 oz. The cup was won by the team from Canada. In 1934 it was melted down and the silver was then used to manufacture individual cups for each of the countries with an active British Empire Games Associations, to be awarded to the most outstanding athlete.

Medals (Fig.1) were awarded to athletes, officials, organizers and distinguished guests. The Medals, 3.8 cms in diameter, were manufactured by Elkington in gold, silver and bronze for first, second and third place, while officials received silver medals. The gold medals, each weighing 31.5 gms, and bronze medals were only awarded to competitors. The obverses of the medals have a robed figure and pedestal to the left of a globe of the world surrounded by the inscription *FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE* above and INTER-EMPIRE SPORTS 1911 below. The reverse depicts laurel and oak leaves with acorns to the left with the details of the recipient engraved to the right. Winner's medals were named *Awarded to (name), Country/Team, Winner of (sport)*. Medals to officials, organizers and guests had a different style of naming making it clear the medal was not an award. i.e. *Souvenir Presented to (name and organization)*.

While the Inter-Empire Sports Festival of the Festival of Britain was considered a success, at least officially, there was some criticism. In particular the Auckland Star noted that, in view of the very limited representation at the festival, the competition could hardly be considered worthy of its Empire title. Despite this criticism there were increasing calls for the establishment of an Empire-centred sporting competition. Richard Coombs, Manager of the Australian Team, spoke in favour of the concept and although this was not immediately taken up, international meets were being held. Most noteworthy of these was the United Kingdom v United States Track and Field Meet which was held following the Olympic Games in 1920 (Antwerp) and 1924 (Paris). In September 1924 Norton Crowe, who was the Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, proposed that All British Empire Games be held in the year between the Olympic Games. This suggestion was accepted by the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union, who agreed to hold the Games in Canada in 1930, with Hamilton, Ontario being chosen as the venue.



Fig. 1 Obverse and reverse of the gold medal issued at the Inter-Empire Sports Festival 1911. Images courtesy of Noonan's, Mayfair.

Hamilton, Ontario, Canada 1930

The Games in Hamilton were held from 16 to 23 August 1930 with competitions in athletics, boxing, bowls, rowing, swimming and diving, and wrestling. The Canadian organizing committee generously made \$30,000 available to support athletes from less financially stable members of the Empire. The stated objective was a celebration of Empire with games that should be 'merrier and less stern' than other international competitions being 'free from the babel of the international stadium' - which seemed to assume that everyone spoke English! The Games were a relatively modest affair and the Prince of Wales School was chosen as the athletes' village. One wonders how modern athletes would feel if 24 of them were housed in an individual classroom, as was the case in Hamilton.

In all 400 athletes from 11 countries competed in the Games. A total of 165 medals were awarded, with the breakdown of awards being 59 gold, 57 silver and 49 bronze medals. It is evident that in some of the competitions there were insufficient entrants to justify the award of silver and/or bronze medals.

The winner's medal is of an unusual design measuring 5.4 x 5.4 cm. The gold medal is in silver gilt, while the silver medal is in silver. The medal itself is rectangular with an ovoid upper surface. On the obverse there is a central figure of Victory standing on a globe flanked by eight flags of nations of the Empire and two crowns, with maple

leaves at the base (Fig. 2). The reverse has a recumbent lion with a draped Union Jack in the background. Beneath this are the words AWARDED - TO - a space for the winner's name and then - 1930 -. It would appear that medals were issued unnamed. Named versions exist (Fig. 3); however, different naming styles may be encountered,



Fig. 2 Obverse and Fig. 3 Reverse, silver winner's medal Hamilton, 1930. James Robert Campbell was Skip of the Scotland Bowls Fours.

suggesting that the engraving was done privately. In support of this, several unnamed medals and a medal with the name of the recipient scratched onto the medal, have been encountered. The medal was held in a small frame in the metal of the medal, with maple leaves on either side.

All participants to the Games, as well as team and games officials, received a commemorative medal. The medal is ovoid measuring 4.9 x 3.9 cms and was struck in bronze with the Arms of Canada enamelled in their natural colours. (fig. 4) The obverse of the commemorative medal consists of the figure of Victory between two columns bearing the names of the eleven participating nations. The reverse (Fig. 5) has a wreath of maple leaves. The medals were issued unnamed; however, they are occasionally found to be privately engraved, with the name of the recipient within the maple leaf wreath.

Both the winner's and commemorative medals were designed and struck by Klein and Binkley, who were jewellers of Hamilton, Canada. The winner's medal has K & B

impressed on the rim at the base of the medal. In addition, the gold and silver medals are also marked STERLING beside the manufacturer's name. The commemorative medal is marked K & B on the reverse, under the ribbon of the wreath.



Fig. 4 Obverse and Fig. 5 Reverse, commemorative medal, Hamilton 1930. James Edney was winner of the gold medal as Skip of the England Bowls Fours.

London, England 1934

The success of the games in Hamilton sowed the seeds for the establishment of the Empire Games as a regular sporting event. At a meeting of the team managers in Hamilton it was agreed that the games would be held on a four-year cycle. This was further advanced at the Olympic Games held in Los Angeles in 1932. Here a meeting was held and the British Empire Games Federation was formed. It had been decided that the 1934 Empire Games would be held in South Africa; however, this decision was overturned because of concerns relating to the apartheid policies of the South African Government.

At the Hamilton Games females were only permitted to participate in the swimming events and for the London Games it was decided that female athletes would be permitted to take part in track events. It was stated that events involving females should not be too exhaustive and as a consequence female running events were limited short sprints and a relay of 440 yards.



Fig. 6 Obverse and Fig. 7 Reverse, silver winner's medal, London 1934. Although the medal is unnamed the recipient was John Beresford of England who gained second place in the 100 yards backstroke and was the recipient of the bronze medal for the same event in Hamilton in 1930. These medals were not designed to be worn and the ring attachment was presumably added by the recipient.

Sixteen countries participated in the games of 1934, which were held from 4 to 11 August 1934, and 500 athletes attended. The sporting categories were athletics, boxing, cycling, bowls, swimming, diving and wrestling. Rowing had been deleted from the programme of the previous games and cycling was added. According to the Commonwealth Games Federation 199 medals (some sources give 206 medals) were awarded, consisting of 66 gold, 66 silver and 67 bronze. The friendly nature of the games was reinforced by the experience of the New Zealand runner Allan Elliot who competed in the 100 yards sprint. He false started and was disqualified according to the rules. The crowd in the stadium protested vigorously and he was permitted to compete.

Both the winner's and commemorative medals were designed and manufactured by Phillips of Aldershot, whose name appears on the reverse of the medals.

The winner's medal is 5 cm in diameter and has on the obverse a lion standing with an irradiated sun in the background, (Fig. 6). The reverse of the winner's medal is a laurel wreath and the event and placing were impressed in the upper field, with space for the winner's name to be engraved, if desired (Fig. 7). The commemorative medal is circular, 4.4cm in diameter, being similar in design to the Hamilton



Fig. 8 Obverse and Fig. 9 Reverse, commemorative medal, London 1934. The reverse of the medal has been privately named.

commemorative medal, but with 16 rather than 11 participating nations listed on the columns (Fig. 8). The reverse is a simple laurel wreath with a space for engraving the recipient's name (Fig. 9). These medals were issued unnamed, but occasional medals have the name added by the recipient.

Sydney, Australia 1938

The third Empire Games was held in Sydney from 5 to 12 February 1938, having been brought forward in the year to accommodate the seasons in the southern hemisphere. The number of events was increased from the previous games, with the reinstatement of rowing events. Travel was an issue as many teams had to travel across the world to compete. During the sea voyage the teams from the United Kingdom maintained a rigorous training programme and this was reflected in the number of medals that they won. In total 16 countries participated at Sydney and there were 464 athletes and 42 team officials. The official history lists 15 participating nations as Newfoundland was included in Canada. The Sydney Games were the last Games in which Newfoundland appeared as a separate team. In 1933 the Government of the Dominion of Newfoundland passed control to a Commission of Government appointed by the United Kingdom and in 1949 Newfoundland became a Province of Canada. Issues regarding South African politics were again a problem and there were racial incidents both on and off the track. Overall the Games

were well organized and popular with the public, and it has been estimated that more than 250,000 spectators attended.



Fig. 10 Obverse and Fig. 11 Reverse, bronze winner's medal, Sydney 1938. J F Genet was in the New Zealand Team as a flyweight wrestler. There were 6 entrants in the flyweight division.



Fig. 12 Obverse and Fig 13 Reverse, commemorative medal, Sydney 1938.

A total of 213 medals were awarded during the games, consisting of 71 each of gold, silver and bronze medals.

The design of the winner's medal followed the theme of the commemorative medal from previous games. The medal is octagonal, measuring 6.4 cms in maximum diameter. The obverse (Fig. 10) shows the figure of Victory between two columns, this time bearing the names of the 19 nations (Canada and Newfoundland are listed separately, while Hong Kong, Jamaica and Malta did not compete). The reverse consists of a laurel wreath containing a flaming torch and a shield on which the recipient's name was engraved (Fig.11). All winner's medals were issued named, with details of the event and the placing achieved.

The commemorative medal is large and rectangular with the points flattened to produce an oblong octagon. The medals are in bronze and measure 7.5 x 6.3 cms. The obverse is of a novel design. with shields depicting clockwise from the top, cycling, boxing, diving, track and field rowing, wrestling and lawn bowls. Beneath this there is a view of Sydney Harbour with the Sydney Harbour Bridge (Fig. 12). The reverse is a wreath of golden wattle bound by a circle bearing a map of Australia (Fig. 13). These medals were issued unnamed, although there was a space to accommodate the recipient's name should they wish to have it engraved.

The medals were designed by D E Morden and were struck by Stokes of Melbourne. The designers and manufacturers names were incorporated in the die with the designer's name appearing on both medals at the right base of the obverse. The name of the manufacturer appears beneath the shield on the reverse of the winner's medal and on the right base of the reverse of the commemorative medal.

Auckland, New Zealand 1950

The intervention of World War II meant that the games of 1942 were not held. These had been awarded to Montreal; however, at a meeting held during the Olympic Games in London in 1948 it was decided that the 1950 games would be held in New Zealand. No specific venue was chosen and the choice of city was left up to the local British Empire Games Committee. The City of Auckland was chosen as the venue of the games which were held on 4 to 11 February 1950. Twelve countries participated in the games, with a total of 590 athletes competing in athletics, boxing, cycling, fencing, lawn bowls, rowing, swimming (including water polo) and diving, weightlifting and wrestling.



Fig. 14 Obverse (bronze) and Fig 15 Reverse (gold), winner's medal, Auckland 1950
 Fig.15 image courtesy of Mowbray Collectables.

A total of 257 medals were awarded, consisting of 88 gold medals, 89 silver medals and 80 bronze medals. Both the winner's and commemorative medals were designed by James Berry and the medals were manufactured by Mayer and Kean.

The winner's medal is circular, 6.3 cm in diameter. The obverse (Fig. 14) has a helmeted figure with wings holding a laurel wreath in the right hand and a trident in the left. Below this, to the left, is a Union Jack in the form of a shield with a central globe marked with lines for latitude and longitude. The reverse (Fig.15) has a wreath of kowhai with a lion holding a flaming torch above the space for naming and a map of New Zealand, flanked by the year 1950, all contained within a laurel wreath below. The total striking of the winner's medals was 140 gold, 140 silver and 140 bronze. In addition to this a number of winner's medals were struck by Mayer and Toye in the early part of the 21st century and these were sold in the surplus official boxes that they had on hand. This latter striking can be identified as the medals were struck from slightly rusted dies and this is evident on close inspection. The commemorative medal is also circular, being 5 cm in diameter and has on the obverse the head of a helmeted figure with an irradiated sun in the background (Fig. 16). The reverse is of a complex design with an ovoid Union Jack supported by fern leaves overlying a space for naming. The space is bounded by two columns of kowhai leaves and flowers, and there is a map of New Zealand at the base.

Both the winner's and commemorative medals were issued named. All winner's medals were engraved with the event prior to the games and engravers were on

hand at each event to add the name of the winner prior to presentation. Occasional winner's medals may be encountered with only the name of the event on them and in particular bronze medals for water polo and the four oar shell with cox rowing event are known. These two medals were not awarded as there were only two teams entered in each event. For the commemorative medals, the athletes received medals which were engraved with the name and initials in capitals (Fig. 17), while the



Fig. 16 Obverse and Fig. 17 Reverse, commemorative medal, Auckland 1950. Naming of the medal is in the style for an athlete. The medal has been unofficially silver-plated. Fig. 18 (below) Naming style for a volunteer. Rt. Hon S G Holland was Prime Minister of New Zealand during the games and was President of the Organizing Committee.



organizers and team management received medals with the name engraved in upper and lower case letters, sloping upwards (Fig. 18).

