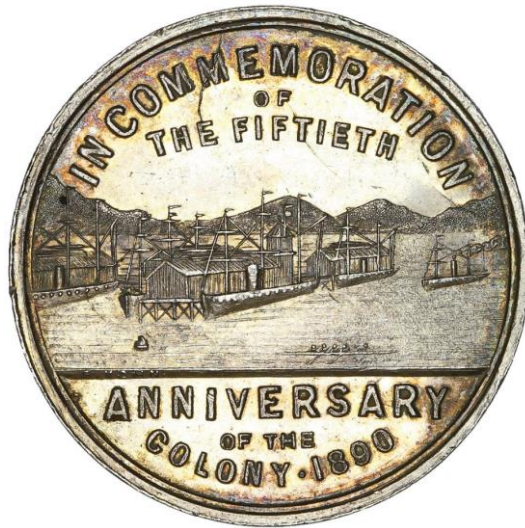


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EDITOR: B. DELAHUNT ONZM KStJ FRNSNZ

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Table of Contents

Mule Coins with a New Zealand Connection Paul Lawrence Bicknell	8
The Issuers of New Zealand Tradesmen's Tokens Part 2 Vaughn Humberstone	24
Colonel Sir Edwin King KCB CMG GCStJ TD and the St John Conspicuous Service Medal Brett Delahunt FRNSNZ & Todd Skilton	54
Who Struck the Tokens of S. Hague Smith? Vaughn Humberstone	61
Letter to the Editor Gregor Macaulay	65
In Celebration of Two Hundred and Fifty Years of the New Zealand Commemorative Medal, 1772-2022 Hamish MacMaster FRNSNZ	66
Instructions for Authors	79
The 1965 3d/5c Mule – Malaya or Hong Kong? Martin Purdy FRNSNZ	80
What is a Coin?	83

RNSNZ PROGRAMME OF EVENTS FOR 2023

Date and time	Venue	Speaker and Topic
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	Reserve Bank (speaker 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 (Todd Skilton Organiser)
Wed. 25 Oct. 2023 7.30 pm	The Wellington Club, 88 The Terrace	Clive Robinson: Salvation Army Medals & Challenge Coins
Wed. 29 Nov. 2023 7.30 pm	To be confirmed	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. 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. <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. 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. 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. Rates are halved after 30 September each year.

Free membership is available for junior members under 21 with electronic publications, and any member attaining 50 years of continuous membership, or any member reaching 80 years of age who has been a member for at least ten years at that time, with mailed publications.

PayPal is available for overseas payments – please ask the Secretary if details or other methods are needed. Cheques cannot be accepted in New Zealand.

Society Office Holders 2023 – 2024

President: David Galt FRNSNZ

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

Secretary (Acting): Hamish MacMaster and Clint Libby

Assistant Secretary: Mary Mitchell

Treasurer & Membership Secretary: Selwyn Lowe

Auditor: Tony Grant FRNSNZ

Librarian: Paul Bicknell

Keeper of the Collection: Clint Libby FRNSNZ
Assistant Keeper of the Collection: Flemming Sorensen FRNSNZ
Editor (NZ Numismatic Journal:) Brett Delahunt FRNSNZ
Editor (Society Newsletters): David Galt FRNSNZ
Member of Council: Jim Johnson, David Russell, Andrew Christie, Lois Ion &
Liam Jennings. Todd Skilton remains a Member of Council as President of the
OMRS Branch.
Web Site Manager: Todd Skilton

Fellows of the RNSNZ

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

RNSNZ Website

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

It provides details of Society programmes, and resources such as Society auction catalogues and free downloadable catalogues published by the Society.

RNSNZ Facebook Page:

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/RNSNZ/> (or <http://tinyurl.com/a6cx4yz>)
now has 593 members, who are not required to be RNSNZ members, but are strongly encouraged to join.

