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NUMBER 102 - DECEMBER 2022



PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND INC.

P.O. BOX 2023, WELLINGTON 6140, NEW ZEALAND



GOLD COINS WANTED

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

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

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

Howard Mitchell

027 4748 178

www.coindealer.co.nz

howardbmitchell@gmail.com

HM Queen Elizabeth II



Image: Government House, HM Queen Elizabeth II 2012

The Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand offers sincere condolences to members of the Royal Family. We are greatly saddened by Her Majesty's passing. We will continue to value highly our relationship with His Majesty as we have with both HM King George VI and HM Queen Elizabeth II since 1948.

(Message conveyed to the Royal Family by David Galt, President RNSNZ, for the Society, September 2022)

NUMBER 102

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NEW ZEALAND
NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

EDITOR: B. DELAHUNT ONZM KStJ FRNSNZ

<http://www.RNSNZ.com>

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

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

RNSNZ PROGRAMME OF EVENTS FOR 2023

Date and time	Venue	Speaker and Topic
Wed. 25 Jan. 2023 7.30 pm	Reserve Bank Museum, 2 The Terrace,	Liam Jennings & Joshua Lee: The current market
Wed. 22 Feb. 2023 7.30 pm	The Wellington Club, 88 The Terrace	Mark Stocker: The People Behind Britain’s Decimal Coinage
Sat. 25 Feb. 2023 9am - 4 pm	Vintage Car Club, 14 Tiro Tiro Road, Levin	Lower North Island Combined Societies Meeting
Wed. 29 Mar. 2023 7.30 pm	The Wellington Club, 88 The Terrace	Kieran Knowles (Inaugural RNSNZ Scholar): Ptolemaic Coins including Zeus Amon
Wed. 27 Apr. 2023 7.30 pm	The Wellington Club, 88 The Terrace	Brett Delahunt: Jack the Ripper – The Murders and the Medals.
Wed. 31 May 2023 7.30 pm	The Wellington Club, 88 The Terrace	Annual General Meeting
Tue. 27 Jun. 2023 6.00 pm	Karori RSA & Numismatic Library	Auction and Library Viewing
Wed. 28 Jun. 2023 7.30 pm	Dutch Club, 61 Taita Dr, Avalon	RNSNZ Annual Auction
Wed. 26 Jul. 2023 7.30 pm	The Wellington Club, 88 The Terrace	Members Short Talks
Wed. 30 Aug. 2023 7.30 pm	The Wellington Club, 88 The Terrace	Chris Humphries, Reserve Bank (to be confirmed)
Fri. 22 Sep. 2023	West Plaza Hotel	Annual members’ function
Wed. 27 Sep. 2023	The Wellington Club, 88 The Terrace	Robert Pepping: NZ Predecimal Banknotes

Fri. 13 & Sat. 14 Oct. 2023	The Wellington Club, 88 The Terrace	Medals Symposium
Wed. 265 Oct. 2023 7.30 pm	The Wellington Club, 88 The Terrace	To be confirmed
Wed. 29 Nov. 2023 7.30 pm	tbc	End of Year dinner

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

Attending RNSNZ Meetings

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

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

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

Joining the RNSNZ

New members are warmly encouraged to join. They can apply via our web site www.RNSNZ.org.nz or write with full contact details (email, postal address, phone number), age if under 18, any decorations, occupation and numismatic interests to our PO Box number 2023, Wellington, New Zealand.

Annual Subscriptions

Membership of the Society costs only NZ\$25 for all communications in electronic form (\$A25 Australia; \$US25 rest of world; all discounted to \$20 in the relevant currency if paid by 30 June; with half price for junior members and for new members joining after 30 September). For Journals or other communications in hard copy the sub is NZ\$35 (\$A35 Australia; \$US35 rest of world; all discounted to \$30 in the relevant currency if paid by 30 June; with half price for junior members and for new members joining after 30 September). PayPal is available for overseas payments – please ask the Secretary if details or other methods are needed. Cheques can not be accepted in New Zealand.

Society Office Holders 2022 – 2023

President: David Galt FRNSNZ

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

Secretary: Vacant

Treasurer & Membership Secretary: Selwyn Lowe

Auditor: Tony Grant FRNSNZ

Librarian: Paul Bicknell

Keeper of the Collection: Clint Libby FRNSNZ

Assistant Keeper of the Collection: Flemming Sorensen FRNSNZ

Editor (NZ Numismatic Journal:) Brett Delahunt FRNSNZ

Editor (Society Newsletters): David Galt FRNSNZ

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

Web Site Manager: Todd Skilton

Secretary Vacancy The Society is seeking a secretary following the resignation of Wayne Newman in August 2023 to manage our communications across electronic and non-electronic media, including correspondence and producing agendas and

minutes of meetings. This represents a reduced set of duties without editing, website or membership records responsibilities. Please advise President@RNSNZ.org.nz if you are interested.

Fellows of the RNSNZ

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

RNSNZ Website

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

Our Facebook Page: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/RNSNZ/> (or <http://tinyurl.com/a6cx4yz>) now has 547 members, who are not required to be RNSNZ members, but are strongly encouraged to join.

Free Catalogues on the RNSNZ Website

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

- 1920's & 1930's
- 1939 – 40 Centennial and Exhibition
- 2010 - 19
- 2020's to date
- Challenge Coins Discovered Since March 2019 & New Zealand Geocaching Trackables (updated by Rodney Hall)

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

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

2016 – 2021 Uncirculated New Zealand Circulating Coins Sets

The two 2016 – 18 and 2019 sets we produced in 2022 have sold well, with two thirds now sold. They are available in the same format as produced by NZ Post up until 2013 and by the Society since then. The sets are \$30 each plus postage or \$28 for 10 or more. Contact Clint Libby cjlibby@xtra.co.nz.



Preparations are underway for the 2020 5-coin sets. We have four of the five coins, which have been released for circulation and await only the One Dollar coins to produce those sets too.

No circulation coins were produced for 2021, but the Reserve Bank has announced that two denominations were produced in 2022 – 10 million 20-Cent coins and 8 million Two-Dollar coins.

Left: The 2016- 2018 set.

RNSNZ Numismatic Library

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

Recent Publications Acquired

The following publications were received in the period September – December 2022:

- Australasian Coin and Banknote Magazine Sept – November 2022
- Mintmark No. 439 – 443 July 2022 – December 2022
- The Australian Numismatic Society Queensland Branch News Bulletin July 2022
- Numismatic Society of South Australia Newsletter 138 Sept 2021 (electronic)
- The Canadian Numismatic Journal November 2022
- Tauranga Numismatic Society Newsletters Sept - Nov 2021
- Friends of the Turnbull Library “Off the Record” 2022
- University of Vienna Institute for Numismatic and Money History Newsletter No. 63 Winter Semester 2021
- Perth Numismatic Journal August & November 2022
- Turnbull Library Record, Vol 54 2022
- Journal of the Heraldry Society of New Zealand, The New Zealand Armorer, No. 160 and 161
- “Tokens of New Zealand” by David Briggs (Australia)
- Updates to New Zealand Token research (Donation by Vaughn Humberstone).

Recent Meetings

28 September 2022 - Medals of the British Empire and Commonwealth Games

Brett Delahunt gave an excellent ‘PowerPoint’ presentation and discussed the history of the above Games as they evolved from an idea at the end of the nineteenth century to begin with the Festival of Britain in 1911. He then traced their evolution from the British Empire Games through to the British Empire & Commonwealth Games and finally to the holding of the Commonwealth Games. Examples of medals from each of the Games were shown.

1 October 2022 – Medals Symposium and award of Fellowships

Speakers at the all-day Symposium at the Wellington Club included

Mark Brewer (French Legion of Honour to New Zealanders)

John O’Reilly (The Hazara Pioneers - A Medallic Perspective 1904 -1933)

Mark Wilson (Victorian Intelligence)

Dr David Dickens (The Bomber Command Story told through groups)

Gregor Macaulay (The Royal Victorian Order and New Zealand)
Christopher Mellor-Hill (The current medal market)
Gregor Macaulay (St John New Zealand Armorial Update)
Brett Delahunt FRNSNZ (Colonel Sir Edwin King)
Todd Skilton (Heritage links between Māori and Hato Hone St John)
Mark Brewer (St John gallantry award recipients of the First World War)
Guy Marks (St John Auckland Ambulance Division - 1893-2006)

At the dinner following the Symposium, the Fellowships to which Andrew Clifford and Wayne Newman were elected earlier in 2022 were formally presented to them and Wing Commander Mark Brewer spoke about New Zealand's role in peace keeping in Korea, showing the large contribution New Zealand is making as one of the nominated countries actively representing the two sides of the Korean War.

29 October 2022 – Members Short Talks

Speakers included:

Brett Delahunt (The George Medal and the 5 year Long Service Medal, awarded to Corporal E. A. Stratton, RNZAF for rescuing a pilot from a burning plane on 21st June 1940 at Taieri)

Hamish MacMaster (The medals of Iran's longest reigning Shah, Naser-al-Din Shah Qajar)

Kyle Lockwood (Currency used in the Portuguese Empire during the late colonial period)

Ken Matthews (Medals of the Fifth World's Fair in Vienna in 1873)

John Larcombe (What is numismatics?)

David Galt (The West German 1951G 2 Mark coin)

Paul Bicknell (A New Zealand 1940 Centennial halfcrown uniface 'trial strike' uniface held in the British Museum, with a milled edge and thinner and lighter with a different metal composition than one held at Te Papa.)

30 November 2021

The annual end of year dinner was again held at the Speights Alehouse, Petone with 33 members and partners attending. RNSNZ service medals featuring James Berry were presented to eligible members present for services to the Society in both 2021 and 2022 and the outstanding service to the Society by Malcolm Bain as Treasurer and Anne Lampard in packing and supporting activities was recognised with the presentation of the President's medals for 2021 and 2022.

Notice of Annual Inter-Club Meeting

9 AM – 4 PM Saturday 25 February 2023

All members of the Society, especially Wellington-based and the Manawatu members, and Wanganui Numismatic Society members are invited to attend the Annual Inter-Club Meeting, hosted by the Wanganui Numismatic Society members at the Levin Vintage Car Club Rooms, 14 Tiro Tiro Road (Levin Showgrounds opposite the R & J Confectionary Factory) E-mail: - kidd13927@gmail.com Phone: 06 345 6587

RNSNZ Badges

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

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

Society and Council News

- The President, David Galt, expressed the Society's condolences to King Charles III and the Royal family on the death of Queen Elizabeth II.
- The Council has appointed a committee chaired by David Galt to arrange another major New Zealand numismatic conference for 2024 covering all fields of numismatics.
- The Society's first numismatic scholar, Kieran Knowles, Canterbury University, has successfully completed his honours research on Ptolemaic coins at the Australian Centre for Ancient Numismatics, Macquarie University, Sydney with our support and will speak at our March 2023 meeting.
- The Society has asked the Reserve Bank to ensure fair availability of new coin issues to New Zealanders following some recent issues being allocated primarily to corporate dealers through exclusive franchises.

- The Council has supported a proposal by the Numismatic Society of Auckland to issue a medal for the accession of King Charles III.
- The Nikau Foundation advised that the Alistair Robb Numismatic Fund was valued at \$190,622 at 30 September 2022. The RNSNZ was awarded \$14,000 to support numismatic research and events, particularly the Ancient Coins Conference in Christchurch in July 2022, Medals Symposium in October 2022 and the research scholarship.

Notice of Society Auction 2022

The Society's next auction will be held at the Dutch Club, Avalon, Lower Hutt on Wednesday 29^h June 2023. Members are invited to provide numismatic items for this auction no later than Friday 31st March 2023.

The guidelines are as follows:

1. Any member can provide a maximum of 30 items for sale.
2. The member is to provide a description of each item in writing by email, including the grading of the item and the reserve price required.
3. The member submitting the items for sale is to provide his/her name, address, phone number, email address & bank account details.
4. The items must be posted to the RNSNZ, P O Box 2023, Wellington 6140 or delivered personally to either of the two organisers:

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

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

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

Member Anniversaries

Several members had membership anniversaries in 2022 and will be sent the appropriate badges:

- Peter Avery – 60 years
- Paul Etheredge – 40 years
- Christopher Heath – 40 years

Other Numismatic Societies

Numismatic Association of Australia

The RNSNZ is a sponsoring society of the Numismatic Association of Australia (NAA). The NAA supports high quality numismatic research, and its Journal, previously available to RNSNZ members on subscription, is now available on-line. Full details are at: www.numismatics.org.au. Their two-yearly conference will be at Adelaide on the weekend of 18 and 19 August 2023 – a great venue and highly successfully as last hosted by the Numismatic Society of South Australia in 2015 in a beautiful city – well worth attending.

New Zealand Numismatic Societies

Auckland: PO Box 818, Shortland St, Auckland 1140. Meets at 7.30 pm on the second Wednesday of every month except January. Anyone wishing to attend should contact Andrew Clifford (President, Andrew@andrewclifford.com), or David Baird (phone 09-846-7463) for directions. The venue is now Kinder House Parnell. All welcome. Please note that meetings now allow out of town members to participate by Zoom.

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

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

Wanganui Numismatic Society: Meets in the afternoon on the last Wednesday of every month except December - phone (06) 3456587

The New Zealand Orders and Medals Research Society Branch: a branch of both the RNSNZ and British Orders and Medals Research Society, with a primary interest in

military medals, meets in Wellington about 6 times a year on the second Sunday of the month. Contact tskilton@gmail.com or john_o_reilly@hotmail.com (note underlines).

RNSNZ members may be interested in the New Zealand Symposium on 14 October and OMRS Australian Conference from 20 – 22 October 2023.

President's report 2021 - 22

David Galt FRNSNZ

The Society faced a trying year of greater disruptions from Covid but continued to be successful with increased attendances at its main meetings while holding up its membership numbers.

Our aim remains to promote numismatic knowledge, trading opportunities and the interests of numismatists.

The successes have included:

- **Monthly meetings in 2021/22**

Monthly meetings held are listed below. One highlight was to have Pam West speak to an ordinary evening meeting from England in March 2022, thanks to Zoom.

MEETING	TOPIC	SPEAKER/ ORGANISER
April 2021	Highlights of Greek and Roman Coinage Celebrated in their coins	Joshua Lee (Auckland)
May 2021	Annual General Meeting	
June 2021	Auction and Library viewing	Clint Libby & Flemming Sorensen
July 2021	"Greed and Deceit – The British South Africa Company and its Medals"	Brett Delahunt
August 2021	The Evils of "Improvements" to Coins and Banknotes	Bob Haese (South Australia)
September	"Service and Medals of Andrew	Ken Matthews

2021	Dowie 1792 – 1815"	
October 2021	Annual Dinner (as part of OMRS Symposium)	
November 2021	Members Talks	
January 2022	Visit to Reserve Bank Museum	
February 2022	The New Zealand General Service Medal 1992 and 2002	Todd Skilton
March 2022	Bank of England Error Banknotes	Pam West (President International Banknote Society, England)

- **Conferences**

In October 2021, the OMRS Branch of the Society held a successful Symposium, organised by Todd Skilton, both at the Wellington Club and by Zoom, focusing on military medals and St John awards. It is pleasing to report that two further events are planned for the following year, one by our OMRS Branch again in October and a new venture in Christchurch in July 2022 concerning ancient coins, organised for the Society by Wayne Newman and Alison Griffith of the Classics Department of Canterbury University. Preliminary thinking is that another major Conference will be held in 2024.

- **Special events:**

The Levin lower North Island Combined Numismatic Societies meeting was held again at the Horowhenua vintage car club rooms in Levin on 13 February 2022, organised by Graeme Hancock. Attendance was limited by increasing concerns about Covid but those attending greatly enjoyed the day.

The September 2022 afternoon social function was cancelled because of Covid restrictions – the only event cancelled in 2022

- **Relationships with agencies important to numismatics in New Zealand**

At a meeting with the Reserve Bank, we were able once again to promote the issuance of circulating commemoratives. The Bank gave permission for a number of rare items to be photographed for the Society and then provided for the photography. These included the previously unknown Wilks \$100 signature proof.

- **New Publications**

Thanks to the efforts of Martin Purdy, Hamish MacMaster, Rodney Hall and Jason Gray, valuable new catalogues continue to be added to the Society's web site, providing up to date coverage of Challenge Coins issues and updates on modern New Zealand Commemorative medals, particularly recent issues and updates of known medals. Limited production runs of hard copy catalogues were produced thanks to the hard work particularly of Martin Purdy.

Books were added to our library in selected areas to maintain coverage of most areas of numismatics, especially in Australia and New Zealand. Paul Bicknell as Librarian continues to enhance our library catalogue.

- **Discounts for interested members on official New Zealand coin issues marketed by N Z Post.**

We continue to provide worthwhile wholesale discounts for interested members on these issues.

- **NZ UNC Coin Sets**

Progress was made towards production of the 2016-18 and 2019 circulating coin sets.

- **Journal and Newsletters**

Wayne Newman and Brett Delahunt produced another quality Journal in January 2022. David Galt again edited two Newsletters.

- **Fellows**

It is a pleasure to record the award of Fellowships to Mark Stocker and Rob Pepping.

Thanks

While many people contribute to the success of the Society, it is important to recognise some of those who carry out an enormous amount of work on our behalf,

including our Secretary, Wayne Newman, also as a Journal Editor, Treasurer Malcolm Bain, and Auctioneers, Clint Libby and Flemming Sorensen, authors of publications and speakers. Again the Society plans to recognise members' contributions by service medals for 2021, delayed this year by difficulties in finalising the design.

