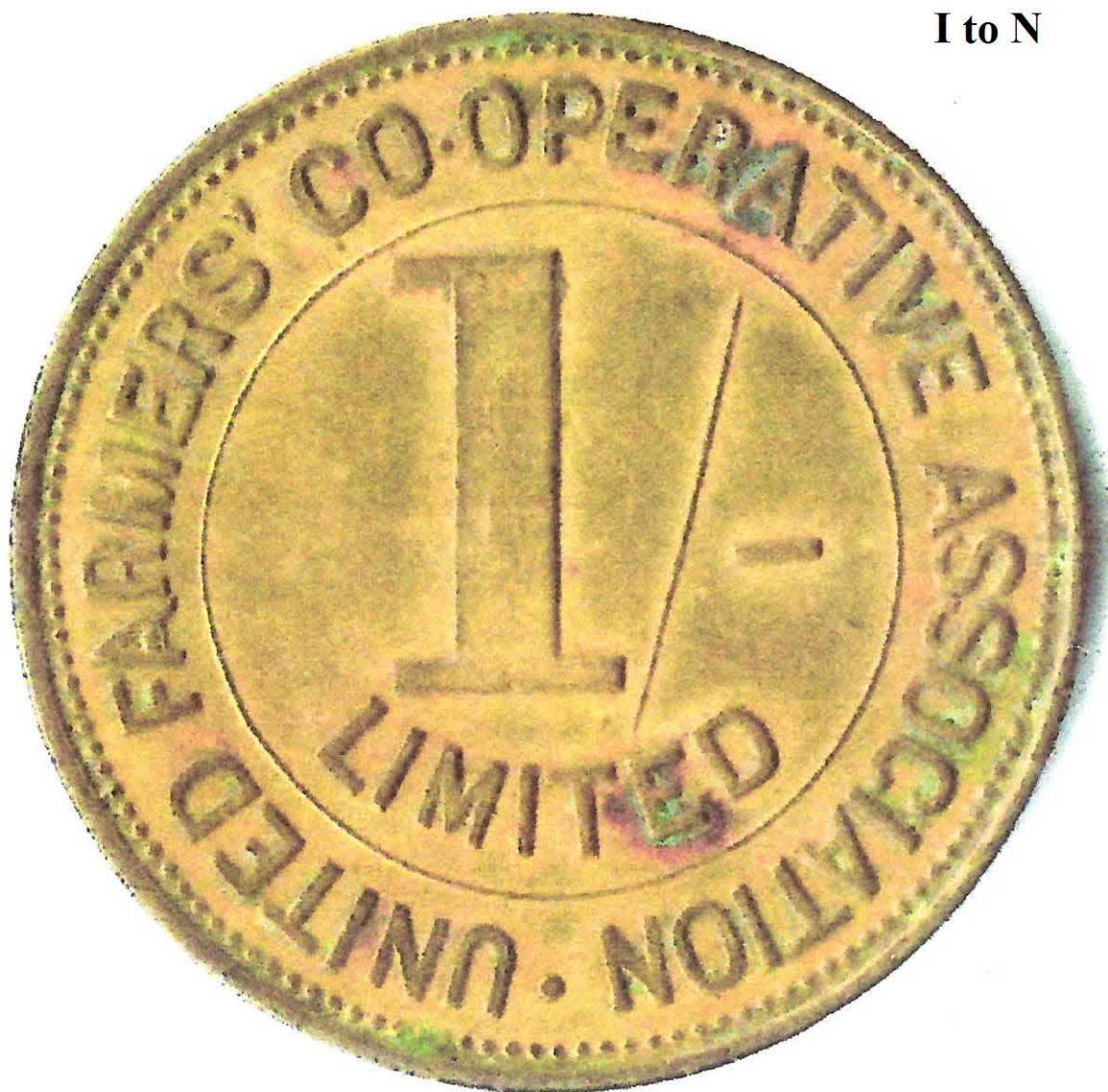


# NEW ZEALAND

## Checks, Discount & Special Purpose Tokens

PART TWO

I to N



Terence M. Roker

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# NEW ZEALAND

CHECKS, DISCOUNTS, & SPECIAL PURPOSE TOKENS.



CATALOGUE & INFORMATION

First issued in New Zealand, Circa 1880

Many varieties exist.

Survived until 1930,s

After the 1960's these Tokens  
are classed as modern.



**Terence M. Roker**  
UK, NZ, U.S.A.

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**Check -ICY-KOL (was used by ) BARTLETT, G. L.  
New Zealand - Token Circa 1899's**

Reg. No: TMR - i1

---

**Summary:**

New Zealand  
Value: 1/3 value (AD)  
Mint: Not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

---

**More information**

**Tagged with:** Barber tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** 1/3

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) COOL & EXHILARATING / CALL FOR / AN / ICY-KOL / SHAMPOO / CURES HEADACHES  
(Reverse) PAY / CASHIER / 1/3

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 32.00 mm

**Material:** Aluminium

**Weight:** ?? grams

**Issued By:** ICY-KOL SHAMPOO



## Check -ICY-KOL (was used by ) BARTLETT, G. L. New Zealand - Token Circa 1899's

Reg. No: TMR - i2

### Summary:

New Zealand

Value: 9d value (AD)

Mint: Not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

Icy-Kol token 9d. Nz.

### More information

**Tagged with:** Barber tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** 9d

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) COOL & EXHILARATING / CALL FOR / AN / ICY-KOL / SHAMPOO / CURES HEADACHES  
(Reverse) PAY / CASHIER / 9d

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 31.86 mm–31.86 mm

**Material:** Aluminium

**Weight:** 3.6grams

**Issued By:** ICY-KOL SHAMPOO



**Check -ICY-KOL (was used by ) BARTLETT, G. L.  
New Zealand - Token Circa 1899's**

Reg. No: TMR - i3

---

**Summary:**

New Zealand  
Value: 6d value (AD)  
Mint: Not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

---

**More information**

**Tagged with:** Barber tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** 6d

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) COOL & EXHILARATING / CALL FOR / AN / ICY-KOL / SHAMPOO / CURES HEADACHES  
(Reverse) PAY / CASHIER / 6d

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 32.00 mm

**Material:** Aluminium

**Weight:** ?? grams

**Issued By:** ICY-KOL SHAMPOO

**Check -ICY-KOL (was used by ) BARTLETT, G. L.  
New Zealand - Token Circa 1899's**

Reg. No: TMR - i4

**Summary:**

New Zealand

Value: 3d value (AD)

Mint: Not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

## Icy-kol shampoo token

**More information**

**Tagged with:** Barber tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** 3d

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) COOL & EXHILARATING / CALL FOR / AN / ICY-KOL / SHAMPOO / CURES HEADACHES  
(Reverse) PAY / CASHIER / 3d ( Large words and 3d)

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 32.00 mm

**Material:** Aluminium

**Weight:** ?? grams

**Issued By:** ICY-KOL SHAMPOO



**Check -ICY-KOL (was used by ) BARTLETT, G. L.  
New Zealand - Token Circa 1899's**

Reg. No: TMR - i5

**Summary:**

New Zealand

Value: 3d value (AD)

Mint: Not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

**Icy-kol shampoo token:**

**More information**

**Tagged with:** Barber tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** 3d

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) COOL & EXHILARATING / CALL FOR / AN / ICY-KOL / SHAMPOO / CURES HEADACHES  
(Reverse) PAY / CASHIER / 3d ( Small words and 3d)

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 32.00 mm

**Material:** Aluminium

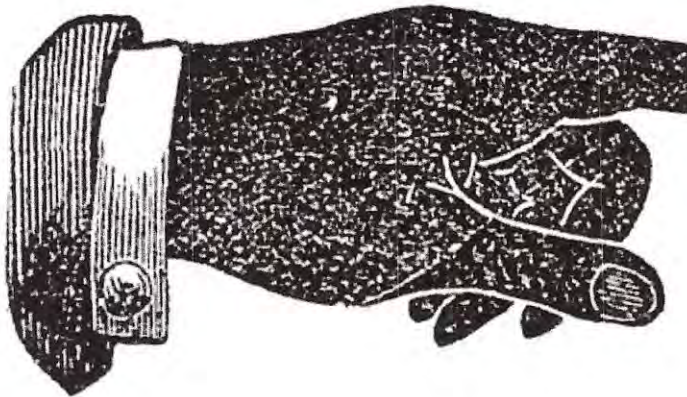
**Weight:** ?? grams

**Issued By:** ICY-KOL SHAMPOO



Papers Past

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ALSO:— “Pay cashier” 3D, 6D, and 9D, Tokens- Round -Aluminium

# Check - IGT                      NEW ZEALAND/AUSTRALIA

## New Zealand - Token        Circa 1988

Reg. No: TMR - i6

---

### Summary:

New Zealand  
 No value (AD)  
 Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

---

### More information

**Tagged with:** Gaming tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
 (Obverse) IGT (NEW ZEALAND) LTD  
 (Reverse) SAME BOTH SIDES

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 27.87 mm

**Material:** C&N

**Weight:** 9.3 grams

**Issued By:** IGT WELLINGTON N.Z.





## About IGT

### Our company

IGT is a full service supplier of innovative, high performance games, services and systems to hotels, clubs and casinos throughout New Zealand, Australia and the Pacific Islands.

IGT New Zealand, IGT Australia and IGT Systems are wholly owned subsidiaries of International Game Technology - the global leader in the design, manufacture and marketing of computerised gaming equipment, network systems, licensing and services.

Since launching in Australia in 1986, and then in New Zealand in 1988, IGT has focused on providing customers with the latest in gaming innovation, expert service and gaming systems management.

### Our people

Games and systems are important, but **our employees** are our most valuable asset. We go out of our way to make sure that their passion, experience and commitment to innovation, quality products and work ethic keeps us at the forefront of customer service and grows in-depth relationships with customers.

### IGT - a total solution partnership

Traditionally, IGT's strengths have been in designing a large range of innovative games covering all denominations - including a high performing range of link and multi-game packages.

However, we are now one of the few companies able to offer a total solution of games, game management systems and services. Every facet of a venue's gaming business is taken into consideration to ensure that a tailored suite of **products and services** is provided.

### Our offices

IGT's HQ is in Wellington and our NZ operations are also supported by a dedicated network of licensed dealers.

### Global strength, Local focus

IGT's knowledge of the local marketplace, manufacturing capabilities and business partnering program, teamed with its global strength as the leading provider worldwide, ensures that we can provide New Zealand and Australian venues with a wide choice of the latest, innovative products and systems.



## Check - Industrial Exhibition. Auckland New Zealand - Token Circa 1898- 99

Reg. No: TMR - i7

### Summary:

New Zealand

No value (AD)

Mint: Struck At Exhibition Mint

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Exhibition Token

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) Industrial Exhibition / (Building) / 1898 - 9 / Auckland  
(Reverse) \*Struck \* At The\* / Exhib. \* Mint.

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 22.78 mm

**Material:** Brass

**Weight:** 4.5 grams

**Issued By:** Exhibition Committee  
On Site



## Auckland Exhibition 1898-99



### Auckland Industrial Exhibition.

Obv: INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION 1898-99 AUCKLAND

Rev: STRUCK / AT THE / EXHIB. / MINT.

Diameter: 22.5mm, Pierced.

Silver, 5.5g.

Auckland Industrial Exhibition  
medal 1898-99.



Diameter; 22.78 mm Pierced, Brass

## Check -Intellectually Handicapped Society, Wellington New Zealand - Token Circa 1970's

Reg. No: TMR - i8

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### Summary:

New Zealand  
Penny(AD) No value  
Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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### More information

**Tagged with:** Key Tag /Tool Checks

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** # D18925

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) Finder please Return To Intellectually Handicapped  
Children's Society Inc. P.O Box 1063 Wellington C.I.  
(Reverse) Blank

**Shape:** Oval (Uniface)

**Size:** 44.59mm x 22.22 mm

**Material:** Aluminium

**Weight:** 1.6 grams

**Issued By:** Intellectually Handicapped Children's Society Inc  
P.O. Box 1063 Wellington CI



## Check -Intellectually Handicapped Society, Wellington New Zealand - Token Circa 1970's (Blue tag)

Reg. No: TMR - i9

### Summary:

New Zealand  
Penny(AD) No value  
Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Key Tag /Tool Checks

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** # GA 2435

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) Finder please Return To Intellectually Handicapped  
Children's Society Inc. P.O Box 1063 Wellington C.I.  
(Reverse) Blank

**Shape:** Oval (Uniface)

**Size:** 45.05mm x 23.34 mm

**Material:** Aluminium

**Weight:** 1.4 grams

**Issued By:** Intellectually Handicapped Children's Society Inc  
P.O. Box 1063 Wellington C.I.



# Foundation of IHC

25 October 1949

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**A**t a meeting in the British Medical Association (BMA) Rooms, The Terrace, Wellington, an interim committee for the Intellectually Handicapped Children's Parents' Association (IHCPA) – the forerunner to IHC – was formed.

The driving forces behind the establishment of the association were Harold (Hal) and Margaret Anyon of Khandallah, Wellington. Their youngest son Keith had been born with Down syndrome. The common practice of the time was for people with intellectual disabilities to be placed in institutions away from their families and out of sight of the community. The Anyons refused to consider this for their son.

A notice in the *Evening Post* of 24 October 1949 invited 'parents and guardians of backward children in the Wellington district ... to attend a meeting ... to consider the formation of a parents' association'. The 22 parents who turned up established an interim committee and called another meeting for late November.

Margaret Anyon busied herself typing and distributing letters, minutes, press releases and other relevant documents to raise the profile of the fledgling association. With a general election imminent, telegrams were sent to Prime Minister Peter Fraser and Minister of Education Terence McCombs highlighting the lack of spending on the 'education of handicapped children'. It was time to 'awaken the country's responsibility to a class of children at present ignored by society, but who could with proper training be adjusted to good citizenship'.

At a meeting on 23 November, 50 parents elected Hal Anyon as the association's president and Margaret Anyon as its first secretary. A Dominion Conference in Wellington in April 1950 helped establish branches in other centres. By 1953 the IHCPA had a thousand members nationwide.

The IHCPA condemned the placement of children in larger institutions like Templeton and Kimberley where they 'deteriorated physically and mentally'. They favoured the purchase of suitable homes around the country for use as short-stay residences. Each would have its own dining room, separate bedrooms for each child and an independent staff of four adults. Initially these were funded by donations as the government was unwilling to commit resources to such initiatives. In 1959 the New Zealand branch of the BMA criticised the policy of establishing large institutions for people with intellectual disabilities. The government responded by funding the IHCPA to provide a range of services. Overall policy changed little, and it was not until 1974 that the government imposed a moratorium on the expansion of psychiatric and psychopaedic hospitals.

The organisation changed its name to the **Intellectually Handicapped Children's Society** in 1962, the **New Zealand Society for the Intellectually Handicapped** in 1975, and **IHC New Zealand Inc.** in 1994. The initials no longer stand for 'intellectually handicapped children' but have been retained because the name is so well-known.

IHC advocates for the rights, inclusion and welfare of all people with an intellectual disability and helps them live satisfying lives in the community. Terms such as 'backward' or 'handicapped' are no longer used. Further evidence of this shift in attitude was the closure of Levin's Kimberley Hospital in October 2006. Opened in 1945, it was the last major institution in the country housing people with intellectual disabilities.

The Disabled Persons Employment Promotion Repeal Act 2007 ensured that people with intellectual disabilities were guaranteed the same employment rights as other workers. IHC continues to promote real employment opportunities and also campaigns for children with disabilities to have full access to their local schools.

## Check - Inter Dominion Championship, Christchurch New Zealand - Token                      Circa 1971

Reg. No: TMR - i10

### Summary:

New Zealand  
No value(AD)  
Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Trotting tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) Inter Dominion Championship / Christchurch / 1971  
(Reverse) Blank (Trotting Harness Racing) Scratched on back

**Shape:** Oval (With hole holder)

**Size:** 24.14mm x 36.71 mm

**Material:** C&N ?

**Weight:** 8.9 grams

**Issued By:** Inter Dominion Trotting  
(NZMTC) Christchurch





# Inter Dominion

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The **Inter Dominion** is a harness racing competition that has been contested since 1936 in Australia and New Zealand. The host of the series was rotated between the six harness racing states of Australia and the North and South Islands of New Zealand. The first Inter Dominion was held at Gloucester Park in Perth, Western Australia in 1936.



Action from the Pacers Consolation Final - 2007 Inter Dominion at Globe Derby Park

The 2011 series was held at Alexandra Park in Auckland, with the original venue of Addington in Christchurch deemed unsuitable due to the February 2011 Christchurch earthquake. The 2013, 2014 and 2015 series were held at the new Menangle Park Paceway at Menangle a village in the Macarthur region of New South Wales, Australia near Sydney. This was the first time a venue has hosted the event in three consecutive years.

## Addington Raceway

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**Addington Raceway** or **The Met** is the home of the Metropolitan Trotting Club in Addington, Christchurch in New Zealand. The venue consists of a trotting track, a greyhound track, conference centre and restaurants. It is also home to many feature harness races such as: The New Zealand Trotting Cup and the Dominion Handicap.

The raceway forms part of a sporting complex that includes Rugby League Park and the CBS Canterbury Arena.



Addington Raceway in 2004

## History

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The NZ Metropolitan Trotting Club (NZMTC) was first based at Lancaster Park in Waltham. Charles Louisson, a steward of NZMTC and Mayor of Christchurch at the time,<sup>[1]</sup> helped to secure land in Addington and in 1899, the club moved to the present site. From 1906 until his death<sup>[2]</sup> in 1924, he was the president of the NZMTC. The grounds were enlarged during his presidency. The Louisson Handicap was an annual race that was held for many years. Between 1914 and 1923, Louisson annually donated the silver trophy for the New Zealand Trotting Cup, which he had manufactured in England.

Addington Raceway has also hosted the New Zealand Long Track Grand Prix for Motorcycle speedway. It first hosted the GP in 1991 and was won by Kiwi rider Mitch Shirra. It held the event again in 1992 when it was won by German Long Track specialist Gerd Riss (the 1991 Long Track World Champion, Riss would go on to win another 7 Long Track World titles in his career). The last time the track held the event was in 1995 when it was won by another Kiwi, Mark Thorpe.

## Check -Interislander, Kaitaki (Ferry) New Zealand - Token Circa 2007--

Reg. No: TMR - i11

### Summary:

New Zealand

Value: No value

Mint: Not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Souvenir / tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) Interislander / (ship picture) / Kaitaki  
(Reverse) www.interislander.co.nz / (picture) / interislander / 088 802 802

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 30.43 mm 30.46 mm

**Material:** Brass

**Weight:** 12.2 grams

**Issued By:** Kiwi Rail  
Wellington



The ship was built at Van der Giessen de Noord shipyard in the Netherlands, and was launched in 1995 as the *Isle of Innisfree* for the Irish Ferries route between Holyhead and Dublin. She remained on that route for two years before being replaced by another vessel built by Van der Giessen de Noord, the *Isle of Inishmore*, which offered greater passenger and vehicle capacity. She then moved to the Pembroke Dock - Rosslare route, replacing the 1981-built *Isle of Inishturk*, where she remained for four years before again being replaced by the *Isle of Inishmore*, which herself had been replaced by the *Ulysses*. *Isle of Innisfree* was initially sent to Dublin for lay up and then to Le Havre, where she remained until July 2002.

In 2002 the *Isle of Innisfree* was chartered by P&O Portsmouth and was sent to Falmouth in July of that year for refit. She emerged as *Pride of Cherbourg*, the third ship to carry this name. Extra cabins were installed on deck 7 to make her more suitable for the longer Portsmouth-Cherbourg crossing, but while in service with P&O she was often criticized for not having enough cabins compared with the vessels she replaced. *Pride of Cherbourg* entered service in September 2002, replacing the second *Pride of Le Havre*, and operated alongside the *Pride of Hampshire* until the end of the month when she was also withdrawn. P&O Portsmouth became part of P&O Ferries at the end of that year, but the *Pride of Cherbourg* did not receive the new colours of the company until her refit in 2004, which also removed most traces of her Irish Ferries roots, moved the club lounge to aft on deck 7 and introduced the same brand names for the facilities as on the Dover ships.



MV *Kaitaki* under her previous name MV *Challenger* in Wellington Harbour.

On 28 September 2004 P&O Ferries announced the withdrawal of all its Portsmouth services except to Bilbao. *Pride of Cherbourg*'s last crossing for P&O was on 14 January, from Cherbourg to Portsmouth. P&O subchartered her to Stena Roro as a short-term replacement for *Stena Baltica*, which was undergoing rebuilding work. *Pride of Cherbourg* sailed for Gdańsk, where all her exterior P&O branding was removed and she was renamed *Stena Challenger*. The *Stena Challenger* sailed on Stena Line's Karlskrona—Gdynia service from February until June 2005. After completing her service with Stena Line she was sub-chartered again, to Interislander. Before leaving for New Zealand her name was shortened to *Challenger*, with its Māori

translation, *Kaitaki*, also appearing on its bow, being used for marketing purposes (the other two Interislander ferries at the time, *Arahura* and *Aratere* has Māori names). In April 2007 the ship was officially renamed *Kaitaki*. Like the "Kaiarahi" she is an Interislander ferry without a rail deck for the transport of railway wagons.

In 2009, it was announced that the initial five-year lease would be extended and that she would have to be returned to Stena Line on 30 June 2013. The lease has been renewed again on 16 April 2013 until 2017 with the option to extend another three years afterwards. In May 2017, it was revealed that KiwiRail had bought the *Kaitaki*.



MV *Kaitaki* in Wellington Harbour

## Check - International Antarctic Centre. Christchurch New Zealand - Token

Reg. No: TMR - i12

### Summary:

New Zealand  
No value(AD)  
Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Souvenir tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) Logo Penguins / International / Antarctic / Centre /  
[www.iceberg.co.nz](http://www.iceberg.co.nz)  
(Reverse) Little Blue Penguin / Logo Penguins

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 30.34mm – 30.39 mm

**Material:** Brass

**Weight:** 11.8 grams

**Issued By:** International Antarctic Centre.  
Harewood, Christchurch





The **International Antarctic Centre** is located in the suburb of Harewood, Christchurch, New Zealand, close to Christchurch International Airport. It is one of the major tourist attractions of the city.

## International Antarctic Centre



International Antarctic Centre in Christchurch

<b>Type</b>	Establishment
<b>Genre</b>	Scientific research and public displays
<b>Founded</b>	28 September 1990
<b>Headquarters</b>	Christchurch, New Zealand
<b>Area served</b>	Christchurch, Antarctica
<b>Services</b>	Supporting Antarctic scientific programmes and entertaining tourists (both domestic and international)
<b>Website</b>	International Antarctic Centre ( <a href="http://www.iceberg.co.nz">http://www.iceberg.co.nz</a> )

The Centre is home to the New Zealand, United States and Italian Antarctic Programmes and comprises administration offices, warehousing, an American/New Zealand clothing store, a post office and travel agency, the Antarctic Passenger Terminal and the Visitor Centre, now called 'The Antarctic Attraction'.

It is for this last item that the centre is best known, as it forms a significant tourist attraction. 'The Antarctic Attraction' consists of Antarctic exhibits, a café, and bar. The centre operates a Hagglund Ride around the centre's land. This is aimed mainly at children, however is an educational tool for all ages, to display the mobility of the Hagglund. The Hagglund is an Antarctic Vehicle that is still in operation. Among other attractions, there is an Antarctic snow storm room, an audiovisual display, and little blue penguins at the NZ Penguin Encounter. The centre is set up for taking in penguins from the wild that are in need of help, with one of those penguins nicknamed 'Morgan' getting media attention for refusing to swim.

**Check - International Toy Fair, Christchurch, N.Z.  
New Zealand - Token Circa 1971 (Very Rare)**

Reg. No: TMR - i13

**Summary:**

New Zealand  
No value(AD)  
Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

More information

**Tagged with:** Tokens / Souvenirs

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) International Toy Fair / 1971 / (Rocking horse) /  
Christchurch, New Zealand  
(Reverse) Wooden Nickel / (Indian head) / Beware of Imitations

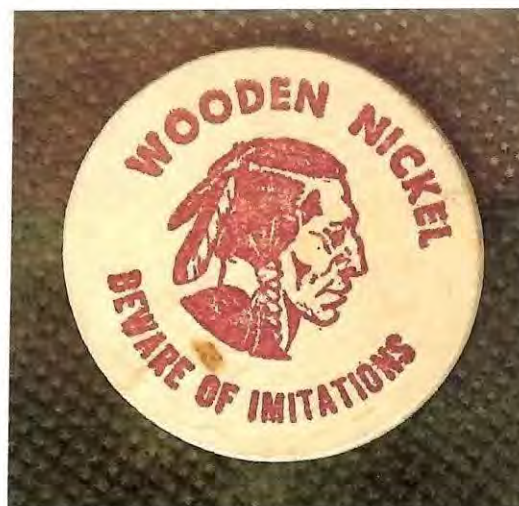
**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 37.23 mm - 37.28 mm

**Material:** Wooden

**Weight:** 2.4 grams

**Issued By:** Toy Fair at show  
Christchurch



**Check - JAMES COOK BICENTENARY****New Zealand - Token      Circa 1969**Reg. No: **TMR - J1****Summary:**

New Zealand

No denomination (AD)

Mint:

**Discipline:** Numismatics**More information****Tagged with:** Token**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection**Primary Classification:** Tokens**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand**Tertiary Classification:** Checks**Denomination:** No valueNew Zealand NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
AUCKLAND JAMES COOK NAVIGATOR

- Obverse** THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF AUCKLAND INCORPORATED. 1969. In centre TO / MARK THE / BI-CENTENARY / OF THE REDISCOVERY / OF NEW ZEALAND BY / JAMES COOK, LT. R.N. / IN THE VESSEL / ENDEAVOUR / 1769
- Reverse** Statue of Captain Cook and JAMES COOK NAVIGATOR
- Diameter** 42 mm
- Metal** Silver (200), Bronze (300)
- Design** Struck by Dick & Watt, Petone. The first striking was destroyed by fire and only three silver and three bronze of this lot survive as they were sent separately to the Society by post. All the second strike medals have dots under the date 1769. The six surviving first-strike medals have no dots.

# Pascoes the Jewellers

## Check - James Pascoe Ltd. Auckland New Zealand - Token / Ingot Circa 1981

Reg. No: TMR - J2

### Summary:

New Zealand  
No denomination (AD)  
Mint: Franklin Mint

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Token / Ingot

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) Emblem / James Pascoe Ltd. / Auckland, New Zealand / Nephrite jewel  
(Reverse) James Pascoe Ltd / Auckland, New Zealand / Nephrite

**Shape:** Rectangle

**Size:** 28 x 48 mm

**Material:** Sterling Silver

**Weight:** 24.60 grams  
0.925 Sterling silver

**Issued By:** James Pascoe Ltd.  
Auckland





The **James Pascoe Ltd Group of Companies** is an Auckland-based, privately owned retail group with holdings across New Zealand and Australia. JPG owns and operates chains Pascoes the Jewellers, Stewart Dawsons and Goldmark (all jewellers); 'fashion department store' Farmers (with Goldmark jewellery kiosks in some stores); kitchen specialist Stevens; and bookstore Whitcoulls in New Zealand. The group's three Australian businesses are jewellers Prouds the Jewellers, Angus & Coote and Goldmark, with over 460 stores across Australia in 2012. Goldmark is the only brand operating in both countries.



### Companies

- Pascoes
- Stewart Dawsons
- Prouds
- Farmers
- Angus & Coote
- Goldmark
- Stevens
- Whitcoulls



**Anne and David Norman**

## History

Pascoes began as a small jeweller founded by James Pascoe in Auckland in 1906. The business has been under the direction of his granddaughter, Anne Norman and her husband David since the 1980s.

Under their control, the original family jeweller has turned into a 'retail empire' encompassing eight iconic New Zealand and Australian retailers. The Group specialises in turning around loss-making retailers, and has never sold a business.

Today James Pascoe Group is one of New Zealand's largest businesses and employers.



Pascoes Riccarton

<b>Headquarters</b>	29 Union Street, Auckland, New Zealand
<b>Number of locations</b>	over 650
<b>Area served</b>	New Zealand, Australia
<b>Key people</b>	David Norman, Group Managing Director Anne Norman Kevin Turner, Group General Manage Finance
<b>Products</b>	Jewellery, Watches, Apparel, Beauty, Homeware, Books, Stationery
<b>Revenue</b>	\$2 billion
<b>Owner</b>	Anne & David Norman and Family
<b>Number of employees</b>	11000+

JPG likes to be seen as a New Zealand-focused and socially aware company. Farmers in particular raises money for charities including CanTeen and Leukaemia & Blood Cancer NZ (<http://www.leukaemia.org.nz>). Siblings of both Anne and David Norman have died of leukaemia-related diseases. In response to the February 2011 Canterbury earthquake, JPG set up a 24-hour support line for all Christchurch JPG team members, and continued to pay 200 of them in full.

## Check - J.G.W. (WARD,J.G. & CO) INVERCARGILL New Zealand - Token Circa 1910-1920's

Reg. No: TMR - J3

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### Summary:

New Zealand

Value: No denomination (AD)

Mint: Not recorded

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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### More information

**Tagged with:** Gift tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value .

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse)  
(Reverse)

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 31.00 mm

**Material:** Brass

**Weight:** W??? grams

**Issued By:** J.G.WARD & CO  
INVERCARGILL

## Check - J.G.W. (WARD,J.G. & CO) INVERCARGILL New Zealand - Token Circa 1910-1920's

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Joseph Ward was born in Melbourne to William and Hannah Ward – who were Irish immigrants. The couple had ten children but seven died in infancy. Joseph was the youngest of the three survivors. When he was four, his father, an alcoholic, died from delirium tremens. Hannah Ward had been the family breadwinner for some time already, running a small liquor shop near the goldfields. She married John Barron, but the marriage did not last long, and in 1863, she packed up and took her family to live in New Zealand.

The Wards settled in Bluff, or Campbelltown as it was then called. Hannah Ward Barron became a local entrepreneur, owning a store, then a boarding house, and then a successful hotel.

Joseph Ward was hugely influenced by his mother's enterprising spirit, shrewd business sense, and burning ambition to succeed in New Zealand. He went to the Campbelltown State School, where he distinguished himself by teaching the other children how to sell toetoe, a decorative native grass, to ship visitors. When he was thirteen, his formal education came to an end, but he continued to expand his general knowledge with reading. He worked briefly for the New Zealand Post and Telegraph Department as a message boy, but was sacked for being cheeky to his employer.

After several other jobs, his mother lent him £800. With it he built storage sheds on the waterfront, and became a farm supplies merchant servicing Southland's growing number of farmers. His political career began when he was elected to the Campbelltown Borough Council in 1878 at the age of just twenty-one. He was elected Mayor in 1881, aged twenty-five, and served until 1886.

In 1883 he married Theresa Dorothea De Smidt, ten years younger than him, and the daughter of his mother's rival publican. Ward and his wife were to have five children.

Ward was elected to parliament as member for Awarua in 1887. And when John Ballance's Liberal party took office in 1891 he agreed to become postmaster-general, on condition that he could also spend plenty of time in Southland looking after his business – J.G. Ward and Company. Ward believed in expansionism and free enterprise. When Ballance died in 1893, the new prime minister, Richard Seddon, made him Colonial Treasurer.

Ward found he had less and less time to devote to his business, and he began to get into serious financial difficulty. He resigned his portfolios, but by mid-1897 he realised he had no option but to declare himself bankrupt. He knew this could spell the end of his political career, as electoral law decreed that a member of parliament must resign on being declared bankrupt. However, there was a loophole – there was no law that said a bankrupt could not be elected to parliament. Ward resigned, filed for bankruptcy, then announced his availability to once more fill the positions he had vacated. He was an immensely popular politician and was re-elected to parliament with a bigger majority than ever. Soon after, Bluff also re-elected him mayor.

In November of the same year, he was discharged from bankruptcy, so he took out a large bank loan and set up a new business in Invercargill. He rearranged his finances, and – much to the surprise and delight of his old company's creditors – paid them all back!

## PAPERSPAST

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**THE J.G.WARD FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.**  
Ashburton Guardian, Volume XVIII, Issue 4249, 23 July 1897, Page 2

**THE J. G. WARD FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.**

**Press Association---By Electric Telegraph**  
DUNEDIN, July 22

Mr Anderson, Secretary of the Farmers' Association, was the first witness to-day. He said that for fifteen years he had been subject to Mr Fisher's orders, and was associated with him in business for the first four months of the Association. He attended to the books, but after that took charge of the merchandise sales and local correspondence. The bookkeeping was afterwards attended to by Messrs Smith and Royds, and Mr McIntosh was cashier.

After the December 1899 election, Seddon returned Ward to cabinet with several portfolios, including postmaster-general, and railways. Ward saw these institutions as having enormous power to draw New Zealand's scattered and varied settlements into a strong, unified nation. He brought in policies to encourage public use of both the postal system and the railways. The North Island main trunk line had been progressing at a snail's pace, but Ward pushed for its completion and officially opened the last connection in 1908. He was presented with a silver railway spike to commemorate the occasion, and this treasure has since been donated to Te Papa by Ward's granddaughter and great-granddaughter.

Ward regained leadership of the Liberals on MacKenzie's resignation, and in 1915 joined the wartime coalition administration under Massey. He lost his seat straight after the war, and did not manage to regain it in a Tauranga by-election in 1923.

Ward was now suffering from eye trouble, diabetes, and heart disease. But just when it seemed that his political career was over, he was back in the House as leader of the newly formed United Party. By the end of 1928, he was prime minister again. But ill health was crippling him, and life was hard without his wife, Theresa, who had died in 1927. Ward had a series of heart attacks, and was confined to bed. Even so, it was only after pressure from colleagues and family that he finally agreed to resign as prime minister in May 1930. Nearly two months later, he died. He was buried in Bluff next to his wife and near his mother.

## Check - J.H. STEVENSON LTD. Sales & Service New Zealand - Token Circa 1930's

Reg. No. TMR - J4

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### Summary:

New Zealand  
Shilling (AD)  
Mint: Not known

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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### More information

**Tagged with:** Furniture Tag/ Tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No Value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) Sales & Service / J.H. Stevenson Ltd. / Box 61 / Phone 176  
Balclutha  
(Reverse) Blank

**Shape:** Oval (uniface)

**Size:** 50.80 x 25.54 mm

**Material:** Brass

**Weight:** 3.9 grams

**Issued By:** J.H. Stevenson Ltd.  
Balclutha. Sth Island



## Check -JOXER DALY'S, MASTERTON New Zealand - Token Circa 1990's

Reg. No: TMR - J5

### Summary:

New Zealand

Value \$2.00

Mint: British Royal Mint

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Produce tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** \$2.00

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Milled and grooved  
(Obverse) Restaurant & Bar Open 7 Days 7 Perry St.  
(Reverse) Elizabeth II New Zealand 1991 (Crowned Queen)

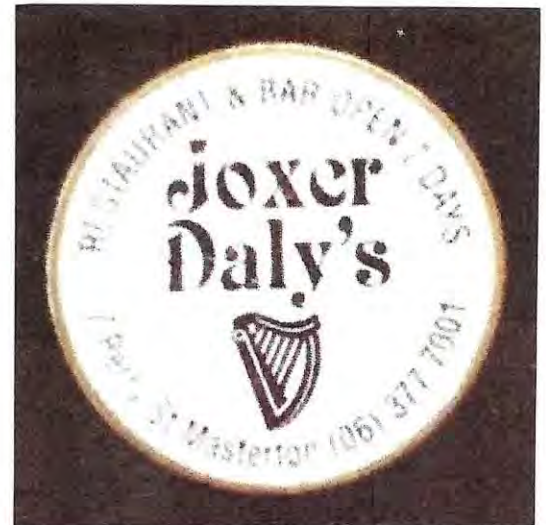
**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 26.57 mm

**Material:** C&N&M

**Weight:** 10.1 grams

**Issued By:** Joxer Daly's  
7 Perry St. Masterton



# NZ TOKEN



Rev. Description	White heron
Catalog code	KM#79
Mintage	10,000,000
Diameter	26.50 mm
Weight	10.0000 g
Material	Aluminum-Bronze
Orientation	Medal
Mint	England - British Royal Mint
Edge Type	reeded security
Designer	obv. Raphael Maklouf rev. R.M. Conly



## Check - JUCY DRINK, CONTEST TOKENS

New Zealand - Token Circa, 1960's

Reg. No: TMR - J6

### Summary:

New Zealand

Value Not stated

Printer:- Not known

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Contest Vouchers

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens/Vouchers

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) I like Jucy, Jucy for me, Jucy Orange  
(Reverse) Conest instructions

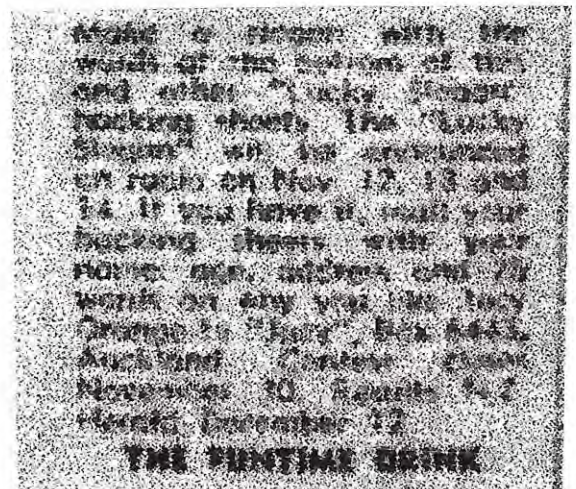
**Shape:** Rectangle

**Size:**

**Material:** Paper

**Weight:** N/A

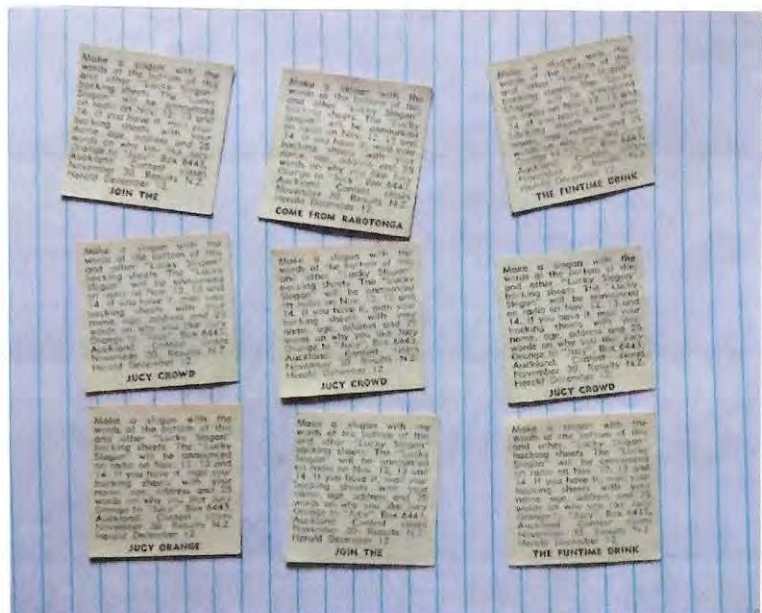
**Issued By:** JUCY,  
BOX 6443, AUCKLAND





# 1960s NZ Jucy Drink Contest

Make a slogan with the words at the bottom of this and other "Lucky Slogan" backing sheets. The "Lucky Slogan" will be announced on radio on Nov, 12,13, and 14. If you have it, mail your backing sheets, with your name, age, address and 25 words on why you like Jucy Orange to "Jucy" Box 6443 Auckland Contest closes November 30 Results N.Z. Herald December 12



**330 Blank Page (For any Notes)**

## Check - Kelly Tarlton's, Auckland New Zealand - Token Circa 1994

Reg. No: TMR - K1

### Summary:

New Zealand

Value: No value

Mint: Not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Souvenir/Tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) Kelly Tarlton / (Picture) / Antarctic Encounter / Underwater World / Auckland  
(Reverse) New Zealand / (NZ Map) / Tourist Dollar

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 30.35 mm –30.38 mm

**Material:** Brass

**Weight:** 11.9 grams

**Issued By:** Kelly Tarlton's  
AUCKLAND



# Kelly Tarlton's Sea Life Aquarium

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**Kelly Tarlton's Sea Life Aquarium** (formerly Kelly Tarlton's Underwater World) is a public aquarium in Auckland, New Zealand that was opened in 1985. Located at 23 Tamaki Drive, it was the brainchild of New Zealand marine archaeologist and diver **Kelly Tarlton** (1937–1985). Built in disused sewage storage tanks, the aquarium used a new form of acrylic shaping, which allowed curved tunnels rather than viewing areas with flat panels only, as in previous aquariums. The project is also one of the first to use conveyor belts to slowly move people through the viewing areas.



Tunnel at the aquarium

## History

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In 1983, Kelly Tarlton proposed building an aquarium in unused sewage tanks underground on the Auckland waterfront. Fish would be viewed through a long acrylic tunnel.

The aquarium opened in 1985 after 10 months of construction. Tarlton developed a new method of building an acrylic tunnel by taking large sheets of clear acrylic, cutting them to size and heating them in an oven until they took the shape of the mould. Some of the sheets weighed over one tonne. Because of the refraction caused by light travelling through water, and the acrylic sheets used in the creation of the tunnel, the fish appear to be one third smaller than they are.

A 110-metre (360 ft) tunnel was created in sewage storage tanks that had been unused since the 1960s. The tanks are located below the suburb of Orakei, on Tamaki Drive and overlooking the Waitematā Harbour.

Once the tunnels were in place and the tanks filled to test for leaks (none were found) a seascape of caves and reefs was created using concrete before the basins were filled in one section with a careful selection of more than 1,800 marine creatures. Another section was filled with sharks (including bronze whaler, sevengill shark, wobbegong, school shark) and stingrays. The sharks are only held for a short period of time before being released back into the area

where they were. In 1994 the facility was expanded to include a replica of the hut used by Captain Robert Falcon Scott on his tragic expedition to Antarctica, as well as a colony of Antarctic penguins in a climate controlled exhibit.