Free Commemorative Medal Catalogues on the RNSNZ Website

Two new chapters have been added to the series of free digital updates to the Morel/MacMaster catalogues by Martin Purdy and others:

- The 2020s (2023)
- Interim updates to issues from 1920 to 2019 (2023)
- Also available since release in 2022 are the 1920s, 1930s, 1939-1940 Centennial and Centennial Exhibition and the 2010's catalogues. Find them at www.RNSNZ.org.nz/collector-info/catalogues, and they can also be obtained or consulted online from Martin Purdy's archive.org page at https://archive.org/details/@james_tigernuts (note the underscore)

The 2020's includes an annual update to add the latest issues and a couple of scheduled examples. The Updates is a text-only update to everything published since 2014 relating to the 100 years from 1920 to 2019, listing all new discoveries and also corrections and updated info for some existing listings. You will need the online catalogues and the printed 2014 "MacMaster" volume to appreciate the update fully. Congratulations to Martin and the team of Hamish MacMaster, Rodney Hall, Jason Gray!

Many new items have been logged but not assigned numbers at this stage - that will happen when the definitive illustrated chapters are published.

In addition, hard copies of the 1920s, 30s, 1939-40 period and original 2014 print edition are available for purchase from the RNSNZ or from John Bertrand Collectables ("RNSNZ" and "acw-nz" on TradeMe)

Society and Council News

- The Committee planning the Society's 2024 Conference has booked the Wellington Club as venue for Friday 11 to Monday 14 October 2024. You are encouraged to diary this premier international event now.
- The Society's first numismatic scholar, Kieran Knowles, Canterbury University, completed his honours research on Ptolemaic coins at the Canterbury Museum with our support and will spoke at our March 2023 meeting. A further scholarship is being offered in 2024.
- The council reviewed subscription arrears and asks any members whose subscriptions are due to bring them up to date.

2020 Uncirculated New Zealand Circulating Coin Sets



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

They are available in the same format as produced by NZ Post up until 2013 and by the Society since then. The sets are all normally \$30 each plus postage or \$28 for 10 or more. Contact Clint Libby cilibby@xtra.co.nz or telephone (04) 476-8576 or 027 432466. to order.

The two earlier sets produced for 2014 and 2015 have now sold out.

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 Racecourse, Auckland on 4, 5, 6 & 7 May 2023.

John Eccles
Phone: 04 4996460

Email: john.eccles@xtra.co.nz

Mule Coins with a New Zealand Connection

Paul Lawrence Bicknell

A mule is a coin whose obverse die is not matched with its official or regular reverse die. The aim of this article is to record some of the resources, which are to be found in magazines, journals, auction sales, internet articles and archives, that document the mules described. This list is far from complete, especially for the Bahamas mule, as both its discovery on Decimal Currency Day (10 July 1967) and the subsequent Royal Mint investigation (British Treasury file T315/93), generated considerable documentation. The publication list relating to the Bahamas mule represents a timeline of accumulated knowledge over the years since this coin was discovered.

A controversial addition to this article is an undated New Zealand Florin which has the standard New Zealand obverse and reverse, with an inscribed 25 Centavos Nicaragua edge. This coin is likely to be considered by future researchers as a foreign planchet error coin and therefore should not be included in this article. However, e-mail correspondence regarding this indicates that some consider this an incipient collar mule and for this reason it is included.

1. 1965 British Halfpenny obverse / New Zealand Halfpenny reverse mule



Image reproduced with the permission of Australian Coin Auctions (Downies).

The obverse of this mule has the Queen Elizabeth the Second design for the British Halfpenny by Mary Gillick and the reverse design of a hei-tiki by Leonard Cornwall Mitchell, that was used on the New Zealand Halfpenny.

This coin was sold for \$A6,000 at Downies Australian Coin Auction Number 313 (19-20 February 2013) Lot 1602. The coin was also featured on page 19 of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand Newsletter Issue 63, May 2013 where it was noted that it might be unique. The earliest auction sale referred to in the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand library collection was at the Noble Numismatics

Sale 41 held on 17-18 March 1993, Lot 2105 where the coins value was estimated at \$A2,000.