FINANCIAL REPORTS 2021/22

Statement of Income and Expenditure

	Notes	2022	2021
Income			
Advertising - Journal & Newsletter		1,050.00	1,915.00
Auction RNSNZ	2	4,961.80	5,475.50
Catalogues		2,683.61	735.28
Conference 2020 Income			19,212.44
Journal Sales		10.00	
Conference 2020 Prepayments			11,460.00
Donations		100.00	326.50
Donations in Kind			580.00
Upper Hutt Fair			100.00
Interest: ASB		1,072.73	1,353.69
BNZ Term Deposit & Rapid Save		1,349.29	2,556.38
BNZ Current Account		9.66	14.34
Symposium		1,830.00	
Levin Meeting Income Donations		140.00	567.00
Medal Sales			967.55
Postage			3.58
Subs		6,492.99	7,457.22
Uncirculated Sets Sales		95.00	719.70
Grant conference and Dinner		2,500.00	
NAA Journals		463.56	
Unrealised FX Gain		36.55	
Anonymous Receipt		125.00	

Net Loss		10,256.20	
Total		33,176.39	53,448.18
Expenditure			
Advertising		833.75	1,046.50
Auction RNSNZ		4,415.17	4,351.30
Audit Letter		40.00	40.00
Bank Fees			1.50
Catalogues		5,141.17	
Coin Sets - Bubble packs	6	6,078.04	
Conference Expenses			18,270.75
Engraving			20.00
Functions			1,044.08
Fx Loss unrealised			42.58
Honoraria/Expenses	8	3,000.00	3,000.00
Journal & Newsletters		4,251.49	3,491.97
Levin Meeting Expenses		241.50	
Library Expenses		718.73	211.08
Medal Expenses			580.00
Numismatic Association of Australia			170.29
Printing & Stationery		47.73	451.25
Rent		2,827.31	2,868.50
Speaker Expenses		17.50	145.61
Subs Turnbull Library etc		208.54	130.00
Symposium`		4,821.50	
Website		533.96	1,268.98
Net Surplus			16,309.79
Total		33,176.39	53,444.18
Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2022			
Assets			
Current Assets			
BNZ Current Account		5,338.25	17,101.10

Petty Cash		30.00	30.00
Paypal	5	3,263.42	2,762.16
Tax Credit	3	595.30	744.50
Bank Notes 100 x \$2		200.00	200.00
Rent in Advance Auction		150.00	
Total Current Assets		9,576.97	20,837.76
Fixed Assets			
Display Units	7	2,068.84	2,068.84
Library	7	3,741.63	3,741.63
Total Fixed Assets		5,810.47	5,810.47
Term Deposits	1		
BNZ Term Deposits (1)		14,912.40	14,750.26
BNZ Term Deposits (2)		15,564.01	15,564.01
BNZ Term Deposits (3)		27,712.14	27,623.82
BNZ Term Deposits (4)		18,174.84	18,062.42
BNZ Term Deposits (5)		34,493.23	34,038.24
BNZ Term Deposits (6)		10,839.70	10,779.33
BNZ Term Deposits (7)		10,028.53	10,000.00
BNZ Rapid Save		20,679.16	20,581.34
ASB Term Deposit		50,000.00	50,000.00
Total Term Deposits		202,404.01	201,399.42
Total Assets		217,791.45	228,047.65
Liabilities			
Members Funds			
RNSNZ OMRS Corpus Fund		2,700.00	2,700.00
Opening Balance		225,347.65	209,037.86
Plus Surplus		- 10,256.20	16,309.79
Members Funds		217,791.45	225,347.65

Audit Report

I have examined the books and Accounts of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand and am satisfied that the above Income and Expenditure Accounts and Balance Sheet correctly set out the financial results of the Society.

A W Grant

J M Bain

D A Galt

Auditor

Treasurer

President

The following notes form part of these financial statements.

1) Term Deposits

Investment	Amount	Rate	Maturity	Invested
BNZ Term Deposit (1)	13,301.38			27.04.2018
BNZ Term Deposit (2)	15,564.01	3.15%	19.06.2022	19.06.2019
BNZ Term Deposit (3)	27,607.13	0.85%	09.06.2022	16.03.2021
BNZ Term Deposit (4)	18,062.42	1.505	12.08.2022	18.02.2021
BNZ Term Deposit (5)	33,551.89	1.90%	14.06.2022	13.06.2020
BNZ Term Deposit (6)	10,779.33	2.30%	06.03.2023	06.03.2021
BNZ Term Deposit (7)	10,000.00	0.70%		01.03.2021
BNZ Rapid Save		Variable		29.08.2014
ASB Term Deposit	50,000.00	2.70%	26.08.2023	26.08.21

2) Auction income includes sales receipts and postages charged to bidders. Old stock items were also included but no donated items.

3) Tax refund from the 2020/2021 year was received during 2021/2022.

4) Cash flow statement available on request.

5) The Paypal balance is held not only in NZ Dollars, but also in British Pounds, Australian dollars and Canadian dollars which give rise to unrealised Forex gains and realised forex gains when monies are uplifted. Money uplifted during the year was in NZ dollars.

6) Medals, other commemoratives produced, catalogues and publications are expensed when purchased. Sales revenue is recognised when sales are made.

7) Fixed assets include Catalogues, Books, Journals, Medals, Coins, Bank Notes, Slides, Projector, Video Camera, screens, Chairs, Displays, Shelving and Cases.

- 8) As with previous years honoraria are offset by expenses incurred by the officers.
9) Due to the accounts being prepared with a view to serving members requirements they may not reflect net profit requirements for tax purposes and an adjustment is often necessary at the base of the income and expenditure account.
10) Taxable income

Deficit/ Surplus (9,10)	\$10,256.20
Donations	\$140.00
Unrealised Forex	\$36.55
Subscriptions	\$6,492.99
Grants	\$2,500.00
Taxable Loss	\$19,425.74

Julian Brooke - An Appreciation



Julian Brook was a giant among numismatists who passed away on 15 May 2022, aged 86 years. A pharmacist by profession, Julian was a long serving member of The Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand.

Julian developed an interest numismatics at an early age when he won an Elizabethan coin as a prize in a competition sponsored by the New Zealand Herald, as part of celebrations at the time of the 1953 Coronation. This early introduction developed

into a lifelong interest with his main focus being in the field of modern coinage and specifically the coins of Edward VIII. In reality his collecting interests were wide ranging and included misstrikes, New Zealand medalets and world tokens.

It is well recognized that Julian's general knowledge of numismatics was almost encyclopaedic and he was willing to share this with others, both in conversation and through his numerous numismatic articles. Julian joined the RNSNZ in 1954 and qualified for his 60 year membership badge in 2014. He joined the American Numismatic Association in 1954 and is also remembered as a strong supporter for the establishment of Numismatic Society of Auckland. This was formed in 1959 with Julian as a Foundation Member.

Julian was well-known through his contributions to the numismatic literature with a noteworthy contribution being his seminal work on the varieties of the 1935 threepence. This was not a simple observation based on a few coins but more of a concerted campaign which saw Julian enlist the help of Toll Collectors on the Auckland Harbour Bridge and bank tellers to collect specimens for him. Beyond this he was a regular contributor to MINTMARK and is well remembered for his series of articles relating to the man on the coin. Another memorable contribution was at the Tri-Society quiz where, for many years he prepared the questions.

For his contributions to numismatics Julian received many significant honours. He served as the American Numismatic Association's Ambassador for Australia and was awarded the Gold Medal of the Association in 2005. He was elected to Honorary Membership of the Numismatic Society of Auckland and in 2005 was elected to the Fellowship of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand.

Julian was well respected in the community. His pharmacy business was successful and he contributed to the community through his appointment as a Justice of the Peace. He is survived by his wife Ailsa, and three children from a previous marriage. His passing is a sad loss to all who knew him and to the world of numismatics.

Jim Duncan, David Galt and Brett Delahunt

THE ISSUERS OF NEW ZEALAND TRADESMEN'S TOKENS Part 1

Vaughn Humberstone

In 1840 New Zealand was established as a British colony. As a consequence, British coinage became the sole legal tender coinage. However, for the first 36 years of colonization the young colony was plagued by a severe shortage of lower denomination coinage, such as halfpennies and pennies. Some business owners kept accounts of sums owed with trusted customers. Some gave lower value goods instead of change, while others issued their own IOU cards. Lower value private debentures made a brief appearance in the mid-1840s, and in the following decade crudely struck discs of zinc could be found circulating in Nelson. However, none of these measures provided a lasting solution to the shortage of lower denomination coinage.

Tradesmen's tokens first made an appearance in Australia in 1849, and it was somewhat inevitable that New Zealand would follow. From 1857 to 1875, forty-four New Zealand businesses and one trade association issued tradesmen's tokens in New Zealand. These tokens were struck to a coin-like quality, but were never legal tender. Banks, government departments and post offices refused to accept them, and anybody who did accept them did so at their own risk. However, tradesmen's tokens soon formed a significant part of the general circulating currency. The civil case of *A.J. Raphael v H.J. Hall*, 1867, established the legal precedent that token issuers were obligated to redeem tokens of their issue. A Treasury notice dated 30 August 1875 informed the public that tokens would be prohibited as of 31 January 1876, and this discouraged any further orders for tokens. Sufficient supplies of bronze coinage arrived in early 1876, and the circulation of tokens gradually died out thereafter.

New Zealand's tokens have been comprehensively catalogued by various numismatists over the years. Unfortunately, there was no corresponding research done on the token issuers and their businesses. To truly appreciate these pieces of copper and bronze (and brass), one must surely know the story behind the names inscribed on them. In the mid-nineteenth century there was a huge flow of emigration out of an overcrowded Britain to the colonies, by those in search of a better life. Canada and Australia were popular destinations, with a much smaller number making the additional trek to the tiny and remote infant colony of New Zealand. Once partnerships are taken into account, there were a total of 56 issuers of New Zealand tradesmen's tokens. Their businesses not only supported themselves,

their employees and their families, but also provided some of the essentials of everyday life in a civilized society. Many of the token issuers had business interests outside of their token-issuing firms. Their lives were touched by key events in New Zealand history, such as the establishment of self-government, the Māori land wars and the gold-rushes. Collectively, the New Zealand token issuers also built up a very impressive record of public service. The issuing of their tokens made up just a small and almost insignificant part of their life story. However, in doing so they left behind a numismatic legacy. This article gives very condensed biographical information on the 56 issuers of New Zealand tradesmen's tokens.

David ANDERSON was born in County Down, Northern Ireland, in 1807. He married Ann Anderson, and by 1835 the Anderson family was residing at Weedon, Buckinghamshire, England. David Anderson was connected with the Commissariat Department of the British Army for 21 years. Upon leaving the army, he decided to spend the remainder of his days in Northern Ireland. However, with the failure of the potato crops, the outlook was bleak and he decided to immigrate to New Zealand. The Anderson family arrived in Wellington on 20 August 1849 aboard the *Pilgrim* from London. David Anderson had intended to settle in Auckland, but coming ashore

in Wellington, he purchased a shop and dwelling in Lambton Quay, near Willis Street, for the low price of £140. A grocery and spirit store was opened from this site on 24 September 1849. In 1857 a son, David junior, joined the business and another store was later opened in Molesworth Street. In 1861 David junior took over the Molesworth Street store, and from 1866-69 David Anderson had a branch store in Wanganui. In 1868 the business transferred to Willis Street, with David Anderson retiring in 1872. In retirement, David Anderson continued to take part in the active management of several companies in which he had shares. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1885 by his son-in-law, John Ballance, who later served as Premier of New Zealand. David Anderson died on 17 March 1889, aged 82. He left behind a widow, five sons and four daughters, and was buried at Bolton Street Cemetery. Ann Anderson died in 1910, aged 95. The family grocery business was sold out to Burns Philp in 1920. David Anderson owned a stately family homestead built in the suburb of Mount Cook. Anderson House still stands today, and is registered as a Category 2 historic building by the New Zealand Historic Places Trust.

Herbert ASHTON was born on 11 March 1806 in Birmingham, England, the son of Thomas Ashton and Elizabeth, née Edwards. On 28 May 1830, aged 24, he married Theresa Oxenbould, aged 22, at St. Martin's Anglican Church, Birmingham. Two sons

and two daughters were born from 1833-43. In the early 1840s the Ashton family moved to Islington, London, where Herbert operated a whole button warehouse. By 1856 he was a warehouseman in the suburb of Aldermanbury. The Ashton family arrived in Auckland on 8 February 1859 aboard the *William Watson* from Gravesend, Kent. The following month Herbert went into business as a draper from the west side of Queen Street, near Swanston Street. In 1860-61 he moved to premises near Wellesley Street, still on the west side of Queen Street. Rent at the time was £170 per annum. Herbert served on the provisional committee of the Auckland Gas Company and was elected to the West Ward of the City Board, serving as Honorary treasurer. He was also the inaugural president of the Auckland Permanent Building and Investment Society and served as Secretary and Treasurer of the Grafton Road Ratepayers Association. In March 1865 Herbert Ashton sold out his drapery business to Morris Marks and in May 1867 he was declared bankrupt. Herbert then went into business as a house, land and commission agent. In August 1871 he took his son Alfred into partnership, trading as H. Ashton & Son. This business prospered, and Herbert built a substantial family homestead in Church Street, Devonport, on Auckland's North Shore. Theresa Ashton died on 6 May 1886, aged 79. Herbert Ashton died on 15 February 1887 of inflammation of the lungs, aged 80, and was buried at Mount Victoria Cemetery. Alfred carried on the family business, which expanded to include the auctioneering and share-broking agency, Ashton & Son which traded until 1904.

The **AUCKLAND LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION** was the brainchild of John Copland, inaugural proprietor of the Thames Hotel. On 19 December 1870 he chaired a meeting of about thirty hotelkeepers, who met to discuss a Licensing Bill before the Provincial Council. At the meeting, John Copland suggested forming a licensed victualler's association, and this was unanimously agreed upon. The Auckland Licensed Victuallers' Association was duly established on 6 April 1871, with John Copland elected the inaugural president. The rules and regulations were based on those of the Victuallers' Association in Victoria, Australia. At the time, the publicans of Auckland paid annual fees amounting to £10,800, and no other branch of business in Auckland was of such an extensive character. The objectives were to advance the interests of hotelkeepers and to guard against harsh measures likely to affect them. This included lobbying for the repeal of all legislation considered unfair to the trade. Meetings were held once a month and annual subscription was set at £2 2s. By 1873 the Association had 53 members out of 115 hotels in Auckland. Unfortunately, records of the Association's early years have been lost forever.

The earliest meetings from which minutes have survive date from 4 December 1906. However, contemporary newspaper records shed light on the Association's earlier activities. In 1966 the Auckland Licensed Victuallers' Association changed its name to the Auckland Hotel Association. By 1971, in its centennial year, its domain covered all hotels north of the Chateau Tongariro and was split into four sub-associations; Northland, South Auckland, Thames Valley and Bay of Plenty.

The Auckland Hotel Association was affiliated to the Hotel Association of New Zealand, and it ceased to be an independent body after 1974. In 1995 the Hotel Association of New Zealand was renamed the Hospitality Association of New Zealand.

Charles Culledge BARLEY was born in 1820 in March, Cambridgeshire, England, the son of John Johnson and Sarah, née Gray. Upon maturity, Charles C. Barley established a grocery business in the nearby town of Wisbech. In April 1846 he was declared insolvent. Charles C. Barley was a Roman Catholic and in 1850, when aged 30, he married Eliza Kinghorne. The Barleys immigrated to Australia and their only child, Helen Johnson Barley, was born in Geelong, Victoria, in 1853. The Barley family returned to Wisbech soon after and Charles C. Barley re-entered the grocery trade. In September 1853 he was once again declared insolvent. The Barleys moved to London before deciding to immigrate to New Zealand. They arrived in Auckland on 25 February 1856 aboard the *Oriental* from London. Charles C. Barley opened his grocery store from a rather substantial three-storey building in Queen Street on 16 June 1856. This shop was made distinctive by a large signboard over the verandah painted with the flags of the Allied Armies of the Crimean War. Rent at the time was £3 per week. Charles C. Barley operated his business on the principle of small profit margins on a high turnover. However, he sold out his grocery business in May 1859 due to it not being profitable enough. The Barley family left Auckland on 17 June 1859 aboard the *Lochnagar*, bound for London. They settled in Chertsey, Surrey. In 1870 the Barleys once again immigrated to Victoria in Australia. From 1872 to 1880 Charles C. Barley ran a grocery store from Chapel Street, near Windsor Station in Melbourne, before once again becoming insolvent. Charles Culledge Barley died of heart disease on 17 August 1888, aged 68, and was buried at St. Kilda Cemetery. Eliza Barley died in Geelong in 1895, aged 62.

George Low BEATH was born on 13 December 1827 in Leslie, Fifeshire, Scotland, the son of James Beath and Christina Low. He served his apprenticeship to the drapery trade in Dunfermline. In 1865 he immigrated to Australia, joining his brother

David of the firm of Beath, Schiess and Co in Melbourne. The following year George L. Beath moved to Christchurch. In March 1866 he went into partnership with Oscar Kirby under the style of Beath, Kirby & Co, men's outfitters and drapers in Cashel Street. On 6 February 1867 George L. Beath, aged 39, married Marie Malcolm, aged 21, at St. John's Anglican Church in Latimer Square. Marie had first met George in Dunfermline and she had followed him out to New Zealand. They had a total of one son and four daughters.