In December 2004 the aquarium opened Stingray Bay, which features a giant 350,000-litre (92,000 US gal) open topped tank that is 2.6 metres (8 ft 6.4 in) at its deepest point and constructed of crystal clear acrylic for optimum viewing.

In 2008, Village Roadshow purchased the facility, for NZD \$13 million. Village Roadshow also owns Sydney Aquarium, Oceanworld Manly, Sea World Gold Coast, and other venues.

In December 2010, Kelly Tarlton's received five new Sand Tiger Sharks from the USA.

**Check - KEY CODE (CHUBB) AUCKLAND****New Zealand - Token 1999's to**

Reg. No: TMR - K2

**Summary:**

New Zealand

Value: No value

Mint: Not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics**More information****Tagged with:** Key Tag/ Special purpose tokens**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection**Primary Classification:** Tokens**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand**Tertiary Classification:** Checks**Denomination:** No value**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) Key Code / Chubb / No postage / Required  
(Reverse) 0800 800 800**Shape:** Rectangle**Size:** 55.73mm x 23.47mm**Material:** C&N ?**Weight:** 16.00grams,**Issued By:** CHUBB, PO BOX 12248  
PENROSE, AUCKLAND



## DEDICATED TO RETURNING LOST KEYS AND CELLPHONES TO THEIR OWNERS

Key Code Key Security Ltd was established in Sweden in 1981 and introduced into New Zealand in 1999.

Over this time, Key Code has successfully reunited many happy customers with their lost keys and cell phones - all for a small yearly fee.

Reduce the aggravation, worry, time and expense of searching and replacing lost keys and cell phones - how much do you value the information on your cell phone?



Remain secure with our coded keys and your phone tag!



## WHO ARE KEY CODE?

**ESTABLISHED OVER 30 YEARS AGO, KEY CODE SECURITY AB HAS GROWN INTO AN EXTREMELY SUCCESSFUL COMPANY WITH MORE THAN 100,000 CUSTOMERS AND 1,000,000 PEOPLE USING KEY CODE'S KEY TAGS.**

Key Code Security AB was established in 1981 in Gothenburg, Sweden. In 1982 Mr Tommy Johansson bought the company and today Key Security AB is still owned by his son Mr Daniel Johansson.

In 1999 Daniel decided to spread his wings and came to live in New Zealand with his family. It was then that Key Code Key Security Ltd was established and today continues to operate - 14 years on. During this period of time, Key Code has developed a strong customer base, providing key return service wherever required - residential, private business, banks & insurance companies, building and property firms, hotels, government and local councils. Many happy customers have been reunited with their lost keys and in later years, their cell phones - when the cell phone service was introduced in 2008. In 2012 the company was purchased from Daniel by another family - this time a New Zealand one, Martin & Edmonds.

Beth was employed by Daniel and Key Code in June 2001 in a Senior Management role. When Daniel returned to live in Sweden to concentrate on his many other business interests, Beth continued to work alongside the two Swedish Directors, Administration, Sales and Telesales staff. In 2002 Beth took over the full operation of Key Code New Zealand, reporting back to Daniel in Sweden. First Contact (a well known Auckland based centre) were contracted to assist Key Code with account and other enquiry's associated with the business and today continue to provide excellent service for both Key Code and our valued customers. Key Code also employ an established New Zealand security company to collect the keys from New Zealand Post and ensure the safe, secure delivery of these to our customers.

In 2012 Daniel decided it was time to move on from New Zealand and offered Beth and Martin first option to purchase the business, this offer was accepted and so the business continues - providing an affordable security option to our customers.

## Check - KIRKCALDIE & STAINS, WELLINGTON New Zealand - Token - Medallion Circa 1990

Reg. No: TME - K3

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### Summary:

New Zealand

Value: Two hundred & fifty dollars (AD)

Mint: Mayer & Toye Wellington:- (Only 150 issued)

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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### More information

**Tagged with:** Medallion/ tokens  
(Listed in N. Z. Commemorative Medals 1990/1)

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens/Medallions

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Medal

**Denomination:** \$250

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) ANNIVERSARY 1840-1990 ST.SILV  
(Reverse) KIRKCALDIE & STAINS WELLINGTON

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 31.20 mm

**Material:** Silver

**Weight:** 11.6 grams, 0.348 troy oz ASW

**Issued By:** STRUCK FOR THE,  
WELLINGTON COIN CLUB

Commemorates the 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Waitangi treaty



## Check - KIRKCALDIE & STAINS, WELLINGTON New Zealand - Token - Medallion Circa 1990

Reg. No: TMR - K4

### Summary:

New Zealand

Value: Five hundred dollars (AD)

Mint: Mayer & Toye Wellington:- (Only 44 issued )

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Medallion/ tokens  
(Listed in N.Z. Commemorative Medals 1990/1)

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens/Medallion

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Medal

**Denomination:** \$500

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Gold hallmark  
(Obverse) 150<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY 1840-1990  
(Reverse) KIRKCALDIE & STAINS WELLINGTON

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 31.20 mm

**Material:** Gold 9 carat

**Weight:** 12.35 grams  
4.63 grams gold, 0.149 oz AGW

**Issued By:** STRUCK FOR THE  
WELLINGTON COIN CLUB

Commemorates the 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Waitangi treaty.





# Check - KIRKCALDIE & STAINS, WELLINGTON

## New Zealand - Token 1930's

Reg. No: TMR - K5

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**Summary:**

New Zealand

Value: 3D (AD)

Mint: Not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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**More information**

**Tagged with:** Produce tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** Three Pence

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) 3D K&S (Centre holed)  
(Reverse) Plain

**Shape:** Round (uniface)

**Size:** 25.00 mm (39.00 mm)?

**Material:** Brass

**Weight:** ?? grams,

**Issued By:** KIRKCALDIE & STAINS  
WELLINGTON



## Check - KIRKCALDIE & STAINS, WELLINGTON

### New Zealand - Token 1930's

Reg. No: TMR - K6

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#### Summary:

New Zealand  
 Value: 1d (AD)  
 Mint: Not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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#### More information

**Tagged with:** Produce tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** One Penny

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
 (Obverse) 1D K&S  
 (Reverse) Plain

**Shape:** Round (uniface) Hole centre

**Size:** 39.49 mm - 38.94 mm

**Material:** Copper

**Weight:** 5.7 grams

**Issued By:** KIRKCALDIE & STAINS  
 WELLINGTON



## Check - KIRKCALDIE & STAINS, WELLINGTON

### New Zealand - Token 1930's

Reg. No: TMR - K7

---

#### Summary:

New Zealand

Value: ½ D (AD)

Mint: Not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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#### More information

**Tagged with:** Produce tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** ½ D

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) ½ D K&S (Centre hole)  
(Reverse) Blank

**Shape:** Round (uniface)

**Size:** 25.00 mm---26.00 mm

**Material:** White metal (possible Zinc)

**Weight:** ?? grams,

**Issued By:** KIRKCALDIE & STAINS  
WELLINGTON



**K&S (Kirkcaldie & Stains), brass check for threepence (25mm). *Very fine and rare.***



**K&S (Kirkcaldie & Stains), copper check for one penny (25mm) Fine and very rare.**



As the old order gave way to the new, in the store it was 'business as usual'. One issue being discussed was the respective merits of cash and account systems. In the early years of the colony, when bank notes and coinage were often in short supply, most retail firms conducted their business 'on account'. Moreover, well-to-do customers expected this service, although stores often had to wait months for payment, and spend time and money chasing up debtors. Retail firms were forced to carry large amounts of customer debt, some of which had to be written off. This was probably why Kirkcaldie & Stains made a move towards cash sales in the 1870s, when it joined more than 40 other New Zealand firms in issuing its own coinage in the form of penny and halfpenny tokens. These were honoured by other businesses until the system went out of use in 1881. (Another set of coins issued by Kirkcaldie & Stains shows that at one time the store offered toilet facilities of different standards: the superior costing one penny, and the inferior costing one halfpenny.)

Maybe the above coins/checks were used , for the toilet facilities in the store.  
Or used by the staff, to encourage them to shop in the store with maybe a small discount.

Maybe there are other values and varieties. **Keep looking.**



## SENSATION IN THE TEA ROOM: SHOOTING INCIDENT 1898

Late on a Thursday afternoon, 27 October 1898, the store was crowded, with a continuous stream of customers going up and down the stairs to the first and second floors. In the Tea Room, every table was occupied, and all the attendants were busy under the supervision of the manager, Mrs Ellen Dick, who had joined the staff when the Tea Room opened in July.

At about 4.30 pm two middle-aged women, accompanied by a young girl and a child, entered the Tea Room and took a table overlooking the stairway, close to the main counter where refreshments were served. Shortly afterwards Mrs Dick came out of the kitchen and approached the counter. Just then, one of the women got up and produced a large six-chamber revolver from under her cloak. She pointed the gun deliberately at Mrs Dick and fired. Mrs Dick was not more than half a dozen paces away. The bullet struck her on the left side, just under the rib cage, glanced off and tore a hole in the wall.

Although injured, Mrs Dick did not lose her presence of mind. She turned around and ran back into the kitchen. At the same time her assistant, Annie Roach, grabbed the assailant's arm, but the woman shrugged her off and followed Ellen Dick, firing twice more. The shots passed within a few inches of Miss Holmes, who was standing at a table making scones. Mrs Dick meanwhile had retreated into the storeroom, shut the door behind her, and sat down on a chair. The woman with the revolver then retraced her steps.

The other customers in the Tea Room had leapt up at the first shot and rushed about in confusion, then most had hurried down the stairs, leaving the room almost empty. Remaining were the woman with the revolver, whose name was Mrs Annie McWilliam, and her companions, and also a Mrs Coleman, who had fallen to the floor in a 'hysterical swoon'.

Down below in the main shopping concourse, everyone had heard the shots. Some thought it was a gas explosion, then the cry went up: 'Mrs Dick's been shot!' Mrs McWilliam walked out of the Tea Room and back down the stairs, the smoking revolver in her right hand. As she reached the main floor, Mr Teasdale, the store manager, rushed up and seized hold of her. Following close behind was Mr Sid Kirkcaldie, who quickly disarmed the woman, removing three cartridges from the revolver.

Mr Sid called the police, and the woman was taken into custody and charged with intent to murder. The *New Zealand Mail* of 3 November 1898 reported that on her way to the police station, the woman had said: 'I went there to get my revenge and I got it. I killed her.' 'Oh?' remarked the sergeant. 'I don't think she is very much hurt.' 'Isn't she?' said the woman in astonishment. 'What a pity.'



**Kirkcaldie & Stains Limited was established in 1863 by John Kirkcaldie, a Scotsman who had served his apprenticeship as a draper, and Robert Stains, an Englishman who had worked in the retail trade in London. 150 years ago they initiated a tradition that is still upheld today.**

The two enterprising young men met in Sydney and came to the settlement of Wellington, which offered the best prospects for business. Each had a capital of £350, which they pooled, and opened their first store on Lambton Quay on the site which is now occupied by the historic Bank of New Zealand building. Their small store was built from the timbers of a wrecked ship. The business thrived having been founded on the principles of selling quality merchandise at a price that gave good value and service.

As the business grew a new store was built in the same location and Kirkcaldie & Stains opened in Waterloo House in 1864. The flourishing business again outgrew its home and in 1868 larger premises were built on reclaimed land at the corner of Lambton Quay and Brandon Street, part of the present location of the store.

A branch of the company was operated from premises at the corner of Ghuznee and Cuba Streets from 1871 until 1876, and Kirkcaldies also had a branch in Napier from 1897 until 1917. Since then the company has been a single store operation based on Lambton Quay. Further adjoining premises were acquired and the store was expanded with new stores built on the existing site in 1897 and then again in 1908. The 1908 building was surrounded by the facade, which is still the hallmark of the company today.



*Mr John Kirkcaldie and Mr Robert Stains.*

In 1886 Robert Stains returned to England and the partnership was dissolved. The Kirkcaldie family ran the company until the great depression of the 1930's. In 1931 a controlling interest in Kirkcaldie & Stains was acquired by British Overseas Stores, a London based organisation that owned retailers throughout the world. The company experienced many highs and lows during more than 50 years of primarily British ownership including the celebration of its centenary in 1963. Consideration was given to opening other branches during the urban expansion of the 1960's and 1970's as many other New Zealand department stores opened outlets in the new suburban malls. However Kirkcaldies remained committed to the single site in the heart of the Wellington business district.

In 1985 all of the shares in the company were purchased by the Renouf Corporation, later to be known as Hellaby Holdings. Renouf bought the company with the intention of redeveloping the valuable site Kirkcaldies occupied. The redevelopment commenced in 1986 with the southern half of the building being demolished and an office tower was built above the new store. The other half of the building was completed in October 1989 and the new store received a "Significant Achievement Award" from the Wellington Chamber of Commerce as well as being voted "Top Shop" by the Wellington public.

The current building forms three floors of retail store, two car-parking floors and has two 14-storey office towers above. The historic facade of the original building was retained and refurbished during the rebuilding. The company traded throughout the redevelopment by relocating some departments to other premises around the area. In 1994 Hellaby Holdings announced its intention to return Kirkcaldie & Stains' ownership to the hands of Wellingtonians.



*Lambton Quay in 1928*

Kirkcaldies became a public company in 1995 when shares were sold to customers and staff of the store in a public float. Between 1995 and 1998 Hellaby's progressively sold down their shareholding in the company and in 1999 completed their exit by selling all of their remaining shares. Kirkcaldie & Stains remains a public company today with about 1,600 shareholders, the vast majority of whom are Wellingtonians. The biggest shareholders are the customers and employees of Kirkcaldies.

During its long history Kirkcaldie & Stains has survived many upheavals, including earthquakes, fire and flood, the famous Tea Room shooting of 1898 and extensive renovations. However through all of the changes the store has continued the tradition of its founders and Kirkcaldie & Stains stands proud today as New Zealand's premier department store.

## Kirkcaldie and Stains Department Store Façade

165-169 Lambton Quay, WELLINGTON



Kirkcaldie and Stains Department Store Façade. Photographed by Rachel Connolly 10/01/2009.  
Copyright NZ Historic Places Trust

# Check - KIRKCALDIE & STAINS, WELLINGTON

## New Zealand - Token 2016

Reg. No: TMR - K8

### Summary:

New Zealand  
Value: No value  
Mint: Not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Produce tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** \$500—\$250 mememto's

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) Kirkcaldie & Stains Wellington, Plus a #  
(Reverse) This token entitles the bearer to A selection of goods to this value of \$500/\$250 Rose with two leaves

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 51 mm

**Material:** Brass

**Weight:** ?? grams,

**Issued By:** KIRKCALDIE & STAINS  
WELLINGTON





# The Last Kirkcaldie & Stains Ltd.

## Kirkcaldie & Stains Ltd



### History of Kirkcaldie and Stains

John Kirkcaldie and Robert Stains founded their famous department store in 1863 as a drapery. It grew quickly, John Kirkcaldie took over management from 1886.

By 1897, The New Zealand Cyclopaedia said of the business

*"The price that is first asked is the lowest for which the line can be purchased, and customers know that thoroughly. Mr Kirkcaldie does a high-class trade - none higher is done in the Colony - but he is independent to a fault. He claims the distinction of giving the best all-round value; and those who think otherwise are recommended to try elsewhere."*

Expansion on its Lambton Quay site saw its range grow to include departments such as furniture, toys and china, driven by Kirkcaldie's dynamism.

The unifying Lambton Quay building façade, which remains with a high heritage rating, was built in 1928.

Ownership stayed in the Kirkcaldie family until the 1930's when British interests took over, then returned to New Zealand in 1985 with Renouf Corporation, which redeveloped the site with two new tower blocks. The company was relisted on the New Zealand stock exchange. The store closed on 17 January 2016.

David Jones' first store in New Zealand opened on the Lambton Quay site on 28 July 2016.

### Story of the Tokens

- Kirkcaldie and Stains issued Penny and Halfpenny tokens in the nineteenth century
- History was repeated in the 21st century when Kirk's issued quality \$250 and \$500 gift tokens in silver and gold coloured finishes, the last issued by any nineteenth century token issuer. What better way could there be to show love and affection to those you love?
- Design – Reverse: "This Token entitles the bearer to a selection of goods to the value of \$250", with rose with two leaves.
- Obverse: Kirkcaldie & Stains Limited Wellington surrounding logo with punched number above logo.
- The high-value tokens show the esteem with which Kirk's was held. No other New Zealand Store could issue tokens with these high values.
- These tokens' values are 60,000 times those of their nineteenth century counterparts. Being so valuable, they are individually numbered.

Cover Image: Kirkcaldie & Stains building, 1920's,  
corner of Lambton Quay and Johnston St, Wellington,  
Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand

## Check - KIRKPATRICK'S JAM, NELSON New Zealand - Token      Circa 1881 to 1925

Reg. No: TMR - K9

### Summary:

New Zealand

Value: No value (AD)

Mint: Kirkpatrick, (Because they made their own tins)

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Produce tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain Very thin  
(Obverse) TRY / KIRKPATRICK'S / JAM  
(Reverse) Plain

**Shape:** Round (uniface)

**Size:** 38.25mm—38.17mm

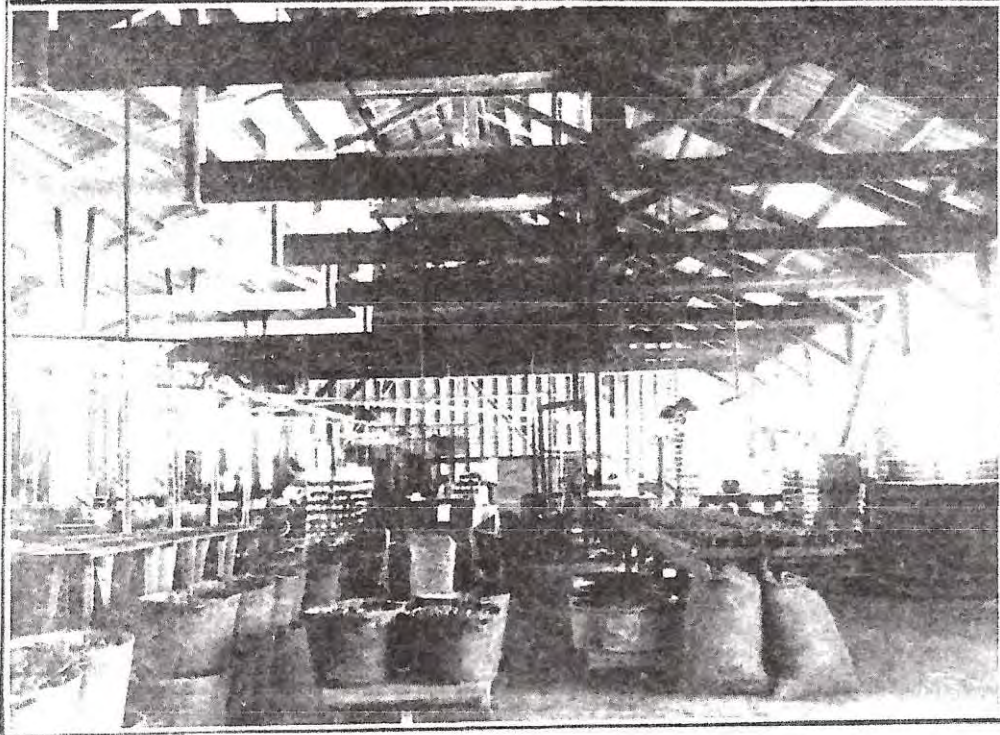
**Material:** Tin

**Weight:** 2.8 grams,

**Issued By:** S. KIRKPATRICK & Co.  
NELSON



A THRIVING SOUTH ISLAND INDUSTRY: THE INTERIOR OF KIRKPATRICK'S JAM FACTORY, NELSON.



Record ID  
AWNS-19060628-2-2

Photographer  
Auckland Weekly News  
Results display 5 records per screen

Date  
28 JUNE 1906

Date Period  
1900-1909

Copy Format  
Digital image

Taken from the supplement to the  
Auckland Weekly News 28 JUNE  
1906 p002

No comments available

A THRIVING SOUTH ISLAND INDUSTRY: THE INTERIOR OF KIRKPATRICK'S JAM FACTORY,  
NELSON



AN IMPORTANT NELSON INDUSTRY: MESSRS. S KIRKPATRICK AND CO.'S "K" JAM FACTORY.

## Samuel Kirkpatrick and the Canning Factory

Samuel Kirkpatrick (1854-1925) grew up in Ireland, was educated in Liverpool and emigrated to California, where he worked in the wholesale tea business and fruit processing factories. In January 1878 he moved to New Zealand at the age of 26. In that year a committee formed the 'Nelson Jam & Fruit Preserving Company'. Samuel Kirkpatrick was resident in Dunedin at the time and wrote to the committee outlining his terms for the management of a Jam company. He left for Britain and returned accompanied by his widowed mother and aunt, in 1881, to establish a food canning business in Bridge St, Nelson opposite the [Queen's Gardens](#). With equipment he had purchased in Britain (a boiler, two steam jacketed jam pans and a steam vat for preserving fruit) operations began. Production was limited to 1000 cans a day, as all of the tins had to be made by hand.

On 15 February 1884 the Colonist newspaper reported that 'Kirkpatrick and Co. was as busy as it is possible for them to be. Over 10,000 tins of jam were made at the factory on 14 February and 35,000 tins filled over the past four days with various kinds of jam. They were preparing for the tomato season from this date with 5,000 dozens of bottles ready for the sauce so they were hoping for a large harvest.

By 1891 Kirkpatrick's (or Kirks) was one of the city's largest employers, exporting fruit products around the world. In 1894 Kirks opened a branch in Blenheim with two factories preserving meat, mainly for export. Samuel was elected to the City Council in 1898 but retired at the end of his first term. He had married Edith Collings in 1896, but she died in 1899 of tuberculosis.

In 1898 Kirkpatrick opened a new factory on a site bounded by Vanguard, Gloucester and Mount Streets. The architect was Mr Bethwaite, with contractors Messrs Webley Bros, and it was the largest factory ever built in Nelson at that time. It stood upon four acres of land. New equipment included an automated can-making machine that Samuel had seen at his friend Henry Jones's factory in Hobart, which was the first of its kind to be installed in New Zealand. This allowed for more diversification and a huge increase in production.

Steamers brought fruit from Motueka, Collingwood and Takaka and rail carried fruit from the inland Waimea area. 15,000-20,000 tins of jam were produced daily and the 'K' jams were famous. By 1900 the factory's operations had expanded to include vegetables and potted meats in addition to jam, jellies, marmalades, tomato sauces, soups, and plum puddings.

In 1899 he had taken over a Wellington coffee and spice merchant and purchased the Nelson Fish Company adding chilled, frozen and smoked fish to the factory's production line.

The 'K' brand became well known throughout Australia and New Zealand and gained dozens of awards at world fairs in Melbourne, London and the 1899 Exposition Universelle in Paris, for which the Eiffel Tower was built, as well as in New Zealand.

Many workers at Kirkpatrick's were young women. They preferred factory work over domestic service, as it offered regular hours and high pay. Women and girls were paid from 30s to 35s per week and worked 45 hours in 1919.

Interior Kirkpatrick's Jam Factory Nelson.  
Auckland Weekly, 1906. [Auckland City Library. heritage image](#)

Samuel Kirkpatrick died on 21 May, 1925 near Helensville while on holiday. The flags flew at half mast around Nelson City on the day the paper announced his death (May 22, 1925). Kirkpatrick was praised as a worthy citizen who was not only a benefactor to the colony, but also for organizing an industry that gave employment to many people as well as treating his employees with respect. His support for the local orcharding industry and his success at winning awards worldwide internationally created confidence in New Zealand at home and abroad. He hoped to provide a place of employment for the people of Nelson by leaving shares in the Company to his workers, friends and fellow freemasons after his death.

Kirkpatrick had been a prominent [Freemason](#) becoming Deputy Grand Master. Under the terms of his will his large house in Mount Street was bequeathed to the daughters of deceased Freemasons to be used as a boarding establishment.

His only surviving relatives in New Zealand at that time were cousins in Dunedin. He is buried in the [Wakapuaka Cemetery](#).

The Kirkpatrick Cannery was bought by the Australian firm of [Henry Jones](#) Co-operative Ltd., which was the largest processing company in Australia at that time and controlled nearly all of the South African fruit canning industry as well.

The Nelson Fruitgrowing and Development Company was a subsidiary of S. Kirkpatrick and Company and owned about 100 hectares at the end of Whakarewa Street, Motueka and on the nearby Peach Island across the river. The orchard grew mainly peaches, pears and small fruit up until the 1960s and supplied the factory. Fruit was first canned in 1930. At one stage Kirks produced [20 lines of jams](#) in six different sizes.

The last harvest of fruit to be carried by train to Nelson was in 1954 as road haulage took over. The [railway](#) and Kirkpatrick's had had a working relationship, dating from the earliest days of the Nelson processing industry, which had been helped by a Government scheme encouraging seasonal workers to the region when there was a strong berry fruit industry in the Upper Motueka and Tadmor Valley area. The train station was sited very close to the factory in Vanguard Street.

In 1964 Hawke's Bay-based [J. Wattie Canneries](#) bought Kirkpatrick's Jam factory. The factory had become run down and the City Council required an upgrade to the facilities to meet Food and Hygiene regulations. Rather than spend a large amount on this task, Watties decided to put the 'large capital expenditure' into a new processing factory in Christchurch. The last tin of jam to be produced in Nelson was on February 1971. Sixty full-time staff and 100 seasonal workers lost their jobs.

The [factory site](#) was sold to Foodstuffs in 2005 and now houses a New World Supermarket. The only remaining building of the large Kirkpatrick Jam Factory is the VTNZ building at 75 Vanguard St, which formed part of a later extension to the factory after Samuel Kirkpatrick's death.

The operations at S. Kirkpatrick and Co. span almost a century. It was at one time the largest canning and jam factory in Australia and New Zealand. The 'K' brand was one of the most up-to-date canning factories of its kind in New Zealand. Kirkpatrick's played a significant role in Nelson's development through the 'encouragement of fruit growing and horticulture and through the employment of seasonal and permanent labour in the region.

#### **Kirkpatrick House**

Samuel Kirkpatrick's home in Mount St, built around 1903, was left to the Freemasons after he died in 1925. Under the terms of the will the house was to be used as a home for the daughters of deceased Freemasons. Kirkpatrick asked that no furniture, pictures or chattels were to be removed from the house and he also provided for future repairs, alterations and improvements. The home was officially opened for the girls on 4 April, 1926 under the name '[The Kirkpatrick Masonic Institute](#)' and six girls went into residence. Girls between 5 and 13 were accepted and could remain until the end of their secondary education. The girls were provided with clothing, school uniforms and educational equipment.

Over six decades 252 girls lived in the Edwardian home with its ornate greenhouse and acre of hillside garden. Permission was granted for daughters who had lost their mothers also and, later, any girl sponsored by the Freemasons could live there. The home was self-supporting financially until 1943 and donations from the Freemasons kept it going until 1991, when the home lost its annual grant from the Social Welfare Department. After that date the girls were given scholarships to board elsewhere and Kirkpatrick House became a Backpackers' Hostel known as 'Club Nelson'.

The house is now in private ownership. Positioned on the northern ridge of Mount St, the home has views over the City. In the early years, the Samuel Kirkpatrick factory would have been visible below in Vanguard St.

## Check - Kiwi Novelty Company New Zealand - Token Circa 1946's

Reg. No: TMR - K10

**Summary:** Not used in New Zealand

New Zealand  
No value (AD)  
Mint: Not known

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** Sth African / Australian

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) \*Kiwi\* / (Sign) / Novelty / (sign) / Company  
(Reverse) \*For\* / Amusement / \*Only\*

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 30.10 mm 30.12 mm

**Material:** Brass

**Weight:** 9.6 grams

**Issued By:** Kiwi Co Ltd.  
Johannesburg, Sth Africa





Mals Machine Tokens

## Kiwi Novelty Company Pty., Ltd.

Johannesburg, South Africa.

&

Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.



Mals Machine Tokens

Rex Ball, a New Zealander who had emigrated to South Africa, was owner of the Kiwi Novelty Company Pty., Ltd., Johannesburg and Kenilworth Showland, the Beach, Durban, both in South Africa. He entered the coin machine business in 1933 operating six Mills candy vendors. He formed the Kiwi Company with his brother Darcy in 1936.

When the government banned most machines in 1938, the equipment was shipped to Australia. In 1946 with imports again allowed, the firm was appointed agents for the J. P. Seeburg Corporation and imported juke boxes, amusement games and arcade equipment, plus entering into the arcade business. In 1949 Ball opened the largest indoor amusement centre in South Africa, employing 40 persons.

*Adapted from the [Billboard magazine of 29 October 1955](#) where he is incorrectly named Rex Bell.*

The Billboard magazine of [22 March 1947](#) states the Kiwi Co. Ltd. which imported and distributed all types of coin machines, operated several arcades in the Transvaal as well as in Sydney, Australia. The company was the South African and Australian distributor for D Gottlieb & Co. games and the South African distributor for Seeburg juke boxes.

This 1940's token, was a South African issue, by an immigrant Kiwi. Rex Ball. Hence the "Kiwi Branding."

Kiwi Novelty Co. Also operated in Australia between 1938 and 1960 at Rawson Place. Sydney.

Murray Ball, the well known author of the comic strip, FOOTROT FLATS. Is a part of the Australian side of the Ball Family.

No evidence/info to say this token was ever used in New Zealand.

## Check - KiwiRail 150 Years Thank You New Zealand - Token Circa 2013

Reg. No: TMR - K11

### Summary:

New Zealand

No value (AD)

Mint: Not known

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) Celebrating 150 Years Of Rail In New Zealand / Keeping NZ / On The / MOVE / Since 1863  
(Reverse) THANK / YOU / For /Helping Us / Move NZ

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 45.56 mm -- 45.42 mm

**Material:** Brass

**Weight:** 22.50 grams

**Issued By:** KiwiRail





## 150 Years of rail in New Zealand

On 1 December 1863 the first locomotive hauled passenger train operated between Ferrymead and Christchurch. KiwiRail, in partnership with the Canterbury Railway Society, Ferrymead Heritage Park and the Rail Heritage Trust of New Zealand, celebrated the 150th anniversary of rail in New Zealand in 2013.

Caption: Illustrated London news (Newspaper). Illustrated London news :Opening of the first railway in New Zealand, at Christchurch, Canterbury Province. [1 December, 1863] London, 1864. Ref: PUBL-0033-1864-241. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand.

In 2013 KiwiRail, in partnership with the Canterbury Railway Society, Ferrymead Heritage Park and the Rail Heritage Trust of New Zealand, celebrated the 150th anniversary of rail in New Zealand through the following events:

KiwiRail's Exhibition Express visited 12 locations  
 Commemorative Sculpture at Ferrymead  
 Memorabilia  
 Stories of 150 years of New Zealand Rail

### **KEEPING NZ ON THE MOVE**

The theme throughout the celebrations was 'Keeping NZ on the Move'. This acknowledged the journey rail has taken in New Zealand over the past 150 years and also the need to keep rail on the move for the future.

Rail has made a significant contribution to building New Zealand communities throughout both North and South islands.

The events held during October-December 2013 enabled New Zealanders, young and old, to learn more about how the railway was built in the 1850-60s, the changes to locomotive engineering over 150 years, and the capability of rail in New Zealand today for businesses moving freight and for passengers wishing to experience our beautiful landscapes in comfort. There was truly something for everyone.

## 2000 - Today

### **Return to Public Ownership**

In the early 2000s, Tranz Rail's growing financial problems led to talks between the Government and the company to find a means of maintaining a viable national rail service.

In 2002 Tranz Rail sold the Auckland network to the Crown. The following year, the two parties discussed a wider solution that would have involved the Government taking a stake in Tranz Rail. Before any decision was made, Toll Holdings offered to buy Tranz Rail on the basis that it could operate the company at existing levels without Government support.

In 2003 the Government and Toll Holdings reached agreement on the purchase and for the Government to buy back for \$1, and operate, the network infrastructure. This was vested in the New Zealand Railways Corporation, the body which had held the Crown's interest in the railway land since New Zealand Rail Ltd was created in 1990. ONTRACK became the entity's trading name.

On 1 July 2008 the Government purchased Toll New Zealand's rail and ferry businesses, which were renamed KiwiRail. From 1 October 2008 the New Zealand Railways Corporation became the single entity responsible for both rail and ferry services and rail infrastructure.

### **National Rail Access Agreement**

The agreement between Toll Holdings and the Government was enshrined in the National Rail Access Agreement (NRAA). Apart from the Crown repurchasing the rail network, it involved the Crown investing \$200 million (\$100 million for renewal work and \$100 million for upgrades). For its part, Toll undertook to invest \$100 million to upgrade rolling stock and locomotives. Toll was granted 66 years' exclusive use of the network, subject to "use it or lose it" provisions.

## Check - KIWI (RNZA, 161<sup>st</sup> BATTERY) New Zealand - Token Circa 1965-72

Reg. No: TMR - K12

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### Summary:

New Zealand  
Value: Five Cents (AD)  
Mint: Not recorded

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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### More information

**Tagged with:** Military canteen tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value on token.

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) KIWI  
(Reverse) KIWI

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 24.21 mm

**Material:** Brass

**Weight:** 5.4 grams

**Issued By:** KIWI RNZA,  
161<sup>st</sup> BATTERY  
VIETNAM



## Check - (RNZA, 161<sup>st</sup> BATTERY)

### New Zealand - Token Circa 1965-72

Reg. No: TMR - K13

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#### Summary:

New Zealand

Value: Twenty Five Cents (AD)

Mint: Not recorded

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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#### More information

**Tagged with:** Military canteen tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** 25c

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) 25c  
(Reverse) 25c

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 25.00 mm

**Material:** Brass

**Weight:** W??? grams

**Issued By:** RNZA,  
161<sup>st</sup> BATTERY

**161ST BATTERY RNZA**, (Royal New Zealand Artillery), military canteen token in brass (21mm), five cents (assigned value, not shown on token), 1965-72 with reverse upset 180 degrees, obverse and reverse with the word "Kiwi" (Yarwood NZMT09). *Very fine and very rare with only a few known.*

## New Zealand in the Vietnam War

Used at the Nui Dat Base Camp, during the Vietnam War.

**New Zealand's involvement in the Vietnam War** was highly controversial, sparking widespread protest at home from anti-Vietnam War movements modelled on their American counterparts. This conflict was also the first in which New Zealand did not fight alongside the United Kingdom, instead following the loyalties of the ANZUS Pact. A strategic decision

New Zealand decided to send troops to Vietnam in 1965 because of Cold War concerns and alliance considerations. The potential adverse effect on the ANZUS alliance of not supporting the United States (and Australia) in Vietnam was key. It also upheld New Zealand's national interests of countering communism in South-East Asia.

The government wanted to maintain solidarity with the United States, but was unsure about the likely outcome of external military intervention in Vietnam. Prime Minister Keith Holyoake decided to keep New Zealand involvement in Vietnam at the minimum level deemed necessary to meet allied expectations. New Zealand could not do much more - its meagre military resources were already stretched in Malaya and conscription was out of the question.

### New Zealand Army Deployment

Part of the Vietnam War



Members of 161 Battery, Royal New Zealand Artillery, carry out a fire mission during the Battle of Long Tan in August 1966.

**Date** June 1964 - December 1972  
**Location** Republic of Vietnam  
**Result** All New Zealand military personnel withdrawn by 1973.

### Commanders and leaders

 Keith Holyoake

### Strength

New Zealand: 3,890    In-country peak: 543  
 January 1969

### Casualties and losses

187 wounded                      37 dead

**Check - LEVIATHAN HOTEL, DUNEDIN****New Zealand - Token 1884 to 1900's**

Reg. No: TMR - L1 (Mrs Anstiss Dottin Silk) A D S on token

**Summary:**

New Zealand

Value: Penny (AD)

Mint: Unknown.

This token has no information. Maybe not NZ? The only Leviathan found is the above hotel.

**Discipline:** Numismatics**More information**

**Tagged with:** Hotel tokens ( porters tag) ??  
**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand**Tertiary Classification:** Checks**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
 (Obverse) LEVIATHAN LEVIATHAN A D S  
 Was called :-Leviathan Railway Temperance Hotel  
 (Reverse) LEVIATHAN LEVIATHAN

**Shape:** Round**Size:** 25.90 mm —26.00 mm**Material:** Brass**Weight:** 7.3 grams**Issued By:** LEVIATHAN HOTEL,  
DUNEDIN



## The Leviathan Heritage Hotel History

When the Leviathan Railway Temperance Hotel was built in 1884 it was situated beside the harbour, beside the original railway station, on land, which had been reclaimed from the harbour, with rock dumped during the flattening of Bell Hill. With 150 bedrooms, the Leviathan was then reputed to be the largest hotel in Australasia. The name Leviathan originates from the book of Revelation in the Bible and is used to describe a huge creature usually of the sea.

At the time the Exchange area of Dunedin was the hustling hub of the city with many fine buildings situated nearby. The railway station, steamboat landings and tram terminus were all minutes away making the Leviathan Temperance Hotel, unquestionably the Most advisable Hotel, in every sense, to stop at, according to newspaper cuttings of the 1890s. This area has always been a wonderful site for hotels because of its proximity to all forms of transport and its ample parking. (Another, now historical hotel nearby was the Terminus Hotel, now the Gresham.)

The first owner of the Leviathan was Mr George Bodley, who sold it after five years to Mrs Antiss Silk. She was born, Antiss Dottin in Devon, England in 1839 and emigrated to Australia with her parents and siblings (Henry and Edward) on the ship "Blackwell" in 1857. In 1859 she married George Silk who later immigrated to New Zealand as a steerage passenger in February 1868. In October Antiss followed him with their four young daughters and they lived in Lawrence where George mined for gold and Antiss ran a successful baking and catering business. After George's death in 1887 Mrs Silk moved to Dunedin and took over the Leviathan Hotel in 1889. At the same time she kept mining interests near Nenthorn and in the Lakes district, where she was mainly interested in dredging on the Nevis River. On display in the Leviathan she put a 2.3kg cake of gold recovered from her "Surprise Co" mine at Nenthorn, Antiss had purchased this company in October 1891 for £80. She was a true pioneer with a wonderful entrepreneurial spirit.

Antiss ruled the Leviathan with an iron hand. All staff had daily uniform inspections and woe betide any one who was caught misbehaving. Apparently it was difficult to keep house staff and waitresses because no sooner were young women trained than they would go off and get married - frequently to hotel guests. Still, under Antiss Silk's direction the hotel prospered wonderfully. She died on 10 June 1899, and on 9 August 1899 the Leviathan Hotel Company was incorporated to run the hotel. The company's shares were closely held by Otago people throughout the twentieth century and in 1999 they were sold to a company owned by the Laing family, so the Leviathan Heritage Hotel is still locally owned and operated.



**A D S** on one side of the token.

**Mrs Silk** took over the Leviathan in 1889 her full name was **Anstiss Dottin Silk**. That could be some reason to connect token to the Hotel in Dunedin.

## Changes and the Future

There were big changes in the 1950's around the time when the Queen came to Dunedin soon after her coronation. The Leviathan Hotel was extensively "modernised" with most of the original ornate exterior being removed, and the dining room renovated. The 150 rooms were reduced to 75 rooms by making each alternate room into an ensuite.

More significant changes came in the 1970s. Until October 21st 1974 the hotel was "dry" although there had been an unsuccessful attempt to get a liquor licence in the 1880's. Subsequent owners were teetotal and one of the directors of the Hotel Company said it would be over his dead body that they would sell liquor. It is reputed that he died in October 1974 and the hotel started selling liquor the next day! Also during the 1970's the adjacent Insurance Office of Australia building was purchased and incorporated into the hotel. This was a distinctly separate building with a different facade on the exterior and remains noticeable by slightly different floor levels inside.

In the twenty-first century the hotel is progressively undergoing refurbishment and is being restored as faithfully as possible to the original. The archway at the back of the dining room has been uncovered and restoration of the dining room has been completed to its former glory. The fireplace has been repaired, and we light the fire during meal times over winter or as required. This gives the room a wonderful ambience. The restoration of the wood paneling around the walls is now complete and all the woodwork has been specially run according to the original samples. As the restaurant had a wonderful reputation in Antiss Silks time, it has been named after her. It is planned that reception and the bar area will be refurbished soon.

We have re-established the central courtyard. The hotel was originally built around the parameter of a roughly triangular site with an internal courtyard, which held stables. The old stables are still there (now the hotel kitchen) although a laundry and boiler were placed in this area in the 1950s but have since been demolished to recreate a landscaped courtyard. Finally, the external facade of the hotel will be reinstated to as original as possible when the inside of the hotel is complete.

## Check -LIDO POOL, PALMERSTON NORTH New Zealand - Token Circa 1970's

Reg. No: TMR - L2

### Summary:

New Zealand  
Penny(AD) No value  
Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Entry token

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** Child

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) Lido Pool Palmerston North CHILD  
(Reverse) Swimmer & Waves

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 21.0 mm

**Material:** Brass

**Weight:** grams

**Issued By:** (City) Lido Pool  
Park Road, Palmerston North

There is also:- Adult Token, Ni 25.4 mm





# Planned Maintenance Work at Lido

Thursday, 25 February 2016, 10:26 am

Press Release: [Palmerston North City Council](#)

25 February 2016

## Planned Maintenance Work at Lido

From the 29 February to 18 March Palmerston North City Council will be undertaking maintenance work on the indoor leisure pool at the Lido.

Work will only affect the indoor Leisure Pool and the Lazy River – ALL OTHER pools and the water slides will be OPEN.