2. 1965 Hong Kong 5 cent obverse / New Zealand Threepence reverse mule



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Pty Ltd.

This mule has the obverse of Queen Elizabeth the Second crowned bust designed by Cecil Walter Thomas for the Hong Kong 5 cent coin and the reverse design by George Kruger Gray, of two Wahaika, which is a type of Māori Patu, a carved short handled wooden club depicted on the New Zealand Threepence.

This coin was offered in Noble Numismatic auction, Sale number 96, 5-8 April 2011, Lot 136 with an estimate of \$A3,500. In the sale the obverse was described as being that of a Malaya and British Borneo coin. The earliest auction sales record that I have been able to trace was the Noble Numismatics Sale 36, 10-12 July 1991, Lot 595 with an estimate of \$A350. The coin is listed in the Numismatic Society of Auckland's Update Magazine number 112, page 8, which appears to record the sale of the same coin in Noble Numismatic sale 36, as does the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand Newsletter issue 11, July 1991 page 6. The coin is further recorded on page 6 of the Pacific Coin Company Ltd New Zealand 1993-94 Coin Catalogue, page 6 where it is listed a *New Zealand 1965 Elizabeth II 3d muled with a Malaya and British North Borneo 5 cents* that had come to light in recent years.

Although all the above sources note that the obverse for this mule is that of a Malaya and British Borneo coin. This obverse was last used in 1961, therefore the mule illustrated was produced too late to have this obverse and is more correctly recorded as having a 5 cent Hong Kong obverse in The John Bertrand New Zealand Coin and Banknote Catalogues from 2014-2022. This coin has also been recorded in the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand Newsletter issue 57, May 2011 page 28.

3. Undated New Zealand Florin / Nicaragua 25 centavos collar mule

The obverse of this mule has the Queen Elizabeth the Second design for the New

area. The error was given wide publicity when it was discovered and a few cashiers and others were fortunate in obtaining large quantities of what quickly came to be known as the Bahamas Mule. The New Zealand Treasury offered to exchange a normal coin for every error coin brought in and managed to retrieve some of the coins and destroy them (Mitchell, Johnson Pacific Coin Company Ltd New Zealand 1993-94 Coin Catalogue 9). An investigation lasting from 11 July 1967 to 15 January 1968 was conducted by the Royal Mint and the report *Supply of defective 2 cent coins by the Royal Mint to New Zealand: Enquiry into and subsequent action* is documented in British Treasury File number T315/93.



Articles written or references made on the Bahamas Mule coin some of these are:

- (1) Bicknell, Paul Lawrence. 'A Bungle at the Royal Mint'. The New Zealand Numismatic Journal Number 97 (December 2017): 19-23.
- (2) Bicknell, Paul Lawrence. The Story of the Bahamas Mule Coin (2014).
- (3) DC Coin World posted a YouTube video on the 29 December 2018 on <https://www.youtube.com/watch> titled Rare 1967 2 cent New Zealand obverse-Bahamas Islands reverse Decimalization error.
- (4) Diamond, Mike 'Did Strike lead to an 'Error' Strike? Was the 1967 Bahamas/New Zealand Mule an act of Industrial Sabotage?' Coin World (25 December 2017): 42.
- (5) Hargreaves, R P. From Beads to Bank Notes. Dunedin: John McIndoe, 1972.
- (6) Muldoon, R D. The Rise and fall of a Young Turk. Wellington: A. H and A.W Reed, Page 80, 1974.
- (7) Reserve Bank Museum and Education Centre Fact Sheet (October 2014) The 1967 Two cent Mule.
- (8) Robb, Alistair F. 'Royal Mint Bungle' New Zealand Coin News Issue 10 (1967): 4-6.
- (9) Robb, Alistair F. 'More about the Bahamas 2 c Mule'. New Zealand Coin News Issue 12 (November 1967):13 and 15.
- (10) Robb, Alistair F. (Coins Tokens and Bank Notes of New Zealand 1976 edition INL Print Limited, 1976.

