



# EDMONTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

## 46th Anniversary year!



SEPT. 1999 ISSUE

Volume 46 Issue 6

### 1999 EXECUTIVE

#### PRESIDENT

Joe Bardy

#### VICE- PRESIDENT

Ray Neiman

#### SECRETARY

Michael Schneider

#### TREASURER

John Callaghan

#### DIRECTORS

Terry Cheesman

Dan Gosling

James Kindrake

David Peter

#### JUNIOR DIRECTOR

Scott Lakey

#### PROGRAM DIRECTOR

#### NEWSLETTER / EDITOR

Michael Schneider

#### LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

Dan Gosling

#### ANNUAL DUES

Family \$12.00, Regular \$10.00

Junior \$3.00 (16 & under)

#### The ENS is a member of:

Canadian Numismatic Association

American Numismatic Association

Canadian Association of  
Token Collectors

Canadian Association of  
Wooden Money Collectors

Canadian Paper Money Society

Classical & Medieval  
Numismatic Society

### SEPTEMBER MEETING NOTICE

**DATE : WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1999**

**TIME : 6:30 P.M. PIZZA, MEETING STARTS AT 7:30**

**PLACE: PROVINCIAL MUSEUM OF ALBERTA, 12845 - 102 AVE.**

**(Use Archive entrance to Main Floor Lecture Room P138)**

**PROGRAM : PIZZA NIGHT, CNA & ANA REPORTS BY JAMES WILLISTON AND DAN GOSLING, SHOW & TELL**

### SEPTEMBER MEETING AGENDA

Members are encouraged to attend our kickoff to the fall session of meetings which starts with a Pizza night at September's meeting. James Williston and Dan Gosling will review the Canadian Numismatic Association Convention which was held in Kitchener-Waterloo this past summer. In addition, Dan will talk about his trip to the American Numismatic Association Convention in Chicago and the ANA Summer School in Colorado Springs. Please RSVP to Joe at 435-3294 so we can get a head count for the Pizza. See you there!

***ENS wins Club of the  
Year Award 2 years in a  
row!***

***ENS Fall Show Update!***

***CNA Election Results!***

### JUNE MEETING MINUTES

Over 40 members and their spouses and partners met on a sunny Sunday Afternoon at the end of June to enjoy each other's company and feast on roast wild boar. (not really wild) There was plenty of food and drink for everyone, including baked potato, Caesar salad, garlic bread, and too many deserts to mention. The meeting was held at the home of James Williston. James's home was a great setting for the meeting and everyone had a good time. A lively game of 'bean-bag horse shoes' was held with teams of 2, which went on for hours. Joe Bardy's team was the eventual winner. All in all a great time was had by all. Only some minor business was held as the club donated a small honorarium to James Williston who would represent us at the CNA this year in Kitchener. Thanks to all the organizers of the meeting, James, John, Dan, Joe and others who helped out.

### ENS Winner of the Louise Graham Memorial Club of the Year Award for '98!

For the second time in as many years, the ENS has won the Louise Graham Club of the Year Award. The third such award since 1994 when we won it the first time. The award requires clubs to submit an annual report by the end of April. The club had a busy year last year, with 2 club shows and the CNA. Both Dan and James were surprised at the award but both are deserving and contributors to the club's success. Thanks to all the club's volunteers who helped throughout the year in contributing to our success and our 3rd LGM CYA.!

## **OCTOBER 30 & 31 COIN & STAMP SHOW**

Advance ticket sales will be available at our September meeting for the October show. Members are asked to take a book or two to sell at your work or to friends and family, as we will have a lot of great prizes to give away. You do not need to attend the show to get in on the draws. Table sales are going well, with more dealers asking for tables than we have tables. There is a possibility we may expand on the space to allow more dealers. We will advise should this be required. Don't forget to get your advance ticket to the show, or it will cost you \$2.00 at the door. Many door prizes will be available for those who have a ticket. Don't forget to register for the Breakfast meeting Sunday morning. The following is a list of dealers confirmed at the show:

1.	West Edmonton Coin & Stamp	Edmonton, AB	14.	Kensington Coin	Edmonton, AB
2.	Lucky Dollar Coins	Edmonton, AB	15.	Michael Walsh	Vancouver, BC
3.	Kamerican Coins	Edmonton, AB	16.	Calgary Coin Gallery	Calgary, AB
4.	Ed Jackson Coins	Edmonton, AB	17.	Newcan Coins	Kenora, Ont.
5.	Morris Gunderson Coins	Leduc, AB	18.	Newcan Coins	Kenora, Ont.
6.	Canada Coin & Paper Money	Abbotsford, BC	19.	Diverse Equities *	Calgary, AB
7.	R&D Coins & Lub Wojtiw	Red Deer, AB	20.	John Weisbrich Coins	Calgary, AB
8.	Royal William Stamps	Edmonton, AB	21.	Joe Bardy Coins	Edmonton, AB
9.	Art Cox & Albert Kaiser *	Calgary, AB	22.	Bud Collins Coins	Edmonton, AB
10.	Kensington Stamp	Edmonton, AB	23.	Bud Collins Coins	Edmonton, AB
11.	Royal William Stamps	Edmonton, AB	24.	Loose Change	St. Michael, AB
12.	Art Cox & Albert Kaiser *	Calgary, AB	25.	Pack Rat Antiques	Busby, AB
13.	National Pride Coins & Stamps	Edmonton, AB			

\*Yet to be confirmed (Should additional dealers require tables, layout may be expanded)

### **New Members**

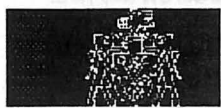
On behalf of the executive of the ENS, we would like to extend our welcome to the following new members who signed up over the last few months.

WARDEN ROBINSON	RED DEER	#414
KARA DONADT	SPRUCE GROVE	#415
LORRIE WHITROW	ST. MICHAEL	#416
ROBERT JOHNSTON	GRAND CACHE	#417
OWEN DWIGHT	EDMONTON	#418
DR. D. GROVER	EDMONTON	#419

Congratulations and welcome to the Edmonton Numismatic Society! Membership cards will be issued in due course and sent with your monthly newsletter.

### **CNA ELECTION RESULTS**

For the first time in many years, an actual election was held for the Presidency, Vice-President and several area Directors of the CNA. Tom Kennedy beat out Serge Peltier for President, and Ray Dejardains won over Verrol Whitmore for VP. Alberta / Northwest Territories Director was challenged by Dan Gosling this year, but incumbent Chris Clifton won again for his 4th 2 year term. Too bad he doesn't get out to shows and meetings outside of Calgary as much as Dan does in Alberta, as well as attending the CNA and the ANA as Dan does.



**RESERVE  
BANK**

O F N E W Z E A L A N D

## *History of New Zealand Currency*

### *Introduction*

Before the arrival of the first Europeans in New Zealand, and indeed for several decades afterwards, the Maori did not use or possess currency, as that term is generally understood. Items of value, such as food and greenstone (pounamu), were instead traded among villages and tribes.

This practice was maintained, by Maori and Pakeha, during the early period of European settlement in the country. Goods as diverse as nails, pigs and tobacco became yardsticks of value and were used to carry out transactions, until coin became established as the dominant medium of exchange around the middle of the nineteenth century.

### *Colonial Periods*

The European colonists brought with them a variety of different coins - mostly British, sprinkled with a leavening of French, Dutch and other currencies. All these entered general circulation in the infant colony. Notes, however, were rare at the time. Generally representing sums of higher value than commonly needed for most transactions, notes were issued by individual banks and payable only by those banks. In New Zealand, where there were at first no printing facilities, the durability of coins was a distinct advantage.

For some years this currency was informally circulated. Then, in 1849, a proclamation by William Hobson, New Zealand's first Governor, extended British laws to New Zealand and currency became subject to the Imperial Coinage Act of 1816. By this Act, all coin in use became legal tender.

Coinage at the time included a variety of gold, silver and bronze imperial coins. A copper shortage in 1857 led to the temporary circulation by 48 traders of penny and half-penny tokens, some of which survived in circulation until 1881.

A mixture of British and foreign coins continued to be used until 1897, when the Imperial Coinage Act of 1879 was applied to New Zealand, making imperial coin the official currency of the colony.