Some scaffolding will be noticeable when you enter the complex as staff work to carry out maintenance on the overhead ducting system.

Jocelyn Broderick, Council's Senior Property Assets Officer said the new floor liner was being installed to replace the worn and bumpy one in the indoor leisure pool.

“This will not stop users from being able to swim in the outside pools, use the spa or the water slides, the indoor lap pool or learn to swim pool,” Jocelyn said.

This work has been scheduled for this time to keep disruption to a minimum. The work is expected to take three weeks to complete.  
ends



# Check - LONDON BOOKSHOPS. New Zealand

## New Zealand - Token Circa 1990's (1976 1<sup>st</sup> meeting)

Reg. No: TMR - L3

### Summary:

New Zealand  
Value: \$5.00  
Mint: Printed in N.Z.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Supply tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** \$5.00

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) London Bookshops BOOK No 51568 TOKEN \$5  
(Reverse) London Bookshops Ltd. Shop 77 Manukau City Centre

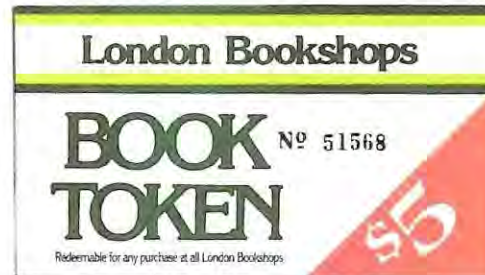
**Shape:** Rectangle Paper

**Size:** 125mm x 71mm approx

**Material:** Thin card

**Weight:** N/A grams

**Issued By:** London Bookshops Ltd  
Wellington  
(Was a group of book sellers.)



REDEEMING BRANCH

#### London Bookshops Ltd

- ★ Glenfield Shopping Centre, Glenfield, Auckland
- ★ Shire City Galleria, Takapuna, Auckland
- ★ Henderson Square, Henderson, Auckland
- ★ Downtown Shopping Centre, Queen Street, Auckland
- ★ St Lukes Square, Mt Albert, Auckland
- ★ Lynnfield City Shopping Centre, New Lynn, Auckland
- ★ Three Rings Shopping Centre, Mt Roskill, Auckland
- ★ Manukau City Shopping Centre, Manukau City, Auckland
- ★ Hunter Plaza, Papatoetoe, Auckland
- ★ 477 Victoria Street, Hamilton
- ★ Trafalgar Square, Waipara
- ★ The Plaza, The Square, Palmerston North
- ★ Mackenzie Mall, Upper Hut
- ★ K-Mart Plaza, Porirua
- ★ 18 Hawthorn Place, Porirua
- ★ Queensgate Shopping Centre, Lower Hut
- ★ 190 High Street, Lower Hut
- ★ Kirokaka & Stans, Bracken Street, Wellington
- ★ 226 Lambton Quay, Wellington
- ★ 29 Cuba Mall, Wellington
- ★ Cashel Street, Christchurch
- ★ George Street, Dunedin

LONDON BOOKSHOPS  
SHOP 77  
MANUKAU CITY CENTRE

This London Bookshops Book Token is...  
— Redeemable for any Merchandise at all London Bookshops  
(excluding Lotteries, Instant Kiwi, or Cash)  
— Valid Indefinitely

# \$5 London Bookshops Book Token

\$5 London Bookshops Book Token

"Redeemable for any purchase at all London Bookshops"



REDEEMING BRANCH

## London Bookshops Ltd

- ★ Glenfield Shopping Centre, Glenfield, Auckland
- ★ Shore City Galleria, Takapuna, Auckland
- ★ Henderson Square, Henderson, Auckland
- ★ Downtown Shopping Centre, Queen Street, Auckland
- ★ St Lukes Square, Mt Albert, Auckland
- ★ Lynnmall City Shopping Centre, New Lynn, Auckland
- ★ Three Kings Shopping Centre, Mt Roskill, Auckland
- ★ Manukau City Shopping Centre, Manukau City, Auckland
- ★ Hunter Plaza, Papatoetoe, Auckland
- ★ 477 Victoria Street, Hamilton
- ★ Trafalgar Square, Wanganui
- ★ The Plaza, The Square, Palmerston North
- ★ Maidstone Mall, Upper Hutt
- ★ K-Mart Plaza, Porirua
- ★ 18 Hartham Place, Porirua
- ★ Queensgate Shopping Centre, Lower Hutt
- ★ 190 High Street, Lower Hutt
- ★ Kirkcaldie & Stains, Brandon Street, Wellington
- ★ 326 Lambton Quay, Wellington
- ★ 89 Cuba Mall, Wellington
- ★ Cashel Street, Christchurch
- ★ George Street, Dunedin

ISSUED AT  
**LONDON BOOKSHOPS**  
 SHOP 77  
**MANUKAU CITY CENTRE**

This London Bookshops Book Token is...

- Redeemable for any Merchandise at all London Bookshops (excluding Lotto, Instant Kiwi, or Cash)
- Valid Indefinitely

Correct size of the gift token.

## Check -LOST PROPERTY ASSOCIATION, CH-CH New Zealand - Token Circa 1930's

Reg. No: TMR - L4

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### Summary:

New Zealand

Value: Five shillings (AD)

Mint: Not recorded

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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### More information

**Tagged with:** List tag/ cost to claim token

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** 5/-

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse)  
(Reverse)

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 24.00 mm

**Material:** Copper

**Weight:** ???? grams

**Issued By:** LOST PROPERTY  
ASSOCIATION, CHRISTCHURCH

## Check -LOST PROPERTY ASS. WELLINGTON

### New Zealand - Token Circa 1930's

Reg. No: TMR - L5

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**Summary:**

New Zealand

Value: Five shillings (AD)

Mint: Not recorded

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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**More information**

**Tagged with:** List tag/ cost to claim token

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** 5/-

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse)  
(Reverse)

**Shape:** Rectangle

**Size:** 37.00mm x 17.00 mm

**Material:** Nickel

**Weight:** W??? grams

**Issued By:** LOST PROPERTY  
ASSOCIATION, WELLINGTON

**Check - Macandrew, James N.Z.****New Zealand - Token      Circa 1887**

Reg. No: TMR - M1

**Summary:**

New Zealand

Value: No value (AD)

Mint: On token

**Discipline:** Numismatics**More information****Tagged with:** MemoriamTokens**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection**Primary Classification:** Tokens**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand**Tertiary Classification:** Checks**Denomination:** No value**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) In Memoriam / 1887 / Contributor To / Macandrew / N.Z. / Memorial Fund  
(Reverse) \*James\* / Macandrew / Born 1820 / Died 1887**Shape:** Round**Size:** 23.87 mm--24.16 mm**Material:** White metal**Weight:** 4.3 grams**Issued By:** Macandrew Memorial Fund

## James Macandrew, MP



### James Macandrew, MP

Birthdate:	May 17, 1819
Birthplace:	Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland
Death:	February 24, 1887 (67) Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand
Immediate Family:	Son of <a href="#">Colin Munro Macandrew</a> and <a href="#">Barbara Macan</a> Husband of <a href="#">Eliza Hunter Macandrew</a> Father of <a href="#">Colin Macandrew</a> ; <a href="#">Marion Hunter Macandr</a> Brother of <a href="#">Daniel Macandrew</a> ; <a href="#">Jane Macandrew</a> and
Occupation:	ship-owner and politician

James Macandrew is a controversial figure in early Otago history, admired by many and deprecated by others. He was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1819 and worked there for a time before moving to London as a young man. He was one of many young Scotsmen 'on the make' in the imperial capital but retained his links with Scotland through membership of the Free Church. In 1848 he married Eliza Reynolds, daughter of a merchant family in London. He soon persuaded members of her extended family to join him in emigrating to the new Scottish settlement in Otago. In partnership with his brother-in-law he chartered a schooner, the *Titan*, filled it with family members and trade goods and set sail for New Zealand.

The Macandrew party arrived in Dunedin in January 1851. James immediately set himself up as a merchant, competing fiercely with John Jones. He helped found the *Otago Witness* and later the *Colonist* newspapers, and was a relentless booster of Otago's prospects. With his partner and brother-in-law William Reynolds, he also pioneered trade routes to Australia and Britain. Above all, with his overweening confidence and enthusiasm he helped revitalise Otago's economy. His coastal steamers boosted trade while he also won contracts to bring immigrants to Otago from Australia and Britain.

Macandrew also had a rollercoaster political career. He succeeded Cargill as Provincial Superintendent in 1860 but fell from grace spectacularly on the eve of the gold rush, bankrupted and jailed for fraud. He famously avoided incarceration in the public jail by declaring his own home a debtor's prison. The respite was only temporary; he served out the rest of his sentence in a building attached to the real jail. Despite this scandal Macandrew never lost the support of many Otago voters. Within five years he was back in power and served as Superintendent until the abolition of the provinces in 1876. He also represented Otago in parliament and remained a political power in the province for the rest of his life.

James and Eliza Macandrew had nine children. They enjoyed a happy family life at their home 'Carisbrook' in The Glen until James's bankruptcy. They subsequently lived at Colinswood in Macandrew Bay. Eliza died after an illness in 1875. James was badly injured in a carriage accident outside his home in 1887 and died soon after. He was widely mourned; for all his faults he had always had Otago's interests at heart. Described by historian Erik Olssen as 'Otago's tribal chieftain', his bust occupies pride of place outside the Museum.

**MANAWATU FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE  
ASSOCIATION. CIRCA 1900'S  
NEW ZEALAND – TOKENS**





## Check - 40 Shillings, Manawatu Farmers Co-operative Association - New Zealand - Token Circa 1900'S

Reg. No: TMR - M2

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### Summary:

New Zealand  
Shilling (AD)  
Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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### More information

**Tagged with:** Produce/Store tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** 40 Shillings

**Inscriptions:** (edge)Plain  
(Obverse) Manawatu Farmers Co-operative Association  
(40/- Limited)  
(Reverse) Manawatu farmers Co-operative Association  
(40/- Limited)

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 32 mm dia

**Material:** White metal

**Weight:** 10 grams

**Issued By:** MANAWATU FARMERS  
CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION



## Check - 20 Shillings, Manawatu Farmers Co-operative Association - New Zealand - Token Circa 1900'S

Reg. No: TMR - M3

---

**Summary:**

New Zealand  
Shilling (AD)  
Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

---

**More information**

**Tagged with:** Produce/Store tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** 20 Shillings

**Inscriptions:** (edge) Plain  
(Obverse) Manawatu Farmers Co-operative Association  
(20/- Limited)  
(Reverse) Manawatu Farmers Co-operative Association  
(20/- Limited)

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 31 mm

**Material:** White metal

**Weight:** 9.6 grams

**Issued By:** MANAWATU FARMERS  
CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION



## Check - 10 Shillings, Manawatu Farmers Co-operative Association - New Zealand - Token Circa 1900'S

Reg. No: TMR - M4

### Summary:

New Zealand  
Shilling (AD)  
Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Produce/Store tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** 10 Shillings

**Inscriptions:** (edge) Plain  
(Obverse) Manawatu Farmers Co-operative Association  
(10/- Limited)  
(Reverse) Manawatu Farmers Co-operative Association  
(10/- Limited)

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 23.5 mm

**Material:** White metal

**Weight:** 4.6 grams

**Issued By:** MANAWATU FARMERS  
CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION



## Check - 5 Shillings, Manawatu Farmers Co-operative Association - New Zealand - Token      Circa 1900'S

Reg. No: TMR - M5

### Summary:

New Zealand  
Shilling (AD)  
Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Produce/Store tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** 5 Shillings

**Inscriptions:**  
(edge) Plain  
(Obverse) Manawatu Farmers Co-operative Association  
(5/- Limited)  
(Reverse) Manawatu Farmers Co-operative Association  
(5/- Limited)

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 32 mm

**Material:** Brass

**Weight:** 8.0 grams

**Issued By:** MANAWATU FARMERS  
CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION



# Check - 2/6 Shillings, Manawatu Farmers Co-operative Association - New Zealand - Token Circa 1900'S

Reg. No: TMR - M6

---

**Summary:**

New Zealand  
Shilling (AD)  
Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

---

**More information**

**Tagged with:** Produce/Store tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** 2 /6 Shillings

**Inscriptions:** (edge) Plain  
(Obverse) Manawatu Farmers Co-operative Association  
(2/6 Limited)  
(Reverse) Manawatu Farmers Co-operative Association  
(2/6 Limited)

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 31.84 mm

**Material:** Brass

**Weight:** 8.2 grams

**Issued By:** MANAWATU FARMERS  
CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION



## Check - 2 Shillings, Manawatu Farmers Co-operative Association - New Zealand - Token      Circa 1900'S

Reg. No: TMR - M7

---

### Summary:

New Zealand  
Shilling (AD)  
Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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### More information

<b>Tagged with:</b>	Produce/Store tokens	
<b>Themes this item is part of:</b>	Numismatics & Philately Collection	
<b>Primary Classification:</b>	Tokens	
<b>Secondary Classification:</b>	New Zealand	
<b>Tertiary Classification:</b>	Checks	
<b>Denomination:</b>	2 Shillings	
<b>Inscriptions:</b>	(edge) Plain (Obverse) Manawatu Farmers Co-operative Association (2/- Limited) (Reverse) Manawatu Farmers Co-operative Association (2/- Limited)	
<b>Shape:</b>	Round	
<b>Size:</b>	29.70 mm –29.74 mm	
<b>Material:</b>	Brass	
<b>Weight:</b>	8.4 grams	
<b>Issued By:</b>	MANAWATU FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION	

## Check - 1 Shilling, Manawatu Farmers Co-operative Association - New Zealand - Token Circa 1900'S

Reg. No: TMR - M8

### Summary:

New Zealand  
Shilling (AD)  
Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Produce/Store tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** 1 Shilling

**Inscriptions:** (edge) Plain  
(Obverse) Manawatu Farmers Co-operative Association  
(1/- Limited)  
(Reverse) Manawatu Farmers Co-operative Association  
(1/- Limited)

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 28 mm dia

**Material:** Brass

**Weight:** 6.4 grams

**Issued By** MANAWATU FARMERS  
CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION



*Ex Numismatic Journal #67, Sept. 1989.*

THE DISCOUNT TOKENS OF THE MANAWATU, UNITED AND WAIRARAPA  
FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

by ROSS KIDD & STEVEN HOMES

THE MANAWATU FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION had its origin in a store which Thomas Nelson established in Palmerston North in 1880. Nelson's proud boast was that the store was a "little wonder that keeps prices under". That store provided a market for farm products and supplied the farm equipment required at the time.

At about the same period, Joseph Nathan was building up a prosperous general mercantile and importing business in Wellington. In 1877, J Nathan & Co. extended its business to Palmerston North, then still a relatively small settlement. In 1892, Joseph Nathan was able to purchase Thomas Nelson's business and establish from that store the Manawatu Farmers' Co-operative Association. The Co-op's aim was to provide local farmers with a market for their butter, cheese and meat and to supply them with farm equipment and goods at discount prices. Many Palmerston North residents benefitted by also becoming co-op members. Goods stocked included general merchandise as well as farm supplies and equipment. Although the Co-op customers were shareholders to the extent that they obtained discounts on purchases, they were non-voting shareholders. The management of the enterprise remained in the control of Mr Nathan who had founded and largely financed the business.

To encourage its about 1800 farmer shareholders to purchase their requirements from it, the Association allowed rebates proportional to the amount of goods that had been purchased. The rebates were calculated at the end of each financial year and the amount was determined by the net profits made by the Company. Rebates were additional to the interest which was paid on invested capital.

The shareholders who ran monthly accounts received rebates based on their total yearly purchases, as shown in the ledger accounts.

Discount Tokens were given to share-holders who paid cash for their purchases, so that an accurate record could be kept of transactions. The tokens (called "coupons" by the Company), were returned once a year by the shareholders, counted, and the total entered in a book. This system ensured that both cash and credit customers received the full refund benefits to which they were entitled. The tokens could not be spent in any other store. The rebate was an efficient method of boosting the Co-op turnover through a system which tied the customers and Company into an association of mutual benefit.

Cardboard discount tokens were first used by the company in 1892. These tokens are extremely rare and the authors know of the existence of only 10 specimens. The tokens are uniface and 45mm in diameter. All have the denomination in the centre with the curved legend THE MANAWATU FARMERS' (above) and CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, LTD. (below). Two types are evident.



TYPE 1 tokens have a pattern directly above and below the denomination. This type is represented by the denomination 1/-, 2/6, 5/- and 10/- printed on a black background and the higher denominations £1 (in red print) and £2 (in blue print) on a white background. While the authors have not sighted a 2/- token, it is possible that one was included in the cardboard series just as it was in the later metal token series.

TYPE 2 (as far as is presently known) is represented by only one extant specimen, but a similar range of denominations was most likely used. The 1/- token is printed in black type on a white background. The legend reads the same as for type 1, but the letters are larger and more widely spaced. The design of the 1/- symbol differs from that used in the type 1 tokens and the pattern has been replaced by 15mm lines above and below the 1/-.

Probably because of their rapid deterioration, the cardboard tokens were soon replaced by metal discount tokens which remained in use throughout the remainder of the time that the Association operated. It is however possible that the cardboard tokens were used as prototypes to ensure that the discount token system worked before the company incurred the expense of minting metal tokens. The metal tokens are believed to have been minted by a firm in Birmingham, England - but the name of the firm is unknown.

The seven tokens in the set have the following denominations and diameters:

40/- (32mm)	20/- (31mm)	10/- (23mm)
5/- (32mm)	2/6 (31mm)	2/- (29mm)
1/- (28mm)		

The 40/-, 20/- and 10/- are in white metal while the other four are in brass.

The tokens follow a common design - except for the different denominations shown in the centre of each token. The legend: MANAWATU FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION. around within a beaded rim. Within a central circle is the denomination with the word LIMITED beneath. Obverse and Reverse are identical.

Within a few years the monopoly held by the Manawatu Farmers Co-operative Association over sales to farmers and disposal of farm products was broken by increasing competition. In 1895, the company was forced to amalgamate with the Farmers' Alliance Co-operative Limited (a major opponent) in order to continue in business. The Farmers Alliance was itself the result of the 1892 amalgamation of the West Coast Farmers' Alliance. It traded in Palmerston North from premises opposite the Club Hotel. The 1895 merger resulted in the formation of the UNITED FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION. This association continued to operate in the same manner that the Manawatu Association had previously. This necessitated the continued use of discount tokens. In view of the company's origin it is not unexpected that the United Farmers' Co-operative discount tokens closely copy the Manawatu Farmers' Co-operative tokens regarding denominations, metals, designs, numbering and letters. The only significant difference is the company name on the tokens.: UNITED FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

All farmers who had stakes in the Association had the option of having an open account and procuring anything they needed from the company. The Association transacted business in General Merchandise, undertaking to supply customers with virtually all their needs. Complete arrangements were made for the disposal of all kinds of produce which the Association would purchase outright or accept on a consignment undertaking to realise the best price offered and at the same time, charging the lowest rate of commission.

Liberal cash advances at reasonable rates were offered to farmers who required equipment. Special attention was given to seeds, stock and horticulture. The Association held a number of important agencies especially for agricultural machinery. The company also represented several insurance companies, especially the South British Insurance Company for which it was Chief Agent. The Association had 1600 share-holders, extending from Patea to Wellington to Napier, but centred largely in the Manawatu. Although Palmerston North was the home of the United Farmers' Co-operative Association with the largest and most important store, the head office was in Wellington.

The Palmerston North store was a large two storey brick building near the present General Post Office. This branch had extensive departments including hardware, produce, field machinery, builders supplies, furnishing drapery, tobacco, clothing, tailoring, millinery, dressmaking, grocery, wine and spirits, confectionery, boots and bottling. Departments were divided from each other by large iron doors as a precaution against fire. There were even refreshment rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen. There were in excess of 50 people employed in Palmerston North alone and 100 in all phases of the Company's operations. Many of the articles sold, were manufactured solely for the business. Anything that could be obtained in New Zealand without importing, had preference.

A large number of agencies were operated by the Association in smaller centres throughout the Manawatu. The agency in Feilding was particularly important.

In 1910, the U.F.C.A. greatly reduced the scale of its trading activities after experiencing financial difficulty for several years. The Company's Grocery, Hardware and Crockery Departments were taken over by the firm Watson Brothers, which had recently sold its own hardware business in the South Island.

The U.F.C.A. retained ownership of most of its original assets. Some of these were rented and the remainder operated on a reduced scale by the Company. It was hoped to eventually return to shareholders the full amount they had invested in the Co-op., by gradually liquidating the assets. Further difficult trading conditions were compounded by the onset of World War I.

In 1916, it was resolved to sell the business as a going concern to the Wairarapa Farmers' Co-operative Association Ltd, as this would yield a better return to the shareholders than liquidation of the assets. Each shareholder received four L1 shares bearing a 6% preferential dividend in the Wairarapa Farmers' Co-op. for each of the L5 shares in the United Farmers' Co-op.

THE WAIRARAPA FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION was registered in 1892 but had its beginnings in a business established in 1863 by Mr M Caselberg. By 1916 it had prospered to the extent that it carried a stock exceeding L100,000 and was financially strong enough to extend over L80,000 in credit to its clients.

Like its contemporary rivals in the Manawatu, the Wairarapa Co-op concentrated on farm produce and requirements. Consequently the firm offered a wide range of general merchandise and services including hardware, ironmongery, drapery, groceries, millinery, footwear and paints.

The company imported goods directly through its London buyers and also manufactured much of its own stock, in Masterton.

The Company's head office was in Masterton where a large bulk store was also centred. Important branches were operated throughout the Wairarapa in Greytown, Pahiatua, Tinui and Carterton. Altogether the concern employed 90 people and had 1000 shareholders - including most of the important farmers and stationholders in the Wairarapa.

The Wairarapa Co-op. was in the middle of a period of rapid expansion as, immediately prior to the U.F.C.A. takeover, it had purchased the stock and station business conducted by Messrs Abraham & Williams in the territory between Woodville and Featherston.

Shareholders received discount tokens to ensure rebates on their cash purchases through the Co-op in the same way as did customer-shareholders in the Manawatu and United Farmers' Co-ops. The rebate bonus averaged at least 3% per annum up to 1916 - apparently a sound enough return in a period of low inflation.

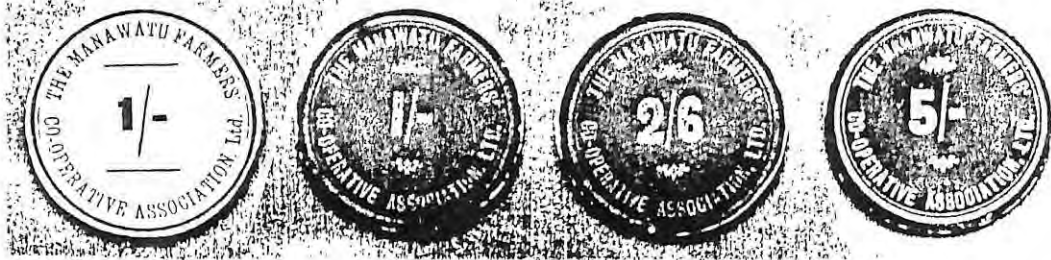
The most striking feature about the Wairarapa Co-op's discount tokens is that they are identical to those of the Manawatu and United Farmers' Co-ops in all but two respects. There is no 40/- denomination token and the legend reads:

WAIRARAPA FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION. LIMITED

The marked similarity in token design could have resulted from the close proximity of the Wairarapa and the Manawatu regions, plus the obvious interest each company would have taken in the activities of its rival. A more specific link between the companies was that Joseph Nathan's son David J Nathan was a director of both the Wairarapa and the Manawatu Farmers' Co-operative Associations at the time of the takeover. In fact David Nathan was largely responsible for the transaction as his firm (Joseph Nathan & Co. Ltd.), and family still held nearly one-half of the capital of the United Farmers' Co-operative Association Ltd.

In any case, it appears certain that the same mint produced discount tokens for each of the three co-operatives.

Specimens of all three companies are relatively readily available and can at present be purchased from most coin dealers.



MANAWATU FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION  
CARDBOARD DISCOUNT TOKENS



MANAWATU FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION  
METAL DISCOUNT TOKENS



UNITED FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION  
METAL DISCOUNT TOKENS



WAIRARAPA FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION  
METAL DISCOUNT TOKENS



THE UNITED FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION STORE  
PALMERSTON NORTH, IN THE EARLY 1900's

## A Cardboard Discount Token of the Manawatu Farmers' Co-operative Association

Martin Purdy

At the 1995 Levin Inter-Club meeting, one of our members obtained an example of the cardboard discount tokens issued by the Manawatu Farmers' Co-operative Association. As reported in our Journal (no. 67, September 1989, p. 23), the cardboard discount tokens are believed to have been issued in around 1892, prior to the issue of the familiar brass and white-metal tokens issued from the mid-1890s by the Manawatu, United and Wairarapa Farmers' Co-operative Associations.



The example obtained in Levin is the "Type I" variety, 45mm, uniface, with the value 10/- in the centre of the obverse and a small floral design above and below. Around is the legend THE MANAWATU FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, LTD. broken into two semi-circles above and below. The cardboard is a very dark brown with light lettering and thus difficult to illustrate. The piece is in very good order (GVF or better, if it is possible to grade cardboard), but has unfortunately been defaced on the reverse. It had been in the United States for a number of years, where the owner wrote on the "blank" side "NEW ZEALAND \$10.00 TOKEN" then crossed out \$10.00 and wrote underneath "10 SHILLING"!

Despite being defaced, the piece is extremely rare. The authors of the Journal article state that only ten examples of the cardboard tokens are known, across all six denominations. The Society would welcome details of any such tokens owned or sighted by members in case more should come to light. It would be interesting to determine just how many of each denomination (1/- (two types), 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, £1 and £2) there are.

---

**Mr. Maurice Cohen**, who occupied a seat on the Palmerston North Borough Council from 1887 to 1894 inclusive, was born in 1862 at Cooma, New South Wales. He was educated at Christ's College, Christchurch, and in 1878 entered mercantile life in the establishment of Mr. F. Cross, ironmonger, Christchurch. Three years later Mr. Cohen joined Messrs. J. Nathan and Co in Wellington, and soon became manager of the Palmerston North branch of their business. On the incorporation of the Manawatu Farmers' Co-operative Association, he was appointed managing director of the company, and when the society became merged in the United Farmers' Co-operative Association, he became manager of the branch at Palmerston North—the largest and most important establishment of the company.



**Check - Manhattan  
New Zealand - Token**

**(Nightclub, Auckland ?)  
Circa 1980's**

Reg. No: TMR - M9

**Summary:** No info to confirm this token was issued by the above nightclub.

New Zealand

This token found in Huntly, N.Z. As rumours has it, that a certain Nightclub in Roskill, Auckland. that on Wednesday nights was for the older generation but had to use tokens to buy drinks.

Value: No value (AD)

Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

**More information**

**Tagged with:** Advertising tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) (picture) Top Hat and Cane / Manhattan (in words )  
(Reverse) Blank,, Four small circles

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 31.59 mm - 31.56 mm

**Material:** Black plastic

**Weight:** 1.7 grams

**Issued By:** The Manhattan Lounge  
Maybe see notes 935 -940 Dominion Road  
Mt. Roskill, Auckland



## Manhattan, Nightclub, 1980's Token

### Believed to be an N.Z. Auckland Nightclub

# Nightclub site for sale after 80 years

20 Sep, 2014 11:14am

<https://www.nzherald.co.nz/property/news/article>.

---

A property that once housed The Manhattan Lounge, one of Auckland's first nightclubs and where Hollywood star Russell Crowe is thought to have played with his boy band, Russ le Roq and the Romantics, is for sale.

Adams says the club was built in the 1960s and was where some of New Zealand's top entertainers performed during the early days of their careers and until the 1990s.

Among them were comedian Billy T. James and singer Tom Sharplin.

"Before dating apps like Tinder were being thought about, the Manhattan Lounge was also known for its telephones where customers could ring each other from table to table in the name of old-fashioned courtship," Adams says.

After the club closed the site was turned into a retail centre but The Manhattan Lounge has continued on - although in name only - as part of a function venue at the site which is owned by catering company Dominion Food.

The other tenants at the freehold property are Burger King and United Video.

Adams says the property has been owned by the same family for more than 80 years.

"It has a government valuation of \$5.6 million as at July 2011 but it is anticipated the sale price could exceed this," he says.

"It is in a strategic location and has multiple income streams with opportunities for development that are likely to attract a high level of interest from a diverse range of buyers, including owner-occupiers, developers, investors and community groups.

"This property is highly visible with maximum exposure from three road frontages," Adams says. "Dominion Rd is a main arterial route extending from Eden Tce in the north through to Hillsborough in the south."

"The location is near the residential and commercial precincts of Mt Eden, Epsom, Mt Roskill, Mt Albert, Hillsborough and Sandringham."



# Check - MARCHFEST, NELSON

## New Zealand - Token Circa 2007 to Present

Reg. No: TMR - M10

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**Summary:**

New Zealand  
 Value: No value (AD)  
 Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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**More information**

**Tagged with:** Advertising tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
 (Obverse) MARCHFEST / (picture) / NELSON. NZ  
 (Reverse) Blank

**Shape:** Round (uniface)

**Size:** 23.00 mm

**Material:** Aluminium

**Weight:** ? grams

**Issued By:** Marchfest  
 Nelson



# “Marchfest at founders”

## Marchfest at founders

Founders park is boasting the popular Marchfest every year where people get the chance to try all sorts off new beers from the region. I brilliant day with life entertainment, food stalls, beer, kids zone... This is just another perfect reason to visit the beautiful Founders Park. Can only recommend Founders Park and the Marchfest



## Founders Park

📍 87 Atawhai Drive | Brooklands, Nelson 7010, New Zealand 📞 +64 3-548 2649



# Check - O. & H. MARSDEN, ½ LOAF

## New Zealand - Token Circa 1930's

Reg. No: TMR - M11

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### Summary:

New Zealand

Value: No denomination (AD)

Mint: Not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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### More information

**Tagged with:** Produce tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** Half Loaf

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) O. & H. MARSDEN ½ LOAF  
(Reverse) PLAIN

**Shape:** Round (uniface)

**Size:** 25.52 mm – 25.57 mm

**Material:** Brass

**Weight:** 4.2 grams

**Issued By:** O. & H. MARSDEN.



## Check - Masters Clothing Stores Ltd. Christchurch New Zealand - Token Circa 1930'S

Reg. No: TMR - M12

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### Summary:

New Zealand  
Denomination 2/- (AD)  
Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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### More information

**Tagged with:** Produce tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** 2/- in 1 DISCOUNT

**Inscriptions:** (edge) Plain  
(Obverse) MASTERS CLOTHING STORES, HIGH & TUAM STS  
(Reverse) ENTITLES HOLDER 2/- IN 1 DISCOUNT

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 30 mm (25.50 mm ?)

**Material:** Aluminium

**Weight:** ?? grams

**Issued By:** MASTERS CLOTHING STORES.  
CHRISTCHURCH.



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 Star , Issue 9513, 10 April 1909, Page 6

**MASTER'S CLOTHING STORES, Ltd.**  
**CORNER OF HIGH AND TUAM STREETS.**

**Special Cheap Sale**  
 of  
**Men's and Boys' Clothing**

**MASTERS' CLOTHING STORES, Ltd.**

Page 6 Advertisements Column 4  
 Star , Issue 9484, 6 March 1909, Page 6

**MASTERS' CLOTHING STORES, Ltd.**  
**HIGH & TUAM STREETS.**

**ALIVE - ALIVE**  
**MASTERS'**  
**MENAGERIE**

**Animals for Sale. See windows.**

**MASTERS' CLOTHING STORES**

## Check - McBRIDE.W. TIMARU New Zealand - Token Circa 1930's

Reg. No: TMR - M13

### Summary:

New Zealand

Denomination 1 cent U.S. 1905

Mint: not recorded .(U.S. Mint 1cent)

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Produce tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) W.McBRIDE WATCHMAKER. JEWELLER &  
OPTICIAN TIMARU  
(Reverse) KEEP ME AND NEVER GO BROKE GOOD LUCK

**Shape:** Horseshoe shape 1 cent inside

**Size:** 39.60 mm by 34.07mm at widest.

**Material:** Aluminium & Bronze

**Weight:** 7.1 grams

**Issued By:** W.McBRIDE. TIMARU



# Check - McBRIDE.W. TIMARU

## New Zealand - Token Circa 1930's

Reg. No: TMR - M14

### Summary:

New Zealand

Denomination

Mint: U.S.A. (NO U.S. 1cent in this token, sometimes removed for the Indian Head coin)

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Produce tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) W.McBRIDE WATCHMAKER. JEWELLER & OPTICIAN TIMARU  
(Reverse) KEEP ME AND NEVER GO BROKE GOOD LUCK

**Shape:** Horseshoe shape( no 1 cent inside)

**Size:** 39.60 mm by 34.07mm at widest.

**Material:** Aluminium

**Weight:** ?? grams

**Issued By:** W.McBRIDE. TIMARU



**Check - McBRIDE. W. TIMARU**  
**New Zealand - Token Circa 1930's**

Reg. No: TMR - M13 & M14 Notes

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**Page 1 Advertisements Column 4**

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**Business Notices**

**W. McBRIDE,**

(15 Years with Bower and Ferguson,  
2 Years with G. & T. Young),

**W**ILL commence Business in New Premises opposite Shamrock Hotel on Saturday next, June 6th, and trusts by strict attention to business and moderate charges to merit a share of public support.

A NEW AND UP-TO-DATE STOCK of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Sterling Silver and Electroplated Ware, Clocks, etc. Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery Cleaned and Repaired. Engraving and Gilding done on the shortest Notice.

Sight-Testing and Spectacle-Fitting a Speciality. A Special Room for Sight-Testing by day or night.

W. McBRIDE,  
CONSULTING OPTICIAN, O.D., O.B.,  
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER,  
AND ENGRAVER.  
OPPOSITE SHAMROCK HOTEL.

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**Page 6 Advertisements Column 3**

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**Be Happy**

IN YOUR SILVERWARE  
BUYING.

**W. McBRIDE,**

JEWELLER, WATCHMAKER,  
AND SILVERSMITH.

Takes a pleasure in making  
every deal a satisfaction to  
both parties interested.

YOU WILL GET ALL YOUR  
REQUIREMENTS IN SILVER-  
WARE AT McBRIDE'S. ... ..

INSPECTION INVITED.

**W. McBRIDE**



# Check - McCULLOCH, W.J.P. MOTOR IMPORTER

## New Zealand - Token Circa 1920's

Reg. No: TMR - M15

### Summary:

New Zealand

Value: Pence (AD) (U.S 1918 ONE CENT CENTRE PIECE)

Mint: Not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Produce tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) W.J.P.McCULLOCH MOTOR IMPORTER  
STUART ST. DUNEDIN  
(Reverse) LUCKY PENNY I'M IT POCKET PIECE

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 38.15 mm -38.17mm

**Material:** Aluminium Outer,

**Weight:** 6.9 grams

**Issued By:** W.J.P. McCULLOCH  
MOTOR IMPORTER, DUNEDIN



## PAPERSPAST

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## Page 2 Advertisements Column 2

Timaru Herald, Volume CVIII, Issue 17010, 22 December 1919, Page 2

# Electrify Your Farm!

NO MORE WORRY, INEFFICIENCY, OR ECONOMIC WASTE.  
This Transformation Results from the Installation of the

## SILENT ALAMO

### Electric Light and Power Plant

THE ALAMO LIGHT AND POWER PLANT is revolutionising Farm Work ALL OVER AMERICA. Thousands upon thousands of installations being made every month. From this Wonderful Plant the HOME AND FARM BUILDINGS are BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED, and PUMPS, WINDMILLS, CREAM SEPARATORS, WASHING MACHINES, CHURNS, ELECTRIC IRONS, SAW BENCHES, are worked. FARMERS

THE SILENT ALAMO will eliminate all waste on your Farm, and to your Wife will give the LUXURY AND ADVANTAGES OF THE CITY. The working is SIMPLICITY PERSONIFIED — A BUTTON PRESSED, and your Farm runs itself. It is the WONDERFUL ROTATING SLEEVE-VALVE MOTOR does it with 7 Simple working parts instead of the usual 26 parts.

**W. J. P. McCULLOCH, Motor Importer**

STUART STREET, DUNEDIN.



## McDonald's MacCoin celebrates 50 years of the Big Mac.

### The MacCoin highlights:

The '70s, showcasing the decade's flower power

The '80s, alluding to pop art

The '90s, defined with bold, abstract shapes

The early '00s, specifically focusing on the technology that was at the forefront of the turn of the century

The '10s, MacCoin calling attention to the evolution of communication



## Check - MacCoin McDonald's Coin New Zealand - Token Circa 2018

Reg. No: TMR - M16

### Summary:

New Zealand

Value: No value (AD)

Mint: Osborne Coinage Company Cincinnati U.S.A.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

<b>Tagged with:</b>	Advertising tokens
<b>Themes this item is part of:</b>	Numismatics & Philately
<b>Primary Classification:</b>	Tokens
<b>Secondary Classification:</b>	New Zealand
<b>Tertiary Classification:</b>	Checks
<b>Denomination:</b>	No value. One free Big Mac.
<b>Inscriptions:</b>	(Edge) Upright reeded (Obverse) 1 BIG MAC / 50 / M / MINTED IN USA (Reverse) 1968 - 1978
<b>Shape:</b>	Round
<b>Size:</b>	31.75 mm
<b>Material:</b>	Brass
<b>Weight:</b>	? grams
<b>Issued By:</b>	McDonald's U.S.A.



## Check - MacCoin McDonald's Coin New Zealand - Token Circa 2018

Reg. No: TMR - M17

### Summary:

New Zealand

Value: No value (AD)

Mint: Osborne Coinage Company Cincinnati U.S.A.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

<b>Tagged with:</b>	Advertising tokens
<b>Themes this item is part of:</b>	Numismatics & Philately
<b>Primary Classification:</b>	Tokens
<b>Secondary Classification:</b>	New Zealand
<b>Tertiary Classification:</b>	Checks
<b>Denomination:</b>	No value. One free Big Mac.
<b>Inscriptions:</b>	(Edge) Upright reeded (Obverse) 1 BIG MAC / 50 / M / MINTED IN USA (Reverse) 1978 - 1988
<b>Shape:</b>	Round
<b>Size:</b>	31.75 mm
<b>Material:</b>	Brass
<b>Weight:</b>	? grams
<b>Issued By:</b>	McDonald's U.S.A.



## Check - MacCoin McDonald's Coin New Zealand - Token Circa 2018

Reg. No: TMR - M18

### Summary:

New Zealand

Value: No value (AD)

Mint: Osborne Coinage Company Cincinnati U.S.A.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

<b>Tagged with:</b>	Advertising tokens
<b>Themes this item is part of:</b>	Numismatics & Philately
<b>Primary Classification:</b>	Tokens
<b>Secondary Classification:</b>	New Zealand
<b>Tertiary Classification:</b>	Checks
<b>Denomination:</b>	No value. One free Big Mac.
<b>Inscriptions:</b>	(Edge) Upright reeded (Obverse) 1 BIG MAC / 50 / M / MINTED IN USA (Reverse) 1988 - 1998
<b>Shape:</b>	Round
<b>Size:</b>	31.75 mm
<b>Material:</b>	Brass
<b>Weight:</b>	? grams
<b>Issued By:</b>	McDonald's U.S.A.



## Check - MacCoin McDonald's Coin New Zealand - Token Circa 2018

Reg. No: TMR - M19

### Summary:

New Zealand

Value: No value (AD)

Mint: Osborne Coinage Company Cincinnati U.S.A.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

<b>Tagged with:</b>	Advertising tokens
<b>Themes this item is part of:</b>	Numismatics & Philately
<b>Primary Classification:</b>	Tokens
<b>Secondary Classification:</b>	New Zealand
<b>Tertiary Classification:</b>	Checks
<b>Denomination:</b>	No value. One free Big Mac.
<b>Inscriptions:</b>	(Edge) Upright reeded (Obverse) 1 BIG MAC / 50 / M / MINTED IN USA (Reverse) 1998 - 2008
<b>Shape:</b>	Round
<b>Size:</b>	31.75 mm
<b>Material:</b>	Brass
<b>Weight:</b>	? grams
<b>Issued By:</b>	McDonald's U.S.A.



## Check - MacCoin McDonald's Coin New Zealand - Token Circa 2018

Reg. No: TMR - M20

### Summary:

New Zealand

Value: No value (AD)

Mint: Osborne Coinage Company Cincinnati U.S.A.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

<b>Tagged with:</b>	Advertising tokens
<b>Themes this item is part of:</b>	Numismatics & Philately
<b>Primary Classification:</b>	Tokens
<b>Secondary Classification:</b>	New Zealand
<b>Tertiary Classification:</b>	Checks
<b>Denomination:</b>	No value. One free Big Mac.
<b>Inscriptions:</b>	(Edge) Upright reeded (Obverse) 1 BIG MAC / 50 / M / MINTED IN USA (Reverse) 2008 - 2018
<b>Shape:</b>	Round
<b>Size:</b>	31.75 mm
<b>Material:</b>	Brass
<b>Weight:</b>	? grams
<b>Issued By:</b>	McDonald's U.S.A.