Fig.1 George L. Beath's wife, Marie, née Malcolm, was born at Islay, the southernmost island of the Inner Hebrides of Scotland, in the county of Argyll in western Scotland. G.L. Beath named his drapery business after his wife's birthplace. Depicted on the reverse of the tokens is the coat of arms of the Duke of Argyll, of Inverary Castle. The Latin motto VIX EA NOSTRA VOVO translates to 'I scarce call these deeds of our ancestors ours'. [SOURCE: Image courtesy of Noble Numismatics Pty Ltd, Sale 114, Lot 712]

Following the death of Oscar Kirby in March 1868, George L. Beath took over as sole proprietor, and the following year a Ladies Department was added. Beath had a grand family home built at the corner of Riccarton Road and Mandeville Street. Business boomed and in 1878 Beath erected one of Christchurch's first three-storey buildings. In June 1881 tragedy struck when the Beath's son and oldest daughter died during an epidemic that swept through the town. On 20 February 1897 George L. Beath relinquished proprietorship of his business to his son-in-law. The Beaths were Congregationalists and George served as an Elder in his church for more than 30 years. He was also a founder of the Christchurch branch of the YMCA. George Low

Beath died on 4 August 1914, aged 87, and was buried at Addington Cemetery. Marie Beath died in 1930, aged 84. Marie's sister was the famous suffragette, Kate Sheppard, who has featured on New Zealand's ten dollar notes since 1993. In 1978 Beath Ltd merged with DIC, which sold out in 1987.

Samuel BEAVEN was born in 1838 at Colwall, Herefordshire, England, the son of William Beaven, a farmer, and his wife Ann. He was educated at Gloucester. The Beaven family also spent time at Essex and Worcester and the children were brought up to a country life. Samuel Beaven served his apprenticeship with one of the largest ironmongery firms in England. By March 1859 he was in Invercargill, where he had a small farm to the east of the town. He donated a site in Ythan Street for the Church of Christ. On 1 January 1861 Samuel Beaven began trading as an ironmonger from Kelvin Street. On 3 August 1862, at the age of 24, he married Elizabeth Jane Fraser, aged 22, at St. John's Anglican Church. A son and two daughters were born from 1863-71. In 1863 a brother Alfred arrived from London. Samuel Beaven served as President and Treasurer of the Mechanic's Institute, sat on the Town Board and the Chamber of Commerce, and helped establish a local Benevolent Institution. In July 1863 he was elected to the seat of Waihopai on the Southland Provincial Council (SPC). Three months later he opened Invercargill's largest commercial building at the corner of Tay and Kelvin streets. A scandal broke in May 1864 when it was made public that the SPC intended to issue worthless and illegal treasury notes into circulation. Samuel Beaven was made a scapegoat and was forced to resign his seat. In October 1866 he went into insolvency. In 1868 Samuel Beaven moved to Fiji and then to Brazil. He went into business in Sao Paulo as a supplier of machinery to the coffee industry. Elizabeth Jane Beaven died on 8 April 1884 at Campinas, Sao Paulo, aged 44. Samuel Beaven died on 6 February 1892 at Jundiai, Sao Paulo, aged 54.

Charles BROWN was born on 16 July 1820 in London, the son of Charles Armitage Brown and his domestic servant, Abigail O'Donohue. His father was a close friend of the great English poet, John Keats. Charles Brown was raised by his father in Italy before moving to Laira Green in Plymouth, England. In 1838 Charles Brown set out to London in search of employment in the engineering trade. Father and son signed up to the Plymouth Company colonization scheme. Charles Brown arrived in New Plymouth on 3 September 1841 aboard the *Amelia Thompson*. Charles Armitage arrived soon after but died the following year. On 13 May 1851 Charles Brown, aged 30, married Margaret Joy Horne, aged 17. One son and four daughters followed. Charles Brown served as Provincial Superintendent of Taranaki (1853-57 & 1861-65) and was a Member of Parliament (1855-70). In February 1866 Brown & Duthie took

over the ironmongery firm of Obadiah Silcock, trading from Brougham Street. This firm was not very successful and was dissolved in January 1870. Charles Brown was also a newspaper proprietor, a general importer, commission agent, forwarding and shipping agent, wine and spirit merchant, and established a nursery on his suburban section. With the outbreak of the Māori Land Wars in 1860, Charles Brown was a Captain of the Taranaki Militia. He later rose to the rank of Major. Margaret Joy died on 5 March 1875, aged 41. In June 1878 Charles Brown, aged 58, married Jessie Northcroft, aged 31. Two sons and a daughter followed. Later in life, he served as Civil Commissioner of Taranaki and then as a Court interpreter. Charles Brown died on 2 September 1901, aged 81, after being hit by a train at a level crossing. He was buried at Te Henui Cemetery. Jessie Brown died on 18 June 1942, aged 95.

John Angelicus Thomas BUTLER was born on 18 August 1843 at Headington in Oxford, Oxfordshire, England. He was the son of Thomas Butler, a printseller, carver and gilder, and Selina, née Ackermann, a school mistress. His maternal grandfather, Rudolph Ackermann, introduced lithography into Britain. By 1851 the Butler family was residing in Clapham, Surrey. On 26 June 1865 John A.T. Butler and Annie Gough, both aged 21, were married in Auckland. A son and six daughters were born from 1866-75. During 1865-70 J.A.T. Butler was listed as a clerk, while also importing stock from London. In 1869 he applied for miner's rights to mine at Karaka, on the Thames goldfields. On 2 September 1872 John A.T. Butler went into partnership with John L. Holland as oil, colour and glass merchants, trading from Victoria Street. On 1 September 1875 Annie Butler, aged 32, died during childbirth. J.A.T. Butler served as Treasurer of the Oddfellow's Star Lodge and was on the committee of the Auckland Rowing Club. The partnership of Holland and Butler was dissolved on 1 August 1882, with J.A.T. Butler continuing as sole proprietor. In September 1885 he sold off his business premises in Victoria Street, moving his business to Queen Street and dropping the trading name of 'Holland & Butler'. In late 1886 his business was forfeited to creditors. Now virtually broke, John A.T. Butler left alone for Australia in 1888. On 14 January 1892, aged 48, he married Margaret Gray, aged 32, at Bourke, NSW. No children resulted from this marriage. In 1896 he and his wife moved to Coolgardie, Western Australia, following the opening of nearby goldfields. John A.T. Butler worked as a housepainter. John Angelicus Thomas Butler died on 9 June 1906, aged 62, and was buried at Coolgardie Cemetery. Today Coolgardie only exists as a tourist town and a mining ghost town.

Jacob CARO was a German of Jewish ancestry, born on 9 March 1830 at Colmar, Alsace, in north-eastern France near the border with Germany. He was the son of

Cheim Jacob Caro and Kele Sommerfeldt. Jacob Caro trained as a jeweller and on 30 October 1852 he arrived in Melbourne aboard the *James Carson* from Liverpool in England. Jacob Caro formed a number of business partnerships, trading as general dealers from the towns of Sandhurst (Bendigo), Little River and Yachandanda. He was naturalized as a British subject in July 1857. In June 1858 the decomposed remains of Jacob's brother, David, were found near West Charlton Run. Jacob Caro was adamant that his brother had been murdered but the case remained unsolved. One of Australia's pioneer crime writers, Mary Fortune, used this case as inspiration for her 1867 story *In the Cellar*. In 1859 Jacob Caro went into business on his own account as an ironmonger, trading from Queen Street East in Melbourne. In January 1864 Jacob Caro went into partnership with Herman Cohn, trading as ironmongers from High Street in Christchurch. Herman Cohn was the resident partner in Christchurch, while Jacob Caro remained in Melbourne as the overseas buyer. In December 1864 Solomon Nashelski replaced Herman Cohn in the firm of J. Caro & Co. Jacob Caro sold out to Solomon Nashelski in August 1865. Solomon promptly took his nephew into partnership, and the firm was restyled S. & H. Nashelski. Jacob Caro sold out his ironmongery business in Melbourne in 1883 and returned to Germany. On 26 October 1887, aged 57, he married Olga Louise Lewig, aged 28, in Hamburg, Germany. One daughter was born to this marriage. Jacob Caro died on 27 February 1909, aged 78, and was buried at Ohlsdorf Cemetery. Olga Louise died in Hamburg on 10 September 1937, aged 78.

Archibald CLARK was born on 2 October 1805 at Beith, North Ayrshire, Scotland, the son of Andrew Clark and Agnes, née Thompson. He trained for the Presbyterian ministry at the University of Glasgow. He was then recalled to Beith by his ailing father to continue the family business. In 1830 Archibald Clark married Mary McCosh. Following Mary's death, in 1836 he married Margaret Jamieson. Following Margaret's death, in 1844 he married Mary Anderson. All up, Archibald Clark had six sons and two daughters from his three marriages. The Clark family arrived in Auckland on 25 November 1849 aboard the *Thames* from London. Archibald Clark went into business as a draper from Shortland Street on 1 January 1850. This business went on to become very large and successful. In 1851-52 he served as the first Mayor of Auckland in the short-lived Common Council. He was elected to the Auckland Provincial Council (1867-68), the House of Representatives (1860-73), and served as a leading Elder of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Symonds Street. Archibald Clark died at his residence in Remuera on 17 October 1875, aged 70, and was buried at Symonds Street Cemetery. In the late 1880s a warehouse was built for the firm on the corner of Wellesley Street West and Elliot Street. Mary Clark died on

14 May 1900, aged 90. Archibald Clark & Sons Ltd traded until 1928. Their warehouse in Wellesley Street subsequently became the T. & G. Building, which today is a Category 2 historic building. Meanwhile, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Symonds Street is a Category 1 historic building. In 1955 Louise Rose, great-granddaughter of Archibald Clark, and her husband Edmund Hillary built a house on part of the Clark family land in Remuera. Sir Edmund Hillary (1919-2008) has featured on New Zealand's five-dollar notes since 1992.

David CLARKSON was born on 23 May 1829 at St. Alphage, Greenwich, London, the son of Joseph Clarkson and Matilda Paxton. David Clarkson was educated at a boarding school at Park Row, Greenwich. On 1 July 1848, aged 19, he married Esther McAveney, aged 20. Seven sons and four daughters were born from 1850-68. David Clarkson trained as a builder. The entire Clarkson family signed up with the Canterbury Association colonization scheme. David's family arrived in Lyttelton on 14 August 1851 aboard the *Labuan* from London. In late 1853 the Clarksons all moved to Christchurch. David Clarkson leased a site in Cashel Street, near Colombo Street, from where Esther began selling drapery goods she had imported from Dunstable in Bedfordshire, England. David built a ship on this site and in 1854 opened a drapery store named Dunstable House. In 1857 David Clarkson secured the freehold of the site and from then on business boomed. In January 1864 Dunstable House was sold to William Pratt for £20,000. Before leaving the colony, David Clarkson went into partnership with Richard Turnbull, trading as drapers from Timaru under the style of Clarkson and Turnbull. The Clarkson family departed Lyttelton on 4 February 1864 aboard the *White Star*, bound for London. While Richard Turnbull ran the store from Timaru, David Clarkson acted as the overseas buyer in London. The dissolution of Clarkson and Turnbull was announced on 7 November 1868. In 1869 David Clarkson went into the wholesale drapery trade. In 20 years of business he shipped £3,600,000 worth of goods to Australia, and he also extended operations to New Zealand. In March 1889 David Clarkson returned to Australia on a trading trip. He died at Coogee Bay, Randwick, Sydney, on 4 June 1889, aged 60, and was buried at Waverley Cemetery. Esther Clarkson died in London on 17 July 1908, aged 80.

Samuel CLARKSON was born on 11 July 1836 at St. Alphage, Greenwich, London, the son of Joseph Clarkson and Matilda Paxton. Young Samuel and his father arrived in Lyttelton on 7 February 1851 aboard the *Castle Eden* from Gravesend, Kent. Like his father and older brother, Samuel trained as a builder. He served his

apprenticeship under James Johnston before setting up his own business. On 1 August 1857 Samuel Clarkson, aged 21, married Sarah Ellen Lodge, aged 17. Sarah Ellen was the second European child born in Wellington, while this was just the third marriage to take place at the newly constructed Holy Trinity Anglican Church in Avonside. Seven sons and three daughters were born from 1859-80. Samuel Clarkson built some of the larger and more prominent buildings in Christchurch. By 1871 he had the freehold of a site in Cashel Street East from where he traded. He had also built a large homestead for his family in the suburb of Linwood. In 1873-74 he built a block of two-storey shops at the north-eastern corner of Cashel and Colombo streets. This block was owned by William Pratt and two token-issuing firms promptly moved in; Gaisford & Edmonds and Mason, Struthers & Co. A third token-issuing firm, B. Gittos & Sons, also briefly traded here in 1877. Between May to September 1875 Samuel Clarkson changed occupations from builder to importer. He conducted a large trade in cement, timber and ironmongery. In August 1879 he relinquished his importing business and commenced to sell on commission for numerous firms. Samuel Clarkson never served on any public bodies but he did serve for the Canterbury Elector's Association, which lobbied against excessive taxation. Samuel Clarkson died of heart disease on 29 July 1895, aged 59, and was buried at Linwood Cemetery. Sarah Ellen Clarkson died on 17 February 1925, aged 85.

Samuel COOMBES was born in 1837 at Devonshire, England. He was the son of Samuel Wellington Coombes, an independent religious minister, and Annie, née Barron. In 1862, aged 25, he married Harriot Elizabeth Jones, aged 22, in Birmingham. Three sons and five daughters were born from 1863-77. In May 1864 Samuel Coombes, trading as a draper from Stafford Street in Birmingham, was declared bankrupt. Samuel Coombes and his wife arrived in Auckland on 4 January 1865 aboard the *Victory* from Gravesend, Kent. By September 1869 Samuel Coombes was in partnership with James Johnston under the style of Coombes & Johnston, trading as drapers from Queen Street. On 25 May 1871 Samuel Coombes took over as sole proprietor, and by the end of the year he had established a manufactory in High Street. In 1873 Coombes was the only gentlemen's mercer in Auckland and he opened a branch store in Albert Street, Grahamstown, Thames. This branch was not very successful and was sold out to Thomas Bridger on 14 August 1874. In the early 1880s Samuel Coombes established an arcade in Queen Street, opposite Wyndham Street, but this was not very successful. In October 1885 he owed payments to creditors, while lacking capital to continue trading. He formed a public company, the Auckland Co-operative Drapery and Clothing Company Ltd, but this traded at a crippling loss.



Fig.2 Samuel Coombes was the only token issuer to place his effigy on his tokens, which were issued in 1874. Unfortunately, no photographs of Samuel Coombes are known to exist. A sketch of him in *The Observer*, 3 March 1883, shows that he had retained his distinctive whiskers. [SOURCE: Image courtesy of Noble Numismatics Pty Ltd, Sale 114, Lot 731]

In April 1886 Samuel Coombes was declared bankrupt, owing almost £33,000. Samuel Coombes moved to Melbourne, arriving there on 26 April 1888 aboard the *Te Anau*. The Coombes family resided in the suburb of Heidelberg. Samuel found work as a salesman for the Crystal Palace Clothing Company, situated in Bourke Street East. Harriot Elizabeth Coombes died in 1910, aged 70. Samuel Coombes died of heart failure on 13 June 1915, aged 78, and was buried at Cheltenham Cemetery.

Walter DAY was born in England in 1820. He arrived in Port Chalmers on 27 December 1850 aboard the *Eden* from London. The *Eden* has the distinction of being the last New Zealand Company ship to arrive. In April 1855 Walter Day took over the store of Dr. Frederick Hall Richardson in Princes Street (Richardson had established this business in 1851). Walter Day was a steward of the Hand-and-heart Oddfellow's Lodge, was an auditor for the Church of England and was elected to the Dunedin Town Board. On 1 November 1858 Walter Day went into partnership with Frederick Louis Mieville. Day & Mieville initially traded as general merchants, but from March 1860 began describing themselves as ironmongers. On 31 December 1861 Walter Day retired from the firm of Day & Mieville, although he retained ownership of the Princes Street site. By May 1862 Walter Day was Sub-treasurer of the Provincial Government of Otago. He was inaugural Treasurer of the Otago Benevolent Institution, and by April 1863 was the acting Provincial Treasurer. On 9 June 1863

Walter Day, aged 43, married Lucy Jane Wallis, aged 21. In late 1864 private family affairs back in England prompted a return home. Walter Day and his pregnant wife left Port Chalmers on 1 March 1865 aboard the *Ramsey*. A daughter was born in August 1865 in London, followed by a son in 1867. In 1874 Walter Day advertised in Dunedin to execute commissions for the Home Agency in London. In October 1899 he was residing at Wallington, Surrey (now reconstituted as a part of Greater London). Walter Day died in London on 21 June 1904, aged 84. He still held the freehold of the Princes Street site, which was sold the following year for £12,150. Lucy Jane Day died in Surrey in 1917, aged 75.

Edward DE CARLE was born at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, England, in 1827, the son of Benjamin De Carle and Sophia, née Prentice. He immigrated to Australia, arriving in Adelaide in 1849 and moving to Melbourne soon after. Edward De Carle got his start in business by providing cartage to the goldfields at Bendigo. While in Melbourne, he engaged in a wide range of business activities with various business partners. Edward De Carle was at various times an auctioneer, land speculator and estate agent, grocer, draper, ironmonger, stationer, and wine and provision merchant. In 1853 he was part of a syndicate that opened Melbourne's first shopping arcade, the Queen's Arcade, but this was not very successful.