Vancouver, Canada 1954

Due to World War II the Montreal Games of 1942 were cancelled and in 1948 the Canadian Federation announced that they would apply to hold the 1954 Empire Games. This bid was successful and in November 1950 it was announced that the 1954 games would be held in Canada. At that time no announcement was made

regarding the host city and it was stated that the final choice would be a matter for the Canadian Federation. There was considerable interest and bids were received from Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Vancouver. Of these, Vancouver was successful and the games were held in that city from 30 July to 7 August 1954. Multiple organizing committees were appointed and a two-story building was rented as the headquarters. A total of 1500 organizers were recruited, with most of these being paid employees, while unpaid volunteers numbered just 385. Twenty-four countries attended the games and there were 662 athletes and 127 officials who travelled with them. The broad group of disciplines in which the athletes competed were athletics, boxing, cycling, bowls, rowing, swimming, diving, weightlifting and wrestling, in 91 events. There were 92 gold, 89 silver and 89 bronze medals awarded, giving a total of 270 medals.



Fig. 19 Obverse and Fig. 20 Reverse, gold winner's medal Vancouver. Canada won the Team Sabre and Carl Schwende, the recipient of this medal, was also awarded an additional silver and two bronze medals at these games.

For these games the commemorative and winner's medals were redesigned and the general style of these medals was retained for subsequent games. The winner's medal measures 5.4 cm in diameter. The obverse (Fig. 19) has what was described as the Goddess of Achievement holding a wreath to the left of a space for naming with a mountainous landscape in the background. The Goddess is holding a shield with the Arms of Canada, with a sheaf of maple leaves behind her. The reverse (Fig. 20) consists of a crown with the title of the games, year and venue of the games



Fig. 21 Obverse and Fig. 22 Reverse, commemorative medal, Vancouver 1954.

surrounded by a chain of 20 links. The commemorative medal is circular of bright gilt bronze, 5.3 cm in diameter. The obverse features a central totem pole representing British Columbia, surrounded by a wreath of maple leaves, representing Canada. This, in turn, is surrounded by figures of athletes representing clockwise from the top, wrestling, rowing, lawn bowls, fencing, boxing, weightlifting, diving, track events and cycling (Fig. 21). The reverse is identical to the reverse of the winner's medal (Fig. 22). There was no space for naming on the commemorative medal and they were issued unnamed.

The medals were manufactured by Birks and both the winner's and commemorative medals are marked BIRKS on the rim. Additionally the gold and silver winner's medals were marked STERLING. The winner's medals were issued unnamed, having been engraved with the event prior to the games. There was space below this for the name to be engraved and athletes were instructed to return medals for engraving and that these would be returned to the recipient by the Camp Commandant. In practice it appears that a number of athletes did not return the medals to have their names engraved, as multiple medals encountered on the market, that were clearly awarded, have the event only engraved on the reverse. In the report on the games it was noted that CAD 10,151 was spent on the manufacture and engraving of medals.

Cardiff, Wales 1958

Wales had planned to host the games since 1938 and they submitted a formal proposal in 1946. Bids were expected from Nigeria and Singapore. These did not

materialize and the 1958 games were awarded to Wales, with Cardiff as the chosen city. The choice was particularly appropriate as, at the closing of the games, Queen Elizabeth announced that Prince Charles had been created Prince of Wales. It was at these games that the relay of the Queen's Baton was established and on this occasion runners carried the baton from Buckingham Palace to the main stadium in Cardiff.

The major contention associated with the 1958 games involved the selection policies for the South African Team. The Team consisted entirely of white athletes and while they were permitted to compete, these games were the last in which a South African team was represented. The number of teams and athletes participating in the games greatly exceeded previous events and in total 35 countries were represented by 1127 athletes. The games were held on 18 to 28 July 1958 and the main events followed the format of previous games being athletics, boxing, cycling, fencing, lawn bowls, rowing, swimming and diving, weightlifting and wrestling.



Fig. 23 Obverse and Fig. 24 Reverse, silver winner's medal, Cardiff 1958. Canada was placed second in the men's Epee and Carl Schwende, the recipient of this medal fought with a broken ankle.

The medals for the games were designed through an open competition with a prize of £20 for the winning design and £5 for the runner-up. The chosen design for the winner's medal was submitted by V Randell, while the successful design for the commemorative medal was by A Kitson-Towler. The medals were manufactured by LR Couch Ltd and H Maton, both of Cardiff. Interestingly the gold and silver winner's

medals were hallmarked in Birmingham, with the date letter for 1957. The maker's mark on the hallmark is T & S. There are several silversmiths who used the T & S mark in association with the Birmingham assay office; however, the style of the letters and the surround would indicate that the makers were Turner and Simpson of Legge Lane in Birmingham, who manufactured a variety of silver objects, including sporting medals and trophies from 1912. It was noted, in the report on the games, that £2,097.10.9 was spent on the designing, striking and engraving of medals. A total of 292 medals were awarded at the games consisting of 94 gold medals, 94 silver medals and 104 Bronze Medals. As had previously occurred in 1950 there was a considerable over-supply of medals with the total striking being 150 gold, 150 silver and 160 bronze. The original order for 1650 commemorative medals was found to be inadequate and a second striking of 650 additional medals was ordered.



Fig. 25 Obverse and Fig. 26 Reverse, commemorative medal, Cardiff 1958.

The winner's medal (fig. 23) is 5.4 cm in diameter and has on the obverse a laurel wreath containing the Welsh crest. There is a space where the name of the event was impressed which has sprigs of three daffodils on either side. The reverse (Fig. 24) followed the now standard format, but with the Roman numerals VI preceding the title of the games. The hallmark on the silver-gilt and silver medals is situated beneath the encircling chain. Each of the winner's medals was impressed with the name of the event for which they were awarded and were distributed to the venue.

There was no mention in the official report that names were to be added later and all medals examined to date are unnamed.

The commemorative medal is also 5.4 cms in diameter and has on its obverse the winged dragon of Wales standing on an arc containing the images of athletes representing (from left to right) running, fencing, lawn bowls, rowing, diving, weightlifting, cycling, boxing and wrestling. In the background on either side were two leeks (Fig. 25). The reverse is identical to the reverse of the winner's medal (Fig. 26). These medals have no place for naming and were issued unnamed. The commemorative medals were distributed to athletes on their arrival at the games village, while the staff and officials received their medals after the games had finished.

Perth, Australia 1962

The Perth Games were noted for their heat which affected both the athletes and spectators. The seats for the swimming competition were over-subscribed as they were indoors and there were poor attendances at the track and field events. There was some controversy in the 100 yards sprint as the bronze medal was awarded to the wrong athlete. Although the third placegetter had a faster time, the fourth placegetter was clearly in third place on the finish line photograph. The situation was solved by the runners being declared third equal and a second bronze medal was awarded after the medal ceremony. Although 35 countries participated in the games the number of athletes was well down on the Cardiff games and in particular India failed to send any athletes due to its on-going war with China. A total of 863 competitors participated in the games, which were held from 21 November to 1 December 1962.

The medals for the Perth games were designed by Frank Norten and were manufactured by K C Luke of Melbourne. During the games 104 gold, 104 silver and 112 bronze medals were awarded.

The winner's medal was the first wearable Commonwealth Games Medal and it is likely that the organizers took their cue from the Olympic Games. In 1960 the Olympics were held in Rome and the winner's medals were the first that were wearable. The design of these medals is of interest. The crown, with chain and title of the games, and the year that they were held was, since the inception of the design in Vancouver in 1954, treated as the reverse of the medal and this is clearly stated in the official report of the Vancouver Games. Contrary to this the winner's medals for

Perth are mounted on a chain with the reverse now the obverse (Fig. 27). This is not surprising as it seemed strange that a design, which incorporated the naming of the



Fig. 27 Obverse (bronze) and Fig. 28 Reverse (silver) winner's medal, Perth 1962. Carl Schwende also won two bronze medal at these games.

medals, was on the obverse when, intuitively, it would seem more logical that this was the reverse of the medal. The reverse (Fig. 28) has an outer laurel wreath with an inner wreath of kangaroo's paw flowers. Above this there is a small representation of the Coat of Arms of Perth, with a space for naming below. These medals are 5.75 cms in diameter and were issued with the sporting discipline, the event, the name of the winner and the country impressed in four lines. The medal is suspended from a chain of 22 links comprising two leaves in pairs with a superimposed oak leaf. These links are connected through a terminal link which, on the obverse, has two oak leaves in a circle, and on the reverse the inscription K.G.LUKE MELBOURNE AUSTRALIA in relief, in three lines. The name of the manufacturer also appears on the reverse of the medal, at the base.



Fig. 29 Obverse and Fig. 30 Reverse commemorative medal, Perth 1962.

The obverse (Fig. 29) of the commemorative medal is similar to the reverse of previous years, with the Roman numeral VII being placed before the title of the games. An important departure was the addition of the inscription COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL above and below the chain. This was added as it was realised that the earlier reverse of the commemorative medal could be mistaken for the winner's medal, as they were otherwise identical. The reverse (Fig. 30) had the Arms of Perth beneath sprigs of kangaroo's paw and golden wattle, and measured 5.75 cm in diameter. The name of the manufacturer was included in the die and appears below the coat of arms on the reverse of the medal. These medals were issued unnamed.

Kingston, Jamaica 1966

The decision to award the 1966 games to Kingston was announced in Rome in 1960.

There had been a spirited bid from Edinburgh which was defeated by 17 votes to 16. There were some concerns regarding the games facilities and many broadcasters chose to bring their own equipment. Minor problems were largely dealt with, although the favourite for the heavyweight division of the boxing had to be scratched as no gloves big enough for him could be found. This was the first games in which the Malay States competed as Malaysia. The games were held on 4 to 13 August 1966. Not all the sports of previous games were represented as lawn bowls and rowing were dropped, being replaced by badminton and shooting.

Thirty four countries were represented by 1050 athletes at the games. In total, 340 medals were awarded in Kingston, consisting of 110 gold, 110 silver and 120 bronze medals. The medals were manufactured by Pinches, London.

The winner's medal, 5.4 cms in diameter, was designed for wearing, being suspended from a blue ribbon. The ribbon is attached to the medal by shields depicting the Crest of Jamaica, the logo of the British Empire and Commonwealth Games Federation and the Crest of the City of Kingston all enamelled in their proper colours. The medal has a ring suspension and the crests are attached to the medal on either side by five links of gilt chain. The obverse of the medal (Fig. 32) is of the standard design, with the Roman numerals VII preceding the title of the games. The reverse (Fig. 33) shows a sprinter within an empty stadium. There is no hallmark on the obverse or reverse of the silver-gilt and silver medals.



Fig. 32 Obverse and Fig. 33 Reverse bronze winner's medal, Kingston, 1966. Images courtesy of the Museum of Wales.

The commemorative medal is 5.4 cms in diameter and has an obverse identical to that of the winner's medal with the added inscription of COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL

above and below (Fig. 34). The inscription is much more prominent on this issue than that of the Perth medal. The reverse has the Arms of the City of Kingston (Fig. 35). The medals were issued unnamed. Unlike previous Commonwealth Games commemorative medals, there were issues in both hallmarked sterling silver and bronze. This paralleled the custom adopted by the Olympic Games, where participants medals were awarded in a variety of sizes and metal, with the type of medal awarded being dependent on the role of the recipient. It is assumed that the silver award went to senior officials. The silver commemorative medal is hallmarked JT & Co Birmingham, with the date letter of 1965 on the obverse. J T and Co are the marks of John Cyril Taylor and William Charles Taylor trading as John Taylor & Company.



Fig. 34 Obverse and Fig. 35 Reverse of the commemorative medal, Kingston 1966.

Bibliography

Moore CR, Hosking FA, Moon A, Porter R, Towers HL, Tronson A. The Story of the British Empire Games Auckland 1950. Auckland: Organizing Committee of the Games. pp 189, 1950.