- (11) Rodgers, Kerry A. 'A minting mistake –or working to Mule'. Australian Coin Review 20 (4 October 1983): 25-26.
- (12) Wren, Scott 'Pin the Mintage Figure on the NZ/ Bahamas Mule'. Australasian Coin and Banknote Yearbook (2003): 83-84.

5. 1972 Australian 1 Cent obverse / New Zealand 5 Cent reverse mule



This coin has the obverse of an Australian 1 cent Queen Elizabeth the Second design by Arnold Machin and the reverse design of the New Zealand Tuatara by James Berry as used on the New Zealand 5 cent. This has been recorded on both the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand Facebook site and the previous New Zealand Coin Collectors Association website Forum. According to the latter, this coin was originally seen in an auction held in Melbourne Australia.

Unfortunately research by the author failed to find this original auction catalogue and therefore it cannot be confirmed that this is a genuine mule. The author would be grateful for any information which would clarify this situation.

6. New Zealand double obverse mules

At the time of writing reference to four double obverse mules have been discovered:

i) 1972 10 cent double obverse

This mule has the obverse design of Queen Elizabeth the Second by Arnold Machin for the New Zealand 10 cent and also the same design on the reverse replacing the Māori Koruru design by James Berry.

Examples were offered in a Heritage World Coin Auction held on the 17 March 2019, Lot 40198 and again at Heritage World Coin Auction 3082, 21 January 2020, Lot 34591. At the time of writing both auctions were available to view on the Internet. Further reference to a 1972 10 cent double obverse mule was noted in the correspondence of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand,



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24 January 2020. Here it was stated that three of these coins were known to have come to auction in the past decade.

ii) 1974 1 cent double obverse

This mule has the obverse design of Queen Elizabeth the Second by Arnold Machin for the New Zealand 1 cent and also the same design on the reverse replacing the New Zealand Silver Fern design by James Berry. Examples were for offered for sale at Heritage World Coin Auction 271911 held on the 17 March 2019, Lot 40196, selling for USD360, and Heritage World Coin Auction 232031 Lot 65385 held on the 30 July 2020. At the time of writing details of both of these auctions were available on the Internet.

This mule has the obverse design of Queen Elizabeth the Second by Arnold Machin for the New Zealand 5 cent coin and also the same design on the reverse replacing the New Zealand Tuatara design by James Berry.

An example was offered for sale in Spink Auctions Sale Number 22, 15-17 July 1987, Lot 1084. A further specimen was offered in Noble Numismatic Pty Ltd Auction 119, Lot 121 on 20-23 November 2018. In 2012, the Coin Community Family Forum on the Internet posted an example of this coin.



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iii) 1974 5 cent double obverse



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iv) 1974 10 cent double obverse

This mule has the obverse design of Queen Elizabeth the Second by Arnold Machin for the New Zealand 10 cent and also the same design on the reverse replacing the Māori Koruru design by James Berry.



Image reproduced with permission of Noble Numismatic Pty Ltd.

An example was offered at Noble Numismatics Auction 100, Lot 96 held in Sydney 24-26 July 2012. This coin was previously offered in Noble Numismatics Auction number 44 Lot 261 and is further mentioned on page 19 of the Royal Numismatic Society of NZ Newsletter Issue 61 of September 2012.

7. 1978 New Zealand 1 cent obverse / 10 cent Canadian reverse mule

This mule has the obverse design of Queen Elizabeth the Second by Arnold Machin for the New Zealand 1 cent coin and the reverse design of the famous Bluenose schooner by Artist Emanuel Otto Hahn used on the Canadian 10 cent coin.