Fig.3 The obverse of E. De Carle's tokens depicts the Crowned Royal Shield in the Order of the Garter. This design is a nod to Edward De Carle's ancestor, the knight Sir J. De Carle, who came to England about the time of King Edward III. The Order of the Garter was founded by King Edward III in 1348 [SOURCE: Image courtesy of Noble Numismatics Pty Ltd, Sale 114, Lot 734]

On 10 August 1854 Edward De Carle, aged 27, married Annie Smoothey, aged 26, in Halstead, Essex. Promptly returning to Melbourne, Edward purchased a package kit home, Lyndhurst Hall, which today is a heritage building. Following the opening of the Otago goldfields, Edward De Carle arrived in Port Chalmers aboard the *Aldinga* on 4 February 1862. E. De Carle & Co began trading from Princes Street South as auctioneers, estate and forwarding agents, valuers, loan and hotel brokers, as well as handling consignments for a wide range of stock and providing cartage to the goldfields. Edward De Carle then decided to move to the West Coast. The De Carle family left Port Chalmers on 15 May 1871 aboard the *Alhambra* for Melbourne. Edward arrived at Westport in April 1872. His family remained in Melbourne, planning to join him once he was established. However, on 14 May 1872 Edward De Carle, aged 45, drowned when he fell overboard from a ship at the wharf in Westport. He left behind a widow and six children, and was buried at Orowaiti Cemetery. Annie De Carle died on 12 January 1911 in Dunedin, aged 83.

John DUTHIE was born on 13 March 1841 at Kintore, Aberdeen, Scotland, the son of John Duthie senior and Ann, née Rae. He was educated at Aberdeen Grammar School before starting an ironmongery apprenticeship with the firm of Glegg & Thompson. He worked as a commercial traveller in Scotland and Ireland, and lived for a time at Wolverhampton in England. John Duthie arrived in Auckland on 16 November 1863 aboard the *Helvellyn* from London. While in Auckland, he worked as a commercial traveller for the ironmongery firm of Cruickshank, Smart & Co. In 1864 John Duthie, aged 23, married Mary Ann Mercer, also aged 23. Six sons and four daughters followed. In early 1866 John Duthie moved to New Plymouth and went into partnership with Charles Brown as ironmongers. In 1867 he moved to Wanganui to establish a branch store of Brown & Duthie. Following the dissolution of Brown & Duthie on 3 January 1870, John Duthie took over as sole proprietor of the Wanganui store, situated in Taupo Quay. He then expanded his trade to Wellington before moving there. The Wellington business of John Duthie & Co began trading in April 1897, and this business became very large and successful. John Duthie served as Mayor of Wellington in 1888-89 and was a Member of Parliament, on and off, from 1890-1905. In 1899 John Duthie had a grand family home, Balgownie House, built in the bush-clad hills above the suburb of Naenae. Mary Ann Duthie died on 8 October 1911, aged 70. Under William Massey's Reform government, John Duthie was appointed to the Legislative Council in 1913. John Duthie died on 14 October 1915, aged 74, and was buried at Karori Cemetery. John Duthie & Co Ltd traded until 1975. Balgownie House is registered as a Category 2 historic building.

George EDMONDS went into partnership with William Gaisford, and in April 1874 the new firm promptly moved into one of the new shops in Pratt's Building, at the north-eastern corner of Colombo and Cashel streets. In February 1877 Gaisford & Edmonds applied for a slaughter-house license for their farm, Court Barton farm, in Riccarton. Court Barton farm comprised of 47 acres with livestock, horses, cattle and pigs. The partnership of Gaisford & Edmonds was dissolved on 5 May 1877. In August 1877 George Edmonds went into partnership with George Bull. Bull & Edmonds took over the butchery business of Andrew McDonald in Cashel Street. William Gaisford was later admitted as a partner, with the firm restyled Bull & Co. William Gaisford left the firm in May 1878. Three months later George Edmonds took a civil case against William Gaisford for £15 owed. He was awarded £12 plus costs. By December 1878 Bull & Edmonds was trading from George Bull's previous store at the corner of Cashel and Manchester streets. By April 1881 this firm had moved to Colombo Street. The partnership of Bull & Edmonds was dissolved in September 1881 following the retirement of George Edmonds. In February 1882 George Edmonds purchased the business of J.A. McGee, at the north-western corner of Tuam Street and East Town Belt (later renamed Fitzgerald Avenue). This store was named the Eastern Butchery and George Edmonds lived in a residence attached to the shop. George Edmonds was declared bankrupt in January 1886. The bankruptcy was discharged in July 1886, with 2s 3d in the pound owed paid out to creditors. The Eastern Butchery was subsequently purchased by W. Hobb, who retained George Edmonds as manager. In 1887 George Edmonds was a butcher back in Colombo Street. He continued to be listed as a butcher until 1893.

Thomas Spencer FORSAITH was born on 18 July 1814 in London, the son of Samuel Forsaith, a linen draper and haberdasher, and Elizabeth, née Emberson. Thomas began a drapery apprenticeship before deciding to become a shipping cadet. He was fourth officer aboard a ship chartered to take convicts to Australia. On 17 May 1838 Thomas S. Forsaith, aged 23, married Elizabeth Mary Clements, aged 24, in London. The Forsaiths arrived at Hokianga on 2 December 1838 aboard the *Coromandel*. They settled where Dargaville now stands, and Thomas established a timber mill and a small farm. The Forsaiths moved to Auckland in 1842 and their only child, a daughter, was born in 1843. T.S. Forsaith was appointed Protector of the Natives (i.e. Māori) by Governor Fitzroy but this office was later abolished by Governor Grey. In late June 1846 T.S. Forsaith went into business as a draper, moving to premises in Queen Street in 1852. The following year he was elected to New Zealand's first General Assembly. T.S. Forsaith served as Premier of New Zealand for just two days (31 August to 2 September, 1854) before losing his seat in Parliament

in 1860. In October 1861 he sold out his drapery business and moved to Dunedin soon after. In 1865 he was ordained to the pastorate of the Congregational Church. T.S. Forsaith and his wife left New Zealand aboard the *Parisian* on 23 September 1867 to settle in NSW, Australia. He took charge of the Congregational Church at Point Piper, Wallahara, established a church at Parramatta, served as chairman of the Congregational Union of New South Wales and was resident Chaplain at Camden Theological College. Meanwhile, his principal family residence was at Parramatta. Thomas Spencer Forsaith died on 29 November 1898, aged 84, and was buried at Rookwood Cemetery, Sydney. Elizabeth Mary Forsaith died on 29 January 1900, aged 86.

William GAISFORD was born in London in 1840. He immigrated to New Zealand in 1865 and later that year, aged 25, he married Janet Turvey, aged 30, in Christchurch. By 1873 William Gaisford was residing in the suburb of Sydenham. William Gaisford went into partnership with George Edmonds as butchers in April 1874. In December 1874 the firm had a rather impressive Christmas display in its shop window, which drew praise from the local press. Following the dissolution of Gaisford & Edmonds in May 1877, William Gaisford continued trading as sole proprietor. Not long after he re-entered a partnership with George Edmonds and George Bull, under the style of Bull & Co. Bull & Co was dissolved by mutual consent on 16 May 1878. William Gaisford continued on in business from the Colombo Street and Riccarton stores. In 1879 he was in partnership again, this time under the style of Gaisford & Gregg and, in the following year, Gaisford & Co. In 1881 he moved residence to Sandyford Street, still in Sydenham, where he owned £400 worth of land. The following year the partnership of Gaisford & Co was dissolved and William moved out of his premises in Colombo Street. In December 1889 he was elected the inaugural President of the Butcher's Union of Canterbury. Issues addressed included a desire for more regular working hours, with a fixed amount of work to be done, and a restriction on the employment of unskilled youth labour. Janet Gaisford died on 12 July 1906, aged 71. By 1911 William Gaisford was residing in Glentunnel, a town situated 57 km west of Christchurch, where he remained for the rest of his life. William Gaisford died in Christchurch on 23 March 1932, aged 92. He had no surviving children and was buried at Addington Cemetery, Christchurch.

John GILMOUR was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1825, the son of Allan and Jane Gilmour. He served an apprenticeship as a cabinet maker. On 24 October 1849 John Gilmour, aged 24, and his wife Isabella, aged 16, arrived in New Plymouth from London aboard the *Kelso*. Eight sons and one daughter were born to the couple. By

November 1852 John was in partnership with his brother Robert, under the style of R. & J. Gilmour, trading from Brougham Street as general merchants and importers. John Gilmour still did cabinet-making on the side, and both brothers bought land in the Raglan District. John established a farm there, which was managed on his behalf. Their partnership was dissolved in October 1855, with John continuing as sole proprietor. By March 1873 John Gilmour, who now described himself as an ironmonger and general merchant, had a branch store at Waitara. By this stage the land holding at Raglan had increased to 916 acres. Isabella Gilmour died on 28 August 1885, aged 51. John Gilmour relinquished the ironmongery branch of his business in October 1886, focusing on stationery and patent medicines. In April 1887 he was declared bankrupt. Following the sale of his stock-in-trade, John Gilmour immediately went straight back into business. All of John Gilmour's sons were, at some stage, involved in his business. At least two of his sons opened their own stores in nearby towns, and in February 1889 John Gilmour took another of his sons, Harry, into partnership. Later that year he moved his business premises to Devon Street and in October 1894 he moved again to the Co-operative building at the corner of Devon and Currie streets. He had an early New Plymouth telephone exchange number of 16. John Gilmour died on 8 August 1899, aged 74, and was buried at Te Henui Cemetery.

Benjamin GITTOS was born at Bridgnorth, Shropshire, England, in 1808, the son of Edward Gittos and Mary Ann, née Pigot. Benjamin left home in 1826 to immigrate to Australia but his vessel was wrecked off the coast of Kent. He then settled in Ingleton, Durham, where he became a schoolteacher. In 1829 Benjamin Gittos, aged 21, married Ann White, aged 25. Four sons and three daughters followed. Two of Ann's brothers were involved with the Wesleyan mission in Hokianga, and they encouraged the Gittos' to immigrate. The Gittos family arrived in Auckland from London aboard the *James* in April 1841, making their way from there to Hokianga. They resided at Waima, not far from the Mangungu mission station, where Benjamin engaged in farming. In January 1846 the Gittos family evacuated to Auckland after an outbreak in hostilities with Māori in the Far North. By 1853 Benjamin was trading as a shoemaker in Hobson Street, and in 1857 he opened a leather and grindery business in Wyndham Street. In 1863 Benjamin opened a tannery in what was then called the Whau (later renamed Mt Albert). This was one of the earliest industries in the area, employing up to 60 staff. Benjamin also established a wool-scouring works and purchased further land holdings nearby. Three of Benjamin's sons entered the business, and in January 1874 the firm was restyled B. Gittos & Sons. Ann Gittos died on 16 June 1874, aged 70. Benjamin remained involved with the Wesleyan Church

(his oldest son was a missionary). Benjamin Gittos died on 6 August 1884, aged 76. B. Gittos & Sons became insolvent in 1891. Francis Gittos, son of Benjamin, leased Avondale South Domain, erecting a wool-scouring building and tannery. The Gittos family remained in the leather business until 1991. In 2012 the Avondale South Domain was renamed Gittos Domain.

Thomas William GOURLAY was born on 8 April 1840 at North Leith, Edinburgh, Scotland. He was the son of David Gourlay, a shipmaster, and Jemina, née Thompson. In March 1852 the Gourlay family emigrated from North Leith to Hobart in Tasmania, Australia. Thomas W. served an ironmongery apprenticeship. He made the acquaintance of Joseph Moir, who had his own ironmongery shop, Economy House, in Murray Street. Moir agreed to go into partnership with Thomas W. and help him establish his own store in Christchurch. Thomas W. left Hobart on 2 July 1862 aboard the *Wild Wave*, bound for Lyttelton. On 15 September 1862 T.W. Gourlay & Co began trading from a newly-erected ironmongery store, also named Economy House, in Ferry Road (later renamed High Street). On 15 January 1868 Thomas W. Gourlay, aged 28, married Sarah Jane Watkins, aged 18. With his wife wanting to return to Hobart, Thomas W. made preparations to leave Christchurch. On 17 February 1869 the partnership between Gourlay and Moir was dissolved, and this firm was wound up in October 1870. The Gourlays returned to Hobart soon after. Five sons and seven daughters were born from 1871-91. Thomas W. found employment with his old business partner at Economy House, where he remained until 1874. In 1881 Thomas W. Gourlay commenced business as an ironmonger at 132 Liverpool Street. Sarah Jane Gourlay died on 26 June 1897, aged 47. The following year Thomas W. moved his ironmongery business to Zeehan, 190 miles north-east of Hobart in a silver-miming district. He went into partnership with his oldest surviving son under the style of T.W. Gourlay & Son, trading from Main Street. In 1902 Thomas W. retired from business and returned to Hobart. Thomas William Gourlay died on 9 September 1917, aged 77, and was buried at Cornelian Bay Cemetery.

Richard GRATTEN was born in 1849 in Auckland, New Zealand. His parents, Alexander Grattan and Rebecca Desmond, were from Cork in Munster, Ireland. They arrived in Auckland from Plymouth aboard the *Westminster* on 1 April 1843. The Gratten family resided in Mechanic's Bay and Alexander worked as a plasterer and slater. On 19 January 1867 Richard Gratten, an eighteen year-old farmer, married Susan Phillips, aged 15. This marriage produced four sons and a daughter.

By February 1869 Richard Gratten was working at the Thames Hotel, at the corner of Queen and Customs streets, opposite the wharf. His brother-in-law John Copland was the proprietor (having married Richard's oldest sister). In June 1872 John Copland retired from active involvement in running the Thames Hotel, due to ill-health. Richard Gratten managed the hotel on his behalf. In March 1873 John Copland transferred the license of the Thames Hotel to Richard Gratten.



Fig.4 Richard Gratten had a keen interest in rowing, as shown on the reverse of his tokens. In August 1873 R. Gratten made a donation to clear the debts of the Auckland Rowing Club. He was duly elected a life member, as well as being elected to the club's committee. He held this position for the rest of his life. During this time, the clubrooms were located at the Thames Hotel. The reverse of the tokens quite possibly resembles a sporting prize medal. [SOURCE: Image courtesy of Noble Numismatics Pty Ltd, Sale 114, Lot 744]

In January 1875 the Grattens moved residence from Waterloo Quadrant to Emily Place. As well as having an interest in rowing, Richard Gratten was also a keen hunter. He was granted a gaming license for the start of the pheasant hunting season in May 1875. He was a Roman Catholic and a Brother of the Hope of Parnell Oddfellow's Lodge. Richard Gratten died on 24 October 1875, aged 26. He was buried at Symonds Street Cemetery. On 2 July 1878 Susan Gratten married Thomas Edwin Durance of Melbourne. One son and three daughters resulted from her second marriage. In 1879 she sold out proprietorship of the Thames Hotel. The Thames Hotel was then owned by James Dilworth. Upon his death in 1894, the Dilworth Trust

Board was set up to open a boy's school. Dilworth School opened in Epsom in 1904. The Thames Hotel was demolished in 1926 to make way for Dilworth Building.

Henry Joseph HALL was born on 25 August 1836 at Deerpark, County Antrim, Northern Ireland, the son of John Hall. On 20 March 1857, aged 20, he married Eleanor Moore, aged 22, at Lurgan, County Armagh. This marriage produced three sons and five daughters. The Halls remained in Lurgan until at least 1861. Upon immigrating to New Zealand, they settled in Auckland. Henry J. Hall went into partnership with Thomas W. Marsh as grocers in Queen Street. This partnership was dissolved on 21 January 1863. Five days later H.J. Hall left Manukau Harbour aboard the *Airedale*, bound for Lyttelton. Around June 1863 he went into business in Cashel Street, Christchurch, as a grocer. In August 1865 he moved his business into the former Wesleyan Chapel in High Street. H.J. Hall's store was known as the Christchurch Coffee Mills, where customers could get their coffee roasted and ground. In September 1866 he installed a steam-powered mill. The Hall family resided in a rather grand family homestead at the intersection of Riccarton Road and Mandeville Street. In February 1867 Henry J. Hall was declared bankrupt. His store was taken over in May 1867 by Charles Louisson, who retained H.J. Hall as manager. At some stage, H.J. Hall went back into business as a grocer in Colombo Street, before relinquishing the trade in August 1874. He then focused his energies on farming and land acquisition. In April 1881 H.J. Hall purchased the 20,400 acre Motunau station in North Canterbury. Motunau produced wheat, fruit trees, cattle and sheep. In 1882 Hall's freehold land holdings were valued at £78,320, making him quite wealthy. Henry Joseph Hall died of a paralytic seizure on 10 May 1897, aged 60, and was buried at Linwood Cemetery. Eleanor Hall died on 11 February 1907, aged 73. Motunau is now a beachside settlement and popular holiday spot.

John HANCOCK was born on 2 June 1837 in Trowbridge, Wiltshire, England, the son of William Hancock, a stonemason, and Rebecca. He arrived in Auckland from London aboard the *Baltasara* on 21 January 1854. John had followed into his father's trade, and by May 1858 he was in partnership with his brother as builders and ornamental stone-cutters. On 11 June 1859 John Hancock, aged 22, married Phillis Hoy, aged 36. In April 1861 John Hancock unsuccessfully applied for a new spirit license. In September 1862 he secured proprietorship of the United Service Hotel before relinquishing it in July 1864. The Hancocks resided at Woodford Villa in Mount St John, Epsom. In July 1867 John Hancock took over the Waitemata Hotel, which he relinquished in April 1869. Following the death of the previous proprietor, the United Service Hotel was put up for auction on 29 April 1872. John Hancock emerged as the

successful bidder, thus securing proprietorship for a second time. Rental was set at £60 per annum. The Hancocks moved residence to the hotel, leasing out Woodford Villa. The United Service Hotel, at the corner of Queen and Wellesley streets, burned down on 6 September 1873. John Hancock opened a temporary hotel just three weeks later. The hotel was rebuilt and re-opened on 26 May 1875. On 31 January 1876 Phillis Hancock died, aged 53. On 20 May 1877 John Hancock, aged 39, married Ada Louisa Hadley, aged 21. He relinquished proprietorship of the United Service Hotel on 1 October 1878 due to continued ill-health, while retaining the freehold. John's only child, a daughter, was born in 1880. John Hancock was a great sufferer of gout. He died on 13 December 1885, aged 48, and was buried at Symonds Street Cemetery. Ada Louisa died in 1930, aged 75. In 1962 the United Service Hotel changed its name to the Civic Tavern, which traded until 2003.