Clark BM, Scott NM. The Official History of the Vth British Empire and Commonwealth Games. Vancouver: British Empire and Commonwealth Games (1954) Society, pp 320, 1954.

Newman CE (Editor). The Official History of the VIth British Empire and Commonwealth Games, Cardiff, Wales. Cardiff: Organizing Committee of the Games. pp. 507, 1958.

Edmonds CJ, Willmott NJ (Editors), The Official History of the VIIth British Empire and Commonwealth Games, Perth, Australia, 1962. Perth: Organizing Council of the VIIth British Empire and Commonwealth Games. pp. 238, 1962.

McDonald H (Editor). The Official History of the VIIIth British Empire and Commonwealth Games, Kingston, Jamaica. Kingston: Organizing Committee of the Games. pp 271, 1966.

Dheensaw C. The Commonwealth Games. The First 60 Years 1930-1990. Victoria, Canada: Orca, pp.197, 1994.

Oliver B. Commonwealth Games. Extraordinary Stories Behind the Medals. Bloomsbury publishers, pp. 204, 2014.

Groom G. The Complete Book of the Commonwealth Games. Third Edition. Lulu Press, pp. 452, 2017.

The 2024 Royal Numismatic Society Conference Medal

Hamish MacMaster FRNSNZ

The Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand will be holding a major international Numismatic Conference and Fair in Wellington from 11 to 14 October 2024. The programme will include a number of expert speakers from New Zealand and abroad as well as a series of related numismatic activities. President of the RNSNZ, David Galt, who is leading the Conference Organising Committee, commented *“this will be one of the largest and most extensive international numismatic conferences ever held in New Zealand.”* To mark the occasion the Society will again be issuing a Conference medal, which will be available for purchase during October 2024.

Design

The obverse has in the centre the emblem of the Royal Numismatic Society of NZ. With the inscription THE ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND and below ESTABLISHED 1931. In the central reverse is the statue of the famous Māori navigator Kupe looking forward at the prow of a waka (Māori canoe) welcoming the MS Queen Elizabeth cruise liner sailing into Wellington harbour. The whole is surrounded by the inscription INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC CONFERENCE 2024 WELLINGTON. The medal will be minted at Eng Leong Medallistic Industries (ELM) Mint in Singapore and is 45mm diameter and 3mm in thickness.

The image of Kupe is based upon the statue of Kupe, now on the Wellington waterfront. This shows the legendary explorer with his wife, Hine Te Apārangi, and his [tohunga](#) (priest), Pekahourangi. The country’s Māori name, Aotearoa, originated when his wife saw a long white cloud and realised that land was nearby.

The bronze Kupe Statue was designed in 1939 by Trethewey for the 1940 New Zealand Centennial Exhibition held at Rongotai, Wellington. It was originally created in plaster and finished with bronze paint. Following the Exhibition, the statue sat for 40 years at the Wellington Railway Station and a further ten years at the Wellington Show and Sports Centre before being stored at the Te Papa, the national museum in 1997. Subsequently, successfully fundraising resulted in the statue being cast in bronze and given a permanent location on the waterfront in 2000. It was unveiled on 4 March 2000 as a tribute to all who have come to these shores.

More than just a Medal ...

The design of the medal touches a number of significant themes. Firstly the Conference medal draws inspiration from an 1890 medal by Wellington medallist Siegfried Kohn that signified the 50th Anniversary of the Colony. The Kohn medal is an 1890 statement of progress, reflecting a date of considerable significance to the colony. It shows how the settlers wished their colony to be viewed. The design on one side contrasts *Aurora* arriving in a harbour empty of European ships in 1840, with a busy harbour on the other side of the coin full of maritime commerce and steamers just 50 years later in 1890.



Medal commemorating the 50th anniversary of the colony 1890

Like its 1890 predecessor, the Conference medal seeks to express optimism about national progress and the way forward. Unlike its predecessor, it talks to a joint vision forward, both old and new, together in partnership. While *Kupe* symbolises 'proud traditions', the *MS Queen Elizabeth* denotes an 'exciting future', but more importantly both are very much on the same side of the coin. A secondary implication of the design is that Wellington is very much back in business after the

trauma of the COVID outbreak that adorned our 2020 Conference medal. What it is clearly showing is that COVID is now behind us, the cruise ships are back! Finally, the name of the cruise ship evokes the memory of the late Queen. It is saying, she will be forever with us.

The medal will be available for sale in the immediate lead up to the conference in the following strictly limited numbers; 50 pieces brass with silver plating (numbered on the rim) and 50 bronze coloured (numbered on the rim). In addition to these 30 sterling silver medals will be available for pre-order from January 2024 (again numbered on the rim). Pre-orders will be able to be placed for this medal at the time of Conference registration early in 2024. Prices are \$35 for the silver plated and bronze finished medals and \$130 for the silver medal.



Reverse



Obverse

The Issued Banknotes of the Commercial

Bank of New Zealand

Vaughn Humberstone

Between the establishment of British sovereignty in 1840 and the formation of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand in 1934, a total of twelve trading banks issued banknotes. Of these, the Commercial Bank of New Zealand had the briefest existence, trading from January 1865 to July 1866. This article catalogues the known surviving issued banknotes of the Commercial Bank of New Zealand, investigates what is known about their provenance, and gives very condensed biographical information on the confirmed signatories.

The New Zealand Banking Corporation was formed in London in 1863 and traded from Dunedin. When this institution applied for an act of incorporation to allow it to issue banknotes, the government insisted that it change its trading name in New Zealand. This was because the recently formed Bank of New Zealand often went under a similar name of the New Zealand Banking Company. Thus the New Zealand trading name was changed to the Commercial Bank of New Zealand, while continuing to trade in England as the New Zealand Banking Corporation. The Commercial Bank of New Zealand Limited Act was passed by the General Assembly on 13 December 1864.

The banknotes were printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co in London. They depicted geometric patterns on their reverse and the Royal Arms on their obverse. The layout of design on the obverse was similar to that of the banknotes of three other trading banks at that time, Bank of Australasia, Bank of New South Wales and the Bank of New Zealand. Of these, the Bank of New Zealand notes also depicted the Royal Arms. The issued banknotes were all domiciled at Dunedin, where the bank traded from Manse Street. Although the banknotes could only be redeemed in Dunedin, they are confirmed in circulation as far afield as Nelson. The banknotes had a printed date of 2nd January 1865, because the 1st of January 1865 fell on a Sunday, a non-trading day. Table 1 shows that the value of banknotes in circulation never reached over £8,000, fluctuating at around 1% of total note issue in the colony.

On 18 June 1866 telegrams were received at the port of Bluff. Unconfirmed reports of a commercial crisis in England created a run on the Commercial Bank of New Zealand. Within a short space of time, Manse Street in front of the bank's premises was crowded.



Shown overleaf is a Commercial Bank of New Zealand one-pound banknote, measuring 178 x 110 mm. This was the only issue type.

Deposit holders queued up to withdraw their accounts, while note holders exchanged their banknotes for gold. For a number of hours the run was strong and steady, with all claims being met. However the following day the bank's manager, J. Reid Mackenzie, received a telegram announcing the failure of the New Zealand Banking Corporation in London. The Commercial Bank of New Zealand immediately closed its doors and suspended all payments. At least two businesses – the Occidental Wine and Spirit Store in Dunedin and J. De Carle, a grocer in Nelson – advertised that they would continue to receive banknotes of the Commercial Bank of New Zealand, no doubt at a discount. It was reported that these notes were changing hands in Dunedin at 13 shillings in the pound.

In September 1866 Thomas Stephen Evans, a representative of Johnstone, Cooper & Co, chancery and bankruptcy accountants in London, arrived in Dunedin to oversee the winding up of the Commercial Bank of New Zealand. Any claims on the bank had to be lodged by 31 January 1867. Holders of 'Notes payable to the bearer' (i.e. banknotes) had to surrender such notes as of 16 July 1867, in exchange for a receipt. These banknotes would then have been recorded in a register before being destroyed. In October 1867 Thomas S. Evans announced a first dividend to creditors of the bank of 3 shillings in the pound. Those creditors whose claims were under £20 had the option of being paid out at 15 shillings in the pound for full discharge. This would have applied to the vast majority of note holders. By June 1869 the total dividend payment had reached 15 shillings in the pound.

Table 1. Note issue of the Commercial Bank of New Zealand

	Notes in circulation	Percentage of NZ note issue
Quarter ended 31 March 1865	£5,015	0.8%
Quarter ended 30 June 1865	£6,861	1.0%
Quarter ended 30 September 1865	£7,540	1.1%
Quarter ended 31 December 1865	£7,855	1.1%
Quarter ended 31 March 1866	£6,695	0.8%
Quarter ended 30 June 1866	£6,525	0.8%

Confirmed banknotes

Five one-pound notes are confirmed in existence, 3 held privately and 2 held by public institutions.

1. Serial number 2188

Noble Numismatics Pty Ltd, Sale 48, 11-13 July 1995, Lot 5062, sold. *Top left hand corner missing, otherwise very good.* Not illustrated.

2. Serial number 3051

Held by Toitū Otago Settlers Museum. Previously held by the Otago Settlers Association, whose entire collection was gifted to the Dunedin City Council in the 1990s.

A complete note, many creases and folds, 'Cancelled' handwritten vertically twice on the obverse in red ink, otherwise very good. Signed by J. Reid Mackenzie and counter-signed by A. J. Buisson (p).

Toitū Otago Settlers Museum has no record of when or how it came into possession of this note. The Evening Star, 15 July 1939, records a Commercial Bank of New Zealand one-pound note as being in the possession of the Otago Early Settlers' Association. The following extract appeared in page 4 of the Ashburton Guardian, 28 March 1918:

"The teller in one of the Dunedin city banks recently received a surprise when he found included in a sum of money which was being paid over the counter a £1 note, inscribed "Commercial Bank of New Zealand, January 2, 1865." The note, which was in a capital state of preservation, was signed by J. Reid Mackenzie, chief manager, and counter-signed by A. J. Buisson. It was apparently one of the earliest notes issued by the bank, as the number was 3000 odd."

The details of this note are a match, so it could very well be the same note, later donated to the Otago Early Settlers' Association, although this is unconfirmed.

3. Serial number 3190

Noble Numismatics Pty Ltd, Sale 101, 20-22 November 2012, Lot 101, unsold. *Very well worn but all there, rough edges with red wavy lines front and back, good.* Signed by J. Reid Mackenzie and counter-signed by Patrick Murray.

4. Serial number 3551

Held by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand since 1976. *A complete note, best known example, fine.* Signed by Patrick Murray (p) and counter-signed by John Maitland Jones (p). This note would have been issued sometime after April 1865, when John Maitland Jones entered the employment of this bank.

Hargreaves, 1977, states that this note was found in a safe drawer at Cadbury Schweppes Hudson, a Dunedin confectioner, in December 1976. The drawer had not been opened for at least 40 years, and the note was donated to the Reserve Bank of New Zealand.

Richard Hudson arrived in Dunedin in 1868 and became a pastry cook. He later purchased an old masonic hall in Moray Place, opening a factory there in 1876. In 1930 the New Zealand branch of English chocolate manufacturers Cadbury Fry merged with Hudson & Co to become Cadbury Fry Hudson. In 1973 Cadbury Fry Hudson merged with Schweppes to become Cadbury Schweppes Hudson.

5. Serial number 3918

Sold by Auckland-based numismatic dealers P. & M. Eccles, January 2021. *Limp with no remaining crispness, some water staining, a complete note, many creases and folds, some discolouration, otherwise very good.* Signed by Patrick Murray (p) and counter-signed by John Maitland Jones (p).

This note would have been issued sometime after April 1865, when John Maitland Jones entered the employment of this bank.

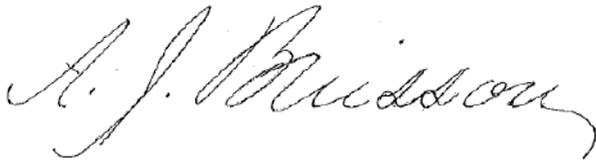
Previously sold by Noble Numismatics Pty Ltd, Sale 125, 24-27 November 2020, Lot 3081 (Robert R. Toner Collection); Noble Numismatics Pty Ltd, Sale 69, 20-21 March 2002, Lot 3047 (Gary Lavin Collection); Noble Numismatics Pty Ltd, Sale 54, 22-24 July 1997, Lot 3064 (Ross Meads Collection); Spink Australia, Sale 31, Lot 763 (M.E. Freehill Collection); Spink Australia, Sale 27, Lot 1837 (Al Chenet Collection).