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The coin was first recorded in the November 1985 issue of the New Zealand Numismatic Journal Vol. 17, No. 1, page 2 and later supported by an entry in the Canadian Numismatic Journal July /August 2009 Page 371. The most recent reference to this mule is in a YouTube video on 17 July 2019 posted by BlueRidgeSilverhound on <https://www.youtube.com>channel>about> *Prized 1978 Canada Dime error collectors are paying to own-\$8000+ estimate*. This coin was originally owned by Sid and Alicia Belzberg, whose collection was put up for sale at Heritage Auction 312, on the 13 January 2003. This coin, which sold for \$4,025.00 was Lot 15812 and had been incorrectly described in the auction catalogue as a *1978 10 Cent New Zealand obverse muled with the reverse of a 1978 Canadian 10 Cent*. This auction also had another New Zealand / Canadian mule owned by Sid and Alicia Belzberg, being a 1985 New Zealand / Canadian mule which was sold as Lot 15812. On 14 September 2006, the 1978 New Zealand / Canadian 10 cent coin was again for sale at Heritage Auction 419, Lot 50769 selling for \$8625. Currently it is known that four examples of the 1978 New Zealand / Canada 10 cent mule exist, according to the January 2016 International Coin Certification Service Population Report, page 33, from Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

8. 1981 New Zealand 5 cent obverse / 10 cent Canadian reverse mule

This mule has the obverse design of Queen Elizabeth the Second for the New Zealand 5 cent coin by Arnold Machin and the reverse design of the Bluenose schooner by Artist Emanuel Otto Hahn used on the Canadian 10 cent coin.

In 1981 the Royal Canadian Mint produced New Zealand's circulated coinage and the few examples of these mules discovered to date have all been found in Canada. This information was taken from the Auckland Coin and Bullion Exchange Ltd 1986-1987 New Zealand Coin Catalogue by Howard Mitchell and Jim Johnson, and was later published in the Pacific Coin Company Ltd New Zealand 1993-1994 Coin Catalogue also by Howard Mitchell and Jim Johnson. A further reference to this 1981 mule is in the Numismatic Society of Auckland's Update Magazine number 157, pages 4-5 under the title of Canada-New Zealand Mules. To date no sales have been recorded for the 1981 New Zealand /Canada 10 cent mule.

9. 1985 New Zealand 50 cent obverse / 1 Dollar Canadian reverse mule



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This mule has the obverse design of Queen Elizabeth the Second for the New Zealand 50 cent by Arnold Machin and the reverse design of the Voyageur by Artist Emanuel Otto Hahn used on the Canadian 1 Dollar.

The earliest record that I have found is a handwritten letter by a Mr Booth, a Canadian Numismatist, to the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand dated 9 March 1991, although the date is hard to decipher. Mr Booth wrote that he had found his coin a year ago in a quantity of coins (nickel dollars) accumulated over about six or seven years. A copy of the Society's reply dated 26 March 1991 is in the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand's Library collection. Mr Booth's coin was also featured in an article written by Terry A Campbell for the Canadian Coin News, 6-19 June 1995 *Unusual Mule Spotted*. This was reprinted in the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand Newsletter issue 20 1995. The September 1995 issue of the Tauranga Numismatic Society featured another article on this mule under the heading *Rare Mule Surfaces* which notes *An auction of numismatic and military items held in June at Toronto, Canada featured a rare NZ/Canada mule. Lot 551 featured the obverse of a 1985 New Zealand 50 cent piece muled with the reverse of a 1985 Canadian \$1. This piece is stuck on a nickel Canadian flan with a reeded edge. Appraised at US\$364, the piece was opened at US\$1,092 and quickly escalated to*