By this time notes were in more common use. Six trading banks, each issuing their own notes, had become established in New Zealand. None of these notes were uniform in size or design, leading to an often bewildering array of different notes for each of the common note values. Indeed, it was not until 1924 that the trading banks finally co-ordinated note size and colour. Even so, the fact that one bank was not obliged to give value for another bank's notes (although most usually did) made many transactions quite complex.

Simplification of the system therefore seemed appropriate. In 1934, New Zealand followed international trends by establishing a central bank. As the country's central bank, the Reserve Bank of New Zealand was given a variety of responsibilities within the economy, including sole authority to issue bank notes.



### *Reserve Bank Issues*

The first Reserve Bank note issue coincided with the establishment of the Bank on 1 August 1934. This issue was regarded as temporary, owing to the haste with which the notes were designed - a committee to prepare the designs had only been formed the year before, and there had been considerable debate over precisely what features the notes should carry.

*King Tawhiao's one pound note, drawn on the Bank of Aotearoa, which he attempted to establish in the 1880s. Notes and cheque forms were printed, but the government of the day refused to*

*grant a charter and the scheme never eventuated. Tawhiao (1825-1894) was commemorated with a portrait on the first and second Reserve Bank note issues.*

As finally developed, the notes embodied features from the Bank of New Zealand issue that was circulating at the time. These included a portrait of the Maori King Tawhiao (who had attempted, unsuccessfully, to issue his own notes in 1885), a picture of a Kiwi, and the Arms of New Zealand. All the notes were to the same design and signed by the first Governor of the Reserve Bank, Leslie Lefeaux. Denominations of 10/- (ten shillings), £1 (one pound), £5 and £50 were issued, coloured orange, mauve, blue-green and red respectively.

The second note issue was made in 1940. The same colours were retained, with adjustments to avoid confusion between the 10/- and £50 notes, but quite distinctly different designs for each denomination were now introduced. Successive issues were signed by the Bank's Chief Cashiers. These notes remained in circulation until the change to decimal currency in 1967.

Authority to design and issue coins, meanwhile, was given to the New Zealand Treasury. A proclamation issued under the Coinage Act of 1933 introduced distinctive New Zealand coins in February 1935. Minted in the Royal Mint, London, these coins followed British coin weight, size and denomination. Penny and half-penny bronze coins of imperial standard were approved in 1939 and issued in 1940 to coincide with New Zealand's centennial. Silver coins were replaced with cupro-nickel from 1947 because of rising silver prices.

In 1989, as part of a general rationalisation of government services, the Reserve Bank gained authority over coinage. At the same time, one and two cent coins were withdrawn from circulation, ceasing to be legal tender in early 1990.

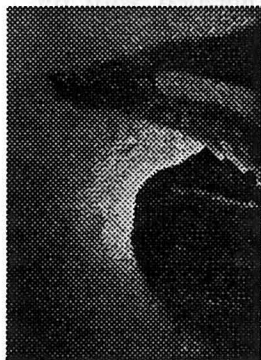
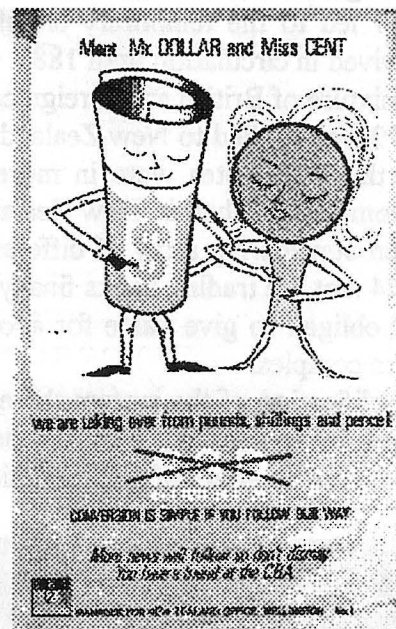
### ***Decimalisation***

Various campaigns aimed at introducing decimal currency into New Zealand had been conducted since the turn of the century. Proponents pointed to the decimal system's simplicity and ease of use. The 'imperial' system of currency, by contrast, was relatively complicated and more difficult to master, as pounds were divided into twenty shillings, and subdivided further into 240 pence (making twelve pence per shilling).