Henry Smart HOBDAY was born on 29 March 1835 at Woolwich, London, the son of Stephen Hobday and Caroline Davis. On 27 January 1857 Henry S. Hobday, aged 21, married Priscilla Margaret Nash, aged 22, in London. Three sons and seven daughters followed. The Hobdays remained in London until 1861. In 1863 they arrived in Dunedin, moved to Wellington in late 1864 and then to Nelson in 1865. In 1866 they moved to Melbourne before settling in Christchurch in 1873. Henry S. Hobday went into partnership with Daniel Jobberns as drapers, under the style of Hobday & Jobberns. On 7 January 1874 they took over the business of W.D. Meers, trading from Waterloo House at the corner of Cashel and Colombo streets. This partnership was dissolved on 12 July 1875, with Henry S. continuing as sole proprietor under the style of Hobday & Co. Waterloo House burned down in 1881 and was rebuilt. In March 1885 Hobday's Canterbury Co-operative Stores Company Ltd was formed to purchase and extend the capital of Hobday & Co. Hobday's Co-operative began trading four months later, with Henry S. as Managing Director. However, Waterloo House was again destroyed by fire in October 1888. Hobday's Co-operative Stores went into liquidation in February 1889, and two months later Henry S. was declared bankrupt. Soon after, Henry S. Hobday returned to Australia. He settled in Windsor, 46 km north-west of Sydney. In September 1890 he went back into business as a draper, but not long after he decided upon a change in occupation. He moved to Sydney and became an agent for official assignees, travelling to towns throughout New South Wales to settle bankrupt estates. Priscilla Margaret Hobday died on 23 May 1906, aged 74. Henry Smart Hobday retired in 1909. He died of heart disease on 9 September 1914, aged 79, and was buried at Manly Cemetery.

John Lorraine HOLLAND was born on 17 May 1839 at Leicester, England, the son of John Holland and Sarah, née Clark. He arrived in Auckland from London aboard the *Swordfish* on 26 July 1858, having served an apprenticeship to the decorating business. He was a private in the Parnell Company of the Auckland Rifle Volunteers during the Land Wars. In September 1863 he was involved in engagements on the Wairoa River near Clevedon, east of Auckland, following which he was awarded the New Zealand Medal. On 24 November 1864 John L. Holland, aged 25, married Annie Goode, aged 24. In August 1865 he served as inaugural Secretary of the Auckland Painter's Mutual Benefit Society. From 1872-82 he was in partnership with John Angelicus Thomas Butler as oil, colour and glass merchants. The Holland family resided in Grafton Road, near lower Symonds Street. In 1885 J.L. Holland briefly entered the building trade with a brother before retiring with a competency. He represented Grafton Ward on the Auckland City Council (1883-86), was Secretary of the Auckland Arts Society (1884-95), President of the Selwyn Football Club and sat on the committee of the University College Council. In 1890 a son, James C. Holland, entered into business as a painter, paperhanger and decorator. In 1895 John L. Holland re-entered business, taking James and another son into partnership. J.L. Holland & Sons purchased the premises previously occupied by Holland & Butler. A photographic business was also added to the oil, colour and glassware business. In 1910 J.L. Holland & Sons focused solely on the photographic trade. John Lorraine Holland died on 14 December 1917, aged 79, and was buried at Waikaraka Cemetery in Onehunga. He left behind four sons and three daughters. Annie Holland died on 8 September 1924, aged 83. J.L. Holland & Sons traded until the early 1940s.

John HURLEY was born on 4 July 1830 at Bridgwater, Somerset, England, the son of Alexander Hurley and Ann, née Hill. The Hurley family joined the New Zealand Company colonization scheme. They arrived in Wellington on 1 May 1842 aboard the *London* from Gravesend, Kent. John Hurley followed into his father's trade as a baker, while his brother Henry became a shoemaker. Upon reaching maturity, John Hurley moved to Wanganui where he went into business as a baker. Soon after, he was joined by his brother Henry. Hurley Brothers, bakers and bootmakers, was formed in May 1853. On 24 January 1855 John Hurley, aged 24, married Lorenna Anne Cunnabell, aged 20. Six days later, Hurley Brothers was dissolved. John Hurley went into business as a baker and confectioner under the style of J. Hurley & Co. In the late 1850s John Hurley sold out his business and went into the farming trade with his father-in-law, George Hunt Cunnabell. By 1863 Hurley & Cunnabell were proprietors of Brunswick Station, shipping cattle to Onehunga in Auckland. In April 1864 John Hurley purchased the bakery and confectionary business of Henry Revel in Victoria

Avenue. He maintained his partnership with his father-in-law, while expanding his stock to include drapery and groceries. A branch store was also opened at Turakina. During the Land Wars John Hurley served as a trooper for the Wanganui Cavalry Volunteers, seeing conflict at Nukumarua in South Taranaki. In early 1882 John Hurley relinquished his business and moved to the Taranaki province. He acquired land on the Waimate Plains, where he engaged in farming, while residing at Okaiawa, Waimate. John Hurley and his wife had a total of four sons. He died on 10 September 1901, aged 71, and was buried at Wanganui Cemetery. Lorenna Anne Hurley died on 31 January 1903, aged 65.

Daniel JOBBERNS was born in 1845 at King's Bromley, Staffordshire, England, the son of John Jobberns and Ann Hanson. He remained in Staffordshire until at least 1861. In 1867 he immigrated to Invercargill, before moving to Christchurch in 1873. In early 1874 he went into partnership with Henry S. Hobday as drapers, while residing in Armagh Street East. On 19 April 1874 Daniel Jobberns, aged 29, married Agnes Elizabeth Dash, aged 23. Four sons and two daughters followed. The partnership of Hobday & Jobberns was dissolved in July 1875 due to the continued ill-health of Daniel Jobberns. He then moved to Wellington where he worked as a commercial traveller. In June 1881 he purchased a house in the suburb of Newtown. In April 1889 Daniel Jobberns moved to Palmerston North and purchased the drapery business of Whittem & Co, which also had a branch store at Woodville. Meanwhile, his family remained in Wellington. In September 1890 Daniel Jobberns was declared bankrupt. The official assignees of his estate were harshly critical of the shambolic state of his bookkeeping, as well as the conduct of Daniel Jobberns himself. A public examination of the bankruptcy was requested, and was held in Wellington from November to December 1890. The following month, Daniel Jobberns was charged with fraud in the Wellington Magistrate's Court. The charges were subsequently dropped. During his time in New Zealand, Daniel Jobberns bred and raced thoroughbred horses. His bankruptcy case was declared closed in May 1890. In 1893 the Jobberns family moved to Australia and settled in Sydney. Daniel Jobberns worked as a commercial traveller in the country districts for several leading Sydney firms. Angus Elizabeth Jobberns died on 29 June 1918, aged 67. Daniel Jobberns died on 21 August 1923, aged 78, and was buried at Rookwood Cemetery.

James William JONES was born on 11 March 1819 at Manchester, England, the son of George Jones, Esq. He was in Dunedin in late February 1852, and was on the subscription list of the Mechanic's Institute. On 17 May 1852 James W. Jones went into partnership with William Grey under the style of Jones & Grey, bakers and

general storekeepers. They took over the business of John C. Carnegie in Princes Street. This partnership was dissolved on 17 June 1853. On this same day James W. Jones took Alexander Williamson into partnership, still trading as bakers and general storekeepers. On 27 July 1853 James W. Jones, aged 32, married his business partner's sister, Janet Wyse Williamson, aged 23. Two sons and three daughters were born in New Zealand from 1856-63. Jones & Williamson prospered, and in 1860 the original brick store was replaced with a much larger building and bake house. This was reputed to be the largest stone building in Dunedin and was built principally of blue-stone from nearby Bell Hill. On 31 December 1862 the partnership of Jones & Williamson was dissolved. James W. Jones, the senior partner, retired from business with a substantial competency, while selling out his half-ownership of the Princes Street site. In 1864 the Jones family returned to England, initially residing near London. Three sons and two daughters were born in England from 1865-71. In 1871 the Jones family was residing in Bristol. By 1881 they had moved to Dedham, Essex. The Jones family then left England and settled in Scotland. They resided in Mayfield, Edinburgh. James William Jones died on 20 June 1891, aged 72, and was buried at Echo Park Cemetery (now known as Newington Cemetery). Janet Wyse Jones died on 17 October 1902, also aged 72.

John KIRKCALDIE was born on 13 February 1838 at Kennoway, Fife, Scotland, the son of William Kirkaldy and Catherine, née Methven. After a good primary education, John stated a seven-year drapery apprenticeship. Upon completion of his apprenticeship, he moved to Dublin and worked at two drapery establishments before leaving for London. John Kirkcaldie worked for two years with the firm of Hall & Allen. Having decided to immigrate, he arrived in Sydney in May 1861 aboard the *Damascus* and found employment with Francis Giles & Co. He and a co-worker, Robert Stains, decided to establish their own drapery business in Wellington. Kirkcaldie & Stains began trading from Lambton Quay on 9 December 1863. Business boomed, and in 1868 larger premises were secured further along Lambton Quay at the corner with Brandon Street. Both partners continued to live above their shop. On 24 September 1870 John Kirkcaldie, aged 32, married Mary Ann Hall, the twenty-one year old niece of his business partner. With their fifth child arriving in 1878, the Kirkcaldie family moved into their new homestead, Kinnoull, in the suburb of Mt Cook. The partnership with Robert Stains was dissolved on 31 August 1886, with John Kirkcaldie continuing as sole proprietor. John Kirkcaldie served as chairman of the board of directors of the Wellington-Manawatu Railway Company. He was also part of the syndicate that constructed the Wellington cable cars. John Kirkcaldie retired from business on 31 December 1918, with his eldest son Sidney taking over.

Sometime after 1919 Kinnoull burned down in a suspicious fire. The Kirkcaldie family then moved into a homestead at the cable car terminus. John Kirkcaldie died on 3 October 1925, aged 87, and was buried at Karori Cemetery. Mary Ann Kirkcaldie died on 12 May 1933, aged 84. Kirkcaldie & Stains was sold off in 1931, and ceased trading on 16 January 2016.



Fig.5 In 1664 King Charles II conferred a Baronetcy on John Kirkaldy for his family's loyalty to the House of Stuart. This title became extinct in 1739 but the coat of arms survives. FORTISSIMA VERITAS translates to 'In Truth the Greatest Strength'. In fact, the name of Kirkaldy is well known in lowland Scotland. The city of Kirkcaldy lies in the southern part of the Fife district, on the south-eastern coastline of Scotland. [SOURCE: Image courtesy of Noble Numismatics Pty Ltd, Sale 114, Lot 765]

Lipman LEVY was born of Jewish parents in London in 1823, the son of Joseph Levy and Catherine, née Moses. Upon reaching maturity he decided to immigrate to Australia. He arrived in Sydney in December 1841 and was listed as a farm labourer. After two years in Sydney, Lipman Levy decided to move to Wellington, arriving on 3 November 1843 aboard the *Tyrian*. He went into partnership with David Isaacs as merchants and importers. Isaacs & Levy was dissolved in March 1854. Lipman Levy then took his brother Benjamin into partnership as bootmakers, before taking sole charge of the business. Lipman Levy traded from Lambton Quay, with a grindery warehouse opposite Grey Street and a boot and shoe warehouse further north along Lambton Quay. He served as Master of the New Zealand Pacific Masonic Lodge No.2, was an active member of the Wellington Benevolent Institution, represented Lambton Ward on the Town Board, was the acting legal manager of two goldmining

companies (no significant deposits were ever found in the Wellington region) and served on the committee of the Wellington Chamber of Commerce. He also served on the directorship of numerous companies. He was urged by leading citizens to run for Parliament but declined. In 1864 Lipman Levy, aged 41, married Sarah Hoggard, née Cording, aged 37, who had two children from a previous marriage. Sarah had a baby linen warehouse in Lambton Quay. Lipman Levy had an estate that extended from Kent Terrace up towards the western slopes of Mt Victoria, where he had a mansion built in 1876. Lipman Levy died on 27 January 1880, aged 57, and was buried at Bolton Street Cemetery. He had no children. In 1881 his estate was cut up and two streets were laid out at right-angles; Lipman Street and Levy Street. Sarah Levy died on 3 October 1881, aged 53.

Morris MARKS was born of Jewish extraction in London in 1823. On 30 June 1847 Morris Marks, aged 24, married Rebecca Moses, aged 19, in Hobart, Tasmania, in Australia. Five sons and two daughters were born from 1848-57. In May 1848 Morris Marks secured proprietorship of the Rainbow Hotel in Melbourne. In late 1851 the Marks family settled in Auckland, with Morris taking over the Victoria Hotel.

MORRIS MARKS,
SUCCESSOR TO HERBERT ASHTON,
BEGS to announce to the public of Auckland
and suburbs that he has bought the greater
portion of
Mr. ASHTON'S STOCK
of
TAILORS' and LADIES' TRIMMINGS,
&c.,
Fifty per cent. under English cost price,
And is therefore in a position to sell the above
Trimmings at half Mr. Ashton's former prices.

M. M. has also, in addition, a large and varied
Stock of
DRAPERY
And
CLOTHING,
At equally low prices.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—
MORRIS MARKS,
DRAPER, HABERDASHER, AND OUTFITTER,
LONDON HOUSE,
Queen-street,
Opposite S. H. SMITH'S.

Fig.6 Many of the token issuers advertised their businesses extensively in the newspapers of their day, leaving behind a wealth of historical records that would otherwise have been lost. Shown left is the only known advertisement to mention three tokens issuers. It ran in the Daily Southern Cross from 10 March to 21 March, 1865.

They returned to Melbourne in April 1854. Morris Marks secured proprietorship of the Royal Oak Hotel in 1860 but became insolvent in April 1861. Leaving Melbourne for a second time, the Marks family arrived in Dunedin in August 1861. Morris Marks traded as a tobacconist from The Arcade. In the latter half of 1864 the Marks' moved to Auckland. Morris Marks took over proprietorship of the Bedford Boarding House, but this establishment burned down in February 1865. The following month Morris Marks took over the drapery business of Herbert Ashton in Queen Street.

In September 1866 he changed occupations from draper to pawnbroker, and in March 1870 he moved business premises four doors north to the south-western corner with Wellesley Street. This shop was burned down on 6 September 1873. Four weeks later Morris Marks resumed business. In May 1875 he sold out his business and returned once again to Melbourne. The Marks family resided in the suburb of Carlton. Rebecca Marks died on 20 July 1883, aged 55, and was buried at Melbourne General Cemetery. By November 1883 Morris Marks had once again left Melbourne and settled in Dunedin, where one of his daughters was also residing. In 1891, aged 68, he married Annie Cooper. Morris Marks died on 17 June 1907, aged 84. He was one of the oldest members of the Jewish Congregation in Dunedin, and was buried in the Jewish section of the Southern Cemetery.

Frederick MASON was born in 1835 at Waltham Abbey, Essex, near London. He was the son of George Mason, a farmer, and Martha Addington. In early, 1862 Frederick Mason, aged 27, married Louisa Susanna Talbot, aged 22, in London. Three sons and five daughters followed. Having decided to immigrate, the Mason family arrived in Christchurch in early 1874. In mid-February 1874 Frederick Mason went into partnership with Robert Struthers as ironmongers. Mason, Struthers & Co initially traded from a small shop in Pratt's Building, at the north-eastern corner of Colombo and Cashel streets. In September 1876 the firm moved premises to the corner of Colombo and Lichfield streets. In August 1884 Mason, Struthers & Co entered the Australian market, where they were the sole agents for W. Deering & Co.'s agricultural machinery. On 30 September 1885 the partnership with Robert Struthers was dissolved, with Frederick Mason taking over the Australian interests of the firm. The Mason family moved to Australia in early 1886, settling in Sydney. Frederick Mason traded from the Lion Store, 239 Sussex Street. He traded as a produce merchant, importing stock from Invercargill, while also continuing to trade as an importer for Deering's machinery. Frederick Mason expanded his operations into Victoria and Queensland. In 1891 he relinquished his trade as a produce merchant, while also going into partnership with Christian Koerstz as inventors and

manufacturers of machinery. Koerstz was the inventor and Mason the manufacturer and agent. Examples of their machinery included pumps, a quartz crusher and a wool press. In February 1894 Frederick Mason was declared insolvent. He relinquished his association with Deering's soon after, and his partnership with Koerstz was dissolved in July 1904. Frederick Mason died on 3 October 1904, aged 68, from heart disease and was buried at Waverley Cemetery. Louisa Susanna Mason died on 3 July 1905, aged 65.

George MCCAUL was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1836, where he served his apprenticeship to the plumbing trade. He then found work in Birmingham followed by London. In London, he worked for a business that made canteens for the far-off Victorian goldfields in Australia. This gave George McCaul the idea of trying his luck there.