US\$1674. It went to a mail bidder. The information was originally published in World Coin News and also later referred to in the Numismatic Society of Auckland's Update Magazine number 157 pages 4-5 and the Numismatic Society of Auckland's Update Magazine, number 159, page 7 under the heading of Canadian /New Zealand *Mules revisited*. A full Internet journal article published by the Mid-Island Coin Club June 2008 on this mule, mentions that "all of these coins have one common obverse characteristic: a slight doubling of the lettering"8". A further reference is in an article written by Jim Mackenzie for the Saskatoon Coin Club on Canadian mule coins and sets, available at the time of writing on the Internet. On the 2nd of February 2017 a member of the internet forum World and Ancient Coins posted the events that lead to their discovery of this rare mule in an article entitled Canada – New Zealand Mule Story as promised in another post within this forum. The most recent find of this coin at the time of writing was reported on the Coin Community Family website under the Canadian Variety and Error Coin Forum by a member on the 1st of November 2021. It was stated that the author found an example of this mule while cropping the photographs he had taken of 1985 Canadian Nickel Dollars for sale on eBay. At the time of writing this article, eleven known examples of the 1985 New Zealand /Canada Dollar exist, according to the January 2016, I.C.C.S Population Report on pages 56-57, which was published by the International Coin Certification Service, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. This I.C.C.S. Population Report information has been reproduced for this article with permission from Scott Cornwell of the International Coin Certification Service Toronto Ontario Canada.

Auction sales for the 1985 New Zealand /Canadian mule

The first record of a sale of this mule coin that I have been able to find was on the 11 January 1995 in a Jeffery Hoare Auction Lot 1259, this coin was later sold at the Nobel Numismatic Pty Ltd in Auction Sale 100 lot 97 held on the 24th to the 26th of July 2012 in Sydney Australia, with an auction estimate of \$A12,000. Later this coin was featured on page 20 of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand Newsletter Issue 61 September 2012. In 1996 Jeffery Hoare Auction were selling another 1985 New Zealand /Canada Mule at their Torex Sale Number 52 Lot 1269. On the 13th of January 2003 Heritage Auctions had a 1985 New Zealand /Canada mule from the Belzberg collection for sale as Lot 15814 and this sold for \$2,990.00. On the 14th of September 2006 Heritage Auctions sold what is likely to be the same mule again in lot 50683 as this coin was also originally from the Belzberg collection. On the 2nd of October 2015 Geoffrey Bell Auctions sold another of these coins, lot 635 for CAD12,500 at the Toronto Coin Expo Fall sale. On the 30th of September 2016 Geoffrey Bell Auctions had a further example of this mule coin as lot 697 for CAD 7,250 at the Toronto Coin Expo Fall sale.

10. 1991 New Zealand 5 cent obverse /Australian 5 cent reverse mule

This unique mule has the obverse of a New Zealand 5 cent Queen Elizabeth the Second design by Raphael David Maklouf and the reverse design of an Australian Echidna by Stuart Devlin as used on the Australian 5 cent. This coin was on display to the public at the Royal Australian Mints Exhibition *One in a Million* and is part of the Royal Australian Mint collection.



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This coin is recorded on the Internet site Error Coin Archives, and on The Australian Coin Collecting Blog Website address: <http://www.australian-threepence.com>

11. 2000 Solomon Island 1 Dollar obverse / New Zealand 5 Dollar reverse Mule Coin



Image reproduced with permission of Noble Numismatic Pty Ltd.

This mule has on the Obverse a Solomon Island 1 Dollar Olympics 2000 coin with the Queen Elizabeth the Second design by Ian Rank-Broadley and the reverse the design of a New Zealand Pied Cormorant 5 Dollar coin.

Currently this mule only exists in the 2000 Brilliant Uncirculated New Zealand sets. These sets were minted by the Valcambi Mint in Switzerland and approximately 50 are known to exist. This coin has been recorded on the Internet being offered for sale

at Christies sale number 1298 held on the 11 July 2001 in London, and Noble Numismatics Pty Auction Sale 87 held on the 8-11 April 2008, Lot 304 selling for \$A1300. It has featured in two TradeMe Auctions, one finishing on 10 August 2009 and the other on 2 December 2012. Further mules were sold at Noble Numismatics Pty Auction sale 103, 13-15 August 2013, Lot 938 (sold for \$A1300), Heritage Auction 3046, 19 April 2016 lot 33005, Mowbray Collectables Auction 14 October 2016, Lot 307 (estimate \$NZ1800) and Heritage Auction 271911 Lot 40210, 17 March 2019. The earliest record of this mule that I have been able to find is in the Numismatic Society of Auckland's Mintmark Magazine Number 210 page 9 under the heading of *New Mule Discovered* which states *Auckland coin dealer Jim Johnson, looking over his delivery of uncirculated sets from the Reserve Bank, has discovered a new mule. The New Zealand \$5 coin which features the Pied Shag has a Solomon Island obverse. Confirmation is being sought that the Islands have not used the New Zealand Shag design. The small units were struck at the South African Mint, but the \$5 coin was struck in a private Swiss mint and all the pieces were packaged in England. It sounds like someone goofed. Other points of variation – the Solomon Island coin has sans serif legends on both sides – the New Zealand coin has serified letters; which suggests that the bird itself may be a different die. Jim Johnson reported that he could detect differences in the tail feathers.*