## Check - McLauchlan, H. Dunedin New Zealand - Token Circa 1909

Reg. No: TMR - M21

### Summary:

New Zealand  
Pence (AD)  
Mint: Not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Produce tokens/tags

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) Mantelpiece Manufacture, Richardson St., Dunedin  
(Reverse) Plain/Blank

**Shape:** Oval (Very thin)

**Size:** 37.06 mm – 48.10mm

**Material:** Pressed Tin/coloured

**Weight:** 2.7 grams

**Issued By:** H.McLAUGHLAN  
RICHARDSON.ST,  
DUNEDIN



**Check - McLauchlan, H. Sons & Coy. Dunedin**  
**New Zealand - Token Circa 1909**

Reg. No: TMR - M21 Notes



**H McLauchlan, Sons & Coy :H  
 McLauchlan, Sons & Coy.,  
 manufacturers of all kinds of mantels  
 and overmantels in walnut, imitation  
 walnut, & red pine. [Catalogue]  
 April 1909. Stone, Son & Co Ltd,  
 Printers, Dunedin.**



Date: 1909 By: H McLauchlan, Sons & Company; Stone, Son and Company

Stone, Son & Co. Ltd. **Anzac Square Dunedin**



**ABOUT THIS PHOTO**

**Date**  
1940s

**Notes**  
(probably a group of compositors not  
machinists - due to their ties)

**ADDITIONAL DATA**

**Asset ID**  
9922

**Copy negative number**  
c/nE6063/2

**Filename**  
1088\_01\_002A

**Sequence**  
[in originals](#)

1. [DUNEDIN](#)
2. [Businesses](#)
3. [Stone, Son & Co. Ltd](#)
4. [Anzac Square Dunedin](#)

## Check - McMILLANS , TRAM TOKEN, New Zealand - Token Circa 1920'S

Reg. No: TMR - M22

---

### Summary:

New Zealand

No value (AD)

Mint: Suggested struck by Ferdinand A.N.Teutenberg, Auckland.

But not his style, not his quality. Maybe done by a plumber/blacksmith.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

---

### More information

**Tagged with:** Transport tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** Return fare

**Inscriptions:** (edge) Plain  
(Obverse) McMILLANS SAFETY-- RETURN across centre  
(Reverse) PLAIN uniface

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 30.5 mm

**Material:** Copper

**Weight:** ?? grams

**Issued By:** McMILLANS



## Check - McMILLANS , AUCKLAND, HORSE TRAM New Zealand - Token Circa 1920's

Reg. No: TMR - M23

---

### Summary:

New Zealand

Value: No value (AD)

Mint: Suggested struck by Ferdinand A.N.Teutenberg

**Discipline:** Numismatics

---

### More information

**Tagged with:** Transport tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** Return fare

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) McMILLANS  
(Reverse) PLAIN

**Shape:** Round (uniface)

**Size:** ??? mm

**Material:** Copper

**Weight:** W??? grams

**Issued By:** McMILLANS  
AUCKLAND

## TRANSPORT TOKENS

### NEW ZEALAND TRAMWAYS NOTES CONCERNING:-

CROWTHER, TRAMWAY PASS

McMILLAN'S, TRAM TOKEN

S.YOUNG, TRAM TOKEN, TYPE B

S.YOUNG, TRAM TOKEN, TYPE A

### TRANSPORT TOKENS

**Extracted from "Teutenberg – a Master Engraver and His Works"  
By Jim Duncan and John Cresswell, 2007.**

There are three tokens known to have been issued by Auckland horse-tram operators. It was the opinion of the much respected Harry Robinson that at least two of these pieces were made by Teutenberg (Crowther and Young). The third piece – for McMillan – is of such crude manufacture as to suggest that it was not by Teutenberg. The evidence for his manufacture of the others is circumstantial and is given here.

1: Punches for the Crowther and Young pieces were photographed (along with other Teutenberg material) by Duncan at Goldcorp (a now-defunct New Zealand gold and billion dealer). There was no material by any other local maker in the same consignment.

2: An uncirculated Crowther specimen is in the Teutenberg family's care, where it lies with a collection of mostly silver 'bits and pieces' in an old cash box.

Now in the Terry Roker collection, via Jim Johnson.2013

3: The style of both the Crowther and Young pieces can be detected in the many gold mine seals illustrated.

4: Harry Robinson was of the opinion that the struck Crowther and Young pieces were by Teutenberg. His opinion certainly carries weight. Conversely the McMillan token, which is uniface (the others are not) is so crudely and unevenly stamped that some letters have cut right through the uneven flan. Teutenberg was capable of much better work than this from his very first day in New Zealand. The Crowther and Young pieces are of coin quality, whereas McMillan's may have been made by a plumber or blacksmith. A second variety of Young tokens exists. It was used by Brian Bolton to illustrate the horse tram token section of his *Auckland Tradesmen's Tokens* (1991). This is almost identical to the McMillan token described here, and could have been made by the same hand. Bolton says 'it is usually uniface, but the specimen shown is struck on both sides.' (.S.YOUNG'S SAFETY RETURN. on both sides.

Duncan had the opportunity to take rubbings from which he later did drawings of the struck Crowther and Young tokens and the punched McMillan piece while they were in the Robinson collection. The master of the Young token is listed under X2 and illustrated.

## TRANSPORT TOKENS

Extracted from "Teutenberg – a Master Engraver and His Works"  
By Jim Duncan and John Cresswell, 2007.

**T1\* CROWTHER TOKEN.** Obv. CROWTHER across the centre with RETURN around the top and BEARER around the bottom. Rev: \*PARNELL\* & NEWMARKET around an outer circle, and LINE OF SAFETY around an inner circle with a cross-hatched decoration in the centre. 27mm. Copper.

**T2\* YOUNG TOKEN. Type A.** Obv and Rev: S.YOUNG with a diamond decoration at each end around the top and FARE = 3d around the bottom, with a central decoration. Both sides are the same. 27mm. Copper

A Type A token was sold by Noble Numismatics, Sale 43, lot 3170, 17-18 Nov. 1993.

**T3\* YOUNG TOKEN. Type B.** Ob and Rev: Two circles and between them S.YOUNG'S SAFETY around the top and RETURN around the bottom. Crudely struck (see notes above). C33mm. Copper.

**T4\* McMILLAN TOKEN.** Uniface. McMILLAN'S around top. SAFETY around bottom, and RETURN across centre. C30.5mm. Copper  
Crudely punched and possibly by the same maker as Young Token Type B (see notes above).

oOo

This is straight from the book. The pieces were all on flans too thin to have any edge markings. As stated, Crowther and Young Type A are of coin quality.



## Check - M.E.D. TIMARU

### New Zealand - Token Circa 1930's

Reg. No: TMR - M24

---

#### Summary:

New Zealand  
 Value: No Value (AD)  
 Mint: Not recorded

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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#### More information

**Tagged with:** Gift tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value (Fuse).

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
 (Obverse)  
 (Reverse)

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 24.00 mm

**Material:** Copper

**Weight:** W??? grams

**Issued By:** M.E.D. TIMARU  
 CITY COUNCIL



# LineTrust South Canterbury Consumer Communication No. 1

## What is LineTrust South Canterbury?

LineTrust South Canterbury has been formed upon the resettlement of the South Canterbury Power Trust.

Following a hearing in the High Court at Christchurch on 4 June 2002, on 21 June 2002 the Court delivered a judgement declaring that the Trustees of the South Canterbury Power Trust are entitled to vary the Trust and to resettle the shares and assets of the Trust in a successor trust with a term of up to 71 years.

Accordingly, on 24 June 2002 the South Canterbury Power Trust was resettled in a new trust on terms approved by the Court. The new trust is called "LineTrust South Canterbury".

Apart from its term, the new trust is similar to the old trust. A review of the new trust is required every three years. The next review will be held mid 2010.

The five Trustees are elected, three by consumers in the Timaru District Council area, one from the Waimate District and one from the Mackenzie District. A trustee election will be held every three years. The next election will be before 31 October 2009.

### Why was the Trust formed?

The South Canterbury Power Trust was formed in 1992 to represent the electricity consumers of South Canterbury. The Energy Companies Act 1992 required the South Canterbury Electric Power Board and the Timaru Municipal Electricity Department merge, resulting in Alpine Energy Limited being created. A consumer trust was formed to hold 40% of the shares in Alpine Energy Ltd.

### Ownership & Control

The Major shareholding in Alpine Energy is with Timaru District Council through its 100% Council owned company Timaru District Holdings at 47%, while Waimate District Council holds 7.54% and Mackenzie District Council 4.96%. (add LineTrust South Canterbury at 40%) = 100%.

Two Directors are appointed to the Alpine Energy Board by Timaru District Holdings (Ian Bowan, chairman, Brian Wood)

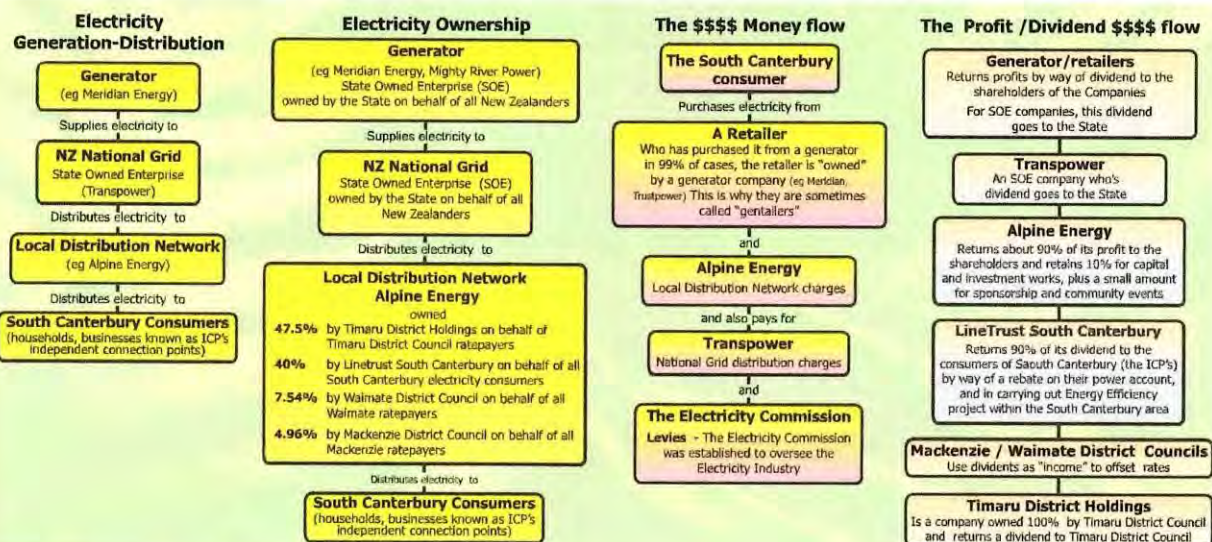
Two LineTrust South Canterbury Directors (Murray Cleverley, Rick Ramsay) and one Mackenzie/Waimate District Councils Director (Steve Thompson).



**The Elected Trustees for LineTrust South Canterbury**  
(from left - rear row) Ross Carrick (Timaru), Grant Eames (Waimate), Charles Vincent (Timaru) (front row) Murray Spence (Mackenzie), Janya Lobb

Trustees are elected to LineTrust South Canterbury every three years on a similar basis to the shareholding - one from Mackenzie (Murray Spence Twizel), one from Waimate (Grant Eames, chairman) and three from Timaru District (Janya Lobb deputy chair, Ross Carrick, Charles Vincent).

Trustees conduct the business of the Trust through the Trust Deed which can be viewed on the Trust Website [www.linetrustsc.co.nz](http://www.linetrustsc.co.nz)



## Profit and Dividends

Lines Companies such as Alpine Energy are controlled by the Commerce Commission and can only increase their prices to consumers by a formula set by the Commission called the Pricing Thresholds.

Other parts of the Energy industry including the generating companies and retailers (often called Gentailers as they are mostly one and the same company) have no controls over their pricing.

Not only does the Commerce Commission control the pricing for consumers, it also keeps a very close eye on what work the Lines Company does in maintaining its network.

The Commission will not allow reduced maintenance to be carried out as a means to boost profits and monitors the reliability of the network.

The shareholders of Alpine Energy advise the company what level of dividend they expect to be returned each year. (Presently 90% returned to share holders)

Timaru's dividend is paid to Timaru Holdings, while Waimate and Mackenzie District Councils receive theirs direct.

LineTrust South Canterbury receives its dividend and disperses it back to the consumers via a discount on their power account, once a year, usually just prior to Christmas.

The Trust receives dividends throughout the year, and invests these so that the interest gained pays the administrative costs of the Trust.

The Timaru based accountancy firm McFarlane Hornsey Simpson administers the Trust.

The total dividend is approximately \$2.5 million each year.

Some dividend is used to bring Energy Efficiency projects to consumers in South Canterbury-often with Government subsidy.

Projects in the past have included the Lighting Efficiency Project, the Heat Pump Project and Healthy Homes.

### In a Nutshell - How it all began

Originally local electricity was distributed by:

1. The Municipal Electricity Department - Timaru Urban area owned by the Timaru City Council.
2. The South Canterbury Electric Power Board in the Rural areas owned by those connected to its system known as consumers.

In 1992 as part of the Electricity Reforms the Government required these 2 entities to amalgamate and Alpine Energy was formed. See subsequent ownership above under Electricity Ownership.

Line Trust South Canterbury was formed to hold and administer 40% of Alpine Energy shares on behalf of all local Electricity consumers.

The Trust has 5 Trustees (see photograph above). Trustees are appointed as a result of postal elections each 3 years.

The Trustees are required to monitor the financial performance of Alpine Energy on behalf of all local Electricity Consumers. They are assisted in this role by the right to appoint 2 of the 5 Directors on the Alpine Board.

The Trustees distribute the profits they receive from Alpine Energy's activities to local households and businesses. 90% of profit received is returned by rebate on Power Account, 10% used for energy efficiency projects. The projects reduce Alpine's peak load and save electricity and money for local electricity consumers. As a bonus these projects have attracted significant funding from Government agencies that has been spent in South Canterbury.

The Trust is also actively involved with other similar Trusts nationwide in an organisation known as the Energy Trusts of New Zealand (ETNZ).

The ETNZ helps the Trustees to keep up with changes in the electricity industry, learn about the latest energy efficiency opportunities and advocate for measures to benefit our consumers.

The Trustees of LineTrust are specifically focused on enhancing benefits for the Alpine Energy network consumers.



## Check - MONTAUGE. J. R. PALMERSTON NORTH New Zealand - Token Circa 1902/3

Reg. No: TMR - M25

### Summary:

New Zealand  
Value: No value (AD)  
Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Advertising tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Upright reeded  
(Obverse) IN COMMEMORATION OF RETURN / OF / N.Z. /  
CONTINENT/FROM / TRANSVAAL  
(Reverse) FROM / J. R. MONTAUGE / THE / UNIVERSAL PROVIDER  
/ PALMERSTON NORTH

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 27.30 mm

**Material:** Bronze

**Weight:** 6.10 grams

**Issued By:** J. R. Montague  
Palmerston North.



## A View of Church Street West - Manawatū Heritage



Manawatū Heritage



### A View of Church Street West

This photograph shows a view of Church Street East and the corner of Fitzherbert Avenue after rain has fallen. The large stone building on the left is the Bank of New Zealand, first built in 1878. This brick building was constructed in 1902 and renovated in 1909. This photograph is pre-renovation. J R Montague's furniture manufacturing business was sold to Malcolm and Wilton after Montague's death in 1901. The photograph must have been taken shortly after the Bank was built in 1902 and before Malcolm and Wilton had changed the Montague sign.

## Funeral of Mr. J. R. Montague.

The funeral of the late Mr J. R. Montague took place this afternoon, the attendance of the public, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, being very large. A number of prominent residents of the town and district were in attendance, including Borough Councilors and ex - Councilors. Among those who took part in the procession were deceased's employees, and six of their number acted as pall-bearers. Mr A. Hyde of Wellington, deceased's brother-in-law, was chief mourner. The burial service at the graveside was read by Rev C. C. Harper. Deceased was held in high esteem and respect in the district, and deep sympathy has been shown for the widow in her sad and sudden bereavement.

**New Zealand: Return of N.Z. Contingent from Transvaal - Advertising**



**Notes:** James Robert Montague (1850-1901) was a prominent businessman and civic leader in Palmerston North.

## Check - MOTAT, Richard Pearse Medal New Zealand - Token Circa 1980's

Reg. No: TMR - M26

### Summary:

New Zealand

Value: No denomination, or value (AD)

Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Gift tokens/medals

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) 1877-1953 RICHARD W. PEARSE  
(Reverse) MOTAT, AUCKLAND N.Z  
PIONEER OF POWERED FLIGHT 1903-1904.

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 42.12 mm

**Material:** Bronze

**Weight:** 30.4 grams

**Issued By:** MUSEUM of TRANSPORT  
and TECHNOLOGY  
AUCKLAND



# Check - DUNEDIN CHAMBERS, Restoration New Zealand - Token Circa 1989

Reg. No: TMR - M27

## Summary:

New Zealand

Value: Penny (AD)

Mint: Produced by Brandwell Moller Ltd. Dunedin

**Discipline:** Numismatics

## More information

**Tagged with:** Tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No Value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) Municipal Chambers Restoration 1989 / (Building)  
(Reverse) Octagon / New Zealand / Dunedin / (Picture)

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 32.78 mm 32.80 mm

**Material:** Silver Plated Bronze

**Weight:** 13.8 grams

**Issued By:** DUNEDIN CITY



# Dunedin Town Hall

The **Dunedin Town Hall** is a municipal building in the city of Dunedin in New Zealand. It is located in the heart of the city extending from The Octagon, the central plaza, to Moray Place through a whole city block. It is the seat of the Dunedin City Council, providing its formal meeting chamber, as well as a large auditorium and a conference centre. The oldest part of the building has been called the only substantial Victorian town hall still in existence in New Zealand.

## Name

The name is ambiguous. The structure was built in two major stages with a fifty-year gap between. The first stage, built in the 19th century, is a block of offices. This was popularly called the "Dunedin Town Hall" even though it had no auditorium. The second stage, built in the early 20th century, had not one but two auditoriums; this whole new addition was then officially designated the "Dunedin Town Hall", and the pre-existing office block became the "Municipal Chambers". The term "Dunedin Town Hall" now came to be used in its official sense but also specifically for the main auditorium by itself and frequently too for the whole extended building. In the 1980s the official name for the second stage additions was changed to "The Dunedin Centre" but few people know exactly what that refers to. This article is about the whole building.

### Dunedin Town Hall



The Octagon (south) facade



**Alternative names** Dunedin Centre  
Dunedin Municipal Chambers

#### General information

**Architectural style** Neo-Renaissance (first phase)  
Neo-Baroque (second phase)

**Location** The Octagon, Dunedin, New Zealand

**Construction started** 23 May 1878 (first phase)  
3 March 1928 (second phase)

**Completed** 25 May 1880 (first phase)  
15 February 1930 (second phase)

**Renovated** 1989

**Cost** £20,000 (first phase)  
£86,000 (second phase)

**Owner** Dunedin City Council

**Height** 47 m (165 ft)

#### Design and construction

**Architect** Robert Lawson (first phase)  
Henry Mandeno and Roy Fraser (second phase)

#### Renovating team

**Architect** Bill Hesson and Robert Tongue

**Awards and prizes** 1991 New Zealand Institute of Architects' National Award

## Check - Museum of Transport and Technology, Auckland New Zealand - Token      Circa 1970-80's

Reg. No: TMR - M28

---

### Summary:

New Zealand

Value: No denomination, or value (AD)

Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

---

### More information

**Tagged with:** Gift tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (edge) Plain  
(Obverse) CREST, SHIELD  
(Reverse) MOTAT, AUCKLAND N.Z.

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 32.30 mm–32.35 mm

**Material:** Aluminium

**Weight:** 4.2 grams

**Issued By:** MUSEUM of TRANSPORT  
and TECHNOLOGY  
AUCKLAND



# Check - Museum of Transport and Technology, Auckland New Zealand - Token Circa 1970-80's

Reg. No: TMR - M28 Notes



[INTRODUCTION](#) | [HISTORY](#) | [NEWS & MEDIA](#) | [EMPLOYMENT](#) | [VOLUNTEER](#) | [CORPORATE](#) | [CONTACT](#)

## HISTORY

TANGATA WHENUA  
(PEOPLE OF THE LAND)

WAIOREA

WESTERN SPRINGS

WATER FOR A GROWING  
CITY

WESTERN SPRINGS  
LAKESIDE PARK

LOCAL LANDMARKS

## History

Te Wai Orea (waters of the eel) is the Maori name for Western Springs. Farmer William Motions bought the land from local Maori. By the 1870s, the growing city of Auckland needed a reliable water supply. The springs were dammed to form a lake, and in 1877 the Pumphouse was built.

In the 20th century it was replaced by other water sources, and the land put to new uses, including a campground and quarry (with the Pumphouse as a council works depot). In 1961 the Auckland City Council established a park by the lake, and land and building were offered to a group of transport and aeronautical enthusiasts to form a museum.

MOTAT opened in 1964. Volunteers have worked to support MOTAT from its start. Since the passing of the MOTAT Act in 2000, MOTAT has also been able to employ professional museum staff to aid development.

Since opening MOTAT has been explored and enjoyed by millions of local, national and international visitors. It is an interactive museum with a focus on creating a fun, visually stimulating environment for its visitors.

In traditional museums nothing moved or could be touched.

The Pumphouse, with its magnificent Beam Engine has had extensive conservation to ensure its significance in Auckland's history is preserved.





# Check -MYRTLE GROVE CIGARETTES

## New Zealand - Token      Circa 1904—1912

Reg. No: TMR - M29

### Summary:

New Zealand  
Penny(AD) No value  
Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Produce tokens / Advertising

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) Smoke Myrtle Grove Cigarettes.  
(Reverse) Best On The Market \*\*\*

**Shape:** Round (Encased Farthing)

**Size:** 36.43mm–36.46mm

**Material:** Aluminium Outer

**Weight:** 5.0 grams

**Issued By:** Godfrey Phillips Ltd  
London and Melbourne



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NEW ZEALAND HERALD, VOLUME XLI, ISSUE 12719, 23  
NOVEMBER 1904

*Cigarettes*

**CIGARETTES.**

**MYRTLE GROVE**

**MYRTLE GROVE**

**MYRTLE GROVE**

**MYRTLE GROVE**

**CIGARETTES.**

**Business Notices.**

---

**“MYRTLE GROVE”  
CIGARETTES.**

**SMOKERS**

**W**ILL be pleased to know that they  
can now get

**A Cool, Pure Smoke**

BY USING

**“MYRTLE GROVE”  
BRITISH-MADE CIGARETTES.**

**TADDY & CO.'S  
FAMOUS “MYRTLE GROVE” BRAND  
CIGARETTES.**

**“Myrtle Grove”**

Are now procurable from  
**ALL TOBACCONISTS AND DEALERS  
Throughout the Auckland Province.**

---

**T. H. HALL & C<sup>o</sup>.**  
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS,  
AUCKLAND.

---

**W**HAT will you have with it, sir?"  
 "Puriri, of course." It's the natural complement of whisky. Doctors recommend it. Try it.

**S**AIL right into Halpin's, 158, Cuba-street for startling bargains during Half-yearly Sale.

**M**YRTLE Grove Cigarettes give a cool, delicious smoke. Sure you ask for Myrtle Grove.

**M**YRTLE Grove Cigarettes have no equal. Made from pure Virginia leaf. Ask for Myrtle Grove.

**M**YRTLE Grove Cigarettes have no equal. Made from pure Virginia leaf. Ask for Myrtle Grove.

**M**YRTLE Grove Cigarettes. The universal favourite. Smoke Myrtle Grove. Sold by all tobacconists.

**M**YRTLE Grove Cigarettes. The universal favourite. Smoke Myrtle Grove. Sold by all tobacconists.

**M**YRTLE Grove Cigarettes are made from pure Virginia leaf, and give the best smoke.

**M**YRTLE Grove Cigarettes are made from pure Virginia leaf, and give the best smoke.

**M**YRTLE Grove Cigarettes give a cool, delicious smoke. Sure you ask for Myrtle Grove.

**S**OME things are so good that one never tires of them. Prominent among these, "Crossed Fish" Sardines.

**M**OTOR Cycles—Just arrived, latest model Bradbury's, the best hill climber, possessing many special advantages in design; 50 New Bicycles at reduced prices to clear. Saville's Cycle Works, Kent-terrace.

**Y**OU can save yourself a lot of work when preparing the floor for dancing. Simply use Ballroom Powdered Wax. 1s 6d per tin from R. Martin Ltd., Manners-street.

## Check - NAME TAG. HAROLD BRAGG (Spreydon) New Zealand - Token Circa No Date

Reg. No: TMR - N1

### Summary:

New Zealand  
No value (AD)  
Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Name tag tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No denomination

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) Harold Bragg / 104 Simeon St. / Spreyson Ch Ch /  
Boys High School / Mrs P. Bragg  
(Reverse) Blank

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 34.58 mm–34.74mm

**Material:** Aluminium

**Weight:** 4.0 grams

**Issued By:** Mrs Bragg ?  
Christchurch



## Check -NAPIER, CAR WASH, New Zealand - Token Circa No Date

Reg. No: TMR - N2

### Summary:

New Zealand  
No value (AD)  
Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Car wash tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No denomination

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) Car / Wash / Napier  
(Reverse) Carwash / (old car) / Token

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 25.41 mm

**Material:** C&N

**Weight:** 5.0 grams

**Issued By:** Napier Car Wash  
28 Hyderabad Road  
Marewa, Napier 4110



# Check - J, NATHAN & Co Ltd WELLINGTON

## New Zealand - Token Circa 1904/25

Reg. No: TMR - N3

### Summary:

New Zealand  
No Value (AD)  
Mint: Not recorded

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Gift tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Milled  
(Obverse) Defiance Butter and Dried Milk  
(Reverse ) Calendar (1904-1925)  
Back plate turns

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 38.46 mm 38.50 mm

**Material:** Aluminium

**Weight:** 6.3 grams

**Issued By:** J. NATHAN & Co  
WELLINGTON



## Check - J, NATHAN & Co Ltd WELLINGTON

### New Zealand - Token Circa 1904/25

Reg. No: TMR - N4

#### Summary:

New Zealand  
No Value (AD)  
Mint: Not recorded

**Discipline:** Numismatics

#### More information

**Tagged with:** Gift tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Milled  
(Obverse) Defiance Butter and Dried Milk  
(Reverse ) Calendar (1904-1925)  
No back plate ,this is common it falls off with wear.

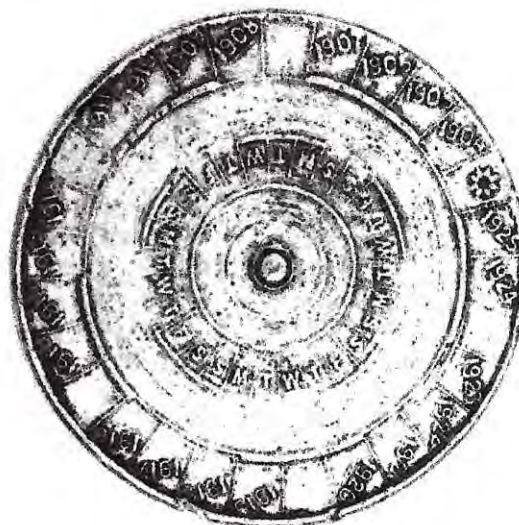
**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 38.35 mm 38.40 mm

**Material:** Aluminium

**Weight:** 5.4 grams

**Issued By:** J. NATHAN & Co  
WELLINGTON





## Page 4 Advertisements Column 2

Evening Post, Volume LXVIII, Issue 72, 22 September 1904, Page 4

[About this newspaper](#)

[View computer-generated text](#)

### THE PRIDE OF THE DAIRY, DEFIANCE BUTTER !

**M**ADE only from selected cream, it has the finest flavour of any butter known, and is a universal favourite with the public. Ever since it was first placed on the market the sale has increased month by month, owing to its superior qualities.

Careful housewives ask their grocer for DEFIANCE BUTTER, and the grocer knows then that the best is wanted.

### DEFIANCE BUTTER IS THE BEST !

The story of Glaxo started with Joseph Nathan, the son of a London tailor who emigrated to Australia in 1853 at the age of 17.

After a few years, he moved to New Zealand and joined his brother-in-law in a general merchandising business, becoming a partner in 1861.

In 1873, after the partnership was dissolved, Joseph Nathan and Company was established. Strong trade links with London continued and an office there was opened in 1876.

Skimmed milk by-product from the Nathan dairy business in New Zealand - already successfully shipping butter to the UK - proved a breakthrough for the family business. A specially-built factory at Bunnythorpe in New Zealand produced milk powder that was sold mainly in bulk for catering and military customers.

With the growing use of the powder as an infant food, particularly as its health features were being realised, the Nathan family changed the name of the product from Defiance Dried Milk to Glaxo brand of milk powder, a name registered in 1906.

To manage the UK promotion of the new product, Joseph Nathan brought back from New Zealand the youngest of his three sons, Alec. It was not until 1911, during a health scare involving liquid milk, that the powdered variety proved to be a safer alternative for the bottle feeding of babies.

- 1873 Joseph Nathan, who left the UK to seek new business opportunities 20 years before, established a general trading company at Wellington in New Zealand - Joseph Nathan and Co - the foundation for the **Glaxo** company to be formed later.
- 1904 The company developed a process for producing dried milk, first sold under the *Defiance*.
- 1906 **Glaxo** is registered by Joseph Nathan and Co, as a trademark for dried milk. The Nathan directors realised that selling dried milk as an infant food called for a more appealing name than *Defiance*, the name used for the New Zealand product. They settled on *Lacto*, but this was not acceptable because similar names were already registered. By adding and changing letters, the name **Glaxo** evolved and was registered in October 1906.
- 1908 The **Glaxo** department of Joseph Nathan and Co opened in London and the first "baby book" was published. The "Glaxo Baby Book" was a unique publication that aimed to answer questions from mothers about infant feeding and care. The booklet, which continued until the 1970s, provided practical advice from nursing staff and reflected the advances in medical and nutritional science. "Glaxo - the Food that Builds Bonnie Babies" became a familiar slogan in Nathan's advertising efforts of the time.
- 1912 Joseph Nathan died and his sons took over, the company soon becoming a household name.
- World War I. Increased demand for dried milk and sales were accelerated with the First World War, and concern for the quality, safety and consistency of dried milk led to technical control improvements.
- 1924 The vitamin D preparation *Ostelin* became **Glaxo's** first pharmaceutical product following the obtaining of rights to a process of extracting vitamin D from fish-liver oil.
- 1935 **Glaxo Laboratories** is formed and new facilities are created at Greenford, near London.
- World War II. During the Second World War, **Glaxo** was crucially involved in the production of penicillin and by mid-1944 was responsible for 80 per cent of the UK's penicillin doses.
- 1947 **Glaxo Laboratories Ltd** became a public company and Joseph Nathan and Co ceased to exist. **Glaxo Laboratories Ltd** absorbed the Joseph Nathan company and became the parent company. Glaxo was listed on the London Stock Exchange.
- 1948 Vitamin B12 is isolated by **Glaxo** scientists for the treatment of pernicious anaemia. Streptomycin for TB treatment is produced by **Glaxo** scientists.
- Mid 50s **Glaxo** acquired Murphy Chemical Co<sup>[1]</sup>.
- 1958 **Glaxo** acquired Allen and Hanburys.
- 1961 Acquired Evans Medical Supplies<sup>[2]</sup>.
- Further acquisitions included Dextran and New Apothecaries and Edinburgh Pharmaceutical Industries<sup>[3]</sup>.
- 1967 **Glaxo** acquired **Mead Johnson's** shares in BDH<sup>[4]</sup> and subsequently the remainder of the shares<sup>[5]</sup>. The company was renamed **BDH Chemicals**; a new company **BDH Pharmaceuticals** was formed to market pharmaceutical products made by British Drug Houses and by Duncan, Flockhart and Co and Evans Medical Supplies<sup>[6]</sup>.
- 1972 Beecham Group was unsuccessful in its bid for **Glaxo Group Ltd** - and Glaxo was unsuccessful in its attempt to merge with UK chemists Boots - The Beecham Group made a takeover bid for Glaxo Group and, as a defence measure, Glaxo moved to increase its size and announced a proposal to merge with UK chemists Boots. The Monopolies Commission, however, ruled after five months of investigation and deliberation that neither merger should proceed. Glaxo's parent company renamed itself **Glaxo Holdings**.
- 1973 **Glaxo** decided to concentrate on the mainstream activities so sold Murphy Chemical Co in June and BDH Chemicals to E. Merck of Germany in September<sup>[7]</sup>.
- 1978 Through the acquisition of Meyer Laboratories Inc, Glaxo's business in the US was started, to become Glaxo Inc from 1980.
- 1995 **Glaxo** and Wellcome merge to form **Glaxo Wellcome**.
- 2000 The company merged again, this time with SmithKline Beecham to become **GlaxoSmithKline**, now the worlds largest pharmaceutical company.

## PAPERS PAST. 1916---EVENING POST

Check - NATHAN, J. PALMERSTON NORTH / MAKINO

New Zealand - Token Circa 1904/05

Reg. No: TMR - N3 & N4 Notes

### A NEW ZEALAND INDUSTRY

[PUBLISHED BY ARRANGEMENT.]

#### The Manufacture of Glaxo, Butter, and Cheese.

#### Messrs. J. Nathan and Co.'s Operations

There is, perhaps, no firm in New Zealand to-day that has been so long and so honourably associated with the dairying industry as Messrs. Nathan and Co., Ltd., the well-known manufacturers of Glaxo, the popular baby and invalid food. The merits of Glaxo have been abundantly recognised throughout most parts of the civilised world, and from the fact that it is always there—never soured by the summer heat, nor impaired by the change of climatic conditions—it has proved an important adjunct to the equipment of our military hospitals and Red Cross Societies during the present great war, and the great demand that exists for it has necessitated Messrs. Nathan and Co. extending their operations to Matamata and Te Aroha, in the Waikato, where large dried milk factories have been erected by the firm. The methods of manufacture have been so frequently described that it is not necessary to elaborate on that phase of it here, but it is interesting to note that in its manufacture, which is Messrs. Nathan and Co.'s patent, the milk can only be utilised for this when it is perfectly fresh, and, consequently, needs to be taken to the factory both night and morning. Glaxo is as near as possible to the formula of human milk, and is an ideal substitute for mothers' milk, being thoroughly sterilised and free from starch, malt, cane sugar, or preservatives in any form whatever, and

in addition has the special virtue of being absolutely germ-proof, and is guaranteed to contain no preservatives or colouring matter or chemicals, and it has been proved time and again to assimilate perfectly with mothers' milk, and gives the identical same results, which cannot be claimed for any other

infant food. Upwards of twelve hundred tons of dried milk will be manufactured by Messrs. Nathan and Co. at Bunnythorpe and their two Waikato factories, during the season, and very little imagination is needed to realise what an important industry this is for, and has been to, Palmerston North.

#### DEFIANCE BUTTER.

Few householders there are in New Zealand to-day but recognise the word Defiance as applied to Messrs. Nathan and Co.'s butter, manufactured at the firm's main factory at Makino, near Feilding, which has just been re-built in ferro-concrete, and equipped with the latest appliances, at a cost of a figure somewhat in the vicinity of £4000. Defiance butter has now been a dependable article of diet for many years past, and the big demand for it everywhere is some recompense for the care and attention devoted to its manufacture by Messrs. Nathan and Co., who can justly claim the honour of being the pioneers of the dairying industry, that has done so much towards the advancement of the Dominion as a whole, and particularly the Palmerston and Feilding districts.

#### CHEESE MAKING.

The firm, with a true spirit of advancement, and to meet the demands of the dairy farmers and consumers alike, have just opened a factory for the manufacture of cheese at Ashhurst, and considerable support has been assured for the undertaking. Palmerston North has much to thank Messrs. J. Nathan and Co. for, because the town and district's rapid progress is mainly due to enterprise such as theirs in providing an outlet for the district's produce, and converting what was at one time a slave's game into one of a labour of love with adequate recompense for the farmer. The firm's turnover for the season will be approximately 700 tons of cheese, 600 tons of butter, and 1200 tons of dried milk, and the monetary results from that will eventually be reflected in the further progress and advancement of Palmerston's city and district.

## Check - NATHAN, J. PALMERSTON NORTH New Zealand - Token Circa 1906

Reg. No: TMR - N5

### Summary:

New Zealand-----International Exhibition 1906, Christchurch

No Value (AD)

Mint: Not recorded

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Medal/Gift tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) DEFIANCE BUTTER  
(Reverse ) Picture exhibition building.

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 32.35 mm----32.40 mm

**Material:** Aluminium

**Weight:** 2.8 grams

**Issued By:** J.NATHAN & Co.  
MAKINO / FIELDING



Papers Past — Evening Post — 3 December 1912 — Page 9 Advertisemen...



## **“Defiance,” The Butter with a Reputation and a Guarantee**

More than half the butters on the market to-day would shame the guarantee so freely given with Defiance Butter.

The manufacturers have such unbounded faith in the quality of this famous butter that the guarantee of purity and flavour becomes almost superfluous.

How could it ever be anything else than “Sweet as a nut” when it is made in the cleanest and most hygienic factory in the world.

The manufacturers of

## **Defiance Butter**

make definite and unassailable claims regarding this fine product, and what is more, they are prepared to back up every statement.

Make positively sure that the butter you buy is Defiance Butter. 'Tis the only way to secure absolute satisfaction.

It is a duty you owe to yourself to see that the food you eat is pure and wholesome. Begin with the butter. Discard every other brand in favour of Defiance Butter.



## International Exhibition (1906)

The **New Zealand International Exhibition** (the biggest in the country to that time) opened 1 November 1906 in Hagley Park, Christchurch, New Zealand. Nearly two million people visited the exhibition during the next few months. A branch railway line was built across North Hagley Park to service the exhibition. The attractions included New Zealand's first professional symphony orchestra (conducted by Alfred Hill ([http://www.dnzb.govt.nz/dnzb/Find\\_Quick.asp?PersonEssay=2H35](http://www.dnzb.govt.nz/dnzb/Find_Quick.asp?PersonEssay=2H35))), and the first Dominion pipe band contest which was won by the Dunedin Highland Pipe Band. The exhibition closed on 15 April 1907 and the remaining buildings had been removed by the end of August 1907.

The architect for the buildings was Joseph Clarkson Maddison. He also designed the Carlton Hotel, which was commissioned by the Wards's Brewery to be built in time for the International Exhibition.



Chromolithograph of the Exhibition Buildings in Hagley Park



This is a medal from the International Exhibition (1906)  
I have included this medal in SPECIAL PURPOSE TOKENS  
because it is special to Nathan, J., Defiance Butter

## Trade and Commercial Courts - 1906 International Exhibition - Christchurch..

### New Zealand International Exhibition 1906

<http://christchurchcitylibraries.com/Heritage/Exhibitions/1906/>

#### The Trade and Commercial Courts

- The Trade and Commercial Courts at the Exhibition served as elaborate "shop windows" of goods and products manufactured in New Zealand as well as Britain <http://christchurchcitylibraries.com/Heritage/Exhibitions/1906/Courts/British/>, Australia <http://christchurchcitylibraries.com/Heritage/Exhibitions/1906/Courts/Australian/>, and Canada <http://christchurchcitylibraries.com/Heritage/Exhibitions/1906/Courts/Canadian/>.
- Many displays were as much an artistic endeavour as a commercial one.
- The kinds of products on display ranged across many different industries and included foods, furniture, machinery, clothing and much more.

#### Buy New Zealand made

The Press noted that "the private exhibits still remain a most important part of an industrial fair"<sup>1</sup>, and added that those at the Exhibition were numerous, varied, and often elaborate and artistic. It could fairly be said that "Trade lay behind almost everything at Hagley Park".<sup>2</sup> The Premier, Joseph Ward, in a speech at the banquet celebrating the Exhibition opening, expressed the hope that the Exhibition would show the world "what New Zealand could produce in the way of livestock, grain and minerals; and also that it produced first-class boys and girls who were in no inconsiderable portion of the asset it possessed".<sup>3</sup> Both the government and especially the provincial courts <http://christchurchcitylibraries.com/Heritage/Exhibitions/1906/Courts/Provincial/> presented themselves "largely through the products of their farms, public enterprises and private industries"<sup>4</sup>, while foreign exhibitors also featured their agricultural, mineralogical and industrial outputs.

#### Products

The commercial courts were organised according to type: textiles (mostly wool), clothing, boots, shoes and leatherwork, food, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, agricultural machinery, engineering, furniture, art, pottery, fancy goods, jewellery, maritime services, musical instruments, photography, printing and miscellaneous.

#### Industries

Among the major exhibitors were freezing works, woollen mills, sheep breeders, department stores and other retailers, factories, agricultural machinery manufacturers, iron foundries and engineering firms, furniture makers and interior decorators, printers (including The Press, The Lyttelton Times and the Government Printer), and shipping companies.

#### Food and Drink

There were displays from 16 large breweries, 27 wine and spirits firms and over 20 cordial and aerated waters manufacturers. Two women and one man exhibited home-made wines. Foodstuffs included confectionary, biscuits, canned meat and fish, sauces and other condiments, honey, tea and coffee, spices, dairy products, cereals and preserved fruit.

#### Fancy Goods and other essentials

Among the items on display was the "finest collection of porcelain ever seen in Australasia" (*Press*)<sup>5</sup>, comprised of Royal Doulton, Wedgwood and Royal Worcester exhibits, while the jewellery section featured "truly magnificent"<sup>6</sup> opals from Queensland. Every kind of musical instrument was displayed, both foreign- and New Zealand-made, along with sheet music, records, phonograms and gramophones. The maritime section contained models of steamships, coastal vessels and harbour works. The miscellaneous section covered a wide range of goods from soaps and perfumery to artificial limbs and surgical appliances. A number of stalls sold greenstone mementoes, including "grotesque little *tikis*"<sup>7</sup>, mostly of European manufacture. Only two stalls were run by Māori and these featured excellent specimens of carving and replicas of Māori weapons, as well as beautiful woven goods.