Hargreaves, 1977, states that in late February 1977 a Commercial Bank of New Zealand note was reported as being in the possession of Rev. Victor Jones of Milton, a grandson of one of the signatories, John Maitland Jones.

Reverend Victor George Clement Jones was born in 1930, the only son of Victor Macpherson Jones (Victor Macpherson Jones was born in 1887, the youngest son of John Maitland Jones). In 1978 he was appointed to the Spreydon

Methodist Church in Addington, Christchurch, and in 1984 moved to Amuri in North Canterbury. Howard Mitchell, an Auckland-based numismatic dealer, is pretty sure that this note was purchased by him from a grandson of one of the signatories, who was elderly at the time, in Christchurch in the mid-1980s. Rev. Victor Jones would have been 54 in 1984, hardly elderly. However, it can be considered that this is the likely note in question.

Biographies of the note signatories

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "A. J. Buisson". The signature is written in black ink on a white background.

Signature of A.J. Buisson, Ledger-keeper, Commercial Bank of New Zealand.

Adrian James Buisson was a ledger-keeper at the Commercial Bank of New Zealand from at least March 1866. Following the closure of the Commercial Bank in July 1866, he found employment with the Bank of New Zealand, where by March 1868 he was a bullion clerk. It is unconfirmed if he also signed banknotes for the Bank of New Zealand. Adrian J. Buisson was a Freemason and he served as honorary secretary of the Dunedin Volunteer Artillery Regiment. On 3 December 1868 he was involved in a fatal boating accident. A.J. Buisson was amongst a party of six who rowed out from a jetty in Dunedin Bay. Included in the party were fellow bankers Mr Cottrell (also of the Bank of New Zealand), Mr Corrigan (Bank of Otago) and Mr Kempthorne (Bank of New South Wales). The tide and wind combined to make for a heavy sea and the rowboat capsized. Two of the party drowned, while A.J. Buisson and the other three managed to cling to the capsized boat while some fishermen and nearby roadworkers launched a rescue.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jno Maitland Jones". The signature is written in black ink on a white background.

Signature of Jno Maitland Jones, Assistant Accountant, Commercial Bank of New Zealand.

John Maitland Jones was born on 23 July 1846 at Liverpool, Lancashire, England, the oldest of the four children of John Jones and Jessie Doyle. He was educated at Queen's College in Liverpool, and by 1861 the Jones family was residing in the suburb of Islington. On 10 December 1864 John Maitland Jones sailed from Glasgow, Scotland, aboard the *St. Vincent*, arriving in Port Chalmers on 22 March 1865. He entered into the employment of the Commercial Bank of New Zealand as an assistant accountant. On 30 November 1865, aged 19, he married Margaret Macpherson Proctor, aged 17. Five sons and four daughters were born between 1866-1890, although two sons died in infancy. John Maitland Jones was sent to Tuapeka as the bank's agent, where he remained until the Commercial Bank of New Zealand ceased trading in July 1866. The following year he moved to Hokitika, where he spent two years on the goldfields. Upon returning to Dunedin in 1869, he became manager of the firm of R. Wilson & Co. John Maitland Jones made a trip back to England in 1871. He resided in George Street, Dunedin, where he had the freehold, and by 1881 had moved to Landerdale, North East Valley, Dunedin. John Maitland Jones then became a partner in the firm of Proctor, Jones & Co. In 1893 he was in business as a commission agent when he was declared bankrupt. He then served two years as manager of the Southland Sawmilling & Southern Implement Engineering Co, and in 1901 was appointed manager of the North Otago Farmers' Co-operative Association in Oamaru. He returned to Dunedin as a commercial traveller before moving to Invercargill. John Maitland Jones died on 23 October 1920 at his residence in Spey Street, Invercargill, aged 74, and was buried at the Eastern Cemetery. Margaret Macpherson Jones died in 1927, aged 79.

WANTED: a thoroughly efficient sub-accountant. None need apply who has not had considerable Banking experience, and can produce satisfactory testimonials and references. Apply both by letter and in person, between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m., at the Commercial Bank, Manse street.

The only known instance of the Commercial Bank of New Zealand advertising a vacancy (Otago Daily Times, 21 April 1865). Thus it can be assumed that this position was filled by John Maitland Jones.

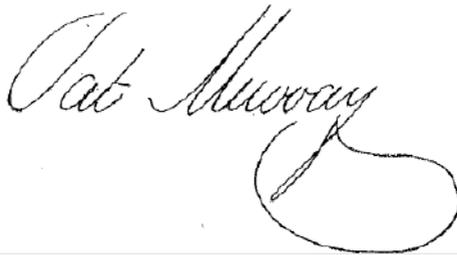


Studio photograph of John Maitland Jones later in life. Source <https://www.ancestrylibrary.com>.

Signature of J. Reid Mackenzie, Chief Manager, Commercial Bank of New Zealand.

John Reid Mackenzie was born in 1808 at Stornoway in Ross & Cromarty, Scotland, the son of John Mackenzie and his third wife, a daughter of John Reid. He was in turn a farmer and a shipowner before training as an accountant. On 2 January 1849 J. Reid Mackenzie, aged 39, married Mackenzie Morrison, aged 22, at Stornoway. Two sons and three daughters were born between 1850-1861. In 1856 the Mackenzie family were residing in Midlothian, and by 1861 they were at 3 Belgrave Terrace in the town of Govan, Lanarkshire. On 27 July 1863 the Mackenzie family left London aboard the *General Windham*, arriving in Port Chalmers on 29 November 1863. J. Reid Mackenzie came out to New Zealand to take up the position of chief manager of the New Zealand Banking Corporation. This bank began trading from Manse Street on 1 February 1864. In October 1864 the Otago Daily Times newspaper was successfully sued for libel after printing a column criticizing the conduct of the New Zealand

Banking Corporation, regarding an advance on the mortgage of the Dunedin Gas, Light & Coke Company. Damages of £500 were awarded. In early 1866 J. Reid Mackenzie served as a provisional director of the Waipori Quartz Reef Company. In 1867 he continued to be listed as a banker from Manse Street. By the following year he was working in the Post Office. In 1871 J. Reid Mackenzie went into business as a licensed land broker, accountant and arbitrator, and in 1874 he became a stock, share and money broker. John Reid Mackenzie died at his residence in Heriot Row, adjoining the Town Belt, on 30 November 1878. He was aged 70 and was buried at the Northern Cemetery in Dunedin. His widow died on 5 January 1880, aged 53.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Pat Murray". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background. The letters are fluid and connected, with a prominent loop at the end of the word "Murray".

Signature of Pat. Murray, Chief Accountant, Commercial Bank of New Zealand.

Patrick Murray was born in 1835, the son of Patrick Murray senior, a writer in Glasgow, Scotland. Patrick Murray was the chief accountant at the New Zealand Banking Corporation from at least early March 1864, continuing in this position throughout the duration of the trade of the Commercial Bank of New Zealand. After the closure of the Commercial Bank in July 1866, Patrick Murray continued to reside at the bank's premises in Manse Street. Presumably, during this time he helped Thomas S. Evans with the winding up of the bank. On 3 March 1868 Patrick Murray left Port Chalmers aboard the *Gothenburg*, bound for Melbourne. From there he returned home to Scotland. Patrick Murray then crossed the Atlantic Ocean and settled in New York city. For a number of years he worked for the banking firm of Maitland, Phelps & Co in Exchange Place, N.Y. Maitland, Phelps & Co were one of the oldest businesses on Wall Street, having been established in 1796. In addition to domestic financial work, primarily with railroads, the firm did business with foreign countries, especially Venezuela (in 1896 this firm changed its name to Maitland, Coppel & Co, and it went bankrupt in 1935). On the evening of 2 July 1874 Patrick Murray was climbing into a rowboat near a railway bridge on the Passaic River, alongside Rutherford Park in New Jersey. He stumbled over one of the seats, missed his footing, fell into the river and drowned. It was believed that he was suffering from an apoplectic stroke, as his body sank immediately. Patrick Murray was aged 39 and

left behind a wife in Glasgow. His funeral service was held at Nutleigh on the west bank of the Passaic River, where he had been visiting at the time of his death.

Footnote

There are conflicting reports over exactly what transpired at the Commercial Bank of New Zealand on 18-19 July 1866. Apparently, the telegrams were received from the *Tararua*, which had arrived at Bluff from Melbourne. The initial telegrams were either private telegrams from England or based on information from the Melbourne Argus newspaper. There was nothing in the commercial news of the press telegram to indicate the imminent closing of the Commercial Bank. Some reports state that the run on the Commercial Bank of New Zealand had subsided by the close of 18 July and that confidence had been restored, but other reports state that the run continued when the bank opened for business the following day. This run drained the Commercial Bank of either £5,000 or £10,000 in bullion, and its doors were closed either in the morning or the afternoon of 19 July. Just over four years after these events, the Wellington Independent (8 October 1870) stated that certain parties had managed to manipulate the telegraph summary, so that the failure of the New Zealand Banking Corporation was omitted. This allowed a number of depositors and note holders, who had been advised by private telegrams from Bluff, to rush to the Manse Street premises and liquidate their claims before J. Reid Mackenzie received his dispatches, instructing him to close the doors immediately.

The Wanganui Chronicle, 22 April 1893, reports that Mr Calender of the Bank of New Zealand donated a Commercial Bank of New Zealand banknote to the Wanganui Museum. This note was unable to be located by staff at the Whanganui Regional Museum.

It was originally intended that banknotes would be individually signed by the manager of the issuing branch and counter-signed by the chief clerk or accountant. However, given the volume of note issue, this task proved too time consuming for the senior staff. Note signing was often delegated to more junior staff who signed on their behalf. They did this by adding 'p' after their signature. This is an abbreviation for the Latin term *Per procurationum* – meaning to send a document under someone's name but without them actually signing it.

Andrew Lees was the ledger-keeper at the Commercial Bank of New Zealand from its commencement until April 1865, when he transferred to take charge of the bank's operations at Waipori. Thus from January to April, 1865, it is almost certain that he would have signed banknotes. Unfortunately, though, no such banknotes are known to exist.

Acknowledgements

Staff at the Manukau Research Library provided assistance in researching the life of Patrick Murray.

Further reading

1. Clifford, Andrew. *New Zealand Trading Banks and Early Paper Currency*. New Zealand Banknote Guild, Auckland, 2017.
2. Hargreaves, R.P. A Bank with two names. *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*. Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand. Vol. 15, No. 1 (58), June 1979.

Select bibliography

1. Hargreaves, R.P. Numismatic Miscellany. *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*. Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand. Vol. 14, No. 3 (56), October 1977.
2. Correspondence between the author and Jenny Chen, Archivist, Toitū Otago Settlers Museum, 12 April 2023.
3. Correspondence between the author and Kathy Greensides, Collection Assistant, Whanganui Regional Museum, 13 March 2023.
4. Correspondence between the author and Howard Mitchell, 22 July 2022.
5. Daily Southern Cross, Evening Star, Grey River Argus, Lake Wakatip Mail, Lyttelton Times, Nelson Evening Mail, New Zealand Herald, North Otago Times, Otago Daily Times, Otago Witness, Southland Times, Wanganui Chronicle, Wellington Independent. (newspapers retrieved from <https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz>)
6. Glasgow Herald (newspaper retrieved from the Gale NewsVault database)
7. Paterson Weekly Press (newspaper retrieved from <https://www.myheritage.com>)
8. Wises New Zealand Post Directory 1866-67.

<https://www.ancestry.co.uk>

<https://www.ancestrylibrary.com>.

<https://www.clan-macpherson.org>

<http://www.coppellhistoricalsociety.org>

<https://digitalnz.org>

<https://www.findagrave.com>

<https://www.fulltextarchive.com>

<https://gw.geneanet.org>

<https://natlib.govt.nz>

<https://www.noble.com.au>

From Barter to Bronze: A Selection of Zeus-Ammon Coinage from the Canterbury Museum

Keiran T Knowles

The first evidence of ancient coins appears in Asia Minor in the 7th century BCE (Konuk & Kerschner, 2020). The practice of striking coins spread into the Greek world, predominantly in silver and gold, while bronze was a later addition in the mid-5th Century (Wickens, 1996). While the history of coins in early Greece has been widely examined in scholarship, early Egyptian coinage has been less discussed. Many scholars claim that it was not until the Ptolemies that coinage appeared in Egypt (Von Reden, 2010). However, the late Pharaohs struck coins based on an Athenian design and Phoenician standard, and even the Persian king Artaxerxes III (r. 405–359) struck coins in Egypt, minting a legend that named himself Pharaoh (O’rourke. 2001). The Greek colony of Naukratis in Egypt would have used coins since its establishment in the 5th century. So while the Ptolemies may not have brought coinage to Egypt, it was under Ptolemaic rule that the expansion of coin use into rural Egypt occurred.