In 1957, a special committee was set up by the Government to take a thorough look at the pros and cons of decimal currency. The committee's report, expressing support for the decimal system, paved the way for New Zealand's eventual move to decimal currency.

The Decimal Currency Board, established to oversee the switch from imperial to decimal, set about organising a massive publicity campaign in the lead-up to 'Decimal Currency Day' - 10 July 1967. Featuring prominently in this campaign was a cartoon character, 'Mr Dollar', who for many people came to symbolise the great change about to take

place. Ever since DC Day, dollars and cents have replaced pounds, shillings and pence as New Zealand's units of currency.



## ***Banknotes in New Zealand : design, security, and processing***

*Left: Polishing the printing plates (Photo : Geoff Mason)*

Pause a while next time you have a banknote in your hand - you are holding a miniature work of art!

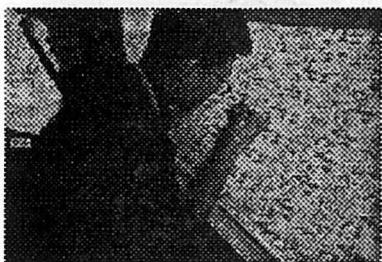
The designing and printing of banknotes is an exacting process, calling upon considerable skill and artistry.

As a first step, an artist will produce a draft note using a computer-based design system. This draft will go through various stages of alteration and adjustment in consultation with the Reserve Bank.

Next, an engraver starts work on the portraits - a dominant feature of the finished notes as well as an important security feature. The portraits are etched onto thick plates of steel with mechanical engraving machines which look like small dental drills. This task, because the portraits are extremely detailed, can take up to three months to complete.

Finally, a 'proof' note is sent to the Reserve Bank for approval.

Just as much care and attention is taken in the production of the paper New Zealand's notes are printed on. While standard commercial paper is made from wood pulp, note paper is derived from cotton fibres. This helps to give our banknotes their distinctively crisp feel. An English company, Portal's, manufactured this special paper for our new series notes to precise specifications, in terms of weight, and resistance to tearing and folding.



With the printing plates finalised, the note is ready to be printed. To begin with, background colours are printed by lithography with a Simultan machine, so-called because the note's multi-coloured backgrounds are printed simultaneously on both sides of the paper.

Next comes the 'intaglio' printing, a process which results in the characteristic raised feel to parts of the banknote's surface, such as the words 'Reserve Bank of New Zealand'. This effect is achieved by

depositing ink on the note paper under great pressure.

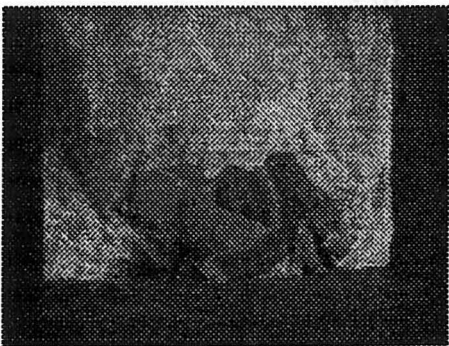
*Above: Inspecting the finished product (Photo: Geoff Mason)*

Lastly, the notes are given their serial numbers by the letterpress printing process. The number prefixes on New Zealand's new series banknotes begin at 'AA', with one million forms for each prefix. If, before leaving the printing factory, any notes are found to be faulty, they are replaced with notes bearing a ZZ number. Such notes are rare, and should you discover one in your wallet you may find it worth your while to sell it to a collector!

New Zealand notes were originally printed overseas by Thomas De la Rue and Company, based in England, and imported directly to the Reserve Bank in Wellington. From 1980, however, notes were printed at Bradbury, Wilkinson's factory in Whangarei, until the plant's closure in 1990. Since then, De la Rue have again been used, with their factory in Singapore printing all of New Zealand's new series banknotes.

### **Security**

Not surprisingly, the printing, transport and storage of banknotes are subject to strict security precautions. In the basement of the Reserve Bank's Wellington building, for example, banknotes are packed inside padlocked metal cages in huge vaults. The walls of these vaults are made from thick reinforced concrete.