Fig.7 George McCaul's tokens reflect his fascination with the goldfields. He was in turn at the Victorian goldfields in Australia, and then the Otago, West Coast and Thames goldfields in New Zealand. The mining poppet head, winding gear and engine house depicted on the reverse are reputed to be of the Crown Princess gold mine. However, it could also be a general representation. [SOURCE: Image courtesy of Noble Numismatics Pty Ltd, Sale 114, Lot 775]

He arrived in Adelaide where he worked for the firm of Simpson's. From Adelaide he ventured to Melbourne. With the opening of the Otago goldfields in 1861, George McCaul set out for Dunedin. He was at Dunstan in 1862. Following the opening of the

West Coast goldfields in the mid-1860s, he made the long and arduous trek west. With his luck no better there, he moved up to Auckland and worked as a plumber before spending time in Napier. The Thames goldfields opened in 1867, and by December 1871 George McCaul had a plumbing business in Grahamstown. He traded from Brown Street, opposite the Academy of Music. On 17 February 1876 George McCaul, aged 40, married Barbara Horne, also aged 40. In 1885 George McCaul moved back to Auckland, where he went into business in Wellesley Street East. He maintained a branch store at Grahamstown until March 1888. In 1889 he patented a flange head nail, followed by a self-adjusting chimney-top in 1892. George McCaul and his wife resided above their shop. This business became very large and successful, making George McCaul quite wealthy. He invested his profits with industrial investments and with banks. Barbara McCaul died on 21 September 1913, aged 77. George McCaul refused to consider retirement and was very benevolent. He gave considerable sums away to needy friends and charity, but preferred to remain anonymous. George McCaul died on 17 October 1932, aged 96, and was buried at Waikumete Cemetery. George McCaul Ltd traded until 1984.

James William MEARS was born in England in 1820. Having immigrated to Australia, he married Elizabeth Jane (Eliza) Campbell, who was born at Armagh, Northern Ireland, in 1833. Three sons and two daughters followed from 1850-60. In July 1853 James W. Mears went into business in Newcastle, NSW, as a saddler and harness maker. This business was liquidated on 23 January 1854. The Mears family left Sydney on 14 February 1854 aboard the *Prima Donna*, arriving in Wellington thirteen days later. On 21 March 1854 James W. Mears commenced business as a saddler, collar and harness maker from Lambton Quay, opposite Noah's Ark. In August 1859 J.W. Mears paid £210 for a town acre at the corner of Abel Smith and Willis streets. A nine-roomed family homestead was built on this site. J.W. Mears had a clothing establishment adjoining his saddler's shop, and also had saddle horses and carts for hire. In 1865 J.W. Mears moved his saddler's shop to Willis Street. In July 1867 he announced his intention to leave the colony. His stock was moved to a shop in Manners Street, where the last of it was sold in October 1867, while his house at the corner of Abel Smith and Willis streets was put up for lease. James W. Mears was back in Wellington by September 1870. He re-entered business as a saddler. In June 1872 he opened a branch store in Greytown, 80 km north-east of Wellington. In January 1885 J.W. Mears took a case of assault by his wife to the Magistrate's Court. He dropped the charges and then denied in Court that he and Eliza were ever married! James William Mears died of heart disease on 11 June 1886, aged 66, and

was buried at Bolton Street Cemetery. Eliza Mears died in Sydney on 1 May 1915, aged 82.

James Mayfield MERRINGTON was born on 21 January 1827 at Westminster, London, the son of James Merrington and Sarah, née Horn. In 1845 he immigrated to Sydney in Australia. In August 1850 James M. Merrington went into partnership with William Clay Rush, trading as drapers from Pitt Street. On 11 October 1850 James M. Merrington, aged 23, married his business partner's sister, Elizabeth Waltham Rush, aged 26. No children resulted from this marriage. Rush & Merrington was dissolved in February 1853. J.M. Merrington then opened his own drapery store and also traded as an auctioneer. In 1859 he moved to Newcastle, NSW, taking over the Great Northern Drapery Emporium. On 20 March 1865 the Merringtons arrived in Nelson from Sydney aboard the *Tararua*. J.M. Merrington & Co bought out the drapery business of J. & E. Paul in Bridge Street, which re-opened on 1 April 1865. Branch stores were also opened at Hokitika and Greymouth. Elizabeth's ill-health may have hastened a return to Sydney. James M. Merrington sold out to W. Milner, who took possession of the drapery business on 25 June 1868. The Merringtons left Nelson on 20 July 1868 aboard the *Adelaide*, making their way back to Sydney. Elizabeth died on 29 November 1868, aged 44. By 1873 James M. Mayfield was trading as a mercantile broker, commission agent and insurance company surveyor from George Street. On 8 January 1874 James M. Merrington, aged 46, married Francis Maria Jenkins, aged 28. Three sons were born from 1874-78. In April 1876 the Merringtons returned to Newcastle. J.M. Merrington went back into business as a draper but sold out three months later and returned to Sydney. James Mayfield Merrington died on 5 September 1877, aged 50, and was buried at Rookwood Cemetery. Francis Maria remarried and had two more children. She died on 14 February 1932, aged 86.

Frederick Louis MIEVILLE was born of Swiss extraction on 1 July 1830 at Camberwell, London, the son of Amadee Francois Mieville and Margaretta, née Green. He was educated at Engle House, London, and in Geneva, Switzerland. He worked at the London Stock Exchange before deciding to immigrate to New Zealand. He arrived in Port Chalmers on 28 September 1851 aboard the *Dominion* from London. Soon after he ventured 130 miles north to Otepopo and became a cadet on a sheep station. Frederick L. Mieville then desired a runhold of his own. In exchange for survey work undertaken, Mieville was granted his own runhold in the Mataura region, 70 miles south of Dunedin. His runhold, named Glenham, was an estimated 16,000 acres. On 18 April 1854 Frederick Louis Mieville, aged, aged 23, married Fanny Stokes Richardson, aged 18. Seven sons and four daughters followed from 1855-79.

In 1857 Frederick L. Mieville sold Glenham and decided upon a return to England. The Mievilles sailed from Port Chalmers in June 1857. Not long after arriving back home, F.L. Mieville craved a return to New Zealand. They arrived back in Port Chalmers aboard the *Arga* on 24 October 1858. Eight days later, F.L. Mieville went into partnership with Walter Day. This partnership was dissolved on 31 December 1861, with F.L. Mieville continuing as sole proprietor. In February 1866 F.L. Mieville filed for bankruptcy and Day & Mieville ceased trading. The Mievilles left Port Chalmers on 26 May 1868 aboard the *Warrior Queen*, once again returning to London. They resided in the suburb of South Hampstead and F.L. Mieville returned to the London Stock Exchange. Fanny Stokes Mieville died on 7 October 1912, aged 75. Frederick Louis Mieville died on 29 July 1922 at Maidstone, Kent, aged 92, and was buried at Hampstead St. John Churchyard Cemetery.

This article will be continued in part 2, in the next edition of the *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*. All of the information from this article is taken from an unpublished manuscript by the author entitled *Merchants Making Money*, plus supplementary material, which have thorough bibliographies. A select bibliography of this article will appear in part 2.

John Eccles Moves Wellington Shop

After 4 years in my small Manners St. Shop, I have now moved to bigger premises at 144 Victoria Street (corner of Dixon St.), Wellington.

I have increased my stock of world coins by bringing in all the coins I had in storage. The shop is open from Monday to Friday, 10 AM - 5.30 PM and Saturday, 10 AM to 4 PM.

My brother, Peter, and I are taking a stand selling coins and banknotes at The Stamp and Coin Show at Ellerslie Race Course, Auckland on 4, 5, 6 & 7 May 2023.

John Eccles

Phone: 04 4996460

Email: john.eccles@xtra.co.nz

Peter John Gray and the Millennium Banknote

Clint Libby FRNSNZ



Peter John Gray is a name that will not be known to many within numismatics but he did contribute to the design of a distinctive New Zealand banknote.

Peter was born in Christchurch on 8th December 1956 and died in Wellington on 23rd November 2022 aged 65 years. He was educated at Linwood High School and then attended the Christchurch Technical Institute from 1974 to 1976. He graduated with a Diploma in Graphic Design (Distinction), Graphic Design Photography, 3D Study and Print Making.

Gray moved to Wellington and in 1987 was the Founder/Managing Director of Cue Design Ltd. At the time of his death, he had more than 30 years of designing, strategizing and managing in the design and advertising industries.

It was Gray's company that designed New Zealand's New Millennium \$10 banknote. The design team consisted of Peter as Managing Director, Ken Wright as Creative Director and Kyley Williams as Designer. The small folder issued by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand for collectors stated *The depth of experience and commitment shared by each member of Cue contributes greatly to the level of creative and technical expertise inherently displayed in their design work. Working closely with The Reserve Bank of New Zealand to design New Zealand's commemorative note, the*

design team led by Ken Wright and Peter Gray, began the design process only after spending considerable time studying and understanding the highly technical and exacting standards required for currency printing. This approach of thoroughly understanding a production process is central to Cue's delivery of design solutions that work. Designing within the tight restraints of the currency print process, Cue has endeavoured to create a note which reflects something about the unique features of New Zealand and its people. This is an interesting endorsement from the Reserve Bank and even more interesting is that one of the pages in the folder is completely dedicated to Cue Design stating Cue Design was established in Wellington in 1987 and has gained a reputation for consistently delivering high standard of design and professional advice to clients. What a great advertising endorsement from a government department and one that epitomises Peter's advertising ability!

There were 500,000 'red' serial numbered notes produced for collectors with the prefix NZ. They were mainly issued in both large and small folders, but they were also issued as uncut pairs and in sheets of 20 and 35 notes. There were 1,750,000 black serial numbered notes printed for general circulation with the prefixes AA00 to C100.



The illustrated banknote was personally signed by both Peter Gray and Ken Wright when they spoke at a RNSNZ meeting not long after the note was produced.

Peter leaves a wife Sharon and two daughters Vanessa and Rebecca.

New Zealand General Service Medals 1992 and 2002

Todd Skilton

New Zealand, like several other Commonwealth countries has instituted its own orders, decorations, and medals to recognise achievement by its citizens. As part of these initiatives, New Zealand instituted its own 'general' service medal similar to the General Service Medal 1962-2007 of the United Kingdom. Later in 2002, a General Service Medal, similar to the United Kingdom's Operational Service Medal was issued. The purpose of these medals was to recognise personnel who undertake operational service in areas not considered to warrant the institution of a distinctive campaign medal.

The New Zealand General Service Medal was instituted in 1992 and was issued in silver to recognise service in warlike operations and bronze for peace keeping operations. The medal is always awarded with a clasp to indicate where an individual served.

When it was instituted, the Zealand General Service Medal was intended to be awarded to recognise operations for which no other medallic recognition was available; however, over time this restriction has been relaxed. It is worn as a war medal, in order of date of qualification.

It was decided that operations which commenced on or after 1 January 2000 were to be recognised by a separate medal known as the New Zealand General Service Medal 2002. This, of course, does not rule out further retrospective clasps to New Zealand General Service Medal 1992 which may be introduced in the future.

Design

On the obverse is the Crowned Effigy of the Sovereign surrounded by the legend: "ELIZABETH II DEI GRATIA REGINA FID. DEF.". On the reverse is the inscription "THE NEW ZEALAND GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL" within a wreath of New Zealand flora (pohutukawa blossom, fern fronds and kowhai blossom) ensigned by a Royal Crown. The wreath of New Zealand flora adds a distinctive New Zealand appearance to the medal.

The design and colours of the ribbon are based upon those of the New Zealand Medal 1845-1847 and 1860-1866, linking directly with the beginnings of New Zealand's military history. The 1992 medal was the first occasion in which New

Zealand had issued a war or warlike service medal outside of the two World Wars or the Vietnam War and it was considered that the link with the first military campaigns in New Zealand best reflected New Zealand's military heritage.

Ribbons



War-like operations



Non war-like operations

The medal was designed by the New Zealand Herald of Arms, Mr Phillip O'Shea CNZM, CVO, KStJ, in consultation with the New Zealand Defence Force.

Types of Medals

Four different variations have been produced of this medal (of both the warlike and peacekeeping varieties):

Type 1

Manufactured by the Royal Australian Mint from 1992-2002. The medals measure 36mm in diameter, with a 2.9mm planchet.

The medals and clasps were normally supplied assembled to the issuing authority. As a result of the manufacturing process, clasps and medals can have a different finish which relates to colouring, which can be particularly noticeable on non-war like operations medals and clasps. A further problem was the point at which the suspender joins the medal as this is weak and breaks easily, necessitating a replacement issue. The medals were issued in a black case embossed with the New Zealand Coat of Arms accompanied by a white cardboard sleeve.

Type 2

Manufactured by Eng Leong Medallic Industries Pte. Ltd, of Singapore from 2002-2006. The medals measure 36mm in diameter, with a 3.00 mm planchet.

A number of changes were made to the die before manufacture commenced. Immediately noticeable is the addition of the letters POS (the initials of the designer the New Zealand Herald of Arms, Phillip O'Shea) near the rim on the obverse. As a result of increased quality control and an improved manufacturing process the

medals and clasps always have a uniform finish with no colour variation. The suspender is pinned to the medal to increase durability. The medals and clasps were assembled at the factory and shipped in small, sealed plastic bags, contained within a white cardboard box.



Type 1 issue obverse (left) and reverse (right)



Type 2 issue obverse (left) and reverse (right)

Type 3

The type 3 medal commenced production in late 2006 after a lengthy period of redesign and measure 36mm in diameter, with a 3.3mm planchet. The medals are

once again produced by Eng Leong Medalllic Industries Pte. Ltd. of Singapore. This variation utilises a swivelling suspender, unlike the two previous varieties and the reverse of the clasps was made flat instead of rounded. Both of these changes were introduced to facilitate court mounting. The reverse is similar to that used on the type 2 New Zealand General Service Medal 2002, although there were a number of changes to the die, including redesigning the size of the kowhai and the pohutukawa flowers. The medals come with a pre-stitched presentation pin on the ribbon.



Type 3 issue obverse (left) and reverse (right)

Type 4

The type 4 medal, which was first issued in September 2019 measures 36mm in diameter, with a 3.6mm planchet. The medals are once again produced by Eng Leong Medalllic Industries Pte. Ltd. of Singapore. This variation utilises a swivelling suspender and the clasps are now fitted directly to the ribbon rather than on a carriage. These two features are designed to make court mounting easier. The medals come with a pre-stitched presentation pin on the ribbon.



Type 4 issue obverse (left) and reverse (right)

Damage

Due to the challenge of mounting the New Zealand General Service Medal 1992 in a neat flat fashion, some medal mounters undertook unapproved modifications. This is seen most frequently on Type 1 medals, but has also been occasionally observed on later types.

The unauthorised modifications involved using a grinder to remove the chucks of the suspender carriage, the back strap of the suspender carriage or in some cases the complete removal of the suspender carriage, thus defacing and irreversibly damaging the original awards. Medals where this has occurred are replaced by the New Zealand Medals Office free of charge.



Medals damaged during mounting. Complete removal of suspender carriage (left) and removal of back strap from suspender carriage (right)

Clasps

If personnel qualify for both a warlike and a non-war like operations clasp, they are issued with the two different medals (warlike and non-war like operations) and both are worn simultaneously.

At least 100 second clasps for the non-warlike operations medal and at least seven non-warlike medals with three clasps have been awarded.

It is known that some personnel, who should have received only a clasp to their medal for a second deployment, received a second named medal. Often the clasp was removed from this medal and affixed to their existing medal. This second medal was sometimes retained by the recipient.

With the change to the regulations to the New Zealand General Service Medal, to open the award to all personnel who served in Vietnam, there have been more than 200 clasps issued to personnel who had previously received the Malaya 1960-64 clasp. No other second clasp combination on a warlike medal is thought to have been issued.

The following warlike clasps were issued for wear on the silver warlike operations New Zealand General Service Medal:

Kuwait (instituted 1992)

The clasp was issued to 119 personnel for service related to the First Gulf War 1990-1991. The majority of the medals were issued to members of the Royal New Zealand Air Force.

Malaya 1960 - 64 (instituted 1997)

This clasp was originally introduced to recognise personnel who had served in Malaya between 1960-64 and who had not received other medallic recognition. Eligibility was extended in 2001 and 2002, by removing the exclusion clauses concerning those who had already been awarded either the General Service Medal 1918-62 with clasp "Malaya" for earlier service during the Malayan Emergency, or the General Service Medal 1962 with clasp "Malay Peninsula" for later service during the Indonesian Confrontation. About 1500 New Zealanders are eligible for this medal, with over 750 medals issued to veterans or their families since institution. Note that on the type 3 medal with this clasp the dash between the 1960 - 64 is replaced with a tilde (~).

Near East (instituted 2002)

Since institution this medal has been issued to over 230 veterans or their families. Approximately 550 New Zealanders were eligible for this clasp for service on HMNZS Royalist during the Suez Crisis in 1956.

Vietnam (instituted 2002)

This clasp was introduced to recognise service in Vietnam between 1 December 1962 and 1 May 1975 for those who were not eligible for the Vietnam Medal. This included those serving with philanthropic organisations and at the New Zealand Embassy in Saigon. On 1 October 2007 eligibility was extended to all personnel who had served in Vietnam. Due to this extension, type 1 or 2 warlike medals issued with a Malaya 1960-64 clasp are often found with a type 3 (flat back) Vietnam clasp that had been issued separately at a later date.

Approximately 3500 New Zealanders served in Vietnam from 1965-1972, the majority of whom received the Vietnam Medal. In addition, approximately 250 military and civilian personnel served in Vietnam from 1962-1975 who are not eligible for the Vietnam Medal. Between 2002 and 2007 this medal was issued to over 90 New Zealanders.