According to Stamp and Coin Dealer John Eccles, Mike Cornish of Pacific Commemoratives was one of the main distributors of 2000 uncirculated sets. Apparently one of the sets was sent overseas to a woman customer who, on opening the set sent it back to Mike Cornish because the \$5 coin had the words Solomon Islands on the coin's obverse instead of New Zealand. This prompted Mike Cornish to check his other coin stocks and he found additional New Zealand 2000 Uncirculated sets with the \$5 mule coin.



12. 2002 British 2 Pence obverse /New Zealand 2 Dollar reverse mule

This mule has the obverse of a 2002 British 2 Pence Queen Elizabeth the Second design by Ian Rank-Broadley and the reverse design of the Kotuku or White Heron by

Robert Maurice Conly used on the New Zealand 2 Dollars. In New Zealand this bird only inhabits the Okarito lagoon of the South Island.



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permission
of John
Eccles

The above mule was discovered by a Wellingtonian in a jar of \$2 coins, likely in April 2021 and sold to John Eccles. The coin was then displayed at the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand's annual Levin meeting and is recorded on page 8 of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand's May 2021 Newsletter, Issue 81. This mule weighs 10.2 gms and has the normal New Zealand \$2 Reeded edge with a Security groove. The coin was listed for sale by John R Eccles, on the Auction website TradeMe on the 1st of February 2022 for \$15,000 listing number 3455090958 and again on TradeMe for \$15,000 on the 23rd of June 2022. At the time of writing this coin is believed to be unique.

13. 2004 New Zealand 10c / \$1 obverse mule

The image below right is the 2004 New Zealand 10c/\$1 mule compared with a normal circulated 2004 New Zealand 10 cent coin (left). The reverses of both coins are the Koru design by James Berry, which was introduced in 1967.



It is noted in the John Bertrand New Zealand Coin and Banknote catalogue 2022, 21 that *Some 2004 dated 10 cent coins can be found with a strong double inner rim and slightly smaller design details on the obverse. This was caused by the accidental use of a 2004 \$1 obverse die. Diagnostics are the double rim, strongly oval holes in the R and B of the designer's initials and a small line running between the legs of the R and connecting to the B.*



The above image showing enlarged designers initials for the ordinary circulated 2004 10 cent coin at the top, compared with the designer's initials used in the 2004 10 cent mule coin on the bottom (reproduced for this article with permission of Jason Gray coinerrors.nz).

This 10 cent / \$1 coin was first identified as a mule by Jason Gray, who undertook the original diagnostic research on this coin. Jason's findings were then published on his website coinerrors.nz and in the New Zealand Numismatic Journal no 95, December 2015.

On the 23 February 2016 the Australian Coin Blog produced article on this coin on their website, which at the time of writing is available on the Internet.

On 18 March 2016, the Numismatic Society of South Australia posted an article *New Discovery New Zealand 2004 10c with One Dollar obverse on the mule* on their website <https://www.sanumismatics.org.au/>

A Blog article *New Zealand obverse \$1 on 10c mule* by Tom Schumann was posted on <https://onlinecoin.club> on 5 May 2017. Another Internet source was PJ 's Coin Capers YouTube site <https://www.youtube.com/watch> which published the text *Unexpected New Zealand 2004 10 c /\$1 mule find – coin roll hunting* on 14 July 2019.