## Check -National Aquarium, Napier New Zealand - Token      Circa 2000's

Reg. No: TMR - N6

### Summary:

New Zealand  
No value (AD)  
Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Souvenir Coin / Token

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No denomination



**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) National Aquarium / Fish picture / Napier NZ  
(Reverse) New Zealand / Map / Souvenir Coin

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 30.44 mm-30.37 mm

**Material:** Brass

**Weight:** 11.9 grams

**Issued By:** National Aquarium  
Napier





# National Aquarium of New Zealand

The **National Aquarium of New Zealand**, also known as **Napier Aquarium** is a public aquarium in Napier, New Zealand. There is a gift shop and cafe on site.



View from inside the 50m acrylic tunnel of the 1,500,000L

## History

The aquarium originally opened in its current location napier in 1976. In its first year of its life it attracted 230,000 visitors at a time when the population of Napier was about 50,000. In its first 5 years of operation over 750,000 people visited.

In 2002 the aquarium underwent a NZD \$8 million extension and renovation which included the addition of a 1,500,000L oceanarium with a 50m acrylic tunnel and the replacement of all the original tanks with newly constructed ones.

In June 2017 the aquarium named Timmy its 'Naughty Penguin of the Month' for stealing fish and pushing another penguin into the water.

## National Aquarium of New Zealand



The National Aquarium of New Zealand's logo.



The entrance to the aquarium.

<b>Date opened</b>	1976
<b>Location</b>	Napier, New Zealand
<b>Coordinates</b>	39.5007°S 176.9189°E
<b>No. of animals</b>	1500+
<b>No. of species</b>	50+
<b>Major exhibits</b>	Oceanarium, New Zealand Native Animals
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.nationalaquarium.co.nz">www.nationalaquarium.co.nz</a> ( <a href="http://www.nationalaquarium.co.nz">http://www.nationalaquarium.co.nz</a> )

## Check - NELSON ZINC TOKEN, ANCHOR HOTEL

### New Zealand - Token Circa 1920's

Reg. No: TMR - N7

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#### Summary:

New Zealand

Penny(AD)

Mint: Nelson zinc tokens.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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#### More information

**Tagged with:** Hotel tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Check

**Denomination:** G 1

**Inscriptions:** (edge) Plain  
(Obverse) G1 (over an anchor)  
(Reverse) PLAIN

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 31 mm

**Material:** Zinc (uniface)

**Weight:** ?? grams

**Issued By:** ANCHOR HOTEL, NELSON



**NELSON ZINC TOKEN**, Anchor Hotel, uniface token in zinc (31mm) G1 over an anchor (S.154a). *Carbon spot, otherwise very fine and extremely rare.*

## PAPERSPAST

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## Page 3 Advertisements Column 2

Nelson Evening Mail, Volume IX, Issue 69, 21 March 1874, Page 3

## LICENSING ACT, 1873.

## DISTRICT OF NELSON.

I HEREBY Give Notice that the ANNUAL LICENSING COURT for the purpose of taking into consideration APPLICATIONS for LICENSES for the SALE of FERMENTED and SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, will be held at the RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, NELSON, on TUESDAY, the 21st APRIL proximo, at Eleven a.m.

H. CLINTON BADDELEY,

Clerk of the Court.

The following is a List of Applications under "The Licensing Act, 1873" :—

No.	Name of Applicant.	Name or Sign of House if not previously Licensed.	Name or Sign of House if previously Licensed.	Situation.
1	Adam, Ann ... ..		Anchor Inn ... ..	Nelson
2	Atkinson, Emma ... ..		Custom House Hotel ... ..	Nelson
3	Brind, Alfred Henry ... ..		Provincial Hotel ... ..	Nelson
4	Cottier, Hugh* ... ..		*Mitre Hotel ... ..	Nelson
5	Disher, John ... ..	Golden Fleece		Nelson
6	Disher, Robert ... ..		Trafalgar Hotel ... ..	Nelson
7	Good, W. ... ..		Prince Albert Hotel ... ..	Nelson
8	Gollup, W. H. ... ..		Masonic Hotel ... ..	Nelson
9	Hall, Henry Thomas ... ..		Rising Sun Hotel ... ..	Nelson
10	Jacob, William George ... ..		Abion Hotel ... ..	Nelson
11	Knight, John ... ..		Thistle Inn ... ..	Nelson
12	McConkey, James ... ..		Couch and Horus Hotel ... ..	Nelson
13	McGee, Charles ... ..		Nelson Hotel ... ..	Nelson
14	Mears, John ... ..		Bush Tavern ... ..	Nelson
15	Moore, Charles ... ..		Windsor Castle Hotel ... ..	Nelson
16	Morling, Joseph ... ..		Ship Hotel ... ..	Nelson
17	Potter, Mary Ann ... ..		Post Boy ... ..	Nelson
18	Russell, Caroline ... ..		Exchange Hotel ... ..	Nelson
19	Stallard, William ... ..		Miners' Arms Hotel ... ..	Nelson
20	Stock, Frederick ... ..		Steamboat Tavern ... ..	Nelson
21	Thompson, George ... ..		Wakatu Hotel ... ..	Nelson
22	Tibbett, William ... ..		Globe Hotel ... ..	Nelson
23	Tregea, James Henry ... ..		Royal Hotel ... ..	Nelson
24	Tregea, John ... ..		Commercial Hotel ... ..	Nelson
25	Tutty, John ... ..		Pier Hotel ... ..	Nelson
26	Wells, Thomas* ... ..		*Mitre Hotel ... ..	Nelson

Zinc Records say "ANCHOR HOTEL" no Anchor Hotel listed in Nelson, only an Anchor Inn



Clarendon Hotel, Haven Road, 1891-1900



Nelson about 1910

The original Anchor Inn building was built in 1856 on [Haven Road \(haven-road-and-fountain-place/\)](#) near [Auckland Point \(auckland-point-market/\)](#). Prior to the land reclamations of the 1950s, Haven Road was a narrow, waterside thoroughfare connecting the port and Nelson township.

There were many hotels along the small strip of land between the hill and sea, supporting the busy port industry. Originally the 1856 building was called the Shipwrights Arms.

However, it soon became the Anchor Inn, reflecting the establishment of the [Anchor Steam Packet Company](#) (<http://www.nzshipmarine.com/history/companies.aspx?id=31>) at this time.

The longest standing proprietor of the **Anchor Inn** was Ann Adam. In 1861 her husband purchased the Inn and she took over after his death until 1878 when she sold to Heinrich Intemann.

Intemann ran the **Anchor Inn** for several year, but in 1882 the police objected to his publican's license application due to the dilapidated state of the building. His license was granted on condition that he erect a new building within the next six months. In 1883 he demolished and rebuilt the Inn, as it now stands, and renamed it the Clarendon Hotel.



(<http://www.thehook.org.nz/assets/places>)  
The Anchor Inn at [Founders Park](#) (<http://www.founderspark.co.nz/>) today



(<http://www.thehook.org.nz/assets/places/ClarendonHotel.jpg>)  
The Clarendon Hotel ca late 1800s Haven Road. [The Nelson Provincial Museum](#) (<http://www.museumnp.org.nz/>), Miscellaneous Collection: ½ 734.

The **Clarendon Hotel** operated for about fifteen years under a series of proprietors. One of the proprietors, W. Evans Dempsie, lost his publican's license in 1888 after being found guilty of trespass without lawful excuse. His wife considered applying for the license but could not unless she was either widowed or took out a protection order against her husband. This forced them to leave the **Hotel**.

An advertisement for the Hotel in 1891 described the house as "built within the last ten years, and... in good order. Contains six bedrooms upstairs, and five rooms downstairs, with kitchen range. Gas and water laid on."

Mary Ann Ruff bought the Clarendon Hotel in 1903 and turned the old establishment into a respectable guesthouse. In 1984 the building was removed to [Founders Heritage Park](#) (<http://www.founderspark.co.nz/>) where it was reinstated with its earlier name, the **Anchor Inn**.

## Zinc Records say “ANCHOR HOTEL” no Anchor Hotel listed in Nelson, only an Anchor Inn

The Shipwright's Arms, on section 61 Haven Road, was licensed by Frederick Freeman in 1860. The six-roomed mud and wood house had been built in 1856. It was taken over by Stephen Adam in 1861 and renamed the Anchor Inn in 1862. Adam died in 1864 and the hotel was then run by his widow, Ann, until the late 1870s. A new Anchor Inn was built in 1883, with Benjamin Osborne becoming landlord and a name change to the Clarendon Hotel. It closed in the 1890s and became a boarding-house.

In the 1960s it became the Glyn Rae Guesthouse and, in 1983, the building was moved to [Founders Park](#), where it was refurbished as the **Anchor Inn**.

**Check - NELSON ZINC TOKEN, BUTCHER****New Zealand - Token      Circa 1920's**

Reg. No: TMR - N8

**Summary:**

New Zealand

Penny(AD)

Mint: Nelson zinc tokens.

**Discipline:** Numismatics**More information****Tagged with:** Produce tokens**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection**Primary Classification:** Tokens**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand**Tertiary Classification:** Check**Denomination:** W**Inscriptions:** (edge) Plain  
(Obverse) W (inside butcher's cleaver)  
(Reverse) PLAIN**Shape:** Round**Size:** 34 mm**Material:** Zinc (uniface)**Weight:** ?? grams**Issued By:** GEORGE, ( a butcher)**NELSON ZINC TOKEN, Cleaver, George, butcher, uniface token (circa 1850) in zinc**

NELSON ZINC TOKEN, Cleaver, George, butcher, uniface token (circa 1850) in zinc (34mm), W inside a butcher's cleaver (S.152) this piece). Very fine and extremely rare.

**Check - NELSON ZINC TOKEN, ROBERT ROSS****New Zealand - Token Circa 1920's**

Reg. No: TMR - N9

**Summary:**

New Zealand

Penny(AD)

Mint: Nelson zinc tokens.

**Discipline:** Numismatics**More information****Tagged with:** Hotel tokens**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection**Primary Classification:** Tokens**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand**Tertiary Classification:** Check**Denomination:** R R Innkeeper**Inscriptions:** (edge) Plain  
(Obverse) R R  
(Reverse) PLAIN**Shape:** Round**Size:** 31 mm**Material:** Zinc (uniface)**Weight:** ?? grams**Issued By:** ROBERT ROSS, (Innkeeper)

NELSON, zinc token, R R (Robert Ross, Innkeeper) (Sutherland 160a). *Very fine, as made and very rare.*

## NEW ZEALAND TOKENS.

### RELICS OF THE EARLY DAYS

The list of the firms issuing New Zealand tokens is arranged in alphabetical order, the curious zinc discs issued by the Nelson Brewery being placed at the end. These discs are stamped with the letters H. and A., and bear numbers ranging from 1 to 12, indicating the number of pence they represented. It is believed that there were two brothers in Nelson at the time they were issued, whose names began with H. and A. A detailed description of all the minor varieties cannot be given, as the collection is wanting in many of them.

The majority of New Zealand tokens are said to have been made by a well-known die sinker of Melbourne. The greater part of the collection is deposited by Mr A. Hamilton, with the exception of the Nelson Brewery token, which were presented to the Museum by Mr James Riddick in 1895. Mr Hamilton has had the opportunity on examining Mr E. H. Lukins' Nelson collection. He has ascertained that the discs were made in Nelson by Mr John McArtney, one of the first tinsmiths in that province, by punching from a sheet of zinc. The particular kind of zinc used was only stocked or kept by Mr McArtney. Probably he also impressed the numerals and marks for customers as ordered by them. The size is not always uniform, as there are a few examples differing from the majority. The trades represented appear to be brewers and bakers, and an hotelkeeper. The brewery tokens are the more numerous, and have in nearly all cases a small hole drilled in them.

## NEW ZEALAND TOKENS.

Marlborough Express, Volume XXXIX, Issue 127, 1 June 1906, Page 4

Mr Lukins was fortunate enough to find in the old brewery two wire files or hooks hanging to a beam with a number of discs threaded thereon, a find which explained the purport of the hole. There is a specimen of the zinc discs in the Nelson Museum collection, together with some very interesting examples of the early paper money of the years 1844 and 1845. Mr Lukins has also in his collection a bone disc, roughly cut and polished, with the figure 10 cut in the surface of one side. This is believed to be a specimen of an issue made by a local tradesman who spent his spare moments in cutting out these tokens.



## Check - NELSON ZINC TOKENS

### New Zealand - Token Circa 1920'S

Reg. No:

TMR - N7 to N9 Notes

Read the ebook Bulletin, Issues 1-3 by Dominion Museum (N.Z.)

Since the above was in type I have visited Nelson and have obtained some additional information about the interesting group of zinc tokens used in that city in the early days. I found that Mr. E. H. Lukins had in his collection a number of types unknown to me, and he has kindly permitted me to make notes of these.

The following particulars are also of interest : The zinc discs were made in Nelson by Mr. John McCartney, one of the first tinsmiths in that province, by punching from a sheet of zinc. The particular kind of zinc used was only stocked or kept by Mr. M'Cartney. Probably he also impressed the numerals and marks for customers as ordered by them. The size is not always uniform, as there are a few examples differing from the majority. The trades represented appear to be brewers and bakers, and an hotelkeeper. The brewery tokens are the more numerous, and have in nearly all cases a small hole drilled in them. Mr. Lukins was fortunate enough to find in the old brewery two wire files or hooks hanging to a beam with a number of discs threaded thereon - a find which explains the purport of the hole. I am also informed that, so far as brewers and bakers were concerned, the tokens or discs were used mainly in the purchase of barm.

There is a specimen of the zinc discs in the Nelson Museum collection, together with some very interesting examples of the early paper money of the years 1844 and 1845.

Mr. Lukins has also in his collection a bone disc, roughly cut and polished, with the figure 10 cut in the surface of one side. This is believed to be a specimen of an issue made by a local tradesman, who spent his spare moments in cutting out these tokens. I am at present, however, unable to get his name.

The following is a provisional list of those that I have seen, with the marks thereon (in all cases the mark is on one side only) : -

A. A. (Alex. Aitken, baker). No hole. Lukins.  
 D. W. (W inside a rough D). No hole.  
 G.1. G.7. Anchor Hotel, formerly at Auckland Point. No hole. Lukins.

and Nelson Museum.  
 G. 2/-, with hole. Lukins.  
 G. Harley. Lukins.

H.1 H.2, H.3, without hole. Colonial Museum.  
 H.2, H.3, H.4, with hole. Lukins.

H. 8. Lukins.

H. 2/-. Lukins.

I. S. No hole. Lukins.

R. R. (Robert Ross, innkeeper). No hole. Lukins.

Thos. Sullivan ) x t i . i t i

o \ No hole. Lukms.

W. M. S. No hole. Large size.  
 W. C. No hole. Lukins.  
 10. (Bone.) Lukins.

**Check - NEPTUNE NOVELTY CO. (N.Z.)****New Zealand - Token 1930'S**

Reg. No: TMR - N10

**Summary:**

New Zealand

No value(AD)

Mint: not recorded

**Discipline:** Numismatics**More information**

**Tagged with:** Game/Novelty tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (edge) Plain  
(Obverse) NEPTUNE NOVELTY CO (N.Z.)  
(Reverse) PROPERTY OF MACHINE

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 21 mm

**Material:** Brass

**Weight:** ?? grams

**Issued By:** NEPTUNE NOVELTY CO.



**Check - NEPTUNE NOVELTY CO. (N.Z.)****New Zealand - Token 1930's**

Reg. No: TMR - N11

**Summary:**

New Zealand

No value (AD)

Mint: not recorded

**Discipline:** Numismatics**More information**

**Tagged with:** Game/Novelty tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value (2)

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) NEPTUNE NOVELTY CO (N.Z.) 2  
(Reverse) PROPERTY OF MACHINE 2

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 21.36 mm

**Material:** Brass

**Weight:** 5.1 grams

**Issued By:** NEPTUNE NOVELTY CO.



## Check - NEPTUNE NOVELTY CO. (N.Z.)

### New Zealand - Token 1930's

Reg. No: TMR - N12

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#### Summary:

New Zealand  
 No value (AD)  
 Mint: not recorded

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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#### More information

**Tagged with:** Game/Novelty tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value (4)

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
 (Obverse) NEPTUNE NOVELTY CO (N.Z.) 4  
 (Reverse) PROPERTY OF MACHINE 4

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 21.39 mm–21.41 mm

**Material:** Brass

**Weight:** 5.1 grams

**Issued By:** NEPTUNE NOVELTY CO.



## Check - NEPTUNE NOVELTY CO. (N.Z.) New Zealand - Token 1930's

Reg. No: TMR - N13

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### Summary:

New Zealand  
No value (AD)  
Mint: not recorded

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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### More information

**Tagged with:** Game/Novelty tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value (6)

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) NEPTUNE NOVELTY CO (N.Z.) 6  
(Reverse) PROPERTY OF MACHINE 6

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 21.36 mm–21.38 mm

**Material:** Brass

**Weight:** 5.1 grams

**Issued By:** NEPTUNE NOVELTY CO.



## Check - NEW PLYMOUTH CO-OP SOCIETY LIMITED

### New Zealand - Token Circa 1930'S

Reg. No: TMR - N14

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#### Summary:

New Zealand  
 Pound (AD)  
 Mint: Ardill Leeds, UK

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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#### More information

**Tagged with:** Produce tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** £1

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Milled  
 (Obverse) NEW PLYMOUTH LIMITED (CO-OP SOCIETY)  
 (Reverse) £1 ARDILL LEEDS (£ sign leans to the left.)

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 22.64 mm

**Material:** Copper

**Weight:** 3.0 grams

**Issued By:** NEW PLYMOUTH  
 CO-OP SOCIETY LIMITED



## Check - NEW PLYMOUTH CO-OP SOCIETY LIMITED New Zealand - Token Circa 1930'S

Reg. No: TMR - N15

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### Summary:

New Zealand  
Pound (AD)  
Mint: Ardill Leeds, UK

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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### More information

**Tagged with:** Produce tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** £1 (The pound sign is different to #58)

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Milled  
(Obverse) NEW PLYMOUTH LIMITED (CO-OP SOCIETY)  
(Reverse) £1 ARDILL LEEDS £ sign leans to the right

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 22.13--22.24 mm

**Material:** Copper

**Weight:** 2.6 grams

**Issued By:** NEW PLYMOUTH  
CO-OP SOCIETY LIMITED





**Check - NEW PLYMOUTH CO-OP SOCIETY LIMITED  
New Zealand - Token    Circa 1930'S**

NEW PLYMOUTH CO-OP SOCIETY LIMITED    TMR - N15 Notes

Could be a mule:-----

The reverse is the same as,

HAMPTON & NEW HAMPTON CO-OP ONE POUND

The pound sign is leaning to the right and bigger.

Both are struck by Ardill Leeds, in the UK.



## Check - NEW PLYMOUTH CO-OP SOCIETY LIMITED

### New Zealand - Token Circa 1930'S

Reg. No: TMR - N16

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#### Summary:

New Zealand  
 Pound (AD)  
 Mint: Ardill Leeds, UK

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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#### More information

**Tagged with:** Produce tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** Half sovereign

**Inscriptions:** (edge) Milled  
 (Obverse) NEW PLYMOUTH LIMITED (CO-OP SOCIETY)  
 (Reverse) HALF SOV<sup>n</sup> ARDILL LEEDS

**Shape:** Round, Struck off centre

**Size:** 19.52 mm to 19.60 mm

**Material:** Brass

**Weight:** 2.2 grams

**Issued By:** NEW PLYMOUTH CO-OP SOCIETY LIMITED



# Check - NEW PLYMOUTH CO-OP SOCIETY LIMITED

## New Zealand - Token Circa 1930'S

Reg. No: TMR - N17

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### Summary:

New Zealand  
 Pound (AD)  
 Mint: Ardill Leeds, UK

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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### More information

**Tagged with:** Produce tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** Half sovereign

**Inscriptions:** (edge) Milled, and very thin  
 (Obverse) NEW PLYMOUTH LIMITED (CO-OP SOCIETY)  
 (Reverse) HALF SOVn ARDILL LEEDS

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 19.85 mm

**Material:** Copper

**Weight:** 2.2 grams

**Issued By:** NEW PLYMOUTH CO-OP SOCIETY LIMITED



## Check - NEW PLYMOUTH CO-OP. SOCIETY LIMITED New Zealand - Token Circa 1930's

Reg. No: TMR - N18

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### Summary:

New Zealand  
Penny /Shilling (AD)  
Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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### More information

**Tagged with:** Produce tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** 5/-

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) NEW PLYMOUTH CO-OP. SOCIETY (5/- LIMITED)  
(Reverse) Blank/plain. But obverse shows through

**Shape:** Round (unface)

**Size:** 32.00 mm  
Also 32mmx26mm bracteate style

**Material:** Tin (uniface)

**Weight:** ?? grams

**Issued By:** NEW PLYMOUTH  
CO-OP. SOCIETY LIMITED



**Check - NEW PLYMOUTH CO-OP. SOCIETY LIMITED****New Zealand - Token Circa 1930's**Reg. No: TMR - N19

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**Summary:**

New Zealand  
 Penny /Shilling (AD)  
 Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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**More information**

**Tagged with:** Produce tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** 2/-

**Inscriptions:** (edge) Plain  
 (Obverse) NEW PLYMOUTH CO-OP. SOCIETY (2/- LIMITED)  
 (Reverse) Blank/plain. But obverse shows through

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 32 mm  
 Also 32 mmx26 mm bracteate style.

**Material:** Tin (uniface)

**Weight:** ?? grams

**Issued By:** NEW PLYMOUTH  
 CO-OP. SOCIETY LIMITED

## Check - NEW PLYMOUTH CO-OP. SOCIETY LIMITED New Zealand - Token Circa 1930's

Reg. No: TMR - N20

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### Summary:

New Zealand  
Penny/Shilling (AD)  
Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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### More information

**Tagged with:** Produce tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** 1/-

**Inscriptions:** (edge) Plain  
(Obverse) NEW PLYMOUTH CO-OP. SOCIETY (1/- LIMITED)  
(Reverse) Blank/plain. But obverse shows through

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 32 mm .  
Also 32 mmx26 mm bracteate style.

**Material:** Tin (uniface)

**Weight:** 2 grams

**Issued By:** NEW PLYMOUTH  
CO-OP. SOCIETY LIMITED



## Check - NEW PLYMOUTH CO-OP. SOCIETY LIMITED

### New Zealand - Token Circa 1930's

Reg. No: TMR - N21

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#### Summary:

New Zealand  
Penny (AD)  
Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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#### More information

**Tagged with:** Produce tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** 6d -- 6 pence

**Inscriptions:** (edge) Plain  
(Obverse) NEW PLYMOUTH CO-OP. SOCIETY (6d LIMITED)  
(Reverse) Blank/plain. But obverse shows through

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 32 mm  
Also 32 mmx26 mm bracteate style.

**Material:** Tin (uniface)

**Weight:** ?? grams

**Issued By:** NEW PLYMOUTH  
CO-OP. SOCIETY LIMITED



## NEW PLYMOUTH CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

Taranaki Herald, Rōrahi XXXVI, Putanga 7925, 23 Hōngongoi 1887,

## NEW PLYMOUTH CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

## THIS DAY.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the shareholders of the New Plymouth Co-operative Society was held in the Salvation Army barracks this afternoon, to consider the question of new premises to meet the increasing business of the Society. Mr. E. Olson, Chairman of Directors, presided.

The CHAIRMAN, in explaining the business, stated that the increase of business was very plain, as during the last two months the turnover had exceeded the amount of capital, viz., May, £712; June, £733.

Mr. CONNETT suggested that the offers mentioned by the Chairman should be referred to a committee to make the best arrangement for the Society.

Mr. SAMPSON, as a director, desired that an expression of feeling upon such an important question should be given.

Mr. ARROWSMITH agreed with Mr. Connett, but would like some details given to the Committee first.

Further discussion ensued, and the Chairman asked for an expression of feeling in regard to whether the Society should embark upon the undertaking of getting larger premises. He would suggest that the meeting empower the directors to get in all the offers and then report to an adjourned meeting.

Mr. ARROWSMITH moved in the direction indicated by the Chairman, and that the directors report to an adjourned meeting in a month's time.

Mr. Job HARRISON thought the Society should know if there were funds in hand before they went in for expensive buildings, &c.

Captain GIBSON reported that the directors knew before they called the meeting that there were ample funds, and even now there was £200 which the Society had in hand as a reserve.

Mr. LINDSAY seconded the motion.

Mr. CONNETT supported the tenor of the motion, but thought that a fortnight would be ample time to report in. The motion was amended in that direction, and on being put was declared carried *nem con.*

The CHAIRMAN then invited the discussion of any other business. He also pointed out that the majority of the shareholders only held £1 shares, and suggested that there should be an increase of capital if they went in for new premises.

At this stage a rather animated discussion ensued as to the question of members doubling their shares. Several shareholders said they would double their shares.

Captain GIBSON introduced the butter question by proposing that the Society should take steps to ascertain what would result from a shipment of butter to the different Co-operative Societies in England and Scotland; also to write to the Shipping Companies to have cool chamber space placed at their disposal—the Co-operative Society to act merely as shipping agents in the matter. He moved to that effect.

Mr. LINDSAY seconded the proposition.

Motion carried unanimously.

Mr. ARROWSMITH read a letter which had been received from a friend of his in Liverpool. It stated that in May butter was only bringing 86s per cwt. for the best fresh butter. Mr. Arrowsmith went on to say that as they made their butter here in winter, and would get it on the English market in the same season, he saw no cause to prevent a shipment being made as a trial, and it would ultimately turn out a better thing perhaps than even the iron sand for Taranaki. (Applause).

A vote of thanks to the chair brought the meeting to a close.



## New Plymouth Co-operative Society.

Taranaki Herald, Rōrahi XLIX, Putanga 11725, 27 Hōngongi 1901,

## New Plymouth Co-operative Society.

The balance-sheet for the year ending the 30th April, 1901, is:—

## ASSETS.

## ADJOURNED MEETING.

THE adjourned half-yearly meeting of the New Plymouth Co-operative Society was held in the large upstairs room of the Devon-street property at 2.15 o'clock on Saturday. There was a good attendance of shareholders. Mr J. B. Connett, the chairman of directors, presided.

The following report and balance sheet were circulated among the members:—

“In presenting their half-yearly report your directors wish to point out that every effort is being made to reduce the book debts, and by so doing to lessen the large amount at present being paid to the Bank by way of interest, thus insuring regular dividends in the future. The business in the Store Department for the half-year has not been satisfactory; but the directors confidently anticipate (through steps now being taken) that the business will steadily improve. Your directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, and a bonus on shareholders' purchases of 2½ per cent. You will be called upon to elect one director in the place of Mr Bond, who retires by rotation, and one auditor in the place of A. B. R. Fookes, and to consider any other business that may be brought before the meeting.—J. B. CONNETT, Chairman.”

	£.	s.	d.
Land, £1200; increase in value of land, £1000 ...	2200	0	0
Buildings, £1156 11s 0d; less depreciation, £57 16s 6d ... ..	1098	14	6
Plant, £141 1s 5d; less depreciation, £14 2s 1d...	126	19	4
Shares — 67 Co-operative Wholesale Shares, £20 9s 5d; 80 N.P. Co-operative Shares, £80	100	9	5
Book debts ... ..	3458	16	2
Amount due on sundry consignments ... ..	3262	3	7
Advances on produce on produce and accounts outstanding ... ..	14228	17	5
Goods on hand, 30th April, 1901 ... ..	3939	8	8
Butter on hand and on consignment, 30th April, 1901 ... ..	4794	16	5
Bills receivable ... ..	22	8	11
Cash in hand ... ..	48	19	4
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>33,279</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>

## LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Subscribed capital — 4071 shares, at £1 ...	4071	0	0
Reserve Fund ...	600	0	0
Reserve for bad debts ...	400	0	0
Trade Creditors—For goods, £932 3s 2d; for butter, £2810 3s 8d ...	3742	6	10
Advances on consignments	19,248	15	9
Sundry creditors — Bank, £4019 1s 11d; loans, £905 0s 11d ...	4969	2	00
Unpaid dividends ...	54	7	10
Balance ...	191	0	6
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>£33,279</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To insurance, £33 19s 4d; interest, £57 16s 10d; honorariums, £15; audit fees, £14 4s; rates and taxes, £26 12s 2d; advertising, £7 12s 6d; bad debts, £45 11s 9d; depreciation on buildings, £57 16s 6d; depreciation on plant, £14 2s 1d; balance, £194 0s 6d. Total, £567 5s 8d.

By balance, 1st November, 1900, £161 13s 4d; goods, £13 9s 6d; butter, £297 11s 6d; rent, £94 11s 4d. Total, £567 5s 8d.

## GOODS DEPARTMENT.

To goods on hand 1st November, 1900, £8684 15s 11d; purchases, £6250 12s 1d; trade expenses, 140 18s 7d; wages, salaries and management (including commission on drapery sales), £376 4s 3d; profit and loss, £13 9s 6d. Total, £10466 0s 4d.

By goods sold, less returns, £6460 14s 8d; goods on hand 30th April, 1901, £3939, 8s 7d; discount, £65 17s 1d. Total, £10466 0s 4d.

## BUTTER DEPARTMENT.

To butter on hand 1st November, 1900, £2800 18s 10d; purchases, £19,769 1s 11d; management salaries and wages, £208 12s; profit and loss account, £297 11s 6d. Total, £23,076, 4s 3d. By sales, £18,037 14s 5d; commission, £243 13s 5d; butter on hand and consignment 30th April, 1901, £4,794 16s 5d. Total, £23,076 4s 3d.

The report was adopted. Mr Bond was re-elected a director, and Mr D. McAllum was elected auditor.

## Check - New Zealand Coinage Review (Brown)

### New Zealand - Token Circa 1965's

Reg. No: TMR - N22

(Support option 6)

**Summary:**  
 New Zealand Penny(AD)  
 Mint /Maker: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

Blue  
 Brown  
 Green (100 of each)  
 Purple  
 Red

#### More information

**Tagged with:** Commemorative/ Tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
 (Obverse) New Zealand Coinage Review / New Coinage / Picture Queen / \$5,\$2,\$1 - 50c, 20c,10c / Support Option 6  
 (Reverse) Pictures 50c, 3d / 50c now buys less than / 3 pence in 1933

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 50.78 mm

**Material:** Wooden

**Weight:** 5.2 grams

**Issued By:** N.Z. ?  
 Wellington



## Check - New Zealand Contingent Commemorative New Zealand - Token Circa 1899– 1900

Reg. No: TMR - N23

### Summary:

New Zealand  
No value (AD)

Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

*New Zealand: Boer War: Queen Victoria / Maori "Success to NZ Contingent"*

### More information

**Tagged with:** Commemorative tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) PLAIN  
(Obverse) Success To New Zealand / Maori Head / Contingent /  
1899 -1900

(Reverse) British Transvaal War

**Shape:** Round (Pierced)

**Size:** 22.50 mm

**Material:** Bronze

**Weight:** 5.36 grams

**Issued By:** **SOUTH AFRICAN**  
*Commemorative Medals*



## New Zealand: Boer War: Queen Victoria / Maori "Success to NZ Contingent"



**Form:** Circular holed at 12 o'clock

**By:** Stokes of Melbourne (?)

**Date:** 1900

**Ref:** Hern: 942; Morel: 1899-1900/2; Laidlaw: 0315;

**Variations:**

Size	Metal	Mass	Value
22.6 mm	Gilded Bronze	4.9 gm	\$30

**Edge:** Plain.

**Obverse:** Veiled and diademed old-head bust of Queen Victoria, left, similar to coinage. Legend: "BRITISH TRANSVAAL WAR".

**Reverse:** Tattooed head of a Maori warrior, right. Legend: "SUCCESS TO NEW ZEALAND CONTINGENT 1899-1900".

**Notes:** Similar to Laidlaw 0089a for Australian Contingents by Stokes of Melbourne.

12 April 1902

### Railway accident in South Africa kills 16 New Zealand soldiers

Sixteen members of the Eighth New Zealand Contingent were killed when their train collided with a goods train at Machavie (Machavierug), near Potchefstroom in Transvaal.

24 February 1902

### End of the battle of Langverwacht Hill

Twenty-four New Zealanders were killed in this battle during the South African (Boer) War. A total of 230 New Zealanders died while serving in New Zealand's first overseas war.

28 January 1901

### Hardham wins Victoria Cross in South Africa

Wellington blacksmith William Hardham served in South Africa with the fourth New Zealand contingent. He was the only New Zealander awarded a Victoria Cross during the South African War.

28 September 1899

### New Zealand answers the empire's call to arms

Premier Richard 'King Dick' Seddon asked Parliament to approve an offer to the British government of a contingent of mounted riflemen to serve in South Africa. Amid emotional scenes, the members overwhelmingly endorsed the motion – only five voted against it.

## Check - NEW ZEALAND DEFENCE FORCE

### New Zealand - Token Circa 2018

Reg. No: TMR - N24

#### Summary:

New Zealand

Value: No value

Mint: Not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

#### More information

**Tagged with:** Token

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) New Zealand Defence Force / Te Ope Katua O Aotearoa / Crown, Crossed Swords and Wings  
(Reverse) A Force For / Kiwi (picture) / New Zealand

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 45.10 mm – 45.07 mm

**Material:** C&N

**Weight:** 39.0 grams

**Issued For:** N.Z. Defence Force Wellington



# New Zealand Defence Force

The **New Zealand Defence Force** (Māori: *Te Ope Kātua o Aotearoa*, "Line of Defence of New Zealand") consists of three services: the New Zealand Army, the Royal New Zealand Air Force and the Royal New Zealand Navy; and is commanded and headed by the Chief of Defence Force (CDF).

As of 2018 the Commander-in-Chief of the NZDF, Dame Patsy Reddy, Governor-General of New Zealand, exercises power on the advice of the Minister of Defence, Ron Mark, under the Defence Act 1990. A previous Chief of Defence Force (2014–2018), Lieutenant General Tim Keating, had previously served in the capacity of Vice Chief of Defence Force, and was appointed to the top position on 31 January 2014. Mark was appointed Minister of Defence as a member of the Labour-NZ First government following the 2017 New Zealand general election, replacing the former Minister of Defence, Mark Mitchell.

Air Marshal Kevin Short took over as Chief of Defence Force on 1 July 2018. The NZDF has announced that Air Vice-Marshal Tony Davies will serve as the next Vice Chief of Defence Force.

New Zealand's armed forces have three defence-policy objectives:

- to defend New Zealand against low-level threats
- to contribute to regional security
- to play a part in global security efforts

New Zealand regards its own national defence needs as modest, due to its geographical isolation and benign relationships with neighbours. As of September 2017 the NZDF had 302 personnel deployed overseas on operations and on UN missions in the South Pacific, Asia, Africa, Antarctica and the Middle East areas.

## History of the armed services

- Militia (1845–1886)
- Volunteers (1858–1909)
- Colonial Defence Force (1862–1867)
  - Authorised units by July 1863
  - Defence review, March 1865
- Evolution of volunteers and militia
- Defence Act 1909
- Separate services (from 1909)

## Higher direction of the armed services

- Joint Forces headquarters
- Senior officers
- Support for servicemen and women

## New Zealand Defence Force

*Te Ope Kātua o Aotearoa* (Māori)



The NZDF Tri-Service logo

<b>Service branches</b>	New Zealand Army Royal New Zealand Air Force Royal New Zealand Navy
<b>Headquarters</b>	Wellington
<b>Website</b>	nzdf.mil.nz ( <a href="http://nzdf.mil.nz">http://nzdf.mil.nz</a> )

## Leadership

<b>Commander-in-chief</b>	Her Excellency The Rt Hon Dame Patsy Reddy (as Governor-General of New Zealand)
<b>Minister of Defence</b>	Hon Ron Mark
<b>Chief of Defence Force</b>	Air Marshal Kevin Short

## Manpower

<b>Military age</b>	17 years of age with parental consent; service members cannot be deployed until 18 (Template:As of 2017)
<b>Available for military service</b>	955,640 males, age 20–49 981,050 females, age 20–49

## Check - New Zealand Designed. (And Built) New Zealand - Token Circa Class 1(1872) AB (1915)

Reg. No: TMR - N25

### Summary:

New Zealand

Value: No value (AD)

Mint: Designed by Gillam. Struck by Brass Forging

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Token

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) New Zealand Designed / Class '1' / (Picture) / 1872 /  
Steam Locomotive  
(Reverse) Designed And Built / 1915 / (Picture) / Steam locomotive /  
Class AB / In New Zealand

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 35.15 mm – 35.08 mm

**Material:** Copper

**Weight:** 21.1 grams

**Issued By:** Waikato Mint

Medallion Division of Hawkins Enterprises





The NZR A<sup>B</sup> class was a class of 4-6-2 Pacific tender steam locomotive that operated on New Zealand's national railway system. Originally an improvement on the 1906 A class, 141 were built between 1915 and 1927 by NZR's Addington Workshops, A & G Price Limited of Thames, New Zealand, and North British Locomotive Company, making the A<sup>B</sup> class the largest class of steam locomotives ever to run in New Zealand.

An additional eleven were rebuilt from the tank version of the A<sup>B</sup> – the W<sup>AB</sup> class – between 1947 and 1957. Two North British-made locomotives were lost in the wreck of the *SS Wiltshire* in May 1922.



*Josephine* at the Otago Settlers Museum

The first locomotive to run on the line - and the first 1,067 mm gauge locomotive to operate in New Zealand - was the E class *Josephine*, a double Fairlie steam locomotive. whose local popularity ensured she was retained beyond her retirement from service on the railways in 1917 and is preserved today in the Otago Settlers Museum in Dunedin.

## NZR A<sup>B</sup> class



Preserved A<sup>B</sup> 778 hauling the Kingston Flyer in 2006.

### Type and origin

<b>Power type</b>	Steam
<b>Builder</b>	NZGR Addington Workshops (38) North British Locomotive Company (83) A & G Price Limited, Thames (20)
<b>Build date</b>	1915–1918, 1921–1927
<b>Total produced</b>	141

## Construction and early history

Built by the Dunedin and Port Chalmers Railway Company Limited, the line was approved by and constructed under the auspices of the Otago Provincial Council, not the national government. However, it was built to the recently adopted national track gauge of 1,067 mm (3 ft 6 in), and it was the first line in the country with that gauge to open, on 1 January 1873.

**Check - New Zealand Designed. (And Built)****New Zealand - Token. Circa Class F (1872) Class AB (1915)**

Reg. No: TMR - N26

**Summary:**

New Zealand

Value: No value (AD)

Mint: Struck by Brass Forgings

**Discipline:** Numismatics**More information****Tagged with:** Token**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection**Primary Classification:** Tokens**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand**Tertiary Classification:** Checks**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
 (Obverse) New Zealand Designed / Class 'F' / (Picture) / 1872 / Steam Locomotive  
 (Reverse) Designed And Built / 1915 / (Picture) / Steam locomotive / Class AB / In New Zealand

**Shape:** Round**Size:** 35.18 mm – 35.16 mm**Material:** Aluminium**Weight:** 6.6 grams**Issued By:** Waikato Mint  
New Zealand

## Check - NEW ZEALAND. MAORI ART INSTITUTE New Zealand - Token Circa (Re opened) 1973

Reg. No: TMR - N27 Larger size Token

### Summary:

New Zealand

Value: No value (AD)

Mint: Minted own Token on site.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Token

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) New Zealand Maori Arts & Craft Institute Fortuna  
(Reverse) (Picture) / Whakare Warewa

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 26.00 mm

**Material:** Brass

**Weight:** 7.2grams

**Issued By:** New Zealand Maori Art Institute, Rotorua



## Check - New Zealand. Rough Riders. Boer War New Zealand - Token Circa 1899–1900

Reg. No: TMR - N28

### Summary:

New Zealand

No value (AD)

Mint: J. Swan. Dunedin ?

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Commemorative tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) PLAIN  
(Obverse) Success To New Zealand / Horse Shoe Stirrup Axe and Whip / Rough Riders  
(Reverse) British Transvaal War / British and N.Z. Flags / 99-1900

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 22.50 mm

**Material:** Silver

**Weight:** 3.3 grams

**Issued By:**

**SOUTH AFRICAN**  
*Commemorative Medals*





**Form:** Circular holed at 12 o'clock or with loop

**By:** J. Swan (?)

**Date:** 1900

**Ref:** Hern: 948; Morel: 1899-1900/6; Laidlaw: 0732;

**Variations:**

Size	Metal	Mass	Value
22.5 mm	Silver	3.3 gm	\$50

**Edge:** Plain

**Obverse:** Crossed standards bearing British flag (left) and United Tribes of New Zealand flag (right). Legend above: "BRITISH TRANSVAAL / WAR" and below: "99-1900".

**Reverse:** A horseshoe with the open end down. In front, a single stirrup and behind, an axe crossed with a whip. Legend above: "SUCCESS TO NEW ZEALAND", and below between ornate stops: "ROUGH RIDERS".

**Notes:** Loop missing from this example.

28 September 1899

## New Zealand answers the empire's call to arms

Premier Richard 'King Dick' Seddon asked Parliament to approve an offer to the British government of a contingent of mounted riflemen to serve in South Africa. Amid emotional scenes, the members overwhelmingly endorsed the motion – only five voted against it.

## South African War memorials

During the second half of the 19th century a tradition developed in Britain to erect war memorials to those who had died in foreign wars and had no grave at home.

This web feature was written by Jock Phillips and produced by the NZHistory.net.nz team. Links Memorials and monuments (Te Ara) Books

## South African 'Boer' War

The South African War of 1899-1902, often called the Boer War (sometimes the Second Boer War), was the first overseas conflict to involve New Zealand troops

## Check - NEW ZEALAND SCOUT JAMBOREE New Zealand - Token Circa 1993

Reg. No: TMR - N29

### Summary:

New Zealand

Value: 5 Jamboree Dollars (AD)

Mint: Not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Token

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** 5 Jamboree Dollars

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain

(Obverse) 13<sup>th</sup> NEW / ZEALAND / JAMBOREE / UPPER HUTT / 1993

(Reverse) Tender On Site Only / 5 / Jamboree / Dollars / During 13<sup>th</sup> NZ Jamboree

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 32.04 mm

**Material:** Brass

**Weight:** 13.2 grams

**Issued By:** The Scout Association of New Zealand



## 13TH NEW ZEALAND JAMBOREE JANUARY 1993 UPPER HUTT

# New Zealand Scout Jamboree

The **New Zealand Scout Jamboree** is a jamboree which is held every three years by Scouts New Zealand. The Jamboree is traditionally held in late December and early January.