*Left : Until 1987, rejected notes were incinerated in high-temperature furnaces on Bank premises. New recruits to the Bank were often given the opportunity to throw wads of money into the blaze - a spectacular introduction to the organisation. The furnace was not environmentally sound, however, and occasional complaints were fielded from local residents. The Wellington furnace was dismantled in early 1989 and notes are now destroyed by granulation.*

## Processing

Within New Zealand, notes and coins circulate through the commercial banks. The banks buy the currency from the Reserve Bank at its face value and sell their surplus notes and coins back to the Bank. Using sophisticated automatic sorting machines, banknotes are processed by the Reserve Bank at its buildings in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch. The Auckland site handles about 50 percent of notes coming back to the Bank, with Wellington and Christchurch responsible for approximately 25 percent each.

The sorting machines count the notes, verify them for authenticity and either send them for destruction or re-issue, depending on their condition.

Because of varying patterns of usage, the life expectancy of banknotes differs from note to note. Whereas a \$5 note, for example, might be crumpled into a ball and stuffed into a hip pocket, a \$100 note is likely to be treated with greater care. Thus, the average life of banknotes varies from about six months for a \$5 note to between two and three years for a \$100 note.

The rate of re-issue of notes has increased with new note-processing technology. From the outset, the Bank has adopted a policy of 'clean' note issues, to ensure that badly damaged or soiled notes are not re-circulated. However, early automatic checking systems sometimes tended to reject notes which were otherwise acceptable. Since the mid-1980s new processing machines have been introduced which have increased the number of re-issues, and the Bank is committed to further upgrades of this machinery as required.

At any one time, hundreds of millions of coins and notes are in circulation. The following table shows coins and notes in circulation in New Zealand in the four years to March 1993. The fall in the number of \$1 and \$2 notes in circulation has been due to their replacement by coins of equivalent value.

### COINS IN CIRCULATION

(Millions of coins)<sup>1</sup>

	\$2	\$1	50c	20c	10c	5c
1990	-	-	54.7	125.7	148.3	310.9
1991	15.3	16.6	54.4	128.2	153.2	323.3
1992	21.7	24.5	44.7	113.3	141.9	320.1
1993	24.2	27.8	43.2	114.6	144.8	333.6
1994	27.2	31.5	44.0	120.1	152.1	349.6
1995	29.3	34.2	45.3	124.3	160.6	373.1
1996	31.1	37.3	46.3	130.5	172.2	393.9

### NOTES IN CIRCULATION

(Millions of notes)<sup>1</sup>

	\$100	\$50	\$20	\$10	\$5	\$2	\$1
1990	1.5	7.1	19.7	20.9	8.3	18.2	21.9
1991	1.7	7.7	21.4	19.0	8.9	10.0	14.2
1992	1.8	7.8	20.5	17.0	8.5	6.6	10.2
1993	2.0	7.5	22.4	14.0	9.4	6.4	9.9
1994	2.5	8.1	24.3	13.8	9.9	-	-
1995	3.1	8.0	26.4	13.5	10.3	-	-
1996	3.8	7.6	27.3	13.4	10.7	-	-

1990-93 figures to end March fiscal year; 1994-96 figures to end June fiscal year.

1. Rounded to nearest decimal place.

## New Zealand's Banknotes

### The New Series Banknotes

In 1990, following the closure of the Bradbury, Wilkinson note printing factory, the Reserve Bank decided to completely revamp the appearance and features of New Zealand's banknotes - the first such overhaul since the introduction of decimal currency 23 years earlier. The result, after the Bank had consulted widely with the public, was an all-new series of notes with a distinctly New Zealand design motif. These are illustrated and described below.

The new series of notes have been printed in a range of sizes. This permits partially-sighted and blind people to distinguish between notes, with the aid of a simple calibration device. The largest note in the new series is the \$100 (155mm x 74mm) and the smallest is the \$5 (135mm x 66mm). By contrast, the old \$20, \$50 and \$100 notes were identical in size.

### ***Security Features***

The new series banknotes incorporate a number of new security features. While New Zealand's notes have never been subject to counterfeiting on any significant scale, recent advances in technology - colour photocopying machines, for example - mean that the threat of forgery must always be taken seriously.