Yet even this remains theoretical, with the heavy reliance on both barter and grain in the rural areas of Egypt. Grain had operated as a currency for centuries prior to Ptolemaic involvement, with the weight standard based on the *Deben*, with which wages and taxes could be paid in grain (Von Reden, 2010). The Ptolemies decided to Hellenise the way in which these payments were made early on in their dynasty, with reforms requiring the payment of both labourers and certain taxes to be in coin. Theoretically, these reforms forced rural Egyptians to make tax payments in coins. However, a constant exchange trade for grain to coin existed, operating out of local temples, banks, and grain stores. In this way, the state received tax payments in coin, while citizens continued to pay in grain.

The study on Ptolemaic coinage has predominantly focused on precious metals. Issues occur when dealing with Ptolemaic bronze coins, due in part to the corrosive nature of the alloy, and in part to the difficulty in identifying the main coin type, the so-called, Zeus-Ammon coin type. The production of the Zeus-Ammon coins was a defining factor in differentiating these coins from others in antiquity. The process starts in the same way with the creation of the alloy; melting and mixing amounts of copper, tin, and often lead. The higher the copper and tin content in the alloy mix the higher quality of the alloy, and vice versa with more lead added. Traditionally

imitation coinage consisted of higher lead content, however, sources indicate that during periods of resource scarcity, larger amounts of lead were added in order to extend the quantity of coins made per batch (Markowitz. 2015). Faucher (2017) indicates the Zeus-Ammon coin blanks were created using multiple-cavity molds. The alloy was poured into a mold containing multiple cavities, which created a chain of blanks when cooled. After the chain was cooled, they were cut into individual coin blanks and the cut edges were filed down. The blank is then placed into a lathe and is then machined to a flat surface, creating both the central indents and often a tree ring-like appearance to appear on some of the coin faces. The blank is then struck between two dies to create the finished coin. The coin's obverse (1) features the curly-haired, bearded face of Zeus-Ammon with a ram's horn protruding and curling around the ear. On the reverse (Fig.2) an Eagle sits on a fulmen (thunderbolt), with the legend ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ (of King Ptolemy) around the outside of the coin face. Zeus-Ammon coin types stand out from other coins in antiquity, with larger diameters and weights than other ancient coinage. The coins themselves appear during the reign of Ptolemy II and the type is in use until the reign of Ptolemy VIII, a 130-year period.

Broad analysis

A series of unidentified Zeus-Ammon coins discovered in the collection of the Canterbury Museum, were able to be classified by distinguishing mintmarks on the reverse face and correlating them with weights and diameters in Lorber (2018), being three drachma, one tetrobol, and four triobols. A broad analysis of the Canterbury Museum Zeus-Ammon coins indicates that all of the coins come from series 5 of the Ptolemaic coins, spanning the reigns of both Ptolemy III Euergetes (r.246–221 BCE) and Ptolemy IV Philopater (r.221–203 BCE). The majority of these coins come from the Alexandrian mint, featuring the XP and ΔI control marks. Hoardfinds of these control marks further confirm that coinage tended to reside near urban areas compared to rural areas. When selecting a location for a hoard it would be logical to assume it would be in an area the owner would know well and not far from them if the hoard needed to be recovered quickly.

Individual analysis

While this work does not have the scope to allow an in-depth analysis of the individual coins, there are four coins that stand out from the set, in condition and authenticity, that deserve recognition. The size and weight of the Zeus-Ammon coinage indicate that they were not used for everyday payments, likely they were used for the payment of taxes and other large payments. Though as mentioned previously this may have been largely theoretical, which begs the question as to their use.

The main logical use is to hoard, as this tends to be where these coins are found. Intentional coin hoards can be divided into two categories, hoards buried with the intention of recovery, and hoards deliberately abandoned. Within hoards to be recovered, there are two sub-categories; emergency and savings hoards. Both of these hoards were concealed because their owners felt threatened and were buried with the intention of later recovery. It was often employed by businessmen who needed the capital to recover after periods of political instability. The Zeus-Ammon coins of the Canterbury Museum may have been hoarded during the major revolt of the Egyptian people which occurred late in the reign of Ptolemy IV. Sources state that many of the series of Ptolemaic coins were in circulation together, and many of the hoards confirm this with coins from Ptolemy II to Ptolemy IV found in the same hoards.



Fig.1 CM.2 Obverse: Horned Head of Zeus Ammon right, wearing taenia with basileion, dotted border. indent in centre

The first coin (Figs.1 and 2) tells another story of the proposed use, featuring a hole for the ability to wear in the form of an amulet. Coins used as amulets and talismans had an apotropaic nature, containing the capacity to avert evil, protect, and bring luck. The hole alignment could be indicative of wanting the deity to be looking up at the wearer, though may be that the simple act of wearing the amulet is enough to provide protection. The history and origins of coins used as apotropaic tokens are largely unknown, though it was widely practiced in cultures around the world.



Fig.2 CM.2 Reverse: ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Eagle standing l. on fulmen, wings: shut; in l. Field, Cornucopiae, border of dots. Controlling letter is too worn to identify



Fig.3 CM.4 Obverse

The remaining three coins needed individual analysis due to their condition. Both CM.4 and CM. 6 (Figs.3 & 4 respectively) have a distinctive tarnished colour indicative of higher lead content. Having this appearance could either mean they are from a period of scarce resources or that they are imitations, as is likely. While CM.6 has a weight that matches other coins of similarly identified Ptolemy IV coins, CM.4 does



Fig.4 CM.6 Obverse

not, indicative of an imitation coin. Though it is likely that these coins are imitations, they should be further tested using XRF scanning to fully confirm the suggested composition. Further, were they to be imitations there could still be a likelihood that they were ancient forgeries. Sources indicate that by the 1st century BCE imitation coinage made up a majority of the Ptolemaic currency, and was still used by Ptolemaic subjects nonetheless.



Fig.5 CM.8 Obverse

Lastly, CM.8 (Fig.5) stands out due to its damaged condition. The coin shows the effects of modern repairs conducted by a previous owner, possibly even a museum. The coin is missing around 35% of its original mass after being broken into three pieces, with only two pieces being glued back together. The discolouration of the glue used suggests that the adhesive used was likely cyanoacrylate based, similar to super glue, a non-conservation-approved adhesive. This style of adhesive responds differently to humidity changes, carrying dirt deeper inside the object. The long-term effects of using a cyanoacrylate-based adhesive are an increased rate of deterioration, leading to the shortened lifespan of the coin.

Conclusion

The Ptolemaic economy allowed for grain and barter to be a major form of exchange, even when theoretically coinage spread into the rural areas, under Ptolemy II's tax reforms. However, the coins did have other uses; to be hoarded to use as collateral in times of political upheaval, and to be worn by individuals for protection, in an apotropaic manner. Though the inability to conduct XRF testing means that the authenticity remains in question, the analysis of these coins indicates that the majority of this coin set is authentic, with the exception of CM.4 and CM.6. The size, weight, and design of these Zeus-Ammon coins of the Canterbury Museum are remarkable, standing out from other coins in antiquity. The denominations of these Zeus-Ammon coins are notoriously difficult to identify at a preliminary glance, though with alloy composition, minting processes, and hoard evidence, combined with the diameter and weight measurements, the Canterbury Museum coins can be identified as three drachma, one tetrobol, and four triobols, all from series 5, a range spanning the reign of both Ptolemy III Euergetes and Ptolemy IV Philopater. These coins not only operate as artifacts but speak to a wider historical society and economy, and can be used as teaching tools for students and collectors alike.

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand for helping in the production of this article. Great appreciation goes to the Canterbury Museum for allowing me to use images of the Zeus-Ammon coins to illustrate my research.

References

- Bresson, A (2020). The Choice for Electrum Monometallism: When and Why."
- de Callatay, François (2012A) ' Royal Hellenistic Coinages: From Alexander to Mithradates', in William E. Metcalf (ed.), *The Oxford Handbook of Greek and Roman Coinage*, Oxford Handbooks

- de Callatay, François (2012B). Control marks on Hellenistic royal coinages: Use, and evolution toward simplification?
- Faucher, T. (2017). *Coin minting techniques in Ptolemaic Egypt: observe, analyze, recreate*.
- Konuk, K., & Kerschner, M. (2020). Electrum coins and their archaeological context: the case of the Artemision of Ephesus.
- Lorber, C. (2018). *Coins of the Ptolemaic Empire, Part I: Ptolemy I Through Ptolemy IV*. American Numismatic Society.
- Manning, J. G. (2006) The Ptolemaic Economy, Institutions, Economic Integration, and the Limits of Centralized Political Power. Princeton/Stanford Working Papers in Classics Paper No. 050604, Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=1426917> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.1426917>
- Manning, J. G. (2007). Hellenistic Egypt. In W. Scheidel, I. Morris, & R. Saller (Eds.), *The Cambridge Economic History of the Greco-Roman World* (pp. 434-459). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Manning, J. G. (2008). Coinage as 'code' in Ptolemaic Egypt. *The Monetary Systems of the Greeks and Romans*, 84-111
- O'rourke, P. (2001). Coinage. In *The Oxford Encyclopedia of Ancient Egypt*. : Oxford University Press.
- Von Reden, S. (2010). *Money in classical antiquity*.
- Wickens, JM. (1996) *The production of Ancient Coins*.

Erratum

In the article *The 1965 3d/5c Mule – Malaya or Hong Kong?* by Martin Purdy published in the June 2023 issue (number 103, pages 80 - 82 a superscript 1 was substituted for the correct number 5 in the date at the end of the first paragraph. The paragraph should read;

Mintmark 454 of January 2023 refers to the recent Noble sale of a muled 1965 NZ 3d for A\$9,000 against an estimate of A\$3,000 (Sale 131, lot 119). This item was previously sold as part of Spink Noble Sale 36 (July 1991, lot 595) with an estimate of A\$350 (see NSA Update no. 112, 1991). At that time it was described as being a mule of a 1965 New Zealand 3d and a Malaya and British Borneo 5c dated 1961 **and struck in 1965** (Fig.1).

New Zealand Series One Banknote Prefixes Unravalled

Scott de Young FRNSNZ

Throughout the seven series of Reserve Bank of New Zealand banknotes there have been numerous different prefix sequences used. Some quite logical, and others seemingly illogical, at least until you can see the entire sequence in context, whence they become quite easy to understand. Some catalogues of New Zealand banknotes show the first and last prefixes in a series, which has caused confusion to collectors and cataloguers alike.

Reserve Bank banknotes have always utilised a six-digit serial number and thus each prefix can have a maximum of one million notes produced. Seven digits for the million serial number if printed.

Virtually the only constant with the serial numbers is that they all contain a serial number (after the prefix) in the range of 000001 to 1000000 or part thereof.

Series one to five were the only series to include serial number 1,000,000 (7 digits) which were always numbered separately by hand as required.

This ceased with the change to polymer banknotes in series six printed by Note Printing Australia in 1999 and the maximum number of notes possible per prefix was 999,999.

Series One: 1934 to 1940. Lefeaux Signature

A fairly simple sequence of number/letter with each denomination starting with a different letter and followed by the digits one through nine.

One anomaly, and an error in the sequencing of the prefixes at the printers (TDLR), on the one-pound print run has been responsible for misunderstandings about prefixes.

Firstly, for each denomination, the first prefix is a single letter with no number attached. This was simply a decision not to use the digit zero '0' as each letter was to be used only ten times before a new letter was substituted. Thus, the single letter used is the equivalent of 0/Letter.

Over the seven years of printing there were several changes to the font type used for prefixes.

The overall sequence is most obvious in the one-pound denomination where four different letters were needed to produce all the banknotes ordered. An oversight at the printers saw the one-pound prefix sequence go astray before reverting to the correct sequence. After printing prefix 9B, instead of moving on to 'C', without zero, the machinery was set up for 10B and the usual million serial numbers was printed and then the same with prefixes 11B and 12B. This error was noticed and the sequence thereafter reverted back to 3C which is where it should have been.