## History

The first NZ Scout jamboree was held in Dunedin in 1929. In recent years Jamborees have been held every three years.

"On December 31, 1992. 5496 Scouts & 2064 Leaders & helpers assembled at Trenthem [sic] Memorial Park, Upper Hutt, New Zealand." "The Scout Association of New Zealand proudly presents - 13th New Zealand Jamboree Upper Hutt 1993"

The camp is built, and tents set up in preparation for the jamboree. Busloads of scouts arrive from all over the country and internationally, with their baggage. However the rain has resulted in wet conditions at the camp site, and the scouts trek through muddy grounds, some under water.

The scouts are greeted at the opening ceremony. Young scout Daniel [Beckett] gives a Māori welcome. The jamboree is declared open. Scouts ride motorbikes around a track, ride go-karts, rock climb, ride mountain bikes, cut wood with chainsaws, learn electricity, make biscuits, operate machinery, learn video-making, learn professional lighting, learn first aid.

Scouts enter in stilt walking competition, climb rock wall, buy snacks, play tug of war, participate in sporting activities, including mud sliding. Dame Catherine Tizard, Governor General and Chief Scout of New Zealand talks to camera. Cook Island group performs. Boys try out bungee slide on soapy mat. Scouts try out archery. Scouts fix push bikes. Fireworks display.

Scouts perform skits and songs on stage. Scouts sit and then stand and sing around camp fire. Scouts visit Spirit of New Zealand, sail around Wellington harbour. Scouts have raft competition. Underwater shots of scouts learning diving. Scouts race on monster with balloons. Scouts perform on stage at night. Dance performance with light show.

**Check - NEW ZEALAND. TROTTING****New Zealand - Token Circa 1977**

Reg. No: TMR - N30

**Summary:**

New Zealand

Value: No value (AD)

Mint: Not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics**More information****Tagged with:** Cash tokens. (Turnstile)**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection**Primary Classification:** Tokens**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand**Tertiary Classification:** Checks**Denomination:** Value cost of entry**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) New Zealand (N.Z. Map)  
(Reverse) Trotting horse and driver**Shape:** Round**Size:** 29.39 mm**Material:** C&N**Weight:** 8.7grams**Issued By:** New Zealand  
Harness Racing



**Harness racing in New Zealand** is more often called **trotting** in the "old school" rather than the more fashionable name of "harness racing". The sport is long standing with events being held as early as 1864. In New Zealand trotting as a sport involves both pacing and trotting competitions for Standardbred racehorses.

## History



Lawn Derby, pacing un-hoppled

Trotting races were held as part of the programme of some of the galloping meetings in the Otago Southland area as early as 1864. The first totalisators were introduced about this time. They faced opposition from a curious alliance of bookmakers and anti-gambling factions but were approved by the Clubs and licensed by the Colonial Secretary. The first trotting race on a racecourse in Canterbury, in 1875, before the totalisator was introduced, the stake was only about a "tenner" (£10), but the match created a lot of interest. About 1880, Lower Heathcote Racing Club was founded, supporting gallops, but added trotting events to its programme, giving smaller stakes. Some years later the club discontinued gallops and became the Lower Heathcote Trotting Club, which gave stakes ranging from £15 to £35.

The New South Wales bred, Lawn Derby, racing un-hoppled, was the first pacer to break the two-minute barrier in Australia or New Zealand when he recorded 1:59.4 at the Addington track in New Zealand in

1938.

From these early stages, the sport has developed with top races and top horses from then right up to the present day.

## Major races

In New Zealand the richest and most important race is the New Zealand Trotting Cup, run for older pacers in November at Addington. Other major races include the Auckland Trotting Cup as well as the Noel J Taylor Memorial Mile and the New Zealand Messenger Championship for four-year-olds. There are also the New Zealand Derby and the Great Northern Derby for three-year-olds, and the Dominion Handicap and Rowe Cup for trotters. The Harness Jewels raceday (the end-of year championships for two-, three- and four-year-olds) takes place in late May or early June

A marquee event is the annual series which takes place between New Zealand and Australia called the Inter Dominion. The series, which includes a pacing series and a trotting series, is held yearly and rotated around the Australian State Controlling Bodies and once every four years the Inter Dominion Championships are held in New Zealand.



NZ trotter Uncle Petrika

### YEAR: 1977

#### TURNSTILES

A new type of automatic turnstile, new to NZ at least, may soon be in operation on trotting and racing tracks in this country.

First developed in Australia by Automatic Totalisators Ltd, the automatic turnstile is now in widespread use throughout Australia, not only on racing and trotting tracks but at other major sporting venues. The automatic turnstile does away with the need for clubs to employ large numbers of gate staff to collect entrance money, and the model pictured was tested by the NZ Metropolitan TC at its two night National meeting this month.

Available either as permanent fixtures or as portable turnstiles, they offer great scope for racing and trotting clubs to save on costs. The turnstiles can operate either by patrons placing the entrance money directly into the coin block, or where admittance charges vary, by the use of tokens which can be purchased on the way in. The token system is the most commonly used on Australian trotting tracks where many New Zealanders are already familiar with the system.

At a time when all NZ trotting clubs are looking at ways of cutting costs, this new turnstile seems to offer wide scope for achieving this aim, particularly if clubs in the same areas were to get together to obtain the equipment in partnership.

First developed in 1959, the equipment has proved most successful and beneficial to clubs in Australia and it does not seem it will be long before NZ clubs adopt the same system.

*Credit: NZ Trotting Calendar 30Aug77*



Maybe used this type of token  
in the above automatic turnstile.

**Check - NORTON, J.T.      BAKER of LYTTELTON**  
**New Zealand - Token      Circa 1890's to 1920's**

Reg. No: TMR - N31

**Summary:**

New Zealand  
 Value 1 Loaf (AD)  
 Mint: not recorded.

MAYBE THIS TOKEN HAS NOTHING  
 TO DO WITH J.T. NORTON of LYTTELTON

**Discipline:** Numismatics

-----  
**More information**

**Tagged with:** Produce tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
 (Obverse) NORTONS 1 LOAF  
 (Reverse) Blank/Plain (uniface)

**Shape:** Round (three holes)

**Size:** 31.7 mm

**Material:** Aluminium (uniface)

**Weight:** 1.4 grams

**Issued By:** J.T. NORTON LYTTELTON





THE PAMPHLET COLLECTION OF SIR ROBERT STOUT:  
VOLUME 73

EXCELSIOR BAKERY. EXCELSIOR BAKERY. OXFORD STREET,  
LYTTELTON. J. T. NORTON BAKER, PASTRYCOOK & CONFECTIONER.  
BROWN BREAD A SPECIALTY. MALT DIGESTIVE BREAD, MALT BISCUITS  
AND MALT JELLIES FOR INVALIDS. WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES ON  
THE SHORTEST NOTICE. DAILY SUPPLIES OF DAIRY PRODUCE,  
SHIPPING SUPPLIED

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EXCELSIOR  
BAKERY.



EXCELSIOR  
BAKERY.

OXFORD STREET, LYTTELTON.

**J. T. NORTON**  
BAKER,  
PASTRYCOOK & CONFECTIONER.

---

BROWN BREAD A SPECIALTY.

---

Malt Digestive Bread, Malt Biscuits and Malt Jellies for  
Invalids.

---

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES

ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

---

DAILY SUPPLIES OF DAIRY PRODUCE

---

SHIPPING SUPPLIED.

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## Page 7 Advertisements Column 1

Marlborough Express, Volume XLV, Issue 198, 28 August 1911, Page 7

Papers Past — Marlborough Express — 28 August 1911 — Page 7 Advertisements Colu... Page 1 of 2

# BAKER'S BAKE — BETTER BREAD

When they use Norton's Xcell, the efficient and reliable Bread Improver.

This improver is in a dry state **READY FOR USE**, and can be used in ferments, sponges or doughs with best results.

## Norton's Xcell

produces better results than other so-called Bread Improvers, and makes a finer loaf.

Particulars from the manufacturers—

**J. T. NORTON & Co.,  
Lyttelton.**

*I believe this is a N.Z. TOKEN  
There are many NORTON'S  
Cities, Towns and Historic Places  
in England, which I doubt made  
bread tokens in their times.*

## PAPERSPAST

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## Page 2 Advertisements Column 2

Press, Volume LI, Issue 8974, 12 December 1894, Page 2

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### Business Notices

#### LYTTELTON BAKERY.

**J. T. NORTON**, late Foreman Baker for Mr T. H. Lanyon, has much pleasure in intimating that he has **COMMENCED BUSINESS** for HIMSELF in commodious premises, Oxford street, as **BAKER, PASTRYCOOK, and CONFECTIONER**, and hopes by strict attention to business and keeping nothing but the best of goods, to merit a share of public patronage.

Brown and Malt Bread a speciality.

Picnic and other parties ordered for.  
Handsome designs for Wedding and Birthday Cakes.

Daily Supplies Dairy Produce. 8742

**Check - N.Z. BROADCASTING SERVICE****New Zealand - Token Circa 1960's**

Reg. No: TMR - N32

**Summary:**

New Zealand

No value (AD)

Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics**More information****Tagged with:** Tool/Gate Tag tokens**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection**Primary Classification:** Tokens**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand**Tertiary Classification:** Checks**Denomination:** No value, # 07071**Inscriptions:** (Edge)PLAIN  
(Obverse) New Zealand 07071 Broadcasting Service  
(Reverse) Blank**Shape:** Round (uniface)**Size:** 49.06 mm—49.25 mm**Material:** Aluminium**Weight:** 8.6 grams**Issued By:** N.Z Broadcasting Service

This N.Z. Broadcasting Service token was found in a secondhand shop in Waimate South Canterbury in 2006

This token could be a Gate key tag to the Radio/ TV station on Mt Studholme on the Hunter Hills, or maybe a Tool tag on the station.

# New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation** was established by the New Zealand government in 1962. It was dissolved on 1 April 1975, and replaced by three separate organisations: Radio New Zealand, Television One, and Television Two, later known as South Pacific Television. The television channels would merge again in 1980 to become Television New Zealand, while Radio New Zealand remained unchanged.

## History

At 7:30pm on 1 June 1960, New Zealand's first television channel, AKTV2, started broadcasting in Auckland from the NZBC building at 74 Shortland Street, previously used to broadcast public radio station 1YA and now home to The University of Auckland's Gus Fisher Gallery. Owned and operated by the New Zealand Broadcasting Service. With the passing of the Broadcasting Corporation Act 1961, the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation was established, with F. J. Llewellyn as its chairman. During the course of the Bill through the House of Representatives in the session of 1961, provision was made for the establishment of privately owned stations and, although strongly opposed by the Labour Opposition, this became part of the Act. But before such stations may be established, the Corporation, which took office on 1 April 1962, is required to undertake a review of existing coverage. At the time of transfer, the Corporation assumed responsibility for the control of 35 radio stations and four television stations. The number of licence holders for sound radio has grown to more than 600,000. The tremendous appeal of television is demonstrated by the fact that in the first three-year period of development the number of licence holders reached a total of 275,000 (November 1964). The annual income from all sources exceeds £5,000,000, more than £250,000 being paid in taxation. Initially, the four television facilities were unlinked, and programming had to be shipped between each station. However, for urgent news video, it was possible to link the two stations in each island using Post Office Telephone Department (now Chorus) coaxial toll lines at the expense of a number of voice channels. This method was too costly for the regular programming.

The most notable example of the unlinked facilities was when the inter-island ferry TEV *Wahine* sank in Wellington Harbour on 10 April 1968 – newscasts of the disaster had to be transmitted over Post Office lines by WNTV1 to AKTV2 in Auckland.

However, due to the storm disrupting both shipping and flights for a further 24 hours, the first video of the sinking crossed Cook Strait via regular transmissions from WNTV1 and was received on a privately owned television set in Blenheim, at the top of the South Island some 80 km line-of-sight distance from Wellington. A Blenheim-based news reporter's film camera was pointed at the television, then the exposed film was rushed by road to Christchurch, developed and transmitted over CHTV3, concurrently sent further south to DNTV2 for transmission there via a coax cable link. Interestingly, this Blenheim film appears to be the only surviving footage of the first day, and it shows part of the television set that the camera was pointed at.

By the time of the Apollo 11 mission in July 1969, the two islands were each network-capable via microwave link, but the link over Cook Strait had not been completed, and there was no link between New Zealand and the outside world. Footage of the moon landing was recorded on video tape at the Australian Broadcasting Commission's ABN-2 in Sydney, then rushed by an RNZAF English Electric Canberra to Wellington and WNTV1. To forward this to the South Island, the NZBC positioned one of its first outside broadcasting vans to beam the footage to a receiving dish across Cook Strait, from which it was forwarded through the recently commissioned South Island network. The link was completed later that year, the first NZBC Network News transmitted on 3 November, read by Dougal Stevenson.

The NZBC's microwave network between facilities was very much ad-hoc. Due to a shortage of microwave links, the network was completed by "off air" hops, where a 100 kW regional transmitter was received and re-transmitted by another. The network news was made possible by switching inputs to the regional transmitters, so that a signal could be relayed across the country. For instance, the Te Aroha regional transmitter for Hamilton could be switched away from Auckland programming to relay off-air, the Wellington signal coming up the country. Auckland then could see Wellington via Te Aroha. The non-synchronous switching was done manually initially and later with tone switching. During the network news presented from Wellington, if an inject was required from Auckland, Auckland would switch from transmitting Wellington pictures to transmitting, briefly a black screen with a small white "A" in the corner. Then each transmitter down the country would have to switch over so that the "A" would eventually appear in Wellington and beyond. Once all centres could see the "A" caption, the Auckland inject would be played. At the end of the item, the process would be reversed with a "W" for Wellington being switched sequentially, and then finally the Wellington presenter would appear again in all centres. The viewer would see a black non-synchronous switch which would take a second or so. Eagle-eyed viewers could see the identification letters change on the corner of the screen. Those with poor vertical hold would have to wait a little longer for the picture to stabilise. Occasionally, a transmitter would be switched out of sequence and the viewers would be treated to the sight of 100 kW of video feedback.

With the establishment of the Warkworth satellite station in 1971, New Zealand could finally communicate with the rest of the world. The first live broadcast received by satellite was the 1971 Melbourne Cup on 2 November.

For the first 13 years, NZBC TV broadcast solely in black and white. Colour television, using the Phase alternating line (PAL) system, was introduced on 31 October 1973, in preparation for the 1974 British Commonwealth Games, held in Christchurch the following February. Due to the lack of colour facilities, only four of the ten sports (swimming, diving, athletics and boxing) could be broadcast in colour.

## **Reorganisation and breakup**

The introduction of a second TV channel in 1975 also saw the reorganisation of broadcasting in New Zealand. On 1 April 1975, the NZBC was split into 3 separate state owned corporations: Television One, Television Two and Radio New Zealand.

The existing NZBC television service became TV One, and was based in Avalon Television Centre in Lower Hutt which opened that day. TV One used the WNTV1 and DNTV2 studios and the existing channel frequencies, while AKTV2's Shortland Street studios and CHTV3 studios and new channel frequencies were used for the new TV2, which commenced later that year.

## **TVNZ**

In 1980, TV One and South Pacific (known once again as TV2) were merged into a single organisation, Television New Zealand (TVNZ).



## Check - N.Z. Centennial. 1840 - 1940 Exhibition New Zealand - Token Circa 1940

Reg. No: TMR - N33

### Summary:

New Zealand  
No value (AD)  
Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Centennial pin / tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately

**Primary Classification:** Tokens / Medals

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) N\*Z\* Centennial / (Maori) Centre / \*1840 – 1940 \*  
(Reverse) Mounted Pin

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 26.00 mm

**Material:** Silvered

**Weight:** ?? grams

**Issued By:** Wellington Centennial Exhibition



## Exhibiting a century

The New Zealand Centennial Exhibition ran from 8 November 1939 to 4 May 1940. During this time 2,641,043 people went through the main gates with a daily average attendance of 17,149. The exhibition covered 55 acres (22.2 hectares) of land just to the west of Wellington's airport. After the exhibition closed the buildings were used as extra accommodation by the Air Force. Following the war they were used to store wool. The buildings burned down in September 1946.

New Zealand's commemoration of the 1940 centennial was a major event. The centrepiece was the Centennial Exhibition or fair at Rongotai in Wellington. There was also a large ceremony at Petone on Wellington's anniversary and another at Waitangi on 6 February. Communities throughout the country held pageants as hundreds dressed up in colonial costume, and paraded through the streets. Christchurch's procession on 6 April was two miles long.

### Pioneering Spirit

On either side of the central tower at the fair were enormous sculptures of a pioneer man and a pioneer woman. This vision of a people of sterling British stock braving high seas, bush and fierce Māori enemies was at the heart of the pioneer ideal. The intention of the fair was not simply to pay a nostalgic tribute, but even more to encourage a revival of the 'pioneering spirit'.

The success of the Exhibition, and the country's support of it under wartime conditions was also seen as representing the very pioneering spirit and ideals that the Exhibition itself was illustrating. When, following the outbreak of war in Europe in September 1939 the question of postponing the Exhibition arose, it was greeted by heated confrontation on the public front and in Parliament. In the end many decided that the most important thing was to keep up the morale of the 'nation'. To fold in the face of such a challenge was against the very 'national characteristics' that the Exhibition and Centennial were celebrating.

### Women's Rights

Since New Zealand was the first nation of the British Commonwealth to grant women the vote, a women's section was made a special feature.

It included two domestic displays of furniture and household knickknacks, one a pioneer hut and the other an affluent Victorian home. It also displayed women's arts and crafts ranging from drawing to needlework and weaving — very much a genteel middle class ideal.

**Check - NZ DOG BUREAU, PROTECT YOUR PAL****New Zealand - Token Circa 1930's--1940's**Reg. No: TMR - N34

---

**Summary:**

New Zealand

No value (AD)

Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

---

**More information****Tagged with:** Dog tags/ tokens**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection**Primary Classification:** Tokens**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand**Tertiary Classification:** checks**Denomination:** No value**Inscriptions:** (edge)PLAIN  
(Obverse)  
(Reverse)**Shape:** Round**Size:** 28.00 mm**Material:** Silvered Brass**Weight:** ?? grams**Issued By:** N.Z. DOG BUREAU

## Check - NZ F.W.L.U Canterbury, Otago or Nelson etc New Zealand - Token Circa early 1910's

Reg. No: TME - N35

---

### Summary:

New Zealand

No value (AD)

Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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### More information

**Tagged with:** Union tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) PLAIN  
(Obverse)  
(Reverse)

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 31 mm- 32 mm

**Material:** Brass

**Weight:** ?? grams

**Issued By:** N.Z. FEDERATED WHARF  
LUMPERS UNION (LOCAL)

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## NELSON WHARF LUMPERS.

Nelson Evening Mail, Volume XLVI, 10 June 1911, Page 1

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## NELSON WHARF LUMPERS.

### DISPUTE WITH THE UNION COMPANY.

### AMICABLE SETTLEMENT PROBABLE.

There has been dissatisfaction amongst the Nelson wharf labourers for some time, and this morning there was a refusal to turn to by the men at the Pateena. The men state that the Union S.S. Company employ the crew to do the work of the lumpers and the chief trouble is in connection with the Arahura and Mapourika. These being early boats the men are entitled to overtime rates, while the crews are paid ordinary rates. This morning, it is stated, only one man was ordered for the Mapourika and the Pateena, the crew of the Pateena being put on to load horses about five o'clock, and as the steamer was timed to leave at 9 a.m. the men employed, starting at 8 o'clock, received 2s 6d for their day's work. The men claim that the remedy would be a better arrangement of employment so as to give them a fair chance of earning a better living, the best pay for the current week being 30s, and as the Rosamond and Corinna were both included it must be taken as a good week. The men state they have no objection to members of the crew, including firemen, being employed, when lumpers cannot be got.

Interviewed with regard to the foregoing, Mr Price, the Nelson manager for the Union Company, said that with regard to overtime the minimum payment was 5s, and often the wharf labourers were employed for only half an hour or less. In such case, the crew were employed as much as possible. With regard to the loading of horses by the Pateena, there were four experts engaged for the work, and they were employed. Mr Price says that the Company is prepared to meet the men as far as possible, and that after this morning's dispute he spoke to the men, and an amicable arrangement was made with regard to future work; and that therefore nothing in the nature of a strike has occurred.

---

## Check - NZ FEDERATED WHARF LUMPERS UNION New Zealand - Token Circa 1880's to early 1900's

Reg. No: TMR - N36

---

**Summary:**

New Zealand  
No value (AD)  
Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

---

More information

**Tagged with:** Union tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) PLAIN  
(Obverse)  
(Reverse)

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 32 mm

**Material:** Brass

**Weight:** ?? grams

**Issued By:** N.Z. FEDERATED WHARF  
LUMPERS UNION

## PAPERSPAST

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## LUMPERS' UNION-THEY REFUSE TO STRIKE.

New Zealand Herald, Volume XXII, Issue 7421, 1 September 1885, Page 5

*LUMPERS' UNION—THEY REFUSE TO STRIKE.*

A MEETING of the Auckland Lumpers' Union was held last evening. Owing to inadvertance the Temperance Hall, which had been engaged for the meeting, was found to be occupied. The members therefore adjourned to the Eagle Hotel. Mr. Prestige, the President, took the chair.

The preliminary business having been dealt with, the President announced that Mr. William Barnes, the Secretary of the Federated Lumpers' Union, had arrived in Auckland, and was then present, and he understood that he wished to make a statement concerning the dispute between the Federated Lumpers' Union and the Shaw, Savill, and Albion Company. He then called upon Mr. Barnes to address the meeting.

Mr. BARNES then rose, and explained in a very clear and lucid manner what had led up to the present strike of the Southern lumpers. He stated that the primary cause of the dispute was the action taken by Captain Anderson, Captain Boyd (agent for the New Zealand Shipping Company at Dunedin), and Messrs. Mill and Co. (stevedores at Port Chalmers), who had combined to lower the lumpers' wages at Port Chalmers. He pointed out the weakness of the New Zealand lumpers, inasmuch as they were not a federated body. At present Port Chalmers, Lyttelton, Timaru, and Wellington were federated, and he hoped that very shortly the lumpers would be federated throughout the colony. In the meantime he trusted the Auckland lumpers would assist their brethren in the South to withstand the tyranny of one or two individuals.

Several speakers took part in the discussion which followed, but each and all conceded that in the absence of federation the Auckland lumpers could not well take action.

Subsequently the following resolution was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously:—"That this meeting fully sympathises with the Southern Lumpers' Union, but that under existing circumstances it does not see its way to entertain the idea of taking any action in the present strike."

A vote of thanks was passed, and three cheers given to Mr. Barnes, which were suitably acknowledged, and the meeting shortly after terminated.

## Check - NZ GLASS MFRS LTD New Zealand - Token      Circa 1930's

Reg. No: TMR - N37

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### Summary:

New Zealand  
Value: No value (AD)  
Mint: Not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

---

### More information

**Tagged with:** Produce tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No denomination (Soap)

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) PLAIN  
(Obverse) N Z. GLASS MFRS. LTD SOAP  
(Reverse) Blank

**Shape:** Round (uniface)

**Size:** 28.84 mm–28.87 mm

**Material:** Aluminium

**Weight:** 2.00 grams

**Issued By:** N.Z. GLASS  
MANUFACTURES LTD





**Check - NZ GLASS MFRS LTD****New Zealand - Token      Circa 1930's--40's**

Reg. No: TMR - N38

**Summary:**

New Zealand  
 No value (AD)  
 Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics**More information**

**Tagged with:** Produce tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No denomination (Soap)

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) PLAIN  
 (Obverse) N.Z. GLASS MFRS LTD SOAP  
 (Reverse) Blank

**Shape:** Round (uniface)

**Size:** 32.08 mm—32.15 mm  
 Type 2 Larger size token

**Material:** Aluminium

**Weight:** 2.6 grams

**Issued By:** N.Z. GLASS  
 MANUFACTURES LTD



**Check - N.Z. G. M.****New Zealand - Token      Circa 1930's**

Reg. No: TMR - N39

**Summary:**

New Zealand

No value (AD)

Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

---

**More information****Tagged with:** Produce tokens**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection**Primary Classification:** Tokens**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand**Tertiary Classification:** Checks**Denomination:** No denomination (Soap)**Inscriptions:** (edge) PLAIN  
(Obverse)  
(Reverse)**Shape:** Round**Size:** 19 mm**Material:** Iron ?**Weight:** ?? grams**Issued By:** N.Z.G.M.

**Check - N.Z. GOVERNMENT TOURIST DEPT****New Zealand - Token Circa 1930's**

Reg. No: TMR - N40

**Summary:**

New Zealand

One shilling (AD)

Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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**More information****Tagged with:** Reward tokens**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection**Primary Classification:** Tokens**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand**Tertiary Classification:** Checks**Denomination:** 1/-**Inscriptions:** (edge)PLAIN  
(Obverse)  
(Reverse)**Shape:** Round**Size:** 28.50 mm**Material:** Aluminium**Weight:** ?? grams**Issued By:** N.Z. GOVERNMENT  
TOURIST DEPT.

## GOVERNMENT TOURIST OFFICE

Auckland Star, Volume XXX111, Issue 64, 17 March 1902, Page 6

## GOVERNMENT TOURIST OFFICE

The newly established branch office of the Government Tourist and Health Resorts Department in Auckland, has now been fully fitted up and opened for business, and the institution promises to be a useful one, invaluable in fact to strangers in our midst who are seeking for information as to the beauty spots and scenery attractions of the Auckland district and the colony generally. Mr E.H. Montgomery, who has been appointed to the charge of the office, is a most energetic and courteous branch manager, and has already afforded tourists and others much information as to health resorts, pleasure tours, etc. The office which has been tastefully furnished, is situated in the western side of Queen-street, next to Waters Coffee Palace. The huge window of the office first attracts attention. It is handsomely decorated in the sign painters best style, and bears in blocked gold letters on a background of Royal blue the inscription, Government Tourist Inquiry Office surmounted by blue ribbon similarly Inscribed, and enclosing a Tudor crown, done in gold and vermillion. Inside the office is equally attractive. The walls are painted in pale green, finished with "bon accord," and there are comfortable seats and chairs of polished blackwood frames spring seats, hair stuffed arms, upholstered with beautiful coloured genuine buffalo leather. A handsome polished counter, pedestal office table, etc., and telephone, and lavatories, at the rear of the office, complete a very convenient and comfortable inquiry office. The D.S.C. carried out the fittings throughout very satisfactorily, under the superintendence of the Public Works Department. The wall space is reserved for a photographic display illustrative of New Zealand scenery, from the North Cape to the Bluff. The office is supplied with hand-books, guides, sailing-lists, and pamphlets and booklets of all sorts containing facts relative to the colony's pleasure and health resorts, and in this way the institution has already disseminated a great deal of useful information. The scope of operations of this Government inquiry bureau is very extensive, and the numerous visits paid to it by travelers show that the value of the place is already highly appreciated. The office is intended to place facilities for travel in the colony not only in the way of tourists but also of residents. It is specially desired to exploit not only the Hot Lakes and adjacent regions, but also to popularize beautiful spots near town, such as the Nihotupu and Waitakerei ranges, the West Coast and the Blowhole, Lake Takapuna, etc. a number of

travelers have been diverted to sights near at hand already, prior to going up country, already some have paid visits to the Kauri forest on the Nihotupu Road, etc. as the result of inquiries made at the office. Visitors to the office are supplied with sailing lists, time tables, tariffs of hotels and boarding-houses, and all the information they desire in order to tour the colony and to make themselves familiar with the natural beauties of the land.

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### **GOVERNMENT TOURIST OFFICE.**

Auckland Star, Volume XXXIII, Issue 64, 17 March 1902, Page 6

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**Are you taking a Holiday ?**



If so, bear in mind that it is not necessary to take money with you to pay fares for each individual portion of journey: You can get all your tickets right here in Wellington from the

**Government Tourist Enquiry Bureau**

G.P.O. Buildings (Opposite Queen's Wharf).

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR BOOKING.

By getting tickets beforehand, you save time, worry and inconvenience. The agent will advise you re places of interest. In fact, as you see you know everything worth while when travelling. Anyway call at

**The Government Enquiry Bureau**

G.P.O. Buildings (Opposite Queen's Wharf). Telephone No. 1963

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#### **About the computer-generated text**

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The page where this item appears has an estimated OCR accuracy of 97.77%.

An extremely rare Edwardian Tudor Crown Dominion era Gold Gilded Velvet backed New Zealand Government Tourist Bureau Officer and Guide's large cap badge.

Probably the first issued. All badges of this type are very rare, it is a full 75mm across the nice curving top and bottom cutout letters with central Crown, with a perfect pin device.

The N.Z. Government Tourist Bureau was founded in 1901 and was the first Government type anywhere in the world.

The first shop open in 1901 (see Paperspast)



## Check -N.Z. INDOOR BOWLS . Touring Team 1976

### New Zealand - Token Circa 1976

Reg. No: TMR - N41

#### Summary:

New Zealand

Value: No value

Mint: Not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

#### More information

**Tagged with:** Sport Tokens / Special purpose

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) New Zealand Indoor Bowls Federation / (kiwi) / touring / team / 1976  
(Reverse) BLANK

**Shape:** Round (uniface)

**Size:** 26.52 mm 26.48 mm

**Material:** C&N

**Weight:** 5.8 grams

**Issued By:** N.Z. Indoor Bowls Federation  
Auckland



# New Zealand Indoor Bowls

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**New Zealand Indoor Bowls** (NZIB) is a form of Indoor bowls that is a highly competitive strategic sport. As its only international fixture is a Trans-Tasman event played under Trans-Tasman rules, it is a sport unique to New Zealand.



## New Zealand Indoor Bowls

**Nicknames** NZIB

**First played** 1908

### Characteristics

**Contact** NZ Indoor Bowls Federation website  
(<http://www.nzindoorbowls.co.nz/>)

**Mixed gender** Yes

**Type** Bowling

**Equipment** Bowl & Jack

## History

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### Early development

NZIB started in Auckland, New Zealand around 1908. It is thought to have first been brought to New Zealand by a John Jenkins.

Until 1925 however there was a need for bowls that took a consistent green. The answer came when English bowl manufacturer Taylor Rolph began to produce four inch lignum vitae bowls in sets of 16 that were guaranteed to take a consistent green. These are believed to be the first indoor bowls made specifically for the New Zealand market.

Another problem faced by the pioneers of the sport was finding a suitable mat. After many others had tried to find a mat suitable for the game, W Miller, manager of the Onehunga woollen mills, was approached to design a special mat that played in a way that satisfied the needs of the game. The size eventually decided on was 22 ft long by 6 ft wide. These measurements are still in use today.

After these standardisations the game began to spread rapidly. By 1938 there were an estimated 10,000 bowlers in the Auckland area alone. By the mid 1940s NZIB was growing rapidly in most areas. As a result of this growth the New Zealand Indoor Bowling Federation (NZIBF) was formed on 18 September 1948.



## Check - N.Z. LEAGUE RUGBY FOOTBALL

### New Zealand - Token Circa 1960's

Reg. No: TMR - N42

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**Summary:**

New Zealand  
Penny (AD) No value  
Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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**More information**

**Tagged with:** Admission / tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) N.Z. Rugby Football League (shield & kiwi)  
(Reverse) ADULT

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 29.18 mm

**Material:** Brass

**Weight:** 8.9 grams

**Issued By:** Rugby League Football  
Eden Park, Auckland





## RUGBY LEAGUE FOOTBALL – Te Ara Encyclopedia of New Zealand

Strange though it may seem, a touring rugby league team left New Zealand almost a year before the game was played in this country. It was this overseas tour which led to the establishment of the code in New Zealand. This was due mainly to the efforts of A. H. Baskerville who, in 1907, organised a team for a tour of England after he had circularised English north union clubs about prospects. Known as the famous “All Gold” team, it contained a number of the 1905 All Blacks. It played 35 matches in England, winning 19 and drawing two. Considering English league had been established for more than 12 years, the New Zealanders did very well, especially as they did not even know the rules of the game when they set out on the tour. On its way home the team played 13 matches in Australia, winning nine and drawing one. The first match in New Zealand was played at Wellington on 13 June 1908 before a crowd of nearly 7,000, which saw an exhibition between two teams drawn from the touring side.

This tour and match established the game and by 1910 it was being played in Auckland, Taranaki, Rotorua, Nelson, Southland, Wanganui, Marlborough, Invercargill, Hawke's Bay, and South Auckland. Other Provinces joined the New Zealand League, which was formed in 1910. In that same year Auckland Rugby League was probably the first to start a regular competition. The Auckland League had a full season in 1912, with its headquarters at Eden Park. Today there are 10 affiliated leagues – Auckland, Canterbury, West Coast, Wellington, Otago, Bay of Plenty, Northland, Manawatu, Waikato, and Taranaki. Each league caters for schoolboys, junior, and senior sides. Manawatu, Northland, Otago, and Bay of Plenty are minor leagues.

New Zealand reached the ultimate in rugby league during the 1961–63 era when in 10 test matches it won seven, including a 2–0 series win over Great Britain, regarded as being the top league nation in the world. Not since the period from 1948 to 1951, when this country was unbeaten in any test series, has New Zealand league ridden so high. During the latter period New Zealand teams won six of their nine tests. The most outstanding performance by the New Zealanders was their record-breaking 19–0 win over Britain in 1962. It was only the second time a British team failed to score points, the other occasion being a 0–0 draw with Australia in 1930.

Leading players in the code include Desmond White, who played at fullback for New Zealand from 1950 till 1956. He holds the world record for the most goals in a test – 11 in the second test against Australia in 1952, which New Zealand won 49–25; and Tom Hadfield, winger, the most prolific try scorer New Zealand league has produced. He played in 17 tests from 1956 to 1961 and during that time scored 15 tries, five more than any other player in New Zealand test league history.

Rugby league has made great advances since the last war. It was well established between 1918 and 1939, but many strong leagues went into recess between 1939 and 1945, never to revive, or to suffer severely from the loss of players. Rotorua, Otago, and Northland were examples. Strong provinces before the war, they are only now making good progress. The innovation of a £1,000 national club tournament – a gesture by a tobacco company – has again stimulated interest. The Northern Union Cup, symbol of provincial supremacy, came back into prominence in 1962, when Canterbury beat Auckland after the latter had had a monopoly of the cup for several seasons.



## Metrication in New Zealand

In July 1965, the New Zealand Standards Institute compiled a report on the consequences of the British decision to go metric. In 1966 the Standards Association (replacing the Standards Institute) set up a Metric Advisory Committee which produced a report in 1967 that stated that the adoption of the metric system was inevitable. The Government then appointed a Working Committee and, in February 1969, appointed a *Metric Advisory Board* with Ian D. Stevenson, a wise old man, as Chairman. The *Board* set up 14 Sector Committees, and under them, 24 Divisional Committees. There were also a number of Industrial Committees with liaison to the *Board*.

In order to give metrication a human face, Stevenson found a baby girl whose parents agreed to cooperate. In press releases the child was named Miss Metric. News and pictures of her progress were intermingled with press releases about the progress of metrication.

The New Zealand metric symbol,  
was introduced in March 1971.



By the end of 1972 the sale of such items as wool and milk, the temperature scale, and road signs had been metricated. Opinion in the news media showed a good level of interest and opposition had been on points of detail only. Only a few letters voiced outright opposition to the changeover. News on metrication and press comment was generally well informed and fair. Six A3-size posters were produced and 200 000 copies of A4-size memos were distributed. More than 20 lecturers were ready to tour the country. A ten-minute film for theatrical distribution was being prepared. Companies such as the Commercial Bank of Australia and Woolworths prepared displays. The *Board* produced displays for shopping malls. Give-away items included calendars, cardboard cubic decimetres, 150 mm rulers, and a chart of metric information. Athletics, cycling, volleyball, roller skating, and ice skating were completely metric.

In August 1974 the *Board* reported that there were over 300 people in its planning committees, and that it had 74 registered speakers on metrication available. It listed 33 industries and activities that had been converted.

By July 1975 the *Metric Advisory Board* had eight pamphlets, fifteen A3-size posters, and five A6-size cards. They also had various industry-oriented circulars, guides, and booklets.

## Metrication in New Zealand

On 5 May 1976 the Minister of Trade and Industry and the Minister of Labour issued a press release that said that building and construction, transportation, and a wide range of manufacturing and processing industries had substantially completed the changeover, and all other industries were well on the way. The Government would ensure that the changeover was made thoroughly and well by outlawing the old system of measurements as early as it could efficiently do so.

In December 1976 Parliament passed the *Weights and Measures Amendment Act*, which established two deadlines:

31 March 1977: To cease verification of new non-metric weighing or measuring appliances used in trading, to require that all textile products and floor coverings sold by retail by length or area be in metres, and that all pricing and advertising be in metric.

30 September 1977: To require metric only retail pricing in a retail establishment where the weighing or measuring appliances are metric, or where prepackaged goods show the contents in metric measure. Otherwise, where weighing or measuring not yet converted to metric, pricing to be dual metric/imperial, with no greater prominence to the imperial. To require that all advertising for retail sale or purchase express quantities in metric units and prices per metric quantity. That imperial units not be allowed in advertising. To cease annual verification of existing non-metric weighing appliances.

Publicity campaigns at the time focused on the benefits of metrification and how the changes that would affect all aspects of life – even our national sport, as a press release from 19 June 1975 pointed out:

New Zealand's national game has changed the size of its rugby fields. What used to be the 25 yard line is now 22 metres from the goal line..

**Check - N.Z. GOVERNMENT  
METRIC ADVISORY BOARD (MAB)  
New Zealand - Token** **Circa 1967**

Reg. No: TMR - N43

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**Summary:**

New Zealand

One cent (AD)

Mint: M.P. (Levin N.Z.)

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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**More information**

**Tagged with:** Practice/training tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** 1 cent

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) A large "1"  
(Reverse) A Fern leaf around the number "1"

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 17.53 mm–17.57mm

**Material:** Plastic, copper colour

**Weight:** Negligible

**Issued By:** N.Z. GOVERNMENT  
MAB.



# New Zealand one-cent coin

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **New Zealand one-cent coin** was the smallest denomination coin of the New Zealand dollar from the currency's introduction in 1967 to its demonetisation, along with the two-cent coin, on 30 April 1990.<sup>[1]</sup> With a diameter of 17.53 millimetres, it is the smallest coin ever issued of the dollar, and at 2.07 grams in mass the lightest as well. Its reverse featured a fern leaf, a sign of New Zealand, associated also with its national rugby union team. The image was designed by Reginald George James Berry, who designed the reverses for all coins introduced that year.

A total of 542.6 million coins of the denomination were minted during its existence.<sup>[2]</sup>



## History

Coins of the New Zealand dollar were introduced on 10 July 1967 to replace the pre-decimal New Zealand pound, which was pegged to the British pound. The dollar was pegged at two to a pound, thus 200 cents to the pound. Although New Zealand's previous one-penny coin was 1/240 of a pound, the one-cent coin was made as an exact replacement for the penny's value.<sup>[1]</sup> The original obverse was Arnold Machin's portrait of Queen Elizabeth II, and was used until 1985.<sup>[3]</sup>

### One cent

#### New Zealand

<b>Value</b>	0.01 New Zealand dollars
<b>Mass</b>	2.07 g
<b>Diameter</b>	17.53 mm
<b>Edge</b>	Plain
<b>Composition</b>	bronze
<b>Years of minting</b>	1967-1987
<b>Catalog number</b>	-

#### Obverse

**No Image Available**

<b>Design</b>	Elizabeth II, Queen of New Zealand
<b>Designer</b>	Raphael Maklouf
<b>Design date</b>	1986

#### Reverse

**No Image Available**

<b>Design</b>	A fern leaf around the number 1
<b>Designer</b>	Reginald George James Berry
<b>Design date</b>	1967

In 1986 the portrait was changed to the version by Raphael Maklouf, introduced to the coins of the pound sterling in 1985. In 1988, the bronze one and two-cent coins had become too expensive to produce as inflation lowered the value of the dollar and their minting ceased. They remained legal tender until 30 April 1990.

## Minting figures

According to the Reserve Bank of New Zealand. No one-cent coins were issued in 1968 or 1969 due to the large amount issued on their introduction in 1967, or in 1977.

- 1967: 120,000,000
- 1970: 10,100,000
- 1971: 10,000,000
- 1972: 10,000,000
- 1973: 15,000,000
- 1974: 35,000,000
- 1975: 60,000,000
- 1976: 20,000,000
- 1978: 15,000,000
- 1979: 35,000,000
- 1980: 40,000,000
- 1981: 10,000,000
- 1982: 10,000,000
- 1983: 40,000,000
- 1984: 30,000,000
- 1985: 40,000,000
- 1986: 25,000,000
- 1987: 27,500,000

## See also

- Coins of the New Zealand dollar

## References

1. <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <http://www.rbnz.govt.nz/currency/money/0094086.html>

**Check - N.Z. GOVERNMENT  
METRIC ADVISORY BOARD (MAB)  
New Zealand - Token** **Circa 1967**

Reg. No: TMR - N44

**Summary:**

New Zealand  
Two cents (AD)  
Mint: M.P. (Levin N.Z.)