A feature of the new series notes is a silver-coloured metallic strip woven through the note paper. On photocopies of notes, this strip appears as a tell-tale black.

The pastel colours seen on the new notes are also designed as a countermeasure to the threat posed by colour photocopiers. Pastel shades will not photocopy as well as the bright colours in which the old notes were printed. For identical reasons, the white borders on the old notes do not feature on the new series notes.

### ***Damaged Notes***

If you come across a badly-damaged banknote, don't throw it away - it will have some value. The Reserve Bank is liable to pay currency it issues, provided the damage is not so severe as to render the note unrecognisable. In extreme cases, individual assessment may have to be made. As a rule of thumb, half a note is paid half the value. To receive payment on a damaged note it must be presented to a commercial bank, which may in turn refer it to the Reserve Bank if necessary.



## **Five Dollar Note**

### ***Front***

#### **Sir Edmund Hillary (1919 - )**

Sir Edmund Hillary is New Zealand's most accomplished explorer, and perhaps the most highly regarded New Zealander of his generation. He gained world renown in 1953 as the first man to climb Mt Everest, following this in 1958 by becoming the first man to drive overland to the South Pole.

#### **Mount Cook**

Scene of Hillary's earliest climbing successes, Mt Cook is still regarded by Hillary as one of his favourite mountains. It is the highest mountain in

New Zealand.

### **Massey Ferguson Tractor**

It was in tractors such as this that Hillary drove to the South Pole. A stalwart of New Zealand farming life, these tractors proved adaptable to the harsh Antarctic conditions, requiring only minor modifications.

### ***Back***

#### **Campbell Island scene**

#### **Yellow Eyed Penguin (Hoiho) (*Megadyptes antipodes*)**

The Yellow Eyed Penguin is easily distinguished from other penguins by its yellow iris and yellow band of feathers across the back of the head. One of the world's rarest penguins, it can be found on sea-facing

scrub and forested slopes along the south eastern coastline of the South Island. The species is also found on Stewart, Campbell and Auckland Islands.

### **Bulbinella rossii**

Also known as the subantarctic lily, *Bulbinella rossii* produces spectacular yellow flower heads in early summer, and grows to a height of about one metre. It is unique to the subantarctic.

### **Pleurophyllum speciosum**

A giant member of the daisy family, this plant has colourful white and violet flowers. On Campbell Island, the plants grow close to the ground to help avoid wind chill and have corrugated leaves to trap the limited solar energy available there.

### **Bull Kelp (*Durvillaea antarctica*)**

Bull Kelp is a very large species which can grow up to several metres long. It is found around New Zealand coasts as well as subantarctic islands. It has very tough skin and the strands are honeycombed inside for buoyancy. It is brown and attaches itself to rocks by a dome-shaped holdfast.



## **Ten Dollar Note**

### *Front*

#### **Kate Sheppard (1848-1934)**

Kate Sheppard was the most prominent leader of the campaign for universal suffrage in New Zealand. She worked tirelessly to organise and promote her cause. A long campaign culminated in 1893 when New Zealand became the first nation in the world to extend voting rights to women.

#### **White Camellia**

In 1893 white Camellias were given to Members of Parliament who had supported the bill to give women the vote. The flower has become a symbol of the fight for the vote by New Zealand women. The flowers on the note are *Camellia japonica Alba Plena*.

### *Back*

#### **River scene**

#### **Blue Duck (*Hymenolamius malacorhynchus*) (Whio)**

The rare Blue Duck is found in fast-flowing river habitats (as opposed to the wider, braided river valleys favoured as breeding sites by other freshwater species). It is an endangered species. The Blue Duck is found in the rivers and headwaters of the main ranges in both the North and South Islands.

#### **Parahebe catarractae**

A close relative of the Hebe, the largest plant group unique to New Zealand, this riverside plant is found in both islands. It grows in crevices in rocks, beside streams and sometimes even within the spray of waterfalls. It can grow up to 60cm high and is notable for its trailing stems and attractive purple flowers.