Thus, 10B should have been just 'C' (no zero), 11B should have been 1C and 12B should have been 2C.

The ten-shilling banknotes used prefixes:

Z, 1Z, 2Z, 3Z, 4Z, 5Z, 6Z, 7Z, 8Z, 9Z

Y, 1Y to 395,000 printed over eight print orders.



The one-pound banknotes used prefixes:

A, 1A, 2A, 3A, 4A, 5A, 6A, 7A, 8A, 9A

B, 1B, 2B, 3B, 4B, 5B, 6B, 7B, 8B, 9B

10B, 11B, 12B, 3C, 4C, 5C, 6C, 7C, 8C, 9C

D, 1D to 560,000 printed over nine print orders.



The five-pound banknotes used prefixes:

K, 1K, 2K, 3K, 4K to 825,000 printed over eight print orders.



The fifty-pound banknotes only used a single prefix 'T' as only 50,000 banknotes were ordered in the one and only order.

Note that an overrun of 2,000 banknotes were accepted by the RBNZ some fourteen months later, so the total print range is T 000001 to T 052000.



It is worth noting here, that after the second series of notes were in circulation that further print runs were printed of series one notes by the Australian Government Printer using the original Lefeaux printing plates and the correct watermarked paper, although the printers name was removed from the back of the note.

These were printed for possible circulation in New Zealand if the war interrupted banknote supply from the English printers Thomas de la Rue.

These initially used the same original prefix sequence and were numbered consecutively to the last of the original Lefeaux notes. None were required to be issued in New Zealand but some were supplied to the Fijian Government with an added surcharge overprint.

A secondary print run of the ten-shillings and one-pound was produced using different paper and a different sequence for the prefix.

The ten-shilling banknotes used prefixes: 1Y from 395,001, 2Y, 3Y and 4Y to 600,000.

Later FX over 0 000001 to 324000 only.

The one-pound banknotes used prefixes: 1D from 560,001, 2D, 3D, 4D, 5D, 6D, 7D, 8D and 9D

Later FI over 0 000001 to 324000 only.

The five-pound banknotes used prefixes: 4K from 825,001, 5K and 6K to 540,000.

Rowland Davis and his Private Debentures

Vaughn Humberstone

Upon taking office, New Zealand's second Governor, Robert Fitzroy, soon found that the young colony was insolvent. With the borrowing powers of the colonial government exhausted and desperate to raise capital, Fitzroy took the controversial step of having government debentures declared legal tender. This was done without the approval of the Colonial Office in London. These debentures were of small enough value to be issued into general circulation, which was done on 1 May 1844. They could not be redeemed for another two years, thus making them for all practical purposes inconvertible. With a lowest value of five shillings, Fitzroy's government debentures did nothing to alleviate the chronic shortage of lower denomination coinage. Business owners then followed Fitzroy's example and began issuing their own paper currency in small values, most commonly 3d, 6d or 1s, although other values are recorded. These private debentures were printed on flimsy paper and, with few exceptions, were only redeemable in multiple amounts for a five shilling Fitzroy debenture. Before too long, Auckland and later Wellington were flooded with these shinplasters as coinage disappeared from circulation. Fitzroy's debentures were disallowed by the Colonial Office in London and were recalled in November 1845, along with Fitzroy himself. Just as quickly, the private debentures were withdrawn and paid out, never to return. Only one issuer had the foresight to save a significant quantity of his redeemed notes; Rowland Davis, proprietor of the Aurora Tavern and Britannia Saloon in Wellington. This article gives condensed biographical information on Rowland Davis and investigates his issue of debentures.

Rowland Robert Teape Davis was born on 15 September 1805 near Bantry, County Cork, Ireland, the seventh of the nine children of Richard Davis and Elizabeth Barry. Rowland Davis was a smith by trade. From the late 1820s he was active in the political campaigns to promote the Reform Bill, the abolition of slavery and Catholic emancipation, and served as President of the

Engineers', Smiths' and Mechanists' Union in West London. On 13 October 1829 Rowland Davis, aged 24, married Mary Ann Groombridge, aged 25, at the Parish Church of St Dunstan in Stepney, London. Mary Ann was the daughter of John Groombridge and Lucy Richardson. Two sons and two daughters were born in London from 1830-39, although one of the sons died in infancy. The Davis family signed up to the New Zealand Company colonization scheme. Rowland Davis, his wife, three children and three cousins left Gravesend, Kent, aboard the first New Zealand Company immigration ship, the *Aurora*, on 18 September 1839.

The *Aurora* arrived at Port Nicholson on 22 January 1840. A son and four daughters were added to the Davis family from 1841-48. Rowland Davis soon became a leading figure in the organization of working-class interests in early Wellington. In December 1840 he was involved in the formation of the Working Men's Association. He supported the Wellington settlers' demand for the recall of Governor Hobson. In March 1841 Rowland Davis served on the inaugural committee of the Wellington Land Association, formed to enable the working class to purchase land. Twelve months later he was elected to a committee formed to monitor the measures of the Legislative Council. Rowland Davis also helped establish the Port Nicholson Mechanic's Institute, formed to provide lectures, a library and a public school for the working class. In August 1842 Davis narrowly lost election to Wellington's first municipal corporation. Rowland Davis was recorded as an engineer and carpenter before turning to hotel proprietorship. In October 1842 he opened the Aurora Tavern in Lambton Quay. On 22 January 1845, in conjunction with James Henry Marriott, he opened a theatre named the Britannia Saloon next to the Aurora Tavern. In December 1845 Rowland Davis built a wharf opposite the Aurora Tavern, to allow small vessels to park up at low tide. In late 1846 he began serving as one of the managers of the Wellington Savings Bank. In early 1848 he opened the Commercial Rooms, attached to the Aurora Tavern and Britannia Saloon, to provide refreshments and snacks to patrons. Arrangements could also be made for balls or dinners. Later that year Rowland Davis was involved in the Wellington Settlers' Constitutional Association, formed to push for representative government. In April 1849

Rowland Davis sold the Aurora Tavern, Britannia Saloon and Commercial Rooms to James Firth. Four months later he sold his newly erected shop and dwelling in Willis Street to David Anderson, who was stopping over *en route* to Auckland. Thus David Anderson decided to stay in Wellington instead, and he went on to issue ½d and 1d tradesmen's tokens. In the early 1850s the Britannia Saloon was renamed the Lyceum Theatre. The Aurora Tavern and Lyceum Theatre burned down on 2 November 1864 and were not rebuilt.

In May 1851 the Davis family moved from Wellington to Lyttelton, where Rowland and one of his sons established the Canterbury Hotel. With self-government granted to the young colony in 1852, the following year Rowland Davis stood for the Canterbury Provincial Council. He campaigned on his history of political activism and his opposition to monopoly business practices and high land prices. The *Lyttelton Times* responded with a scathing editorial and once again Rowland was narrowly defeated at the polls. He did, however, later serve on the Provincial Council for Akaroa (1856-57) and Lyttelton (1857-64), before standing unsuccessfully for Port Victoria in 1866. He appears to have been less outspoken on class issues in those years, and was instrumental in pushing through W.S. Moorhouse's scheme to build the Christchurch-Lyttelton railway tunnel. In 1859 Rowland Davis moved to Christchurch, where he had bought a house and land at the corner of Worcester and Oxford streets. A hotel was added and was initially known as Davis Hotel, before it was renamed the Lyttelton Hotel in 1860. Rowland Davis was a founding member of the Christchurch Mechanic's Institute and he briefly served as City Surveyor in 1862. He operated the Lyttelton Hotel until 1864, when the Davis family moved again, this time to a homestead named Kealkill on the banks of the Heathcote River. In the late 1860s Rowland Davis followed the goldrush to the West Coast, where he was inspector of Weights and Measures for Westland from 1871-74. Returning to Heathcote, he was appointed Clerk to the Avon Road Board in 1877. Rowland Robert Teape Davis died on 27 February 1879, aged 73, in the Christchurch suburb of Woolston. He was buried at Rutherford Cemetery. Mary Ann Davis died on 17 August 1888, aged 83, at Sydenham in Christchurch, and was buried next to her husband.



Rowland Davis was a well-known personality in Lyttelton and Christchurch. He was described by contemporaries as a 'big, portly Irishman, with an unctuous brogue and a fine volubility for chat and anecdote'.

SOURCE: <https://lostchristchurch.wordpress.com/2011/12/28/the-clarendon-hotel-from-town-house-to-public-house-fit-for-royalty/>.



Shown above is the masthead of the *Wellington Independent* newspaper, 9 August 1845, consisting of a woodcut by J.H. Marriott. Note the similarity between the style of wording on this woodcut and that of the one shilling debentures issued by Rowland Davis. The first issue of the *Wellington Independent* came out on 2 April 1845, but publication came to a halt after 9 August 1845 when the printing equipment was sold off to the rival *New Zealand Spectator and Cook's Strait Guardian* to pay off debts. Another press was not obtained until November 1845, and the *Wellington Independent* re-commenced publication on 26 November 1845.

An analysis of the debentures

While private debentures were in circulation in Auckland by August 1844, they did not appear in Wellington until July 1845. The *Nelson Examiner* and *New Zealand Chronicle*, 9 August 1845, under the heading 'Port Nicholson', reported that:

"We understand that it is in contemplation, by the retailers, to issue immediately debentures of the respective values of one shilling and sixpence, to be taken in payment for goods, or to be redeemed by Government debentures of a larger value. The difficulty in obtaining small change has induced the retailers to adopt this small-paper currency. — *Ibid*, July 5." (p. 8)

From the surviving notes, it is confirmed that Rowland Davis at the very least issued his debentures from 18 September to 11 October, 1845. Although the notes state 'Britannia Saloon, Aurora Tavern', they are much more likely to have been issued from the tavern rather than the theatre. The highest serial number known is 133, which indicates at least in some instances a large daily issue. It seems likely that Rowland Davis prepared his notes for use before his tavern opened each day. Any notes not used by the end of the day could simply be issued instead the following day. All surviving notes are signed by Rowland Davis.

These notes measure approximately 185 x 55 mm and were printed by the process of letterpress with a woodcut, featuring the denomination, added as a security device. These woodcuts were engraved by J.H. Marriott, co-proprietor of the Britannia Saloon. Marriott was a skilled engraver much in demand, and he provided the woodcuts for a number of Wellington's private debenture issues. He also provided woodcuts for the *Wellington Independent*, but this newspaper suspended operations from 9 August to 26 November, 1845, when they had no printing press. If the *Wellington Independent* did print Rowland Davis' notes, they would all have been printed before 9 August 1845. Alternatively, Rowland Davis' notes could have been printed by Wellington's only other newspaper at this time, the *New Zealand Spectator and Cook's Straight Guardian*. Upon the cessation of the *Wellington Independent*, the *New Zealand Spectator and Cook's Straight Guardian* advised the public that they could execute all printing contracts at prices recently charged by the *Wellington Independent*. In fact, in the early years, newspapers relied upon stationary sales and other printing contracts to remain financially viable. The geometric patterns depicted on the notes are very similar to those on the Church Missionary Society money orders (c. 1835-39), printed at Paihia on the Church Mission press by William Colenso. Colenso also used these patterns on New Zealand's first public notice, c. 4 May 1836, and on his 1836 printing of *A Declaration of the Independence of New Zealand*, signed earlier by Māori chiefs at Waitangi on 28 October 1835. These geometric patterns also appeared on the following issues of

Wellington private debentures: J. Burcham, T. Crosbie, Debenture Association 2nd issue, R. Langdon, and on a generic issue.

A quantity of redeemed debentures was saved by Rowland Davis. All other private debenture issues are confirmed by either no more than a few surviving notes, often held in museums or research libraries, or by an issue being mentioned in contemporary records (such as newspapers). There would no doubt have been many other issues that remain unrecorded. The earliest known sale of these notes is from Noble Numismatics Pty Ltd, Sale 46, 16-17 November 1994, Lot 3260. Some of these notes came onto the market after being sold by descendants of Rowland Davis. One such auction took place in February 2015 (Art+Object auction), where the Davis family collection of antique surveying instruments and artifacts were sold, along with some of the debentures.