**Discipline:** Numismatics

**More information**

**Tagged with:** Practice/training tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** 2 cents

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) Large "2"  
(Reverse) Two kowhai flowers and leaves surrounding the figure "2"

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 21.00 mm

**Material:** Plastic, copper colour

**Weight:** Negligible

**Issued By:** N.Z. GOVERNMENT  
MAB.





# New Zealand two-cent coin

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **New Zealand two-cent coin** was the second smallest denomination coin of the New Zealand dollar from the currency's introduction in 1967 to its demonetisation, along with the one-cent coin, on 30 April 1990. Its reverse featured two kowhai flowers, considered emblematic of New Zealand. The image was designed by Reginald George James Berry, who designed the reverses for all coins introduced that year.

## History

Coins of the New Zealand dollar were introduced on 10 July 1967 to replace the pre-decimal New Zealand pound, which was pegged to the British pound. The dollar was pegged at two to a pound, thus 200 cents to the pound. The new two-cent coin replaced the old threepence coin. The original obverse was Arnold Machin's portrait of Queen Elizabeth II, and was used until 1985.

In 1986 the portrait was changed to the version by Raphael Maklouf, introduced to the coins of the pound sterling in 1985. In 1988, the bronze one and two-cent coins had become too expensive to produce as inflation lowered the value of the dollar and their minting ceased. They remained legal tender until 30 April 1990.

### Two cents

#### New Zealand

<b>Value</b>	0.02 New Zealand dollars
<b>Mass</b>	4.14 g
<b>Diameter</b>	21.08 mm
<b>Composition</b>	bronze
<b>Years of minting</b>	1967-1987
<b>Catalog number</b>	-

#### Obverse

**No Image Available**

<b>Design</b>	Elizabeth II, Queen of New Zealand
<b>Designer</b>	Raphael Maklouf
<b>Design date</b>	1986

#### Reverse

**No Image Available**

<b>Design</b>	Two kowhai flowers and leaves surrounding the figure "2"
<b>Designer</b>	Reginald George James Berry
<b>Design date</b>	1967

**Check - N.Z. GOVERNMENT  
METRIC ADVISORY BOARD (MAB)  
New Zealand - Token** **Circa 1967**

Reg. No: TMR - N45

**Summary:**

New Zealand  
Five cents (AD)  
Mint: M.P. (Levin N.Z.)

**Discipline:** Numismatics

**More information**

**Tagged with:** Practice/training tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** 5 cents

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) A large "5"  
(Reverse) A tautara, native only to New Zealand,  
sitting on a coastal rock.

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 19.42 mm–19.47mm

**Material:** Plastic, silver colour

**Weight:** Negligible

**Issued By:** N.Z. GOVERNMENT  
MAB.



# New Zealand five-cent coin

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **New Zealand five-cent coin** was the lowest denomination coin of the New Zealand dollar from 1990 to 2006. The five-cent coin was introduced when the New Zealand dollar was introduced on 10 July 1967, replacing the New Zealand sixpence coin. On 31 July 2006 it was eliminated as part of a revision of New Zealand's coins, and it was demonetised (no longer legal tender) as of 1 November 2006.

## History

The five-cent coin was introduced on 10 July 1967 with the decimalisation of New Zealand currency, where the New Zealand dollar replaced the New Zealand pound at a rate of two dollars to a pound, with six pence in the old pound currency equaling five cents in the new one. The new five cent coin was the same size and composition as the old sixpence coin it replaced to ease the transition. The coin was made of cupronickel, 19.43 mm in diameter, and weighed 2.83 grams.

By the early 2000s, the five-cent coin had become of little value due to inflation. The coin was subsequently demonetised effective 1 November 2006.

### Five cents

#### New Zealand

<b>Value</b>	0.05 New Zealand dollars
<b>Mass</b>	2.83 g
<b>Diameter</b>	19.43 mm
<b>Thickness</b>	1.24 mm
<b>Edge</b>	fully milled
<b>Composition</b>	Cupronickel
<b>Years of minting</b>	1967 - 2004 <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Catalog number</b>	-

#### Obverse

**No Image Available**

<b>Design</b>	Queen Elizabeth II
<b>Designer</b>	Ian Rank-Broadley
<b>Design date</b>	1999

#### Reverse

**No Image Available**

<b>Design</b>	A tuatara, native only to New Zealand, sitting on a coastal rock.
<b>Designer</b>	Reginald George James Berry
<b>Design date</b>	1967

**Check - N.Z. GOVERNMENT  
METRIC ADVISORY BOARD (MAB)  
New Zealand - Token** **Circa 1967**

Reg. No: TMR - N46

**Summary:**

New Zealand  
Ten cents (AD)  
Mint: M.P. (Levin N.Z.)

**Discipline:** Numismatics

**More information**

**Tagged with:** Practice/training tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** 10 cents

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) A large "10"  
(Reverse) A Maori carved mask or koruru with Maori rafter patterns.

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 23.57 mm–23.62 mm

**Material:** Plastic, silver colour

**Weight:** Negligible

**Issued By:** N.Z. GOVERNMENT  
MAB.



# New Zealand ten-cent coin

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **New Zealand ten-cent coin** is currently the lowest denomination coin of the New Zealand dollar. The 10 cent coin was introduced when the New Zealand dollar was introduced on 10 July 1967, replacing the New Zealand shilling coin. In 2006 its size was reduced as part of a revision of New Zealand's coins, which also saw its alloy become copper-plated steel.



## Design

### 1967 to 2006

On 10 July 1967, New Zealand's former pre-decimal pound currency, pegged to the British pound, was changed to a decimal dollar at a rate of two dollars to a pound. Therefore, 10 cents was worth a twentieth of a pound. The 10 cent coin replaced the shilling coin.

### Ten cents

#### New Zealand

<b>Value</b>	0.10 New Zealand dollars
<b>Mass</b>	3.30 g
<b>Diameter</b>	20.5 mm
<b>Thickness</b>	1.58 mm
<b>Edge</b>	unmilled
<b>Composition</b>	Copper-plated steel
<b>Years of minting</b>	2006 - present
<b>Catalog number</b>	-

#### Obverse

**No image available**

<b>Design</b>	Queen Elizabeth II
<b>Designer</b>	Ian Rank-Broadley
<b>Design date</b>	1999

#### Reverse

**No image available**

<b>Design</b>	A Māori carved mask or koruru with Māori rafter patterns
<b>Designer</b>	Reginald George James Berry
<b>Design date</b>	1967

The coin was made of cupronickel, 23.62 mm in diameter, and weighed 5.66 grams. It included the word "shilling" for the years 1967, 1968 and 1969; this was dropped in 1970.

## 2006 onwards

On 31 July 2006, the new 10 cent coin was released alongside the new 20 cent and 50 cent coins as part of the Reserve Bank's "Change for the better" silver coin replacement. The new 10 cent coin had the same reverse as the 1967 to 2006 minted coins and the same obverse as the 1999-onward coins, but the coins were reduced in size. The new 10 cent coins are made of steel, plated with copper. The new coins are 20.5 mm in diameter and 3.30 grams in weight. They have unmilled edges.

The old 10 cent coins were demonetized on 1 November 2006.

## See also

- Coins of the New Zealand dollar

## References

- <sup>^</sup> <http://www.rbnz.govt.nz/currency/money/0101459.html>

Retrieved from "[http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=New\\_Zealand\\_ten-cent\\_coin&oldid=484058357](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=New_Zealand_ten-cent_coin&oldid=484058357)"

Categories: Coins of New Zealand | Currencies of New Zealand

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**Check - N.Z. GOVERNMENT  
METRIC ADVISORY BOARD (MAB)  
New Zealand - Token** **Circa 1967**

Reg. No: TMR - N47

**Summary:**

New Zealand

Twenty cents (AD)

Mint: M.P. (Levin N.Z.).

**Discipline:** Numismatics

**More information**

**Tagged with:** Practice/training tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** 20 cents

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) Large "20"  
(Reverse) A "kiwi" bird.

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 28.55 mm–28.59 mm

**Material:** Plastic, silver colour

**Weight:** Negligible

**Issued By:** N.Z. GOVERNMENT  
MAB.



# New Zealand twenty-cent coin

The **New Zealand twenty-cent coin** is currently the second lowest denomination coin of the New Zealand dollar. The 20 cent coin was introduced when the New Zealand dollar was introduced on 10 July 1967, replacing the New Zealand florin coin. Its original reverse of a kiwi bird was changed in 1990 when the image was moved onto the one dollar coin. In 2006 its size was reduced and its edge altered to a Spanish flower as part of a revision of New Zealand's coins, which also saw its alloy become nickel-plated steel.



## Design

### 1967 to 1990

On 10 July 1967, New Zealand's former pre-decimal pound currency, pegged to the British pound, was changed to a decimal dollar at a rate of two dollars to a pound. Therefore, 20 cents was worth a tenth of a pound. The 20 cent coin replaced the florin coin which had been worth two shillings, or a tenth of a pound.

## Twenty cents

### New Zealand

<b>Value</b>	0.20 New Zealand dollars
<b>Mass</b>	4.00 g
<b>Diameter</b>	21.75 mm
<b>Thickness</b>	1.56 mm
<b>Edge</b>	"Spanish flower"
<b>Composition</b>	Nickel-plated steel
<b>Years of minting</b>	2006 - present
<b>Catalog number</b>	-

### Obverse



<b>Design</b>	Queen Elizabeth II
<b>Designer</b>	Ian Rank-Broadley
<b>Design date</b>	1999

### Reverse



<b>Design</b>	Māori carving of Pukaki, a chief of the Ngāti Whakaue iwi
<b>Designer</b>	Robert Maurice Conly
<b>Design date</b>	1990



Like the florin, the new 20 cent coin was made of cupronickel, 28.58 mm in diameter, 11.31 grams in weight, and had 100% edge milling. The 20 cent coin retained the presence of a kiwi bird on the reverse of the florin, albeit in a different design.

The original obverses of 20 cent coins depicted Arnold Machin's portrait of Queen Elizabeth II. In 1986 the portrait was changed to the one by Raphael Maklouf, which had been introduced to the coins of the pound sterling in the previous year. Mintings of this coin from 1990 are rare.

## 1990 to 2006

In 1990, the new \$1 and \$2 coins were released to replace the \$1 and \$2 notes. As the \$1 depicted a kiwi also, the 20 cent's reverse had to be redesigned. The new reverse side featured the well-known Māori carving depicting Pukaki, a chief of the Ngāti Whakaue iwi (tribe) of Te Arawa. In 1999, the portrait of the Queen was changed to a version by Ian Rank-Broadley which had been introduced to the coins of the pound sterling in the previous year. No 20 cent coins were minted between 1991 and 2001.

The existing 20 cent coins remained in circulation and greatly outnumbered the new design until 2006.

## 2006 onwards

On 31 July 2006, the new 20 cent coin was released alongside the new 10 cent and 50 cent coins as part of the Reserve Bank's "Change for the better" silver coin replacement. The new 20 cent coin had the same reverse as the 1990 to 2006 minted coins and the same obverse as the 1999-onward coins, but the coins were reduced in size. The new 20 cent coins are made of steel, covered in a layer of nickel, copper, then nickel again. The new coins are 21.75 mm in diameter and 4 grams in weight. They have Spanish flower milling around the edge, splitting it into seven sections. For their introduction in 2006, 116 million were minted, with a total value of NZ\$23.2 million. The only other year of issue was 2008, where 80 million coins and a total value of NZ\$16 million were issued.

The old 20 cent coins were demonetized on 1 November 2006.

## References

- <sup>1</sup> ^ Reserve Bank of New Zealand (<http://www.rbnz.govt.nz/currency/Money/0160568.html>)
- <sup>2</sup> ^ [http://worldcoingallery.com/countries/display.php?image=img17/131-118&desc=New Zealand km118 20 Cents \(1999-2005\)&query=New Zealand](http://worldcoingallery.com/countries/display.php?image=img17/131-118&desc=New_Zealand_km118_20_Cents_(1999-2005)&query=New_Zealand)
- <sup>3</sup> ^ <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <http://www.rbnz.govt.nz/statistics/currency/f4/hf4.xls>

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Categories: Coins of New Zealand Currencies of New Zealand

## Minting figures

According to Reserve Bank of New Zealand. Values are in New Zealand dollars. No large 20 cent coins were minted in 1968, 1970, 1991–2001, 2003. Due to the large amount made for the introduction of the small 20 cent, none were minted in 2007 or from 2009 onwards.

- 1967: \$2,600,000
- 1969: \$500,000
- 1971: \$320,000
- 1972: \$303,000
- 1973: \$610,000
- 1974: \$907,000
- 1975: \$1,000,000
- 1976: \$1,500,000
- 1977: \$1,500,000
- 1978: \$500,000
- 1979: \$1,600,000
- 1980: \$1,800,000
- 1981: \$1,500,000
- 1982: \$3,500,000
- 1983: \$500,000
- 1984: \$300,000
- 1985: \$1,200,000
- 1986: \$2,500,000
- 1987: \$2,800,000
- 1988: \$2,500,000
- 1989: \$1,000,000
- 1990: \$1,000,000
- 2002: \$1,400,000
- 2004: \$1,700,000
- 2005: \$800,000
- 2006: \$23,320,000
- 2008: \$16,000,000

## See also

- Coins of the New Zealand dollar

**Check - N.Z. GOVERNMENT  
METRIC ADVISORY BOARD (MAB)  
New Zealand - Token** **Circa 1967**

Reg. No: TMR - N48

**Summary:**

New Zealand

Fifty cents (AD)

Mint: M.P. (Levin N.Z.).

**Discipline:** Numismatics

**More information**

**Tagged with:** Practice/training tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** 50 cents

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) Large "50"  
(Reverse) Captain Cook's ship HMS Endeavour  
near Mount Taranaki

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 31.67 mm–31.75 mm

**Material:** Plastic, silver colour

**Weight:** Negligible

**Issued By:** N.Z. GOVERNMENT  
MAB.



# New Zealand fifty-cent coin

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **New Zealand fifty-cent coin** is currently the third-largest and third-smallest denomination coin of the New Zealand dollar. It was the largest by denomination, diameter and mass to have been introduced on the decimalisation of the currency on 10 July 1967, replacing the pre-decimal crown coin (five shillings).

On 31 July 2006, as part of a revision of New Zealand's coinage, the fifty cent was made smaller, lighter and of a cheaper alloy (nickel-plated steel). On 1 November of that year the previous larger fifty cent coin was demonetised.

Both the larger and smaller coin featured on its reverse the HMS *Endeavour* on which Captain Cook became the first Briton to reach New Zealand, in October 1769. The obverse, as per all New Zealand coins, features the reigning monarch, which throughout the coin's mintage has only been Queen Elizabeth II.

## Fifty cents

New Zealand

<b>Value</b>	0.50 New Zealand dollars
<b>Mass</b>	5.00 g
<b>Diameter</b>	24.75 mm
<b>Thickness</b>	1.70 mm
<b>Edge</b>	Plain
<b>Composition</b>	nickel-plated steel
<b>Years of minting</b>	1967 - present
<b>Catalog number</b>	-

### Obverse

**No image Available**

<b>Design</b>	Elizabeth II, Queen of New Zealand
<b>Designer</b>	Ian Rank-Broadley
<b>Design date</b>	1999

### Reverse



<b>Design</b>	Captain Cook's HMS Endeavour near Mount Taranaki
<b>Designer</b>	Reginald George James Berry
<b>Design date</b>	1967

## History

### Larger coin

Following a 1959 committee, it was agreed in 1963 that New Zealand would use decimal currency. In 1964, the denominations, designs, weights and diameters of the coins were confirmed in the *Decimal Currency Act*. The decimal dollar replaced the New Zealand pound (pegged to the British pound) at the rate of two dollars per pound, thus a fifty-cent coin would be a continuation of a quarter of a pound. The pre-decimal version of a quarter of a pound was the Crown coin (five shillings) which throughout the British Empire was not widely used (the New Zealand crown was only issued in 1935, 1949 and 1953 with a total of 458,148 specimens ). However, the fifty-cent retained the dimensions and composition of the Crown but with a different reverse image.

The original fifty-cent coin which circulated between 1967 and 2006 was made of cupronickel. At 31.75mm diameter and weighing 13.61g it is the largest coin issued of the dollar. The original included five sections of alternate milling - the current version is plain. From 1967 to 1985 all New Zealand coins featured Arnold Machin's portrait of Queen Elizabeth II on the obverse. Reginald James George Berry was selected to design the reverse of all of New Zealand's decimal coins, and his fifty cent's design featured the HMS *Endeavour*, the ship on which Captain Cook became the first Briton to reach New Zealand in October 1769. Mount Taranaki is seen in the distance and the legend *ENDEAVOUR* is written on the bottom. The design remains unchanged to the present day.

New Zealand adopted decimal currency on 10 July 1967 and \$5,000,000 worth of fifty-cent coins were issued that year. The large amount meant that no further minting occurred until 1971-the longest wait for a second year of production for any of the original decimal coins.

In 1986 the portrait of the Queen was changed to the version by Raphael Maklouf which had been introduced to the coins of the pound sterling in the previous year. This portrait remained on the obverse until the current version by Ian Rank-Broadley was introduced in 1999. However, no 50 cent coins were minted for the years 1989 to 2000.

## Smaller coin

In 2006, New Zealand revised its coinage. The fifty-cent coin was altered due to its size being larger than most of the world's coins, and therefore being an inconvenience to the public. In 2004, 51% of the public when asked by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand if they supported reducing size of coins agreed to the changes, and the rate grew to 66% when it was revealed that it would save taxpayers' money. The alloy was changed to nickel-plated steel, which saved 25% of minting costs and the edge was smoothed. The changes were brought about as the fifty cent had once been the pre-decimal crown which had a higher buying power.

The immediate production of the smaller coin was a face value of NZ\$35.1 million (70.2 million coins) and entered circulation on 31 July 2006 alongside the larger coin. The larger coin was withdrawn from circulation on 1 November 2006.

## Commemoratives

In 1969, to mark the bicentennial of the *Endeavour's* arrival to New Zealand, a commemorative version of the fifty cent with the Machin portrait was produced with an inscription on its edge. Since no regular fifty cent coins were issued in 1969 the coin is rare.

In 1994, a bimetallic coin of fifty cents was issued to mark the 225th anniversary of the *Endeavour's* arrival. The coin featured the Maklouf portrait and is New Zealand's only ever bimetallic coin.

In 2003 six coins with the Rank-Broadley portrait were released, with images of characters from *The Lord of the Rings*.<sup>[11]</sup> The link to New Zealand was that they were directed by New Zealander Peter Jackson. Silver dollars with the characters were also produced.

## References

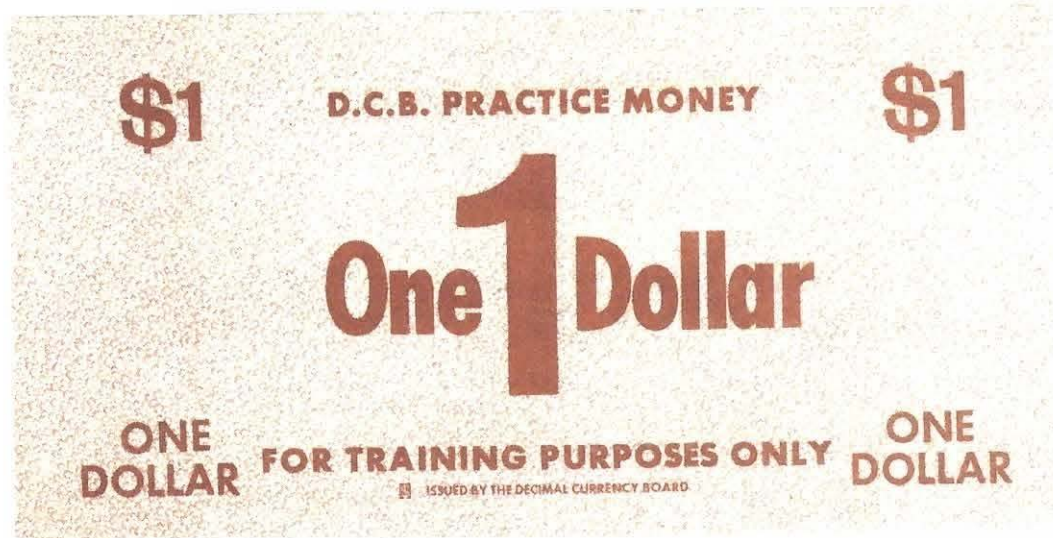
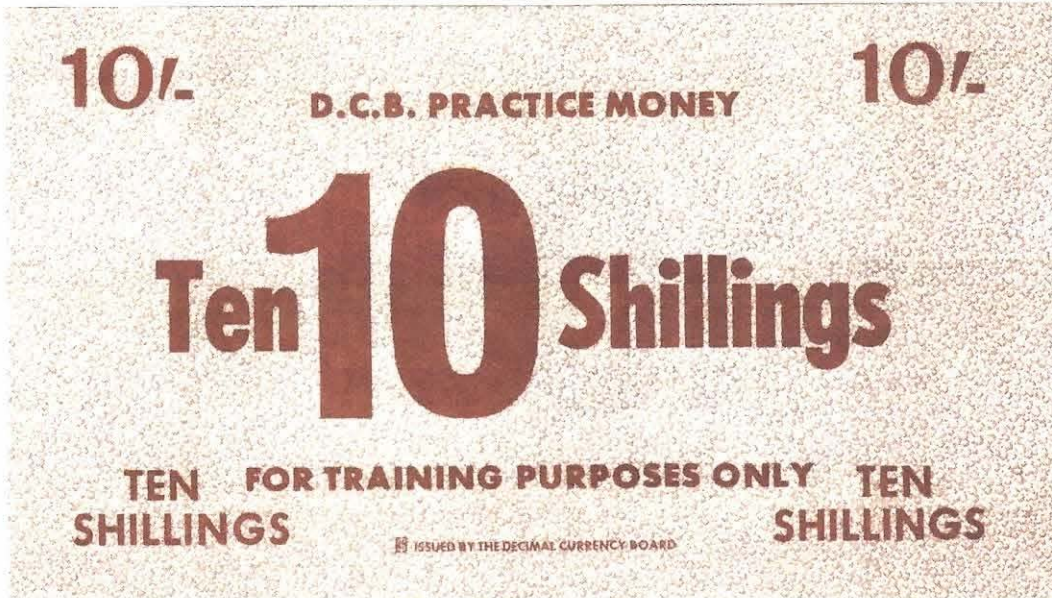
- <sup>a b c</sup> <http://www.newcoins.govt.nz/2451662.html>
- <sup>a</sup> <http://rbnz.govt.nz/currency/money/0094086.html>
- <sup>a</sup> [http://worldcoingallery.com/countries/display.php?image=nmc2/131-22&desc=New Zealand km22 1 Crown \(1949\)&query=New Zealand](http://worldcoingallery.com/countries/display.php?image=nmc2/131-22&desc=New Zealand km22 1 Crown (1949)&query=New Zealand)
- <sup>a b c</sup> <http://www.rbnz.govt.nz/statistics/currency/f4/hf4.xls>
- <sup>a</sup> <http://rbnz.govt.nz/currency/money/0101459.html>
- <sup>a</sup> [http://worldcoingallery.com/countries/display.php?image=img3/131-63&desc=New Zealand km63 50 Cents \(1986-1998\)&query=New Zealand](http://worldcoingallery.com/countries/display.php?image=img3/131-63&desc=New Zealand km63 50 Cents (1986-1998)&query=New Zealand)
- <sup>a b</sup> <http://www.newcoins.govt.nz/1570749.html>



New Zealand practice  
decimal set, official  
issue, 1 - 50¢ in plastic. 6 pcs.  
1¢ - 2¢ - 5¢ - 10¢ - 20¢ - 50¢

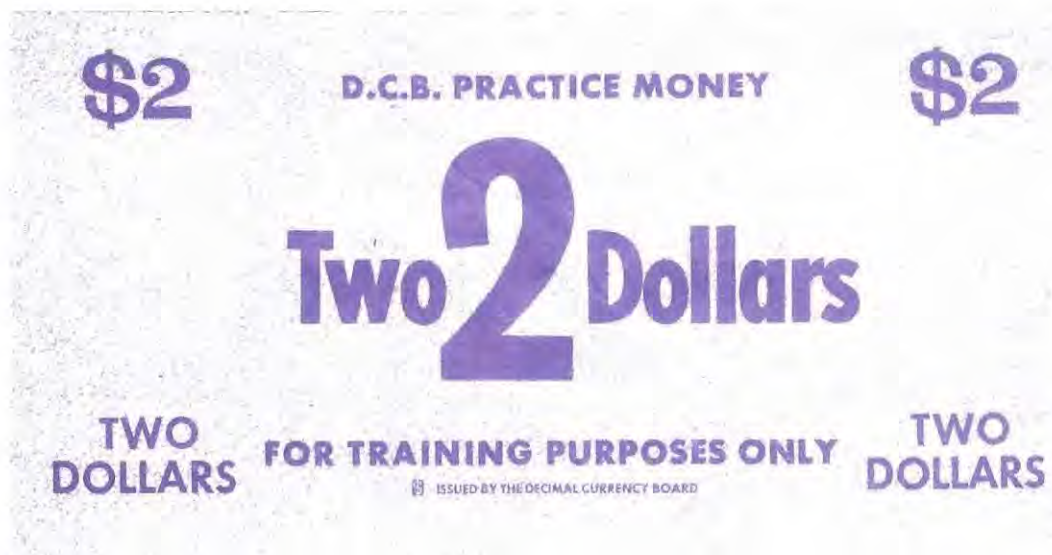
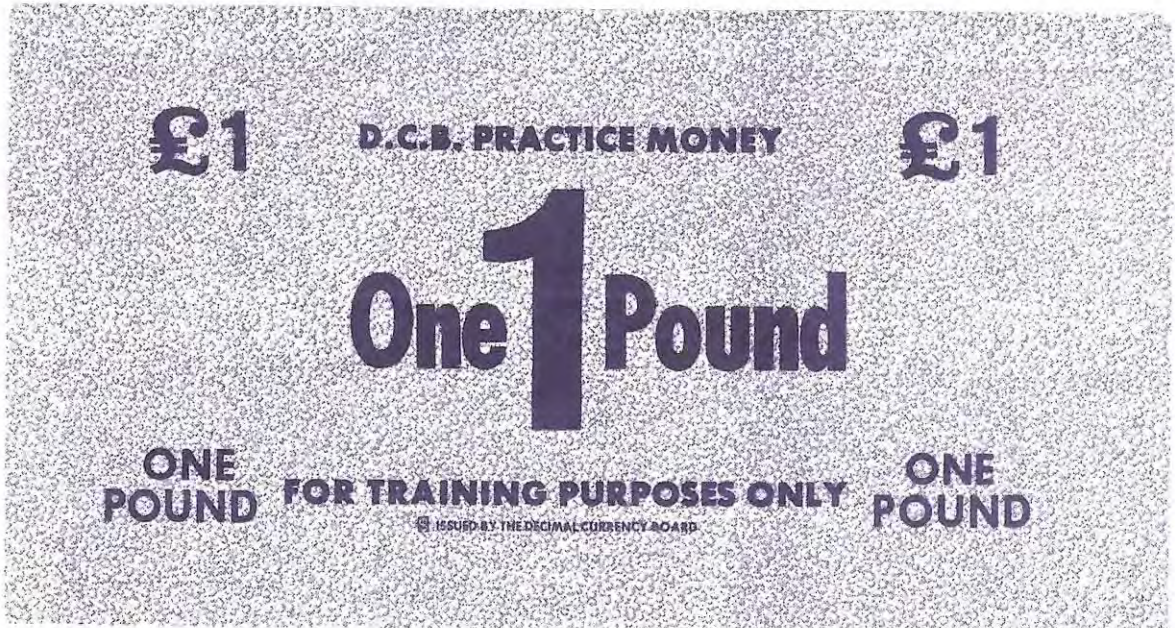
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D.C.B. PRACTICE MONEY \$1



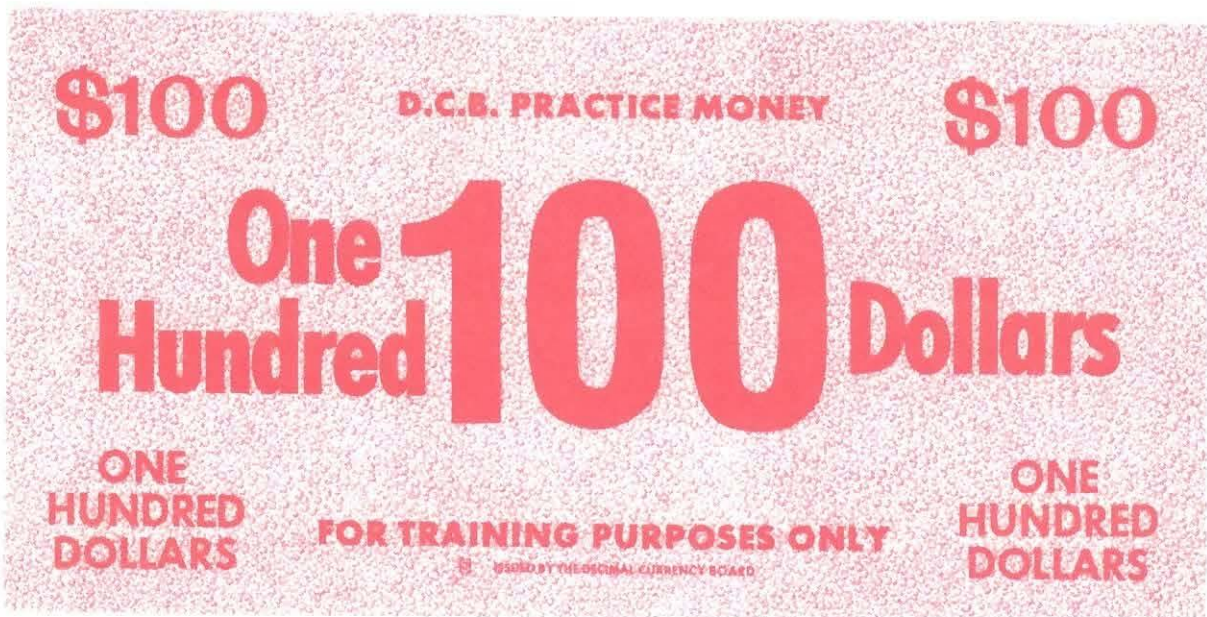
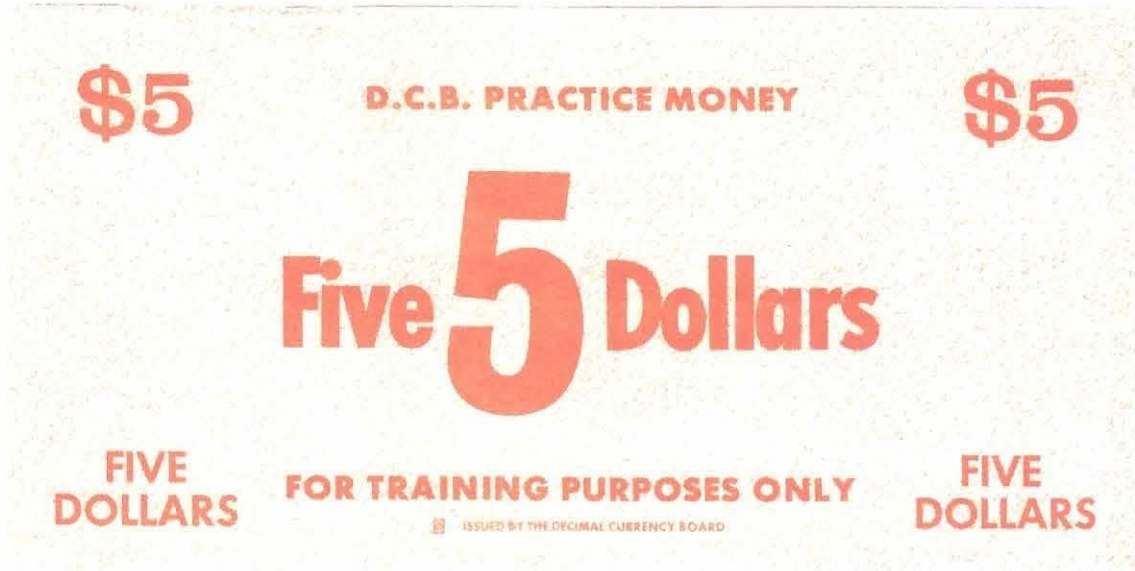


D.C.B. PRACTICE MONEY \$2

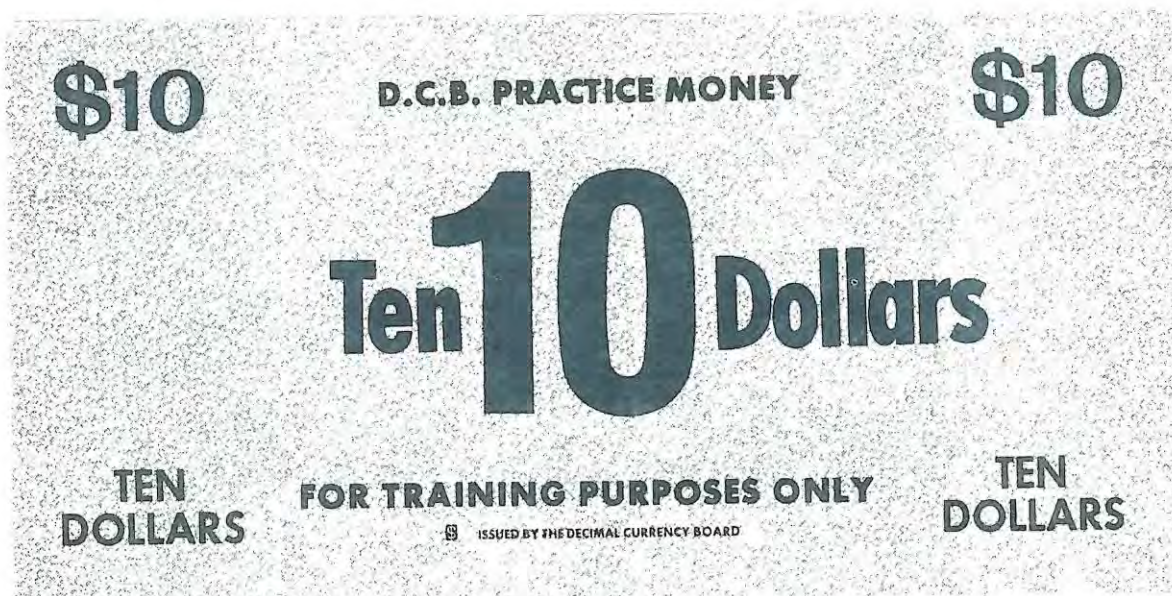
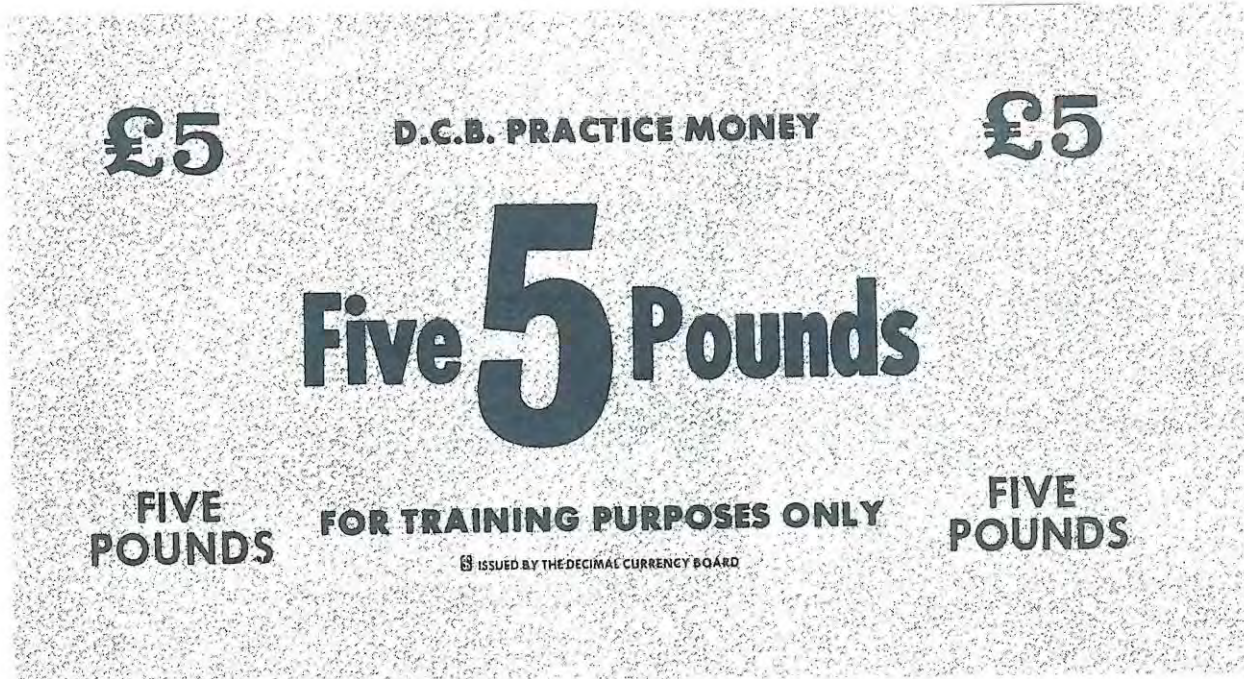


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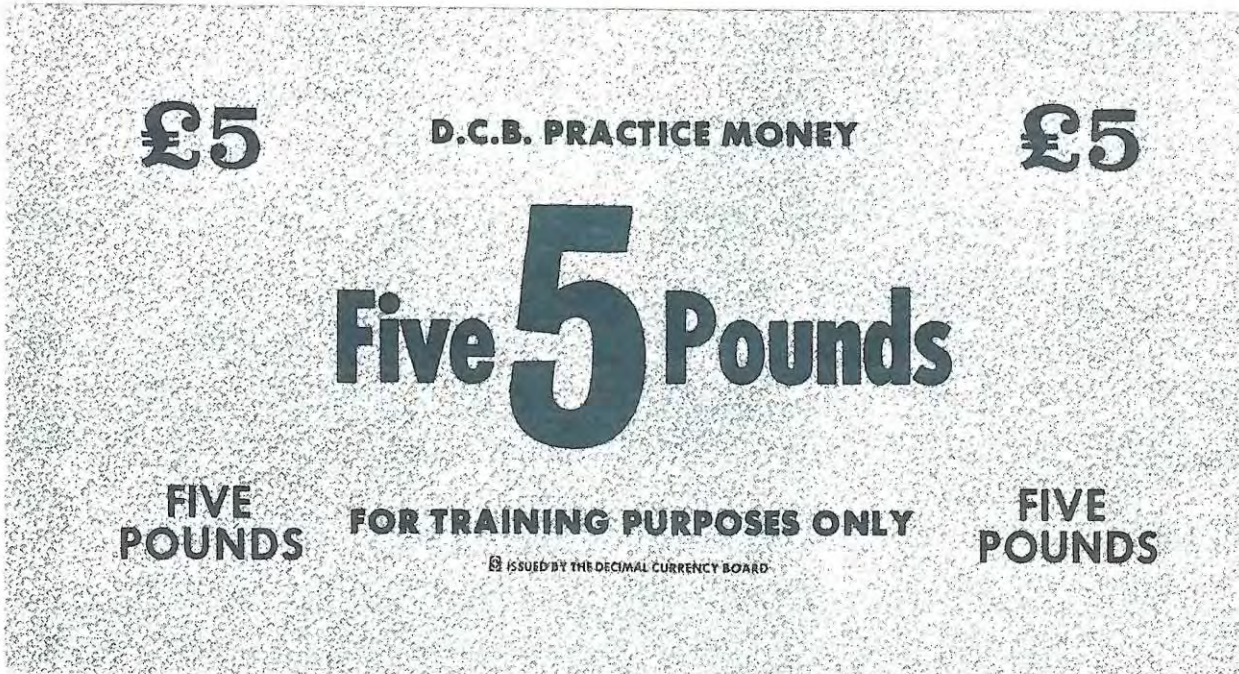
D.C.B. PRACTICE MONEY \$5 & \$100



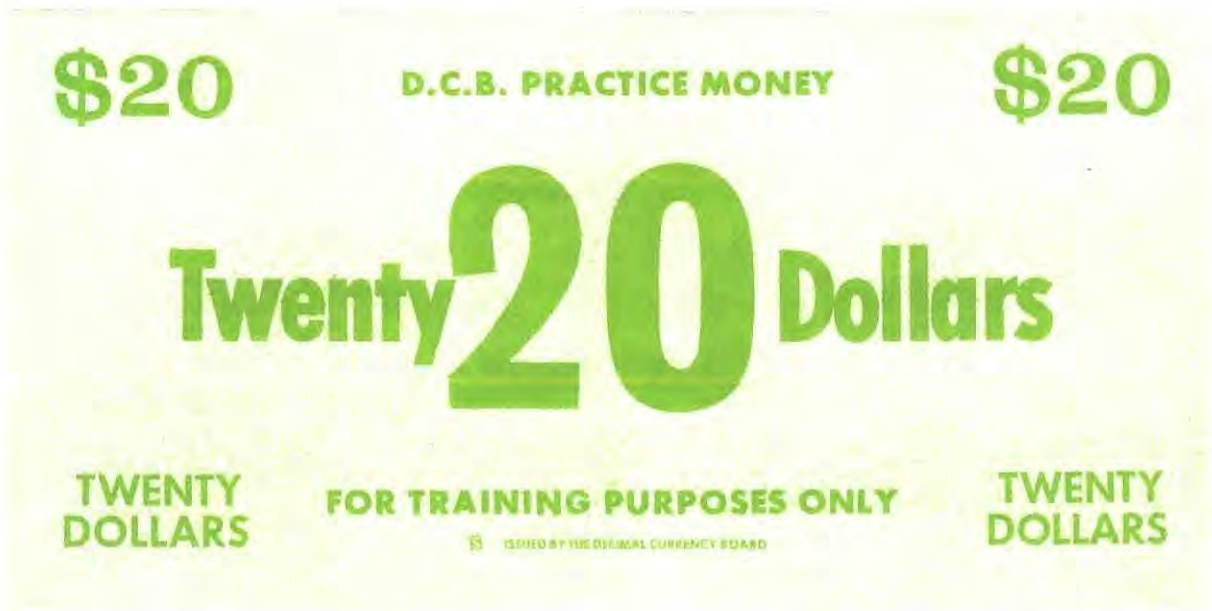
D.C.B. PRACTICE MONEY \$10



D.C.B. PRACTICE MONEY \$20



x 2



# Check - N.Z. NATIONAL AIRWAYS CORPORATION

## New Zealand - Token Circa 1940's to 1970's

Reg. No: TMR - N55

### Summary:

New Zealand  
No value (AD)  
Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Tool check tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No denomination

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) PLAIN  
(Obverse) N.Z.N.A.C. TOOL CHECK [ 28 ]  
(Reverse) BLANK Uniface

**Shape:** Round (Holed)

**Size:** 32.44 mm---32.49 mm

**Material:** Copper

**Weight:** 11.2 grams

**Issued By:** N.Z. N.A.C.  
WELLINGTON

Could also be some Brass checks.