Conclusion

Of the 16 mules listed in this article, four mints have been involved in the production of these coins, i.e. The Royal Mint, The Royal Canadian Mint, The Royal Australian Mint and a private Swiss mint. I am confident that present and future numismatists, will add to my initial research on these mules with a New Zealand connection and correct any inaccuracies.

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The Issuers of New Zealand Tradesmen's Tokens

Part 2

Vaughn Humberstone

This article continues from part 1, which appeared in the previous edition of the *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*. Part 1 provided very condensed biographical information on the issuers of New Zealand tradesmen's tokens, listed alphabetically through to Frederick Louis Mievile. This article completes the listings.

John Carsley MORRIN was born on 15 May 1831 at St. Vincent, Windward Isles, West Indies. He was the son of Samuel Morrin and Elizabeth Carsley, who had recently emigrated from Dumfries in Scotland. In 1846 a cousin, William Morrin, arrived from Quebec in Canada. In 1854 the two Morrin cousins left for England, from where they ventured to Sydney. The Morrins arrived in Auckland from Sydney on 16 April 1855 aboard the *Heather Bell*. W. Morrin's grocery store began trading in Queen Street on 1 May 1855. John C. Morrin was never formally admitted as a partner. In late January 1862 William Morrin relinquished his grocery business to John C. after deciding to return to North America. The business was restyled Morrin & Co. On 19 July 1862 John Carsley Morrin, aged 31, married Louisa Parish Maude, aged 17. Four sons and five daughters followed. The grocery shop burned down on 17 January 1863 and was rebuilt. Morrin & Co secured the tender to supply provisions to regiments stationed in Auckland during the Land Wars, and business interests expanded to include land and hotel ownership. On 1 January 1866 Morrin & Co was dissolved. John C. Morrin took over proprietorship of the Tattersall's Hotel before becoming bankrupt in December 1867. He re-entered the grocery business under the style of J.C. Morrin but went bankrupt again in December 1874. Once again he re-entered the grocery business but was declared bankrupt for a third time in April 1880. From at least 1891-98 John C. Morrin was the Auckland agent for Aulsebrook's & Co, manufacturers of biscuits, cakes and confectionary. In 1904 John C. and his wife moved to Otahuhu. John Carsley Morrin died on 7 June 1917, aged 86, and was buried at Holy Trinity Memorial Park Cemetery. Louisa died on 8 November 1923, aged 79.

Edwin Coxhead MOULDEY was born in May 1841 at Newbury, Berkshire, England, the son of Moses Mouldey and Eleanor, née Coxhead. The Mouldey family joined the Canterbury Association colonization scheme. They arrived at Lyttelton from Gravesend, Kent, on 27 December 1850 aboard the *Cressy*. Young Edwin was educated at the Lyttelton Church Commercial School. In 1865 he purchased land in the Heathcote Valley, where he planted a vineyard. In 1868 E.C. Mouldey went into

business as a confectioner, trading from Colombo Street opposite The Triangle. In late 1870 he also became a wine merchant. By July 1871 he had a wine and confectionery manufactory in Cambridge Terrace East. In the early 1870s



The Union Bakery tokens were one of just two token issues in the New Zealand series not to state the name of the issuer. Unlike the United Service Hotel, the Union Bakery left behind virtually no commercial records. Their only newspaper advertisement (below) had a brief run in the local newspapers from 10 to 14 April, 1873. The key phrase of 'Opposite Cookham House' led to Edwin C. Mouldy being confirmed as the proprietor of this business. [SOURCES: Images courtesy of Noble Numismatics Pty Ltd, Sale 114, Lot 809 and The Press, 11 April 1873]

BREAD. BREAD. BREAD.

UNION BAKERY DEPOT,
 COLOMBO STREET, CHRISTCHURCH,
 Opposite Cookham House.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BAKERS
 AND GROCERS.

BEST **B**READ,
5 D.

PER LOAF OF FOUR LBS,
 And all other Goods Equally Cheap.