#### **Blechnum Fern (Mountain Kiokio)**

A very common fern throughout New Zealand, Mountain Kiokio is an undescribed species of *Blechnum* which grows best in damp and shady places. In young plants like the specimen on the note, the fronds are tinged pink.

## **Twenty Dollar Note**

### *Front*

#### **Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II (1926- )**



The \$20 note features an official portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, Queen of New Zealand. It was taken at Government House, Wellington, on 26 February 1986 by Ronald Woolf. It is the only portrait of Her Majesty taken outside England that has been approved for reproduction. Her Majesty is wearing the Sovereign's Badge of the Queen's Service Order, an order unique to New Zealand. The ribbon is based on a taniko pattern. The same picture is in the watermark on all the new notes.

### **Parliament buildings**

Parliament House is an imposing structure clad in Takaka marble. The foundations were laid in March 1912, but the First World War delayed construction and the building was not completed until 1922. The 'Beehive' Executive Wing, designed by Sir Basil Spence, was begun in 1969 and completed in 1981.

*Back*

### **New Zealand alpine scene**

#### **New Zealand Falcon (*Falco novaseelandiae*) (Karearea)**

The striking and majestic New Zealand Falcon is probably the most fearless of all endemic birds. An adaptable hunter and a determined solitary predator, the falcon hunts rats, mice, lizards and small birds and can attack at speeds of up to 200 km/h. It tolerates no other species near its nesting site, and will boldly attack any intruder near its eyrie.

#### **Marlborough Rock Daisy (*Pachystegia insignis*)**

This is a small spreading shrub unique to Marlborough and North Canterbury. Five species have been tentatively identified. The plant is a distinctive feature of the dry inland valleys of Marlborough with its thick leathery leaves and large, spectacular flower heads. It grows in inaccessible places such as cliff sides and the edges of steep scree slopes, and can flourish in areas from sea level to 1,200 metres.

#### **Flowering Red Tussock (*Chionchloa rubra*)**

There are 13 species of tussock grass in New Zealand. They can grow from sea level to 2,000 metres, but are primarily found in the alpine zone above the tree line. Tussock flower intermittently, are quite slow growing, and can live for up to 200 years. Red tussock is found on both islands of New Zealand and tends to favour poorly drained sites. It has a distinct red tinge to its leaves.

#### **Mount Tapuaenuku, Inland Kaikouras**

Highest peak in the Inland Kaikoura range, Mount Tapuaenuku is 2,885 metres high, dominating the surrounding countryside. The mountain is viewed here from the east side of the Inland Kaikouras, looking up from the Awatere valley floor.

## ***Fifty Dollar Note***

*Front*

#### **Sir Apirana Ngata (1874-1950)**

Sir Apirana Ngata played a significant role in the revival of Maori people and culture during the early years of the twentieth century. An accomplished leader of the Young Maori Party, he provided a focus for the broader social movement that drew Maori culture from the doldrums it had entered during the latter half of the nineteenth century. He was also a particular driving force behind the revival of his own tribe, Ngati Porou.

#### **Porourangi Meeting House**

Designed by Sir Apirana himself, the Porourangi Meeting House stands at Waiomatatini Marae, near Ruatoria, and is a showcase for Maori art.

#### **Tukutuku pattern**

The Tukutuku pattern behind Sir Apirana Ngata is a poutama porourangi designed by him, and used in the meeting house at Ruatoria.



# Edmonton Numismatic Society

## COIN & STAMP SHOW

### MAYFIELD INN & SUITES

16615 - 109 AVE., EDMONTON, ALBERTA,

**Oct. 30th. & 31st, 1999**

**Saturday 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.**

**Sunday 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.**

**Admission \$1.00 Advance**

**\$2.00 at the Door (16 & under FREE)**

**COIN DISPLAYS, DOOR PRIZE DRAWS**

**Also, Sunday morning Breakfast Meeting with Guest Speaker**

**8:30 a.m. - \$10.00/person RSVP by Oct. 22.**

**BUY - SELL - TRADE**

AMPLE PARKING AVAILABLE ON SITE



**FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT YOUR LOCAL COIN DEALER  
OR CALL MIKE AT 780-496-6602 OR RAY AT 780-433-7288**