## Check - N.Z. NATIONAL AIRWAYS CORPORATION New Zealand - Token Circa 1940's to 1970's

Reg. No: TMR - N56

### Summary:

New Zealand  
No value (AD)  
Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Tool check tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No denomination

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) PLAIN  
(Obverse) N.Z.N.A.C. TOOL CHECK [ 473 ]  
(Reverse) BLANK Uniface

**Shape:** Round (Holed)

**Size:** 32.57 mm—32.60 mm

**Material:** Aluminium

**Weight:** 2.4 grams

**Issued By:** N.Z. N.A.C.  
WELLINGTON



# New Zealand National Airways Corporation

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**New Zealand National Airways Corporation**, popularly known as **NAC**, was the national domestic airline of New Zealand from 1947 until 1978 when it amalgamated with New Zealand's international airline, Air New Zealand. The airline was headquartered in Wellington.

NAC was itself a government-led amalgamation of RNZAF 40 Transport Squadron, Union Airways and a number of other smaller operators, including the country's first commercial air service Air Travel (NZ) Ltd. At the time of its inception (1945), it was equipped with de Havilland Dragon Rapides, de Havilland Fox Moths, Douglas DC-3s, Lockheed Electras, Lockheed Lodestars, and one de Havilland Express which latter was returned to the RNZAF before the official 1947 inaugural start date. Although chiefly a domestic airline, in late 1947 *NAC* also provided international services to some nearby South Pacific countries, using converted ex-Royal New Zealand Air Force (RNZAF) Short Sunderland IIIs, as well as long-rang Douglas DC-3Ds to Fiji via Norfolk Island.

By the time of the merger with Air New Zealand, the fleet consisted of 25 aircraft comprising Boeing 737s and Fokker F27s. Engineering workshops were set up at Christchurch, Whenuapai (Auckland), Palmerston North, Gisborne and Nelson.



## New Zealand National Airways Corporation (NAC)



IATA	ICAO	Callsign
NZ	n/a	National/New Zealand
<b>Founded</b>	1947	
<b>Ceased operations</b>	1978 (merged with Air New Zealand)	
<b>Focus cities</b>	Christchurch, Wellington, Auckland	
<b>Frequent-flyer program</b>	NAC Flightcard	
<b>Alliance</b>	Air New Zealand, British Airways, Pan American Airways, Qantas, Singapore Airlines, Trans Australian Airlines (TAA) .	
<b>Fleet size</b>	25 (1 April 1978)	
<b>Destinations</b>	Kaitaia, Whangarei, Auckland, Hamilton, Tauranga, Whakatane, Rotorua, Taupo, Gisborne, Napier, New Plymouth, Wanganui, Palmerston North, Wellington, Blenheim, Nelson, Westport, Hokitika, Christchurch, Oamaru, Timaru, Dunedin, Invercargill (At 1 April 1978)	
<b>Company slogan</b>	"Wings Of The Nation" - "Getting more people together"	
<b>Parent company</b>	New Zealand Govt.	
<b>Headquarters</b>	Wellington, New Zealand	
<b>Key people</b>	Sir Leonard Isitt, founding CEO. Doug Patterson, CEO 1978.	



## History

### Initial services

The NAC network started with the following destinations: Kaitiaki, Kaikohe, Whangarei, Auckland, Tauranga, Gisborne, Napier, New Plymouth, Palmerston North, Wellington, Blenheim, Nelson, Christchurch, Westport, Greymouth, Hokitika, Whataroa, Waiho (Franz Josef), Haast, Dunedin and Invercargill.

The destinations that formed the NAC Pacific Island Network were Norfolk Island, Fiji, Tonga, Samoa and The Cook Islands.

### Pacific Island services

NAC served the Pacific Islands in various capacities. Services began in 1947 using Douglas DC-3 aircraft and included Norfolk Island, Tonga, Samoa and The Cook Islands. Fiji was also served by NAC using Short Sunderland III's from the RNZAF. All services were withdrawn and taken over by TEAL on 15 October 1952, except for Norfolk Island which continued until September 1955.

In June 1975, Air New Zealand commenced Norfolk Island services with a chartered NAC Fokker F27-500 Friendship.

NAC wanted to return to the Pacific area in the late 1970s and began to lobby the NZ Government for a return of its international licence as it planned to equip with the larger Boeing 727-200. This was one of the catalysts for the forced merger with Air New Zealand in 1978, as the latter airline felt it could lose the Pacific Islands and charter market to NAC.

### Domestic services

The first change to the NAC domestic network occurred in April 1948 with the addition of Rotorua. Between then and the airline's merger with Air New Zealand, five more destinations were added to its network:



A former World War II RNZAF transport, Lockheed Lodestar ZK-AJM, was inherited from Union Airways in 1947 and named "Kotare" - it was sold to the US in 1952.



# Check - N.Z. Post. \$1.00 Green Round Stamp. Token

## New Zealand - Token Issued on October 19, 1988

Reg. No: TMR - N57

**Summary:**

New Zealand  
No value (AD)  
Mint: not recorded.

Produced only 253

**Discipline:** Numismatics

More information

**Tagged with:** Advertising / Tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** \$1.00 stamp shown on token

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) One Dollar / Kiwi \$1 / New Zealand  
(Reverse) Commemorating 1<sup>st</sup> Intaglio Stamp Issued By New Zealand Post Ltd. / Date of issue, Designer, and Printer

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 51.27 mm

**Material:** Wooden

**Weight:** 5.7 grams

**Issued By:** N.Z. POST  
WELLINGTON



# 1988 Green Round Kiwi



New Zealand's first round postage stamp featured quite appropriately New Zealand's own unique bird species - the kiwi. Found nowhere else in the world, this flightless, nocturnal bird is New Zealand's national symbol - the kiwi and New Zealand are instantly associated all round the world.



## Issue information

The Māori motif around the border represents the kōwhai tree flower - symbolising the continuous cycle of life.

This stamp was initially produced in a green colour, in booklets of six stamps. There were later printings in sheet format which included the red kiwi issued 17 April 1991, the blue kiwi issued 9 June 1993, the purple kiwi issued 18 June 1997 and a purple overprinted selvedge issued 31 December 1999. The first three printings of this stamp were by Leigh-Mardon by intaglio with the red and blue printings in sheets of 24 stamps. The purple printing was produced by Southern Colour Print by lithography in sheets of 36 stamps. The stamp was engraved by G T Prosser of the British American Banknote Inc. Canada from a design completed by Allan Mitchell.



**Check - N.Z. Sports Protection League****New Zealand - Token Circa 1912 to 1920's**

Reg. No: TMR - N58

(Before any formal nationwide regulatory board)

**Summary:**

New Zealand  
 Penny (AD) No value  
 Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics**More information**

**Tagged with:** Pin / Badge / Tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
 (Obverse) N.Z. Sports Protection League / (S P L letters) centre  
 (Reverse) Plain (A holder mark)

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 17.09 mm - 17.12 mm

**Material:** Nickel

**Weight:** 1.7 grams

**Issued By:** N.Z. Sports Protection League.  
 Wellington. New Zealand



## N Z SPORTS PROTECTION LEAGUE

532

The newly-elected committee of the Wanganui District Centre of the above organisation held their first meeting at the Council Chambers last night. The president (Mr Fred Moore) presided, the following being present:—Mr Jas. P. Watt (racing), C. M. Stroud (tennis), W. C. Bakewell (boxing), M. A. Jenney (automobile), G. Potts (hunting), T. H. James (sailing and motor boats), H. W. Cooper (swimming), W. Davidge (Association football), T. B. Slipper (rowing), W. Hall (athletics), and the provincial district secretary, Mr Jas. McNaught. Apologies for unavoidable absence were received from Messrs C. E. Mackay (Trotting Club), N. G. Armstrong (cricket), D. McFarlane (Surf Club), N. Mackenzie Forbes (Caledonian Society), W. Duncan (Gun Club), and Allan Hogg (committee).

# N. Z. SPORTS PROTECTION LEAGUE

WANGANUI HERALD,  
VOLUME XXXVII, ISSUE  
13593, 27 JANUARY  
1912



## ONEHUNGA BRANCH FORMED.

A MEETING was held at Holmes' Hall, Onehunga, last evening, for the purpose of forming a branch of the New Zealand Sports Protection League. Mr. J. Rowe presided, and at some length explained the object of the league, and his association with it, after which he called upon Mr. A. A. Paape, organising secretary, to address the gathering. The latter spoke for an hour and a-quarter. Messrs. H. R. Mackenzie and C. E. Major spoke strongly in favour of the establishment of a branch of the league at Onehunga, after which, on a show of hands, it was decided by 49 votes to 19 to form a branch. Six of those present refrained from voting. Included in the audience were representatives from Auckland, Mount Roskill, Mangere, and elsewhere. The following officers were elected:—President, Mr. J. Rowe Mayor of Onehunga; vice-presidents, Messrs. W. Watts, A. Jones, T. Pardington, R. Sutherland, W. Davies, J. Park, J. Simson, J. Dalton, G. Herbert, C. E. Major, W. S. Moore, O. Loughlin, H. R. Mackenzie, T. Willis, F. B. Young, J. MacIow, R. Wallace, J. J. Shaldrick, and Dr. Harke. The appointment of a secretary was left in the hands of the president and vice-presidents.

## N. Z. SPORTS PROTECTION LEAGUE.

### WORK OF ORGANISATION

Since the inauguration of the League in Wellington some three months ago, the General Secretary Mr. A. A. Paape, has been following out a plan of organisation laid down by the Board of Control and already been established in twenty-five of the principle towns of the Dominion. It is the intention to form Branches of the League in every town.

A meeting of those interested in the formation of a branch of the League will be held in the Town Hall, Greymouth on Thursday 21st inst. at 8 p.m.

Mr. Paape recently completed a most successful campaign in Canterbury branches have been established at Waimate, Timaru, Geraldine, Ashurbton, Little River, Amberley and Christchurch, and on the present tour branches have been formed at Nelson, Takaka, Rockville, Denniston, Westport, and Reefton. Further meetings are to be held at Kumara and Hokitika, and on the return to Wellington, a meeting will be held at Paction, after which Otago and Southland provinces are to be visited.

## The Grey River Argus.

### A BRANCH FORMED

A most enthusiastic meeting was held in the Town Hall last evening to consider the advisability of forming a branch of the New Zealand Sports Protection League.

Mr. M. Hannan occupied the chair, and introduced Mr. Paape, organising secretary of the League. He felt sure the people of the Coast were anxious to protect sport and all classes of sport.

Mr. Paape said this was his first visit to the Coast and he had met with hospitality. He explained at great length the objects of the League. He was pleased with the attendance that evening, it showed that interest was taken in the sports on the Coast. He stated that it was essential for the sporting public to combine and protect their interests, and their liberty. There was a certain section who were against everything. It had been said that the League was formed solely for protecting horse racing. That was not so. They would protect the interests of all branches. He stated that the Board of Control was composed of the leading citizens. They had been subjected to a great deal of misrepresentation, but there was no truth in the statements that the League was formed to support the liquor trade or book-maker. He admitted that one of the objects of the League would be to support the totalisator. The League was not a political body. They hoped by the end of the year to have 200,000 members. The League was not in favor of organised sport on Sunday, but held that the individual members should have the right to please themselves. He concluded his remarks by thanking Mr. M. Hannan for presiding and for the keen interest he took in sport. He also thanked Mr. Grace for the work he had done in working up the meeting.

22 March 1912

Mr. Coates moved that a local branch of the New Zealand Sports Protection League be formed in Greymouth. He stated that the best stamp of citizen was the one who took an interest in sport.

Mr. Doogan seconded. Carried unanimously.

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

President—Mr. M. Hannan.

Mr. Hannan thanked the members for electing him first president of the League, an honor he appreciated. He would look well after the interests of the League.

Vice-Presidents.—Dr. J. McBrearty and Mr. H. W. Kitchingham.

Committee.—Messrs W. Rundle, J. D. Lynch, T. E. Coates, J. F. Wilson, and J. Giesking.

Messrs Hall and Harper, also stood for election.

Mr. Russell held that the meetings were going the wrong way to work. The different clubs should elect their own representatives. The present officers made the League purely a Jockey Club affair.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chair, terminated a successful meeting.

**Check - N.Z. Transport Agency. Govt. NZ**  
**New Zealand - Token Circa 2000**

Reg. No: TMR - N59

**Summary:**

New Zealand  
 Value: No value  
 Mint: Not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

**More information**

**Tagged with:** Token / Key Ring

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
 (Obverse) Circle colours (red green black) / Illegal / Replace / OK  
 (Reverse) Tyre tread Checker / [www.nzta.govt.nz/checkyourcar](http://www.nzta.govt.nz/checkyourcar) / (Tyre)

**Shape:** Round, Holded

**Size:** 40.0 mm

**Material:** C&N + Enamel

**Weight:** ?? grams

**Issued For:** N.Z. Transport Agency  
 Wellington





## Check - N.Z. W.W.F. DUNEDIN UNION

### New Zealand - Token Circa 1930's

Reg. No: TMR - N60

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#### Summary:

New Zealand

No value(AD)

Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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#### More information

**Tagged with:** Union Tag tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value, MEMBER #

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) \*N.Z. W.W.F.\* Dunedin Union  
(Reverse) 149 (Sometimes a pin soldered on)

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 27.25 mm

**Material:** Brass

**Weight:** 9.2 grams (with pin)

**Issued By:** N.Z W.W.F.  
DUNEDIN UNION





# Check - N.Z. W.W.F. WANGANUI UNION

## New Zealand - Token Circa 1930's

Reg. No: TMR - N61

### Summary:

New Zealand  
No value(AD)  
Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

### More information

**Tagged with:** Union Tag tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value, MEMBER #

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) \*N.Z. W.W.F.\* Wanganui Union  
(Reverse) # (Sometimes a pin soldered on)

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 27.25 mm

**Material:** Brass

**Weight:** 8.3 grams (no pin)

**Issued By:** N.Z. W.W.F.  
WANGANUI UNION



**Check -NZ Y.M.C.A. 5 M/M****New Zealand - Token      Circa 1940-1945      WW11**

Reg. No: TMR - N62

**Summary:**

New Zealand  
 No value (AD)  
 Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics**More information**

**Tagged with:** Club/Canteen tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens (Type 2)

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (edge) Plain  
 (Obverse) N.Z. Y. M. C. A. 5 M/M  
 (Reverse) BLANK

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 27.50 mm to 28.00mm

**Material:** Brass (uniface)

**Weight:** 3.80 grams

**Issued By:** NZ YMCA



US 1942 WWII YMCA



Military Service, World War II; YMCA.



YMCA van, Crete, during World War II



**Check -NZ 5 M/M Y.M.C.A.****New Zealand - Token Circa 1914-1918 WW1**

Reg. No: TMR - N63

**Summary:**

New Zealand  
 No value (AD)  
 Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics**More information**

**Tagged with:** Club/Canteen tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens (Type 1)

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (edge) Plain  
 (Obverse) N.Z 5 M/M Y.M.C.A.  
 (Reverse) BLANK

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 26.50mm

**Material:** Brass (uniface)

**Weight:** 3.50 grams

**Issued By:** NZ YMCA



**Check -NZ 5 M/M Y.M.C.A.  
New Zealand - Token Circa 1914-1918 WW1**

Reg. No: TMR - N64

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**Summary:**

New Zealand  
No value (AD)  
Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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**More information**

**Tagged with:** Club/Canteen tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens (Type 1)

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value

**Inscriptions:** (edge) Plain  
(Obverse) N.Z 5 M/M Y.M.C.A.  
(Reverse) BLANK

**Shape:** Round (very thin)

**Size:** 26.74mm to 26.80mm

**Material:** Brass (uniface)

**Weight:** 3.60 grams

**Issued By:** NZ YMCA



# NEW ZEALAND FIRST WORLD WAR

The Red Triangle - wartime support from the YMCA



During the First World War, the distinctive red triangle of the Y.M.C.A. (Young Men's Christian Association) symbolized comfort, recreation and religion to soldiers in the war zone and behind the lines. A Y.M.C.A. facility could be found in the major cities and military camps in New Zealand, training camps and hospitals in England, and even in huts, tents and dugouts near the firing line in France and Belgium.

The New Zealand Expeditionary Force officials realised they could not under estimate the strength, welfare and morale capabilities of the Y.M.C.A. during the war. The wide range of services provided by the Y.M.C.A. to New Zealand soldiers included coffee, tea, cocoa, cigarettes, chocolate, hot meals, books, writing material, concerts, cinema, sport, education, religious services and of course, accommodation as 'a home away from home.'



**Check -NZ Y.M.C.A.****New Zealand - Token Circa 1914-1918 WW1**

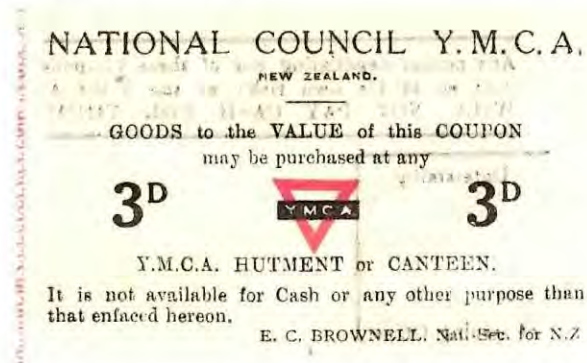
Reg. No: TMR - N65

**Summary:**

New Zealand

Value 3d (AD)

Mint: not recorded.

Dated:- 6<sup>th</sup> Sept 1917**Discipline:** Numismatics**More information****Tagged with:** Club/Canteen tokens**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection**Primary Classification:** National Council**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand**Tertiary Classification:** Checks**Denomination:** 3d**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) National Council Y.M.C.A. 3d  
(Reverse) Official Date Stamp**Shape:** Rectangle**Size:** 83 mm x 49mm**Material:** Thin paper**Weight:** N/A**Issued By:** N.Z. Y.M.C.A.

Any person negotiating one of these Coupons does so at his own risk; as the Y.M.C.A. WILL NOT PAY CASH FOR THEM.

Date-stamp

of Issuing Office

## DAFFODIL DAY. MEETING OF COMMITTEE.

The final meeting of the Daffodil Day Committee was held in the Art Gallery on Tuesday morning. Present—Mrs Chilton (in the chair), Mesdames Holland, Tobin, Carey, Bean, Thompeon, Misses M. and R. Tabart, Messrs Royds, Hart, Donaldson, and Mason.

The statement of accounts showed the total collections for the day £424 4s 4d, and expenses £3 5s 10d, leaving a net credit balance of £420 18s 6d. In view of Daffodil Day being sandwiched in between other deserving efforts, the result was considered entirely satisfactory.

The following resolution was passed:—  
“That the honorary treasurer be empowered to hand over the sum of £210 9s 3d, being half the net proceeds, to the treasurer of the Y.M.C.A. Ladies' Auxiliary Hutment Fund, as a contribution towards the cost of erection of a Y.M.C.A. hutment in France for New Zealand soldiers, and the sum of £210 9s 3d to the treasurer of the Lady Liverpool Fund, as a contribution towards the Christmas Gift Fund for New Zealand soldiers.”

Mrs Chilton, on behalf of the Y.M.C.A. Ladies' Auxiliary, and Mrs Holland, on behalf of the Lady Liverpool Fund, expressed the warmest thanks to all those who had taken an active part in making Daffodil Day such a success.

Mr Royds, on behalf of the Y.M.C.A. National Committee, expressed the sincere thanks and appreciation of his committee for the splendid work of the ladies in connexion with Daffodil Day. He stated that the Christchurch public had not yet been approached in regard to the National field work of the Y.M.C.A., but the results achieved could be taken as an indication of public sympathy towards the Association's work. Mr J. J. Virgo, the British National Field Secretary, would be in Christchurch in about a fortnight's time, and he would tell of Y.M.C.A. war work right through the Empire.

The committee passed a very hearty vote of thanks to all those who helped either in services rendered as pickers, bunchers, or sellers, or as donors of flowers, or in connexion with the motor transport service.





**Check - N.Z.R. TOOL CHECK****New Zealand - Token Circa 1930's**

Reg. No: TMR - N66

**Summary:**

New Zealand

No value (AD)

Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics**More information****Tagged with:** Tool Tag tokens**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection**Primary Classification:** Tokens**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand**Tertiary Classification:** Checks**Denomination:** No value, Tool #**Inscriptions:** (Edge)PLAIN  
(Obverse) Blank centre,( N.Z.R.) At bottom  
(Reverse) Blank**Shape:** Round (uniface)**Size:** 29.64 mm—29.76 mm**Material:** Aluminium**Weight:** 3.00 grams**Issued By:** N.Z RAILWAY.

**Check - N.Z.R. TOOL CHECK****New Zealand - Token      Circa 1930's**

Reg. No: TMR - N67

**Summary:**

New Zealand  
 No value (AD)  
 Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics**More information**

**Tagged with:** Tool Tag tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value, Tool # 887

**Inscriptions:** (Edge)PLAIN  
 (Obverse) 887 N.Z.R. (At bottom )  
 (Reverse) STAR 67

**Shape:** Round (holed)

**Size:** 29.72 mm—29.77 mm

**Material:** Aluminium

**Weight:** 3.00 grams

**Issued By:** N.Z RAILWAY.



**Check - N.Z.R. TOOL CHECK****New Zealand - Token Circa 1930's**

Reg. No: TMR - N68

**Summary:**

New Zealand

No value (AD)

Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics**More information****Tagged with:** Tool Tag tokens**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection**Primary Classification:** Tokens**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand**Tertiary Classification:** Checks**Denomination:** No value, Tool # 642**Inscriptions:**  
(Edge)PLAIN  
(Obverse) 642 N.Z.R. (At bottom )  
(Reverse) ODD SHAPE**Shape:** Round (holed)**Size:** 29.81 mm—30.01 mm**Material:** Aluminium**Weight:** 2.80 grams**Issued By:** N.Z RAILWAY.

# East Town Railway Workshops

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **East Town Railway Workshops** were a major manufacturing, maintenance and repair facility of the New Zealand Railways Department (NZR) located by the Marton - New Plymouth Line in the city of Wanganui in New Zealand's North Island. Output included not only rolling stock but also tools, equipment, huts, furniture and tarpaulins. It was a prodigious facility, and one of the larger employers in the city. Its name is sometimes formatted as **Eastown** or **Easttown**.

## History

East Town was commissioned in August 1880 and was the second railway workshops established as part of Julius Vogel's public works programme. A contract was let in 1879 by public tender to the Wanganui firm of Gibbes and Pinches for the construction of a Locomotive Erecting Shop, Machine Shop and Wood Mill. The following year, a second contract was let to Thomson and McLean to construct the Blacksmiths Shop and attached Boiler Shop. Work up to 1900 focused on the repair of rolling stock operated in the area between Taranaki and Hawke's Bay.

In 1900, the Engine Shed was relocated to the north-west corner of the yard. A single-road Paint Shop was erected, a wagon servicing pit was built, and the Erecting Shop was extended.

As a result of the Royal Commission of 1925 conducted by English railwaymen Sir Sam Fay and Sir Vincent Raven, the output of the workshops changed. The capacity of the Locomotive Shop was dramatically reduced, and the Tarpaulin Shop augmented to handle the production requirements of the entire North Island. The Points and Crossings Shop previously located at the Addington Workshops was relocated to East Town.

East Town had been operating as two complete sets of workshops for both the Maintenance Branch and the Locomotive Branch, separated by only a road. In August 1931, it was decided to amalgamate the facilities into a single operation, a move that

### East Town Railway Workshops

<b>Former type</b>	Division of NZR
<b>Industry</b>	Railways
<b>Fate</b>	Dissolved due to rationalisation
<b>Successor(s)</b>	Aramoho Railway Workshops
<b>Defunct</b>	17 October 1986
<b>Headquarters</b>	Wanganui, New Zealand
<b>Services</b>	Heavy rail maintenance and vehicle construction
<b>Employees</b>	450+ (at time of closure)
<b>Parent</b>	New Zealand Government Railways (NZGR)

proved to be beneficial for the staff in the form of improved conditions and schedules. As a result of this amalgamation, it was necessary to move the Points and Crossings Shop to the Hutt Workshops and the workshops once again focused on the repair of locomotives, carriages and brake vans. Later work done at East Town also included the manufacture and repair of tools, velocipedes, track gauges, railway huts, furniture for railway stations and offices, and heavy track machinery. Overhauls on shunting locomotives were also carried out at East Town from 1963, work that was previously done at the Hutt Workshops.

Between 1947 and 1949, land was purchased at the west end of the yard and various workshop buildings were extended. A new Motor Shop was also erected. The first intake of apprentices, comprising nine carpenters and six fitters, started in January 1949 once a suitable building had been acquired. Further extensions were made to the Tarpaulin Shop in 1950, and a new Wagon Shop was also built.

One thing for which East Town became particularly well known was the production of tarpaulins to cover goods wagons which were used at stations across the country. These were originally made of canvas and treated with linseed oil and vegetable black to weather-proof them. As the work was initially done by hand, those employed to make them were usually sailmakers by trade, with mechanisation not introduced until 1915. At the end of 1914, a new Tarpaulin Shop was commissioned, but it did not last long, being destroyed by fire in January 1915. In 1928, a dedicated tarpaulin factory was opened and, with the transfer of staff from the Newmarket Workshops, production increased to the rate of 50 tarpaulins per week. The Tarpaulin Manufacturing Shop was raised by fire on 5 August 1954, requiring an increase in the output of the Addington Workshops until the destroyed facility at East Town was replaced mid-1955. Just two months later, on 18 October, the Tarpaulin Depot Repair Shop was similarly destroyed. In 1973, NZR switched to using PVC tarpaulins which were cheaper to make and easier to repair.

East Town closed on 17 October 1986 as the result of an effort by the New Zealand Railways Corporation to rationalise its workshop facilities around the country. At the time it closed, it was the employer of over 450 local residents. A replacement facility constructed at Aramoho has also since been closed.

Some of the rolling stock work conducted at East Town included:

- An order in 1951 for the production of 150 K<sup>C</sup> class box wagons.
- The servicing of K class steam locomotives from 1932 until 1967.
- The repair, in October 1946, of A<sup>B</sup>, F, K, and W<sup>W</sup> class locomotives.
- Overhauling and engine upgrades for DB and DI class diesel locomotives from 1976 to 1980.
- An order in mid 1979 for 85 YH class ballast wagons.
- Overhauling the entire fleet of DE class locomotives, circa 1980.
- Sharing in the re-engining of DSC class locomotives with Auckland and Palmerston North workshops.

**Check - N.Z.R. TOOL CHECK****New Zealand - Token Circa 1930's**

Reg. No: TMR - N69

**Summary:**

New Zealand

No value (AD)

Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics**More information****Tagged with:** Tool Tag tokens**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection**Primary Classification:** Tokens**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand**Tertiary Classification:** Checks**Denomination:** No value, Tool # 910**Inscriptions:**  
(Edge)PLAIN  
(Obverse) 910 N.Z.R. (At bottom )  
(Reverse) ODD SHAPE**Shape:** Round (holed)**Size:** 29.47 mm—29.68 mm**Material:** Aluminium**Weight:** 2.70 grams**Issued By:** N.Z RAILWAY.

# Addington Railway Workshops

The **Addington Railway Workshops** was a major railway facility established in the Christchurch suburb of Addington in May 1880 by the New Zealand Railways Department. The workshops were previously in Carlyle Street and closed in 1990.



Water tower plaque.



Addington Water Tower with some damage from the February 2011 Christchurch earthquake

## Description

Steam locomotives, passenger carriages and goods wagons were manufactured at Addington. At the peak nearly 2000 men were employed there. In later years Addington specialised in carriage construction and overhaul and wagon construction. At times the shops also manufactured gold dredges and aeroplane components.

As part of the rationalisation of the New Zealand Railways Corporation following deregulation, the workshops closed on 14 December 1990.

On 5 April 1993 a new Christchurch Railway Station opened on the Addington site, and a direct connection was provided between the Main North and Main South Lines. The old main Christchurch Railway Station on Moorhouse Avenue, dating from 1960, was disposed of (see Christchurch Railway Station).

The Addington Water Tower is registered with the New Zealand Historic Places Trust as a Category I heritage item, with registration number 5390.<sup>[1]</sup>

## Locomotive building

Addington Workshops built NZR's first locomotive, W 192. Locomotive building ceased in the 1960s with the DSC class, although four DSJ class locomotives were assembled from imported kits in the early 1980s.

## Check - N.Z.R. HILLSIDE WORKSHOPS, DUNEDIN New Zealand - Token Circa 1900's

Reg. No: TMR - N70

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### Summary:

New Zealand  
No value (AD)  
Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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### More information

**Tagged with:** TOOL tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value,

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) PLAIN  
(Obverse) ??????  
(Reverse)

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 35 mm

**Material:** Bronze

**Weight:** ?? grams

**Issued By:** N.Z RAILWAY  
HILLSIDE, WORKSHOPS



## Check - N.Z.R. HILLSIDE WORKSHOPS, DUNEDIN

New Zealand - Token Circa 1900's

Reg. No: TMR - N70 Notes

### Hillside Engineering

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Hillside Engineering Group** is a trading division of the rail operator KiwiRail in Dunedin, New Zealand.<sup>[1]</sup> Most of its work is related to KiwiRail, but it also does work for the marine industry in Dunedin. On 19 April 2012 KiwiRail announced it was putting Hillside on the market for sale.<sup>[2]</sup> In November 2012 KiwiRail announced it had sold part of the business to Australian firm Bradken, and the rest would be closed.<sup>[3]</sup>



The Hillside Workshops stretch for over 500 metres along Hillside Road, South Dunedin.

In 2004, Hillside started work on rebuilding imported British Rail Mark 2 passenger cars for use in Auckland on commuter trains. The cars were stripped and rebuilt, for use in a push-pull consist, with a cab control car at one end (classed SD), with several standard cars (classed SA) in between and a diesel locomotive providing motive power at the other end (either a DC or DFT). A diesel generator which provides on board electrical power is fitted into a noise insulated compartment in each SD car. The SA/SD rebuilding project ended in 2010.

In 2009 KiwiRail announced that Hillside Engineering had won the contract to build 17 new passenger cars for its two South Island long distance passenger trains, the TranzAlpine and the Coastal Pacific, classed AK. Part of the project also includes converting 6 existing AG vans into 2 open-air viewing vans and 4 luggage vans. In November 2011, the new cars entered service on the Coastal Pacific.

### Sale and closure

In November 2012 KiwiRail announced it had sold part of the business to Australian firm Bradken, and the rest would be closed.<sup>[3]</sup> Ninety jobs were lost. The opposition Labour Party said the sale was a "political decision", but KiwiRail said there wasn't enough work to keep the workshop operating.<sup>[4]</sup> Hillside had earlier lost a contract to build new wagons for KiwiRail after it was revealed that it was not competitive and would not be able to deliver the wagons within the time frame specified. KiwiRail have said they intend to allocate some work to the new owners, while other work will be done at the company's Hutt workshops near Wellington.

## Check - N.Z.R. TOOL CHECK HILLSIDE. DUNEDIN

### New Zealand - Token Circa 1920's

Reg. No: TMR - N71

#### Summary:

New Zealand  
No value (AD)  
Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

#### More information

**Tagged with:** Tool Tag tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value, Tool #

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) Plain  
(Obverse) Tool Check / NZR / G 486 R / Hillside  
(Reverse) Dot D

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 36 mm

**Material:** Brass? Bronze?

**Weight:** 8.8 grams

**Issued By:** N.Z RAILWAY. Workshops  
Hillside Road. Sth. Dunedin



# HILLSIDE RAILWAY WORKSHOPS

555

Dunedin's Hillside Railway Workshops have played a major role in the construction of locomotives and freight wagons for New Zealand's railway system.

Between 1966 and 1990 Hillside produced nearly 1,600 wagons, including 1,200 bogie container wagons between 1971 and 1988. Late 20th century contracts included large car carrier wagons and hopper wagons for fertiliser, utilising both steel and aluminium alloys.



Workshop yards at the Hillside Railway Workshops in Dunedin [1925], Ref; APG-1627-1/2-G, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand.

In 1989 the workshops were renamed Transtec Hillside Engineering, a division of Transport Engineering Equipment Liaison (TEEL) Business Group of the New Zealand Railways Corporation.

At this time Hillside was the largest mechanical engineering enterprise in New Zealand, and incorporated the largest metal foundry. It concentrated on iron and steel castings, steel and aluminium machining and fabrication, wagon assembly, together with the physical testing of metals and castings.

In 2012 the Hillside Railway Workshops were still operating, although on a smaller scale and with an uncertain future. Later that year KiwiRail sold the foundry to Australian company Bradken and most of the existing staff were made redundant in what was described as "a tragedy for Dunedin and local manufacturing" (*Scoop Independent News*).

## Check - N.Z.R. PETONE WORKSHOPS

### New Zealand - Token Circa 1902

Reg. No: TMR - N72

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#### Summary:

New Zealand  
 No value (AD)  
 Mint: not recorded.

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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#### More information

**Tagged with:** Peace demonstration tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value,

**Inscriptions:** (edge) PLAIN  
 (Obverse) PETONE RAILWAY WORKSHOPS  
 (Reverse) 11-6-1902, OLD TRAIN & FERNS

**Shape:** Round

**Size:** 36 mm

**Material:** Brass (rare in this metal)

**Weight:** ?? grams

**Issued By:** N.Z RAILWAY  
 PETONE, WORKSHOPS



**Peace Demonstration 1902, Petone Railway Workshops**  
 in brass (36mm), not pierced (M.1902/2). *Very fine and very rare in this metal.*

## Check - N.Z.R. PETONE WORKSHOPS

### New Zealand - Token Circa 1902

Reg. No: TMR - N72 Notes



*Interior of machine shop, Petone Railway Workshops, c. 1906*

## Petone Workshops

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Petone Workshops** were a government-owned railways maintenance and repair facility located in Petone, in Lower Hutt in the Wellington region of New Zealand's North Island. It took over construction and maintenance of rolling stock in the Wellington region from the Pipitea Point facility, starting in 1876,<sup>[1]</sup> and became the only such facility in the region from 1878<sup>[2]</sup> until the opening of the replacement Hutt Workshops facility in 1929.<sup>[3]</sup>

## History

### Predecessor

The first railway workshops in the Wellington region were near Wellington's first railway station at Pipitea Point. These workshops started out as a set of storage sheds for rolling stock when the first section of the Wairarapa Line was being constructed from 1872 to 1874. Later a repair and erecting shop was built at the site at the behest of Messrs Brogden and Sons, who arranged for the workshops to be fitted out with equipment imported from England. The building was 100 ft (30 m) long by 48 ft (15 m) wide, with a seaward side lean-to 50 ft (15 m) long and 24 ft (7.3 m) wide. A single road entered the building, in which facilities were provided for blacksmiths with four forges, woodworking and carpentry, and a machine shop. A stationary steam engine was used to power the machinery using a system of shafts and belts. A 10-ton overhead crane straddled the track.<sup>[4]</sup>

## Replacement at Petone

The Pipitea Workshops site had not long been in operation when the volume of work required of it expanded beyond its capacity. Several sites for a new railway workshops facility were suggested, and it was eventually decided that Petone was the best option. In 1876, a small start was made on the new facility with the construction of a shed for the storage of four new Fell-type locomotives until they were required for the construction of the Rimutaka Incline.

The Petone Workshops did not start to take shape until 1878 when, under the direction of the manager of the Wellington Section, Mr Ashcroft, work began in earnest, a decision largely prompted by the destruction of the Pipitea Workshops in a fire. Many of the buildings that would comprise the workshops facilities were erected between 1878 and 1881, though the nature of the site allowed for the later construction of other buildings as required. The arrangement of the workshops yard included a machine shop, boiler shop, and foundry at the northern (station) end, and a car and wagon depot, the lifters and paint shop at the southern end.

At the time Western Hutt Road did not exist and the Railways Department owned all of the land up to the base of the hills. The workshops began expanding beyond the confines of the original station yard early in the 20th century. Some railway houses were located at the periphery to house workshop and station staff.

## Operations

Petone assembled or maintained hundreds of locomotives and carriages.

Seven "F", "L", and "J" class locomotives were rebuilt into other classes at Petone. The only locomotives built at Petone were three NZR L class in 1903; and E-66 in 1906, later derisively dubbed "Pearson's Dream".

Perhaps some of the best-known locomotives to frequent the Petone Workshops were the H-class Fells used on the Rimutaka Incline. From 1900 these locomotives were in need of new boilers and annual returns show that while this work was done there was one locomotive at a time at Petone undergoing major repairs leaving the other five locomotives to handle the traffic. Other changes made at the time included the fitting of steel Belpaire fireboxes, larger cabs with trapdoors in the roof, and a second funnel to separate the two exhausts (a change that was reverted several years later). This pattern of one of the six H-class locomotives at a time being at Petone (and later Hutt) for repairs seems to have been fairly standard, with annual returns showing this to be the case for most years.

Petone was involved in the assembly of various experimental railcars following trials of an earlier type of "railcar" based on an idea from the United States. Due to the inadequacy of the types of motive power available at the time, all of these experiments were unsuccessful.

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Petone Workshops - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The first railcar in service in the Wellington region was assembled at Petone in 1914 using bodywork built there and an underframe and traction equipment from Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. The power plant was a 6-cylinder petrol engine with a 90 hp (67 kW) generator driving two 60 hp (45 kW) electric motors, for a maximum speed of 35 mph (56 km/h). It was to be used on the Johnsonville line with a trailer, but the grades proved to be too much for the car alone. After frequent mechanical difficulties, it was withdrawn in 1917.

*Another early petrol-electric railcar assembled at Petone was put into service in 1916. It used bodywork manufactured at Petone; underframe, bogies, and transmission from Thomas Transmission Ltd. of the United Kingdom; and a motor from J. Tyler and Sons. After a few months' service, a vital part broke and could not be replaced until after World War I. In 1920, when the replacement part arrived and the car was put back into service, it proved to be unreliable and was withdrawn in 1925.*

Three more railcars were constructed at Petone in 1925 and 1926. The 1925 model did not survive tests on the Hutt lines, and given its ungainly design, this is hardly surprising. It caused its passengers to experience an uncomfortable pitching motion, necessitating its withdrawal. The 1926 models were more like small motor busses on flanged wheels with an 11 ft (3.4 m) long body. They first saw service on the Greytown Branch before being transferred to the Glenham Branch and Switzers Branch where they were withdrawn in 1930.

In the 1920s, workshops around the country were upgraded with electric power plants. Petone had been relying on a gas power plant, and this was replaced between 1925 and 1927 with electric motors.

## Demise

A Royal Commission established in 1924 to examine the issue of railway workshop facilities around the country reported that much of Petone's machinery was out of date or obsolete, and that there were serious congestion problems owing to the lack of space for expansion.

Following the recommendations of the Commission, the Railways Department embarked on a three-year programme of workshop upgrades in 1925. Two sites for a replacement facility were considered, at Tawa Flat and Woburn, with the latter option being selected. Eighty acres of land were set aside at a new industrial area behind Hutt Park for the new workshops. The Hutt Workshops were completed in 1929, resulting in the transfer of all functions from Petone to the new site and the closure of the Petone Workshops.

## Today

Construction of the Western Hutt Road, realignment of the Petone station yard, and neighbouring industrial, commercial and urban development have obliterated any sign of the workshops.

## Check - N. Z. R. TOOL CHECK, (On a UK penny) New Zealand - Token Circa 1911-36

Reg. No: TMR - N73 (On a U.K. Penny)

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### Summary:

New Zealand

No value (AD)

Mint: U.K. Coin (Words are hand engraved on one side)

**Discipline:** Numismatics

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### More information

**Tagged with:** Tool Tag tokens

**Themes this item is part of:** Numismatics & Philately Collection

**Primary Classification:** Tokens

**Secondary Classification:** New Zealand

**Tertiary Classification:** Checks

**Denomination:** No value,

**Inscriptions:** (Edge) PLAIN  
(Obverse) L. P. POOG / N.Z.R. / ????  
(Reverse) George V Head plus

**Shape:** Round (2 holes)

**Size:** 31.92 mm—31.33 mm

**Material:** Bronze

**Weight:** 7.3 grams

**Issued By:** N.Z RAILWAY.?





## VERY ODD TYPE TOKEN

On a UK Penny. (George V 1911 to 1936,) Filed off on one side, and hand engraved.

L.P. POOG / S.R. POOR ?3254 O.E. N.Z.R. (N Z R is also Dutch,) but this is a UK Penny. Which was found in NZ where UK pennies were used.

Could very well be a "New Zealand Railways" Tool check