Threepence

These notes were printed on a generic note form. No other issuers of this particular generic note are known. Upon receiving these notes, Rowland Davis hand-wrote the name of his business; 'Britannia Saloon, Aurora Tavern', as well as changing the terms of redemption. Instead of twenty notes being payable in a 5s government debenture or silver coin, four notes were subsequently payable in one of Davis' 1s debentures or silver coin.



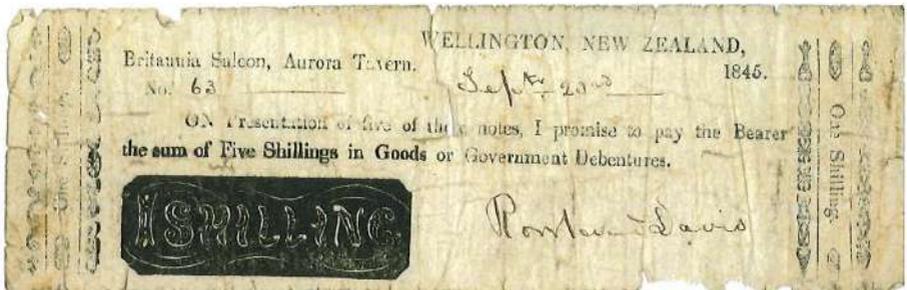
Davis may have done this after finding that 3d notes, only redeemable in multiple amounts of twenty, were unpopular. No doubt, anyone redeeming these notes would have preferred silver coin over another debenture.

Sixpence

For the 6d denomination, Rowland Davis had his own note forms printed. He retained the same layout of wording, geometric patterns and style of woodcut from the generic 3d notes. Unlike the 3d notes, the 6d notes were redeemable in goods (possibly of the liquid variety!) or multiple amounts for a 5s government debenture.



One shilling



These notes are identical to the 6d notes, except that a different style of woodcut was used. This style of woodcut also appeared on the following issues of Wellington private debentures: Barrett's Tap, T. Crosbie, E. Dorset, J. Robinson, J. Smith & Co and G. Young.

Footnotes

The Aurora Tavern was situated on what is today the west side of Willis Street, opposite Chews Lane (in 1865 the southern end of Lambton Quay was incorporated into Willis Street).

Given Rowland Davis's own issue of unauthorized private debentures, it is perhaps ironic that he was signatory to a petition against the passing of the Currency Bill, 1847. Objections were made to foreign silver coin being declared legal tender, and to the government issue of the Colonial Bank of Issue banknotes. It was stated that these measures would "place the currency of the colony on a dangerous and unsafe footing" (Wellington Independent, 11 September 1847, page 3).

A list of confirmed debentures

All surviving debentures can be considered to be in poor condition; fragile with numerous creases and folds, often with ragged edges, staining, pinholes, tears, splits or pieces missing.

No unissued debentures are known to exist. Further notes may yet surface.

For sales by Mowbray Collectables and Noble Numismatics, the most recent sale only is listed.

Threepence (2 notes held privately, 1 held by public institutions)

1. September 18th 1845, serial number (s/n) 48
A complete note torn in two pieces, with a near-vertical tear going through the 'P' in the woodcut.

Sold by Auckland-based numismatic dealer Howard Mitchell in January 2022. Previously sold at Art+Object auction, 15 April 2015, Lot 361.

2. October 7th 1845, s/n 133
Numerous pieces missing around the border, numerous holes.

Auckland Libraries Heritage Collection, Eph-OCM0077. Listed amongst the Grey collection, Old Colonist's Museum, in 1916.
3. October 11th 1845
Left-hand portion missing, roughly going through the 'C' in the woodcut.

Mowbray Collectables, Sale 20, 25-26 May 2018, Lot 773, sold.

Sixpence (1 note held privately)

1. October 4th 1845, s/n 82
Glued onto card to repair a tear down the middle.

Sold by Howard Mitchell in January 2022.

One shilling (16 notes held privately, 5 held by public institutions)

1. September 20th 1845, s/n 5
An almost complete note, small pieces missing along top edge.

National Library, Ephemera collection, Ref # Eph-A-BANK-1845-01, purchased from Art+Object auction, 18 February 2015, Lot 278.
2. September 20th 1845, s/n 21
Left portion missing, glued onto card.

Mowbray Collectables, Sale 21, 21 September 2018, Lot 526, unsold.
3. September 20th 1845, s/n 37
Glued onto card to repair a split up the middle.

Mowbray Collectables, Sale 20, 25-26 May 2018, Lot 770, sold.
Previously sold at Art+Object auction, 15 April 2015, Lot 361.
4. September 20th 1845, s/n 58
Piece missing at top-right.

Noble Numismatics Pty Ltd, Sale 111, 5-8 April 2016, Lot 3800, sold.

5. September 22nd 1845, s/n 28

A virtually complete note, tear from top.

National Library, Ephemera collection, Ref # Eph-A-BANK-1845-01, purchased from Art+Object auction, 18 February 2015, Lot 278.

6. September 22nd 1845, s/n 49

Missing numerous pieces at left and right, with splits and tears.

Mowbray Collectables, Sale 21, 21 September 2018, Lot 527, unsold.

7. September 23rd 1845, s/n 51

Left portion missing

Stocked by Howard Mitchell, as of August 2022.

8. September 23rd 1845, s/n 56

Piece missing at top-left.

Noble Numismatics Pty Ltd, Sale 100, 24-26 July 2012, Lot 2805, sold.

9. September 23rd 1845, s/n 63

An almost complete note, small pieces missing along edge, one tear.

Sold by Howard Mitchell in August 2022.

10. September 23rd 1845, s/n 69

Intact but has splits and stains from tape removed.

Mowbray Collectables, Sale 20, 25-26 May 2018, Lot 769, sold.

11. September 23rd 1845, s/n 74

An almost complete note, small pieces missing along edge.

Stocked by Howard Mitchell, as of August 2022. Previously sold at Art+Object auction, 15 April 2015, Lot 360.

12. September 24th 1845, s/n 27

Numerous pieces missing.

National Library, Ephemera collection, Ref # Eph-A-BANK-1845-01, purchased from Art+Object auction, 18 February 2015, Lot 278.

13. September 24th 1845, s/n 29

An almost complete note, numerous small pieces missing along edges.

National Library, Ephemera collection, Ref # Eph-A-BANK-1845-01, purchased from Art+Object auction, 18 February 2015, Lot 278.

14. September 24th 1845, s/n 32

Right quarter missing.

Mowbray Collectables, Sale 21, 21 September 2018, Lot 528, sold.

15. September 24th 1845, s/n 83

Pieces missing at left and right.

Mowbray Collectables, Sale 20, 25-26 May 2018, Lot 772, erroneously listed as s/n 82 in printed catalogue, correct in Corrections list, unsold.

16. September 24th 1845, s/n 86

Piece missing at top-right, holes and ragged edges.

Noble Numismatics Pty Ltd, Sale 111, 5-8 April 2016, Lot 3801, sold.

17. September 24th 1845, s/n 88

Pin-holes, old tear, otherwise full and good fine.

Noble Numismatics Pty Ltd, Sale 71, 20-22 November 2002, Lot 2896, sold.

18. September 24th 1845, s/n 91

Stocked by Howard Mitchell, as of August 2022.

19. September 24th 1845, s/n 92

An almost complete note, cellotape repair at top right, small pieces missing along left border.

Auckland Libraries Heritage Collection, Eph-OCM0071. Listed amongst the Grey collection, Old Colonist's Museum, in 1916.

20. September 24th 1845, s/n 97
Stocked by Howard Mitchell, as of August 2022.

21. September 24th 1845, s/n 100
Nearly fine.

Noble Numismatics Pty Ltd, Sale 49, 29-30 March 1995, Lot 3392, erroneously listed as dated September 14th 1845, sold.

Author's note

Robb, 1976, listed a number of notes held by the Alexander Turnbull Library. However, these listings have proven to be erroneous. The following notes listed by Robb, 1976, do not appear in the online database of the National Library/Alexander Turnbull Library, nor were they able to be located by library curators. Thus they are considered not to exist

3d, September 16th 1845, s/n 29; 3d, October 7th 1845, s/n 147; 1s, September 22nd 1845, s/n 50; 1s, September 23rd 1845, s/n 65; 1s, September 24th 1845, s/n 93.

The following note was listed by Robb, 1976, and was sold by Mowbray Collectables in 2018: 1s, September 20th 1845, s/n 21

The following note was listed by Robb, 1976, and is held by Auckland Libraries Heritage Collection: 1s, September 24th 1845, s/n 92.

Select bibliography

- Adams, Jonathon. Governor FitzRoy's Debentures and their Role in his Recall. *New Zealand Journal of History*. Department of History, University of Auckland, Vol. 20, No.1, 1986.
- Grant, Ian F. *Lasting Impressions, The story of New Zealand's newspapers, 1840-1920*. Fraser Books, Masterton, in association with the Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, 2018.
- Robb, Alistair F. *Coins, tokens & banknotes of New Zealand*. Published by the author, 1976.
- Ward, Louis E. *Early Wellington*. Whitcombe & Tombs Ltd, 1928, reprint published by Capper Press, Christchurch, 1975.

- *The Dictionary of New Zealand Biography, Vol. 1, 1769-1869*. Allen & Unwin and the Department of Internal Affairs, Wellington, 1990.
- Correspondence between the author and numismatic dealer Howard Mitchell, 3 August 2022.
- Correspondence between the author and Rata Holtslag, assistant curator, National Library of New Zealand, 27 February 2023.
- Auckland Chronicle & New Zealand Colonist, Evening Post, Nelson Examiner & New Zealand Chronicle, New Zealand Colonist & Port Nicholson Advertiser, New Zealand Gazette & Wellington Spectator, New Zealand Spectator & Cook's Strait Guardian, New Zealander, Wellington Independent. (newspapers retrieved from <https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz>)
- Websites
 - <https://www.antiquesreporter.com.au>
 - https://artandobject.co.nz/pdf/Cat_89_NC_PDF.pdf.
 - https://artandobject.co.nz/pdf/Cat_92_books.pdf.
 - <https://canterburystories.nz>
 - <https://catherineclarkeauthor.com>
 - <https://www.cotyronaireland.com>
 - <https://www.geni.com>
 - <https://kura.aucklandlibraries.govt.nz>
 - <https://lostchristchurch.wordpress.com>
 - <https://www.mowbrays.co.nz>
 - <https://natlib.govt.nz>
 - <https://www.noble.com.au>
 - <https://www.researchgate.net>

Instructions for Authors

The Journal of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand is an academic publication designed for the dissemination of novel information regarding the science of numismatics. Diversity in study is encouraged and articles on any branch of numismatics will be considered for publication.

Manuscripts should be submitted on an A5 template with narrow margins, using Calibri typeface. Titles should be 14 point bold, authorship 12 point bold and the text 10 point. The hierarchy of headings should be consistent and no text, excepting web addresses, should be underlined. The manuscript should be justified on both the left and the right. There should be a space between headings and text, and between paragraphs. The initial word of each paragraph should not be indented. Numbers one to twelve should be spelled out and higher numbers, if at the beginning of a sentence should also be spelled out.

Footnotes are discouraged as these cause difficulties when the manuscript is formatted into the journal. Where appropriate a reference list or bibliography may be provided. Please do not use End Note or any other automatic citation programme.

Numismatics, by its very nature is highly visual and as a consequence the quality of submitted illustrations is of utmost importance. Illustrations should be centred and correctly oriented, with appropriate selvage. A patternless white background is preferred. Low resolution photographs reproduce poorly and will not be accepted. Illustrations should be in colour, submitted as jpegs of at least 1 MB and 300 dpi for photographs and 600 dpi for graphics or line art. It is the responsibility of the author to ensure that copyright is not infringed with respect to illustrations submitted in an article. Figures should be submitted separately and numbered consecutively. Each figure should have a caption, with an indication given as to where the figure should appear in the text.

Submit manuscripts to brett.delahunt@otago.ac.nz

If difficulties are encountered please contact the Editor for advice and assistance.

**NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC
DEALERS ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box 818, Auckland 1140, New Zealand**

The following 21 dealers are members of the New Zealand Numismatic Dealers Association and have pledged to abide by the Rules and Code of Ethics adopted by the Association:

- Antique and Collectable Buyers Limited (Mr Geoff Brown)**
PO Box 33-305, Barrington, Christchurch 8244
Tel +64 21 338 014. Email geoff@antiquebuyers.co.nz
eBay ID: antique.buyers
TradeMe ID: antique.buyers, antique.sellers
- Auckland Collectors Centre (Mr Howard Mitchell)**
1 Ngaire Avenue, Epsom, Auckland 1051
(PO Box 9222, Newmarket, Auckland 1149)
Tel +64 9 377 7965. Mobile 027 474 8178
Email howardbmitchell@gmail.com
Web: www.coindealer.co.nz
eBay ID: nz2u TradeMe ID: curio
- Aventine Numismatics**
NGC & PMG Authorized Dealer
PO Box 818 Auckland 1140
Tel +64 9 887 8480
Email sales@Aventine.co.nz
Web: www.Aventine.co.nz TradeMe ID: Aventine-NZ
- Coin Errors NZ (Mr Jason Gray)**
PO Box 5388, Terrace End, Palmerston North 4441
Web: www.coinerrors.nz TradeMe ID: coinerrorsnz
- Everglo Coins and Collectables (Mr Aaron Mackesy)**
Tel +64 22 046 0723 Email everglocoins@gmail.com
Web: www.everglo.co.nz TradeMe ID: everglo-coins
- John Bertrand (Collectables) Limited (Mr Tony Grant)**
Level 1, Harcourt's Building
215 Main Road, Tawa, Wellington 5028
(Callers by appointment only please)
PO Box 323, Wellington 6140
Tel +64 4 232 9832 or 0800 BUYERS (0800 289 377)
Email info@bertrand.co.nz
Web: www.bertrand.co.nz
eBay ID: jbl-nz TradeMe ID: acw-nz
- Colonial Collectables (Mr Richard Newton)**
PO Box 35-625, Browns Bay, Auckland 0753
Tel +64 9 479 4278. Mobile 021 105 7619
Email sales@colonialcollectables.com
Web: www.colonialcollectables.com
eBay ID: sekhemetfrog TradeMe ID: Freedom39
- Eccles Coins & Banknotes (Peter & Margaret Eccles)**
Royal Oak Mall, 691 Manukau Road, Auckland 1023
(Mezzanine Floor Shop 49)
P.O. Box 24-132, Royal Oak, Auckland 1345
Tel +64 9 373 2320. Mobile 021 743 530
Email eccles.coins@xtra.co.nz
eBay ID: numismatic TradeMe ID: numismatic
- Eccles Stamps, Coins & Postcards (Mr John R. Eccles)**
144 Victoria Street, Wellington 6011
PO Box 1174, Wellington 6140
Tel +64 4 499 6460. Mobile 027 448 1153
Email john.eccles@xtra.co.nz
eBay ID: john.eccles TradeMe ID: collectorman
- Goldco International Limited (Goldeco Antique Buyers)**
(Mr Dino Mavros), PO Box 579, Wellington 6140
Tel +64 21 680 463. Email goldco@xtra.co.nz
eBay ID: goldco-nz TradeMe ID: goldco-nz
- A.M. Kilpatrick Ltd (Mr Alan Kilpatrick)**
64 Severn Street, Green Island, Dunedin 9018
Tel +64 3 453 3389. Mobile: 027 316 0001
Email amkilpatrick1@gmail.com
TradeMe ID: AMK
- Military Memorabilia Ltd (Mr Geoffrey Oldham)**
Unit 3, 52 Bruce McLaren Road, Henderson, Auckland 0612
(PO Box 21-022, Henderson, Auckland 0650)
Tel +64 9 837 6150. Mobile 021 271 5141
Email milmimem2018@gmail.com
Web: www.milimem-nz.com TradeMe ID: medals8
- Mowbray Collectables (Mr David Galt)**
247 Main Highway, Otaki 5512
(Private Bag 63000, Wellington 6140)
Tel +64 6 364 8270. Fax +64 6 364 8252
Mobile 022 032 1143 Email david.galt@mowbrays.nz
Web: www.mowbraycollectables.co.nz
TradeMe ID: mowbrays
- Oceanic Mint Limited (Mr Cameron Fraser), PO Box 90400**
Victoria St West, Auckland 1142. Tel +64 2775 02775
Mobile 02775 02775. Email sales@oceanicmint.com
Web: www.oceanicmint.com
eBay ID: OceanicMint & Numismatist.NZ
TradeMe ID: Numismatist
- Philatelic Distributors Ltd (Mr Chris Wells)**
15 Mt Edgumbe Street, New Plymouth 4310
(PO Box 863, New Plymouth 4340)
Tel +64 6 758 6568. Mobile 027 442 2862
Email chris@stampcollecta.com
Web: www.stampcollecta.com TradeMe ID: philatelic
- Pulsar Stamps & Collectables (Mr Kay Gounder)**
Unit 9, Boulcott Village Complex
721 High Street, Lower Hutt 5010
(Callers by appointment only please)
All mail: P.O. Box 24-126, Manners Street, Wellington 6142
Tel 021 491181 Email pulsarstamps@outlook.com
TradeMe ID: pulsarstamps
- Rotorua Stamps & Coins (Ms Lois Ion)**
(Callers by appointment only please)
Postal: PO Box 342, Rotorua 3040
Tel. +64 7 348 0108. Mobile: 022 352 2599
Email Lois.Ion@xtra.co.nz TradeMe: loision
Web: www.rotorustampsandcoins.com
- Shades Stamp Shop (Coins/Medals: Julie)**
PO Box 10-122, Phillipstown, Christchurch 8145
Tel +64 3 366 6390. Email julie24658@hotmail.com
Web: www.newzeal.com TradeMe ID: julie2406
- Silver Gold Bullion (Mr Vadim Rusu),**
PO Box 276, Rangiora 7440. Tel +64 21 175 5356
Email silvergoldbullion1@gmail.com
Web: www.silvergoldbullion.co.nz
eBay ID: silvergoldbullion TradeMe ID: silvergoldbulli
- Translate Ltd (Martin & Rita Purdy)**
PO Box 40-665, Upper Hutt 5140
Tel +64 27 231 9272 Email translateLtd@gmail.com
TradeMe ID: translateLtd
- Winterstoke (1998) Ltd (Mr John Wills)**
PO Box 1909, Wellington 6140. Tel +64 21 476 793
Email jwills@winterstoke.co.nz
eBay ID: medalsnz TradeMe ID: medalsnz



LOOKING TO SELL OR BUY MEDALS? TRUST OUR EXPERTS

NOONANS 16 BOLTON STREET MAYFAIR LONDON W1J 8BQ
WWW.NOONANS.CO.UK

ALL ENQUIRIES PLEASE CONTACT TODD SKILTON
+64 2 1137 6349 • TODDSKILTON@NOONANS.CO.UK
OR CHRISTOPHER MELLOR-HILL
+44 020 7016 1700 • MEDALS@NOONANS.CO.UK

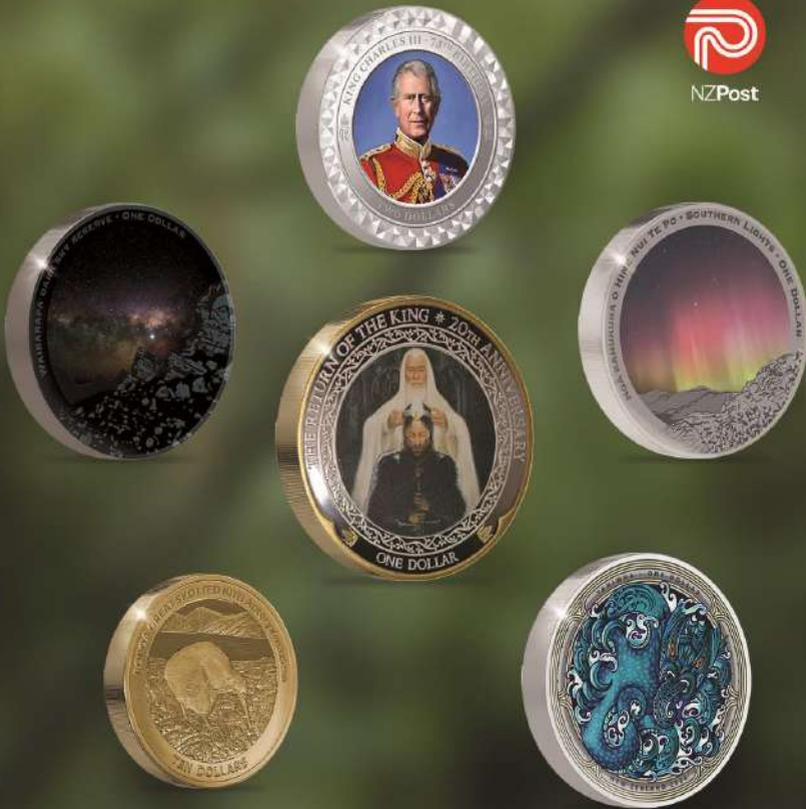
NOONANS THE NEW NAME FOR DIX NOONAN WEBB



13 JANUARY 2021; LOT 245:

THE UNIQUE NAVAL TRIO AWARDED TO CAPTAIN W. H. BLAKE, ROYAL NAVY, AFTER SERVICE WITH THE PREVENTATIVE SQUADRON ENGAGED IN THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE, WAS GAZETTED FOR GALLANTRY DURING THE ATTACK ON SYEABORG IN 1855

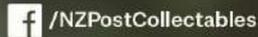
HAMMER PRICE: £11,000



Official New Zealand commemorative coin programme

NZ Post is the only official issuer of New Zealand legal tender commemorative coins in partnership with the Reserve Bank of New Zealand

View our full range of coins at collectables.nzpost.co.nz





MASTER CRAFTSMEN OF COINS AND MEDALLIONS

With more than half a century of coin making history, we take pride in our capability to forge coins of the highest standards. Each coin is struck to perfection and forged from the finest material to tell your story.

Other value-added services

Design

A full-fledged team dedicated to conceptualise and design your coin.

Technical Support

Our team advises on production parameters and cost effective methods.

Presentation Cases

Presentation cases in Leather, Wood, Velvet or other materials.

Display Services

We provide display solutions for all products.

For order enquiries, write in to us at info@elm.com.sg or call us at +65 64877777.

ELM[™]
EST. 1968

The John Bertrand New Zealand Coin & Banknote Catalogue 2024



by **Jared H. Thornton** BAS

A Premier Catalogue published by **Philatelic Distributors Limited**

Order your autographed copy now from the editor: info@bertrand.co.nz

Published by:

PHILATELIC DISTRIBUTORS LIMITED

15 Mount Edgcombe Street • New Plymouth 4340 • New Zealand

orders@stampcollecta.com | +64 6 758 6568

Ask for a free copy of our Coin Accessories Brochure

Draft design of 2024 Cover Kindly provided by Joshua Lee – aventine.co.nz

AVENTINE™

NUMISMATICS & COLLECTABLES

PUBLIC AUCTIONS | PRIVATE TREATY SALES



WWW.AVENTINE.CO.NZ

How will **your** insurance stack
up when the heat is on?



Contact H.W. Wood Australia Pty Ltd
for any of your insurance needs.

H.W. Wood Australia Pty Ltd | ABN 16 007 414 566 | AFS License No. 230009
Telephone 00.61.3.9819.9122 | admin@hwint.com.au

Visit our website at www.hwint.com.au

MOWBRAY COLLECTABLES

New Zealand's leading Auction House

COIN, BANKNOTE & MEDAL AUCTIONS

Contact us now to sell your collection with transparent and competitive pricing.



Contact us to receive our free catalogues

www.mowbraycollectables.com



MOWBRAY
COLLECTABLES

Private Bag 63000, Wellington 6140, New Zealand
Phone +64 6 364 8270, Fax +64 6 364 8252
Email auctions@mowbrays.nz

Consign with us Now



JOHN BERTRAND™
COLLECTABLES LTD

Buying Now!

Coins – Banknotes
War Medals/Badges
Old Postcard Collections
Rolex & Vintage Watches
Gold and Silver Coins
Scrap Gold

Whole Collections & Estates my Speciality

**I will travel anywhere in New Zealand
to purchase suitable material.**

**Tell me what you have been offered
and I will try and better it!**



Specialist Buyer & Catalogue Author, Anthony W. Grant FRNSNZ

JOHN BERTRAND (COLLECTABLES) LTD

PO Box 323, WELLINGTON 6140, NEW ZEALAND

PHONE: +64 4 232 9832

WWW.BERTRAND.CO.NZ

Members of the New Zealand Numismatic Dealers Association
and Australasian Numismatic Dealers Association