The following non-warlike clasps are issued in bronze for wear on the non-warlike operations bronze New Zealand General Service Medal:

Sinai (instituted 1992)

This clasp was introduced in 1992 and has been awarded to over 1200 serving military personnel or veterans for service with the Multinational Force and Observers in the Sinai Peninsula since 1982. At least 14 personnel who received this clasp had been awarded an earlier medal and clasp. This clasp is still being awarded as at 2022.

Peshawar (instituted 1994)

This clasp was awarded to 26 military personnel (all Royal New Zealand Engineers) for service with the United Nations Mine Clearance Training Team in Peshawar, Pakistan 1989-1991. At least three personnel received this as a clasp to an existing medal.

Iraq (instituted 1994)

This clasp was awarded to 142 military personnel across all three services, for service with the United Nations Special Commission on Iraq (UNSCOM) 1991-1999 or with the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) 2002-2003.

Somalia (instituted 1994)

This clasp was awarded to 128 personnel. The majority of awards were to the Royal New Zealand Air Force, with a small number awarded to Army personnel who served with the Unified Task Force (UNITAF) in Somalia 1992-1993. At least 6 Royal New Zealand Air Force personnel received this as a clasp to an existing medal.

Mozambique (instituted 1995)

This clasp was awarded to 21 military personnel, with the majority being awarded to the Royal New Zealand Engineers, for service with mine clearance programmes in Mozambique from 1993-2005. At least one Royal New Zealand Engineers award was as a clasp to an existing medal.

Cambodia (instituted 1995) This clasp was awarded to 31 military personnel, with the majority being awarded to the Royal New Zealand Engineers, for service with mine clearance programmes in Cambodia from 1993-2005. At least one award was as a clasp to an existing award.

Arabian Gulf (instituted 1996)

This clasp was awarded to 608 Royal New Zealand Navy personnel to recognise naval service with the Multinational Interception Force in the Arabian Gulf during 1995-1996.

Eligibility was extended in 2001 to recognise service with the Coalition Joint Task Force from 1998-2001 in Kuwait. As a result, this clasp was awarded to a further 56 personnel (most likely all from what was then 1 NZSAS Group) for their service with the Coalition Joint Task Force.

Bougainville (instituted 1998)

This clasp has been awarded to more than 900 military personnel and civilian police for service with the Operation BIG TALK (1990 peace talks), the Truce Monitoring Group, Operation PORTUS (security during the Bougainville Peace Conference held in Arawa, Bougainville), the Peace Monitoring Group or Operation CONCAT (Army engineer deployment) since 1990 as a result of the eligibility being extended in 2001 and 2017. At the time of writing, this clasp is still being awarded to the small New Zealand Police contingent which continue to serve in Bougainville.

Indian Ocean (instituted 2002)

This clasp has been issued to over 400 veterans or their families for service on HMNZS Waikato and Canterbury, as part of Royal Navy Task Group 321.1. These ships conducted patrols and monitored merchant shipping and belligerent activities near the Gulf of Oman, as part of the Operation ARMILLA patrols in the Indian Ocean 1982-1983. Approximately 800 New Zealanders were eligible for the clasp.

Rwanda (instituted 2002)

Approximately 35 New Zealanders (most probably all Royal New Zealand Air Force personnel) were eligible to receive this clasp for their service in Rwanda delivering relief supplies in 1994. At least 33 clasps having been issued.

Korea 1954-57 (instituted 1998)

Since the institution of this medal it has been issued to over 730 veterans or their families. Approximately 2000 New Zealanders are eligible for this clasp for service in Korea post armistice, including personnel who served on HMNZ Ships Kaniere Nov 1954 - Mar 1955, Pukaki Aug 1955 - Jul 1956, or Kaniere May 1956 - Jun 1956.

The eligibility was extended in 2002, by removing the exclusion clause concerning those who had already been awarded either the Korea Medal or the United Nations Medal (Korea), or both, for earlier service in Korea. As noted earlier, on the type 3 medal with this clasp, the dash between the 1954 - 57 replaced with a tilde (~).

Thailand (instituted 2003)

Approximately 300 New Zealanders were eligible for the clasp. It recognises service with Operation SCORPION in 1962, the United States Strategic Logistic Aid to Thailand (SLAT) programme 1963-1965, the construction of a military airfield at Mukdahan (Operation CROWN) 1964-1965, and the Thai-New Zealand Feeder Road Project 1965-1971. Since its institution, this medal has been issued to over 140 veterans or their families.

Korea 1958-2000 (instituted 2008)

This clasp was introduced to recognise those personnel who served in Korea as New Zealand Military Liaison Officers accredited to the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC). 13 New Zealanders were eligible for this clasp.

The New Zealand General Service Medal 2002

The New Zealand General Service Medal 2002 was introduced due to the development of new medallic principles, which were approved by the New Zealand Government, and the increased operational tempo of the New Zealand Defence Force. It also resolved the discontent that arisen in some areas over the inability to show someone had been awarded multiple clasps to their New Zealand General Service Medal when ribbons alone were worn. As a result, the New Zealand General Service Medal 2002 was produced, and is awarded for all operations which commenced on or after 1 January 2000. Service in respective campaigns is denoted by a different ribbon with a medal being issued for each occasion rather than a clasp. It is worn as a war medal, in order of the date of qualification.

A standard of one days posted service or one sortie to a war zone or 30 days or seven sorties to a peacekeeping or non-high threat area qualifies personnel (military and civilian) for an award. The qualification of 30 days of visits or non-posted service is standardised for all operations.

Types of Medals

Two different variations of this medal have been produced.

The type 1 medal was manufactured by Eng Leong Medalllic Industries Pte. Ltd, of Singapore from 2002-2006 with a planchet measuring 3.0mm. The medals are issued in a white cardboard box. A presentation box was sometimes utilised for retired personnel.



New Zealand General Service Medal 2002 Type 1 (left and type 2 (right))

The type 2 medal commenced production in mid-2006 and is again produced by Eng Leong Medalllic Industries Pte. Ltd, of Singapore. There was a slight increase in



New Zealand General Service Medal 2002 Type 2

planchet thickness to 3.3mm. This was undertaken to increase the surface area available for naming. The die used for the reverse of this medal is the same as that used for the type 3 New Zealand General Service Medal 1992. Medals to serving personnel are issued in a white cardboard box. A presentation box is sometimes utilised for retired personnel.

Medals

The following medals have been instituted to date:

Iraq 2003 (instituted 2004)



The qualifying period for the medal commenced on 27 May 2003 for mine clearance operations and 17 September 2003 for service with the British led Multi-National Division in Southeast Iraq. The medal has been issued to over 200 personnel who have served in Iraq since 27 May 2003. One days posted service is required.

This medal recognises New Zealand military and non-military personnel who have served in Iraq since 27 May 2003. New Zealand has contributed personnel to serve with the United Nations Mine Action Service's, Mine Action Coordination Team. In addition a light military engineer group, with associated support personnel, was subsequently deployed to Iraq under United Nations Resolution 1483, to work on humanitarian, rehabilitation, and reconstruction projects.

Solomon Islands (instituted 2002)



This medal was instituted to recognise military or civilian service with or in support of the International Peace Monitoring Team between 2000 and 2002. The eligibility was extended in 2004 to recognise service with the Regional Assistance Mission in the Solomon Islands since 24 Jul 2003, and service during various Police deployments to the Solomon Islands since 6 Oct 2002. Thirty days service or seven sorties is required to qualify for the medal.

By 2017, this medal had been issued to over 1800 New Zealanders, including more than 475 New Zealand Police personnel. The New Zealand Defence Force contribution to the mission was largely withdrawn in 2013. The Regional Assistance Mission in the Solomon Islands officially ended on 30 June 2017, when New Zealand Police and civilians were also withdrawn.

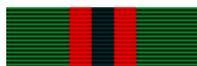
As at 14 July 2006, 1055 personnel had qualified for this medal, consisting of the following:

Service or Organisation	Number of Medals Awarded
NZ Army	523
RNZAF	246
RNZN	34
NZ Police	244
Civilians from other NZ Government Departments (including MFAT and MAF)	8
Grand Total:	1055

However, in late 2021, after further unrest in the Solomon Islands a joint New Zealand Defence Force and Police contingent was deployed. The service of these personnel will almost certainly be recognised by this medal, to be additional to the numbers above.

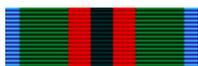
Afghanistan (instituted 2002)

This medal was awarded to New Zealand personnel who have served in Afghanistan from December 2001. There are two qualifying geographical areas and conditions for the medal.



Primary Zone Medal ribbon

The Primary Zone medal recognises operational service within the borders of Afghanistan itself, as a member of, or in connection with, a New Zealand Government contribution to an International Force. One days posted service, or one sortie is required to qualify for the medal.



Secondary Zone Medal ribbon

The Secondary Zone medal recognises operational service in areas of other countries in which forces were based to participate in Afghanistan operations, as a member of, or in connection with, a New Zealand Government contribution to an International Force conducting operations against international terrorism. Thirty days posted service, or seven sorties are required to qualify for the medal.

Differing medal ribbons denote the primary and secondary areas, with originally only one ribbon permitted to be worn, with the Primary Zone ribbon taking precedence. This resulted in some disharmony as approximately 200 personnel had qualified in both the primary and secondary zones, for example Royal New Zealand Navy personnel who have served at sea in the Arabian Gulf and who had then returned to Afghanistan as part of the Provisional Reconstruction Team. As a result, a review was undertaken to determine how qualifying service in both areas might be demonstrated. This subsequently resulted in new Regulations being issued in 2018, which instituted awards for the two areas as two separate medals, both of which could then be worn concurrently by those who have completed the requisite qualifying service.

The New Zealand General Service Medal (Afghanistan) had been awarded to over 1900 New Zealand Defence Force personnel as at mid-2006. Over 1300 personnel had received the medal for service in the primary zone and another 600 personnel (primarily Royal New Zealand Navy, approximately 175 Royal New Zealand air Force and a small number of other personnel) having completed the required qualifying service in the secondary zone. By 2017, the medal had been issued to over 3800 personnel.

The award of the secondary zone medal generally ceased in 2016, upon institution of the Greater Middle East medal, whereas the award for the Primary Zone continued.

All New Zealand troops were withdrawn from Afghanistan in May 2021. However, a special deployment was undertaken in September 2021 to evacuate personnel from Afghanistan, service on which will almost certainly be rewarded with the Primary Zone medal.



Timor-Leste (instituted 2007)

This medal was awarded to New Zealand personnel who served in Timor-Leste providing stability and security to the nation since 28 April 2006. Service in East

Timor/Timor-Leste prior to this is rewarded with The East Timor Medal. The medal was awarded for service within the political boundaries and airspace of Timor-Leste, and in a maritime area of 50 nautical miles (58 mi) around Timor-Leste and Atauro Island.

Service must have been for 30 days or 7 sorties during the period from 28 April 2006 to 31 December 2012. The last NZDF contingent was withdrawn from Timor-Leste in November 2012 and awards of the medal ceased 31 December 2012. This medal was issued to more than 1600 NZDF personnel and to about 200 New Zealand Police personnel.

Korea (instituted 2008)



To qualify for this medal personnel must serve thirty days in the Republic of Korea with the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC) or the United Nations Command Honour Guard Company. 30 days service since 1 January 2001 is required to qualify for the medal. More than 40 NZDF personnel are eligible for the medal. This medal replaces the award of the New Zealand General Service Medal 1992 (Non-Warlike) with the Korea 1958-2000 clasp.

Counter Piracy (instituted 2015)



This medal was awarded for service in counter-piracy operations in an area centred on the Arabian Sea. To qualify personnel must serve thirty days in an operational area as a member of a New Zealand Government contribution to a force undertaking counter-piracy operations. Thirty days service or seven sorties on or after 1 January 2009 was required to qualify for the medal. Outside the Arabian Sea other areas of operation included the Gulf of Aden, the Western Indian Ocean, and off the coasts of Somalia, Yemen, and Oman. This medal has been issued to over 300 personnel.

Iraq 2015 (instituted 2016)



This medal was awarded to personnel who served in Iraq on or after 4 November 2014 as a member of, or in connection with, the New Zealand Government deployment to build the capacity of the Iraqi Security Forces. One day's service or one sortie was required to qualify for the medal. This medal has been issued to over 700 personnel.

Greater Middle East (instituted 2016)



This medal acknowledges service in the Middle East since 7 December 2014 as part of general regional security operations. Thirty days service or seven sorties is required to qualify for the medal.

The following types of medals have been issued with the corresponding ribbons:

Ribbon	Type 1	Type 2
Solomon Islands	Y	Y
Afghanistan (Primary Zone)	Y	Y
Afghanistan (Secondary Zone)	Y	Y
Iraq 2003	Y	Y
Timor-Leste	N	Y
Korea	N	Y
Greater Middle East	N	Y
Iraq 2015	N	Y
Counter Piracy	N	Y

Naming of Medals

All New Zealand General Service Medals are issued named on the rim. The naming style used for the New Zealand General Service Medals is similar to that used on all medals issued by the New Zealand Defence Force.

Medals normally have regimental/police number (QID), rank, initials, name and service or corps e.g. Z1003445 PTE T.T. SMITH RNZIR [military]

Z100 CONST T.T. SMITH NZP [police]

T.T. SMITH MFAT [civilian]

Where the recipient does not have an identifying number (i.e. those outside of the New Zealand Defence Force or New Zealand Police) this is omitted. Early awards to New Zealand Defence Force civilians have been sighted named only with initials and surname, whereas more recent awards generally include the service number.

Some variation has been noted particularly with retrospective awards to retired personnel or their next of kin. Prior to until early 2007 initial issues to retired personnel were often named with the rank omitted.

Due to confusion arising from details included on the naming schedules provided to Mayer and Toye, the naming on some New Zealand General Service Medal 1992's also includes the dates of the initial deployment.

Until early 2007, medals issued as replacements for lost or stolen awards were usually issued unnamed. From that point forward replacement awards were normally engraved and sometimes marked an (R) (replacement) or (D) or (DUP) (duplicate) appended at the end of the service/corps.

Medals (primarily type 1 New Zealand General Service Medal 1992) which are broken or damaged as a result of medal mounting or due to manufacturer fault and returned for replacement are engraved but not marked as being replacements. The original medal is usually destroyed.

Naming Styles

Early issue New Zealand General Service Medals 1992 were engraved in upper- and lower-case characters by the Workshops at Trentham Military Camp.



From the late 1990's both New Zealand General Service Medals 1992 and later the 2002 medals, were normally pantographed by commercial contractors Mayer and Toye, Wellington, in upper case characters.



In 2008, naming of the General Service Medals was moved back under the control of the New Zealand Defence Force Personnel Archives and Medals Office at Trentham Military Camp. Initially all medals were lightly named in capital letters with a diamond engraver.



In late 2010, a laser engraver was purchased to supplement the diamond engraver. This is often used to engrave medals to serving personnel who served as part of a larger contingent, with the medals named and issued as part of a batch.

There are also reports of another rarely used style of naming utilised on some New Zealand General Service Medal 1992 medals which resembles a chisel engraving style.



Both machines continue to be used to name medals to date.

Acknowledgements

The author wishes to thank the Medals Policy Team at Headquarters New Zealand Defence Force and the Personnel Archives and Medals Office staff at Trentham for their assistance in producing this article. Award figures are primarily derived from the historical New Zealand Defence Force medals website.

The German Two Mark of 1951

David Galt FRNSNZ

The German 2 Mark of 1951 is an interesting coin for several reasons. It was the first post-World War Two 2 Mark coin issued by the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) but is also distinguished by its short shelf life, being distinguished as the only Federal Republic issued coin to be both withdrawn and demonetised.

I first became interested in these when seeing one in a TradeMe mixed lot and thinking “that looks different.” My interest was piqued again on seeing one in the recent RNSNZ annual auction.

First, some history of the 2 Mark. There could be no question that the pre-war 2 Mark could continue. One look will show why – the swastika with pride of place! Paul von Hindenburg on the obverse was hardly a shining light as the Head of State who appointed Adolf Hitler as Chancellor in 1933 (Figure 1).

Germany was occupied by the four Allied powers of Great Britain, the United States of America, France and the Soviet Union upon its defeat in World War Two. None of the Nazi currency could continue. With a need for some coinage, a limited number of 1 pfennig to 10 pfennig zinc small change coins in the style of the Third Reich coins, minus the swastika, were minted from 1945 to 1948.



Fig. 1 The 1938 2 Mark coin

By 1948, Germany's recovery was slow. The occupying powers could not agree on currency reforms and each issued their own printed currency for their zones. Monetary reform in the United States occupation zone was further stymied until mid-1947 by a directive forbidding any steps to strengthen German financial structure.

In the three Western occupation zones, the Deutsche Mark (DM) was introduced on Sunday 20 June 1948 by Ludwig Erhard, a dominant force in German economic management from 1947, until the end of his period as Chancellor from 1963 to 1966. The terms of the switch from the old currency permitted the citizens to exchange one DM for 10 of the old marks. Bank deposits were swapped on the same basis, but with half of the balance frozen. A small per capita issue of DMs was also made. A few weeks later, Erhard abolished many economic controls in place on a Sunday, the timing of which he later confessed was to avoid having the orders countermanded by the occupying authorities. These steps were partly taken to avoid further hyperinflation which Germany had experienced after World War One.

The Deutsche Mark soon went on to become one of the world's strongest currencies, extending its reach with currency union with the Saarland in 1957 and East Germany in 1990. It lasted until replaced by the Euro in 1999 at the finely honed ratio of DM 1.95583 for One Euro, with the German Euro coins introduced on 1 January 2002.

