



RESERVE BANK MUSEUM

HIGHLIGHTS

1. HILLARY FEATURE WINDOW

MAIN ENTRANCE

The Hillary window displays the main features of the New Zealand five dollar note, including the portrait of New Zealand explorer and mountaineer Sir Edmund Hillary; Mount Aoraki (Cook); and the modified farm tractor that Hillary took to the South Pole in 1957.

2. THE MONIAC

FRONT WALL FACING THE TERRACE

New Zealand economist A. W. H. (Bill) Phillips (1914-1975) devised this hydro-mechanical computer, known as the MONIAC, in the late 1940s. This is the first production example and is the only one known to be in working order in the Southern Hemisphere. It is on long-term loan from the NZIER.

3. BLOOMBERG MONITOR

SECOND DISPLAY BAY

The Bloomberg monitor offers a window into New Zealand's real-time financial markets.

4. TIMELINES

INSIDE WALLS

These timelines give an overview of our economic and numismatic history, placing them into the context of the wider world.

5. REPLICA VAULT DOOR

THIRD DISPLAY BAY

The replica vault door is modelled after a real door in the Reserve Bank vault.

6. ONE MILLION DOLLARS

THIRD DISPLAY BAY

Ever wondered how much room a million dollars in fifties might take up? That is what is on display inside the cage. Although real, the notes have been cancelled and are valueless.

7. NUMISMATIC COLLECTION

FAR END OF THE MUSEUM

The Bank owns an extensive and valuable collection of rare notes and coins. Highlights on display in the Museum include:



SERIES 1 RESERVE BANK NOTES

The first series of Reserve Bank notes was designed in 1933 as a temporary expedient until a more permanent series could be developed. The decision to use De la Rue to print them was made by first Reserve Bank Governor Leslie Lefeaux in January 1934.

BANK OF AOTEAROA ONE POUND NOTE

Tukaroto Matutaera Potatau Te Wherowhero Tawhiao (?-1894) was the second Maori king. In the early 1880s he founded the Bank of Aotearoa, which issued this one-pound note. It was never circulated, and the specimen here is one of only three known to exist today. Tawhiao's role in issuing this note prompted his inclusion on BNZ circulating notes, and later on the first series Reserve Bank of New Zealand notes.

FITZROY PROMISSORY NOTE

Robert FitzRoy, former Captain of HMS *Beagle* and Governor of New Zealand from 1843-1847, issued promissory notes to fund his impoverished colonial government. But he went beyond his brief by doing so, and the decision contributed to his sacking by the Colonial Office.

1935 PATTERN WAITANGI CROWN

The rare 'pattern' Crown differs from the 'issued' Crown, notably in the size of the crown symbol between the heads of Governor William Hobson (1792-1842) and Nga Puhi chief Tamati Waka Nene (c1780s-1871).

COUNTERFEIT NOTES

A few of the counterfeits the Reserve Bank has collected over the years are on display. Can you tell the difference between these and the real thing?

8. SILVER PLATTERS

BACK WALL

The silver platters flanking the 'Balancing Act' were presented by the Bank of England in 1934, to mark the opening of the Reserve Bank, and for many years thereafter were displayed in the Board Room during Directors' meetings.

9. BALANCING ACT

BACK WALL

The Reserve Bank has a wide range of functions, from controlling inflation to monitoring aspects of the financial system, managing New Zealand's foreign reserves, offering settlement services, providing New Zealand's currency – and even acting as 'lender of last resort'. This wall illustrates those roles and highlights the inter-relationships between them. Managing the interplay between these functions is very much a 'balancing act', symbolised by the scales from the Bank's collection.

For further information on the Reserve Bank, its history, and economic information, see our range of brochures and fact sheets, and visit our website www.rbz.govt.nz



Open 9.30 am–4.00 pm weekdays. Closed weekends, public holidays, and for special events.
Please call to confirm opening hours.

Reserve Bank of New Zealand Museum
2 The Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand
04-471-3682