Coins were issued soon after the introduction of the DM for the three Western occupation zones, with the 1 to 50 Pfennig issues from 1948 followed by a 1 Mark coin in 1950 and the 2 Mark coin in 1951.



Fig. 2 West German 2 Mark coin of 1951

There was nothing exceptional about the design of the 2 Mark. It had a diameter of 25.5 mm and it weighed 7 grams. It was struck in cupro-nickel and the edge was

impressed with the text EINGKEIT UND RECHT UND FREIHEIT (Unity and Justice and Freedom). The obverse showed the German eagle, a mintmark and the words BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHELAND while the reverse showed the date, denomination and sprigs of rye grain and grapes. The engraver was Josef Bernhart.

It may not have been exceptional but there was a problem. It was close to the size of the one mark (23.5mm) and similar in design on the Obverse. That was enough to cause confusion with the one mark. The face value of the coin was enough to be meaningful for Germans recovering from the ruin of the War and such confusion mattered. The 2 Deutsche Mark lost and minting was abandoned after one year. By 1 July 1958, it was demonetised.

Its replacement was a more elegant and distinguishable design and, much more popular with the public. It showed the famous physicist Max Planck from its first issue in 1957 and in a larger 26.75 mm diameter format had a clearer differentiation from the 1 Mark.

The interest in the 1951 2 Mark does not stop there. As the table of mintages and mintmarks below shows, the 1951G coin from the Karlsruhe mint had a slightly lower mintage. One of the mint employees clearly decided that that was not enough and carried out an unauthorised striking of a few extra coins. Consequently, the mintage of the 1951G coin will never be known. It has a slightly higher value than the rest as a result. In worn condition, the 1951 coins might be readily obtainable, while a 1951G in gVF grade could be valued around \$NZ50.



Fig. 3 Comparison of the 1951 2 Mark and 1950 1 Mark (sizes to scale)

The Mintmarks and Mintages

<i>Year/Mint</i>	<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Mintage</i>	
1951 D	2 Mark	19,564,000	Munich
1951D proof	2 Mark	200	
1951F	2 Mark	22,609,000	Stuttgart
1951F proof	2 Mark	150	
1951G*	2 Mark	Est 13,012,000	Karlsruhe
1951G proof	2 Mark	33	
1951J	2 Mark	20,104,000	Hamburg
1951J proof	2 Mark	180	

*Note: unauthorized additional striking

Conclusion

The conclusion of the story – perhaps it could be to keep looking at the RNSNZ auction catalogues. There is interesting material in there, even interesting enough to generate the talk presented on the October 2022 members’ short talks evening from which this article was drawn.



Fig. 4 The 1957 2 Mark coin

References

Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deutsche_Mark 2 November 2022

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A Cook Bi-Centennial Medal of Unknown Origin

Graeme Brown

I recently purchased a James Cook bi-centennial medal that I had not seen before. The question arises. who issued it and where was it issued from? The medal is not recorded in Allan Klenman's *The Faces of Captain Cook*.¹



Obverse

Reverse

The medal is struck in Bronze and is 59mm diameter. This specimen has a rough spot at the top where a suspension loop may have been fitted at some stage. The medal is not unique as a fellow numismatist, Phil Benjamin from Brisbane, has one of these medals in his collection recorded as NK65.

The obverse of this medal has a representation of *Endeavour* under full sail on a relatively calm sea. Underneath is the inscription H.M. Bark ENDEAVOUR. The inscription around the top of the medal is CAPT. COOK BI-CENTENNIAL 1769-1969. On the reverse the inscription around the top reads RAMSDEN SEXTANT as used by Capt. Cook. Beneath this is an image of a sextant presumably made by the scientific instrument maker Jesse Ramsden.

There were a number of events in 1769 when the use of a sextant was essential as a navigational tool to determine latitude and longitude. As such, it appropriately

featured on a bi-centennial commemorative medal and would have been utilized widely in the key events of Cook's voyage in 1869 which were:

14 January. *Endeavour* anchored in the Bay of Good Success, Tierra del Fuego.

13 April. *Endeavour* in Matavai Bay, Tahiti.

3 June. Cook observed the Transit of Venus at Fort Venus, Tahiti.

7 October. East coast of New Zealand / Aotearoa was sighted.

9 October. First landing at Turanganui-a-kiwa / Poverty Bay.

23 October. *Endeavour* anchored at Uawa / Tolaga Bay.

9 November. James Cook and Charles Green observed the Transit of Mercury at Cooks Beach, Mercury Bay.

What is a Sextant?

The sextant is a navigational tool that measures the angle between two visible objects, such as an astronomical object and the horizon, for the purposes of celestial navigation. This angle can then be used to calculate a ship's position on a nautical chart. This information is critical when sailing near the coastline.

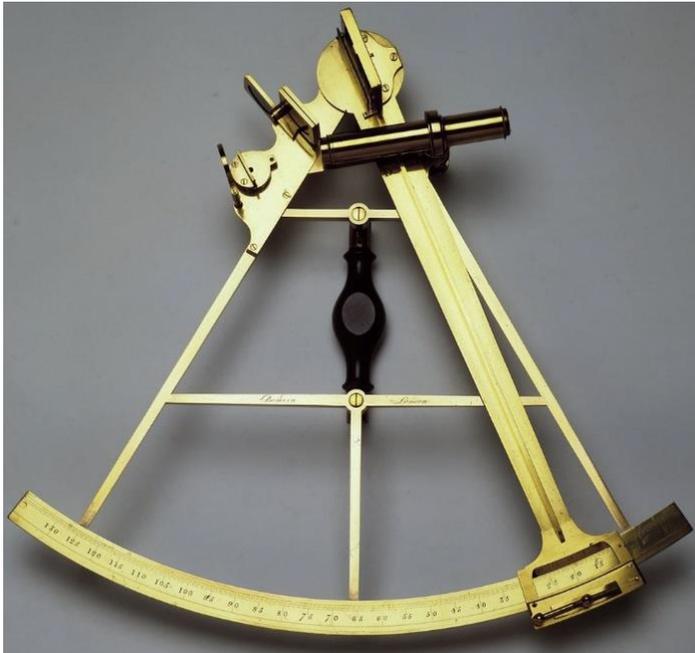
Although the quadrant had been invented by the Greeks around 240BC, in 1769 the sextant was relatively novel having only been developed around 1757. While being very similar to the quadrant, the sextant was more portable and precise.

Even today larger ships are required to carry working sextants and the navigating officers have regular routines to keep themselves familiar with its operation. This is important if the modern electronic chart display and information systems (ECDIS) should fail. The author has personal experience of this during a voyage on a cruise ship down the east coast of Australia and around New Zealand, when the captain of the ship gave an hour-long presentation to the passengers on navigation.

Sextants Taken on Cook's Voyages

The Royal Society supplied one sextant for Cook's First Voyage. This was a 15-inch model with edge bars, made by Jesse Ramsden. This was presumably for the use of Charles Green, as Cook already possessed his own sextant.²

For Cook's Second Voyage, the two astronomers William Wales and William Bayly, were supplied with two 15-inch brass sextants. One of these was manufactured by Ramsden and was borrowed from the Royal Society. The other was a new one manufactured by Peter Dollond. Cook's own sextant was manufactured by John Bird.



Sextant reputed to have been used on James Cook's Third Voyage to the Pacific (1776-80). © National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London. Acquired with the assistance of the National Heritage Memorial Fund.

Among the instruments Cook requested for the Third Voyage were two small Hadley's sextants of 5 inches radius by Ramsden. There were at least four Ramsden sextants, a Dollond and a Bird sextant in *Resolution*, and two Ramsdens and a Dollond sextant in *Discovery*. The additional Ramsden sextants were the property of individual officers.

Jesse Ramsden

Jesse Ramsden was born on 6 October, 1735, in Salterhebble, near Halifax, Yorkshire.³ He moved to London, where he became apprenticed to Mark Burton, a mathematical instrument maker. Ramsden went into business for himself in London in 1762.

Ramsden designed dividing engines of great accuracy for both circles and straight lines and produced highly accurate sextants, theodolites, and vertical circles for astronomical observatories. It was noted that *to own a Ramsden instrument, be it one*

of his great theodolites or one of the many sextants and barometers produced at his London workshop, was to own not only an instrument of incredible accuracy and great precision but with practical use and also a thing of beauty.⁴ Ramsden was a perfectionist, sometimes to the frustration of waiting customers, but this did not limit his overall productivity.

Jesse married Sarah Dollond, the brother of Peter Dollond, and daughter of John Dollond, the famous maker of high-quality lenses and optical instruments. Her dowry was a share in her father's patent for the manufacture of achromatic lenses.

Ramsden's development of a more precise scale division was a milestone in instrument development. It permitted more accurate observations and also permitted the construction of smaller and lighter, more easily handled instruments. These were employed on the voyages for observations in navigation, astronomy, surveying and map-making, geo-magnetism, meteorology, and oceanography. Apart from sextants, Ramsden also manufactured compasses, clocks, watches, telescopes, logs and barometers. Many were used later by George Vancouver, Matthew Flinders and other renowned explorers. Few of these instruments still survive. Jesse Ramsden died on 5 November, 1800 at Brighton, Sussex, aged 65.

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The Unique New Zealand War Medal Dated 1847-65

Brett Delahunt FRNSNZ

The New Zealand Wars resulted from a variety of grievances and lasted from 1845 to the early 1870s. The conflicts occurred over two distinct periods. Initial fighting lasted from 1845 to 1848 and the second conflict lasted from 1860 to the early 1870s.

The New Zealand Medal was instituted in 1869 to recognize service in New Zealand and both British and Colonial forces were eligible. The obverse of the medal bore the diademed head of Queen Victoria (Fig.1). The reverse of the medal had the novel feature of recording the dates of the recipient's service. (Fig.2). This was in relief and so necessitated a new reverse die for each date combination. For the first war, medals with six combinations of dates were awarded, while for the second war 26 combinations of various dates have been recorded. Not all medals were dated, with undated awards going to many of the Colonial troops and those discharged from the British forces prior to the institution of the medal.

Historically there has only been one medal issued whose dates spanned both wars. This was the medal dated 1846-1865 that was awarded to Colonel RH McGregor, who was the Commanding Officer of the 65th Regiment while it was in New Zealand. This medal is now in the Napier Museum. There are also anecdotal accounts of unnamed specimen medals with the dates 1846-1865.

Recently a medal has appeared in an auction in England with the dates 1847-1865 awarded to the Quarter Master of the 65th Regiment, who continued to serve with the regiment when he returned to England. This medal is named to QR. MR. JOHN PURCELL. 65TH REGT

John Purcell was born in Clare Abbey, County Clare 12 March 1825. The medal roll for the 65th Regiment shows Private John Purcell active in the Wanganui Campaign in 1847. Following the cessation of hostilities he participated as a Corporal in the first cricket match held in Wanganui 31 December 1848. In the game he was a batsman for Light Company 65th Regiment versus the Rest of the Garrison. He scored 8 in the first innings, 13 in the second innings and took one catch, and the Regiment won. Purcell, now a Sergeant is reported to have participated in another cricket match on 21 December 1850. He played for the Military against the Civilians and Garrison, and scored 3 and 12 not out. The next mention of Purcell in the local newspaper was on 30 September 1859, when it was noted that Sergeant Major Purcell proposed a toast

and made a presentation to Sergeant Malone at the Albert Barracks on the occasion of Sergeant Malone's return to England.

John Purcell married Charlotte Withers, daughter of Quarter Master Edward Withers in New Zealand on 22 September 1853. Two of his children died in New Zealand; his third daughter Elizabeth Stephanie died on 25 March 1864 aged 4 years and another daughter, Margaret died on 19 March 1865 in Auckland.

Purcell is shown as a Sergeant Major in the Taranaki campaign 1860-61. He was promoted to commissioned rank of Quarter Master without purchase on 19 August 1862, when he replaced his father-in-law Edward Withers. On 22 October 1862 Purcell was entertained by the Sergeants of the Regiment at the Mess Room Otahuhu to celebrate his promotion to Quarter Master and to farewell them as their Sergeant Major. On 30 October 1862 presentations were made by the Sergeants of the regiment to five Sergeants who were to be discharged and on the next day a deputation called upon Quarter Master Purcell and presented with a silver tea service as a token of their esteem and regard for his services as their senior Non-Commissioned Officer.

Purcell served as Quarter Master in the Waikato campaign 1863-5. He participated in the Thames Expedition and was at the attack on Rangiriri in 1863. Here the forces left Meremere on steamers on 20 November 1863 at 10am. They arrived opposite the defender's position at 3.30pm. The artillery commenced a barrage and the troops advanced at 4pm. Ditches and walls were traversed by ladder and the parapet was taken. A number of the occupants retreated and were pursued with many casualties. The occupation of the redoubt was heavily resisted and an entry could not be forced. Attempts to enter the redoubt carried on into the darkness and there was considerable loss of life. After continued shelling and the construction of a mine, the breach was ready to be opened and the defenders raised a white flag. This was interpreted as a surrender, although the occupants were only enquiring as to what terms the British troops would give them. Despite this 185 Māori surrendered and as this occurred a force of 400 Māori moved to attack the troops in the rear; however, they too surrendered. It was reported that the Māori King Tawhiao and the Paramount Chief Te Wharepu left the redoubt under cover of darkness at 9pm. Casualties were two officers and 41 men killed and ten officers and 82 men wounded.

On 25 May 1865 Purcell attended the Grand Ball at the New Leviathan Hotel given by Officers for the Sergeants of the Regiment. The dancing continued until 6.30am!

Along with his wife and five children, Purcell returned to England in 1865. There are conflicting accounts as to which ship he travelled on. He was reported as leaving on the ship Rob Roy on the 7th of November 1865 in the Lyttleton Times newspaper and on the John Temperley on 24 October 1865 in the New Zealand Herald newspaper. Interestingly in the New Zealand Herald of 28 October 1865 he is shown on the passenger lists of both vessels. The latter date is likely to be correct as Purcell would have left New Zealand prior to this if he had travelled on the Rob Roy and should not have appeared in the report regarding the John Temperley. This is supported by the fact it was noted that the Staff Officers of the Regiment returned together on the John Temperley, arriving in Plymouth on 16 January 1866.

Purcell continued to serve with the 65th Regiment on his return to Britain and was retired on half pay on 22nd March 1870. He was reappointed Quarter Master, this time to the 91st Regiment, on 22 February 1871. He died at Femoy on 24 September 1873.

It is clear that Purcell distinguished himself as a soldier in New Zealand, rising to the rank of Sergeant Major. The appointment of senior Non-Commissioned Officers to Quarter Master was seen as a pre-retirement reward and it is interesting that Purcell succeeded his father-in-law in this role. It was because of this appointment that he continued to serve with the regiment on his return to England.



Fig.1 Obverse



Fig.2 Reverse

The Psychology of Collecting Coins

Ken Matthews

I have sometimes pondered the question as to why some people collect coins. Some basic enquiry indicates that there has been considerable research as to why people collect objects, although it is less clear why some people collect coins in particular, as opposed to, for example, books, dolls, vintage agricultural machinery, or Elvis Presley memorabilia. In this brief note I comment on the psychology of collecting in general, and postulate why some people collect coins rather than other objects.

Collecting stems from a desire or craving to acquire particular objects. Research has indicated that between 30% and 40% of people collect something to some degree.

Sigmund Freud suggested the idea that collecting stems from faulty toilet training. Freudian psychologists have speculated that those who collect may have suffered abandonment issues when they were children or feel that they lack control over their own lives. By gathering and curating objects, they can reverse those feelings. Personally, I do not subscribe to these ideas.

An idea that I prefer is that collecting is a basic human instinct that contributed to the survival of the fittest. This, in turn, provides an evolutionary selection advantage which was added to the gene pool. Those who collected and stored resources in pre-historic times were more likely to survive and reproduce.

Other, more modern and rational, motivations for collecting that have been postulated by researchers include:

- Acquiring knowledge and learning
- Relaxation and stress reduction by curating a collection
- Personal pleasure (including appreciation of beauty, and pride of ownership)
- Social interaction with fellow collectors and others
- Competitive challenge
- Recognition by fellow collectors and perhaps even non-collectors
- Altruism (since many great collections are ultimately donated to museums and learning institutions)
- The desire to control, possess and bring order to a small part of the world
- Nostalgia and/or a connection to history.

I would exclude coin collecting as a means of accumulating and diversifying wealth from the psychology of collecting coins, as it is a financial rather than a psychological motivation.

Collecting may transcend from a pastime and become a passion or even an obsession. It gives such pleasure that the participant may want to continue it more and more vigorously. Taken to unhealthy extremes collecting can become an obsessive-compulsive disorder.

So, the “healthy” collector is responding to a basic survival instinct, that now has several other benefits in the modern world but has not let the urge to collect advance to the point of being a psychological disorder.

But why do some people’s collecting instinct focus on coins? I have not discovered any specific research on this issue. My theory is that it relates to the physical nature of coins themselves.

Coins are generally small metal objects that carry a design. Coin collectors may have a personality trait that means they are attracted to such objects. Coin collectors find coins to be objects that are inherently interesting and attractive. A parallel in the animal kingdom is that magpies and crows are attracted to shiny objects like keys or pieces of jewelry.

Some coin collectors specialize in specific types of coins, such as ancient coins or coins of a specific country. This might be a case of their collecting instinct being steered by their separate interest in historical eras or geographic areas.

So, to summarize, my view is that coin collectors are responding to a basic human instinct to collect and store resources for survival purposes (but not to an obsessive degree), and who also derive pleasure and benefits in our modern society from collecting, and who are attracted to the physical qualities of coins to the extent that coins become the focus of their collecting instinct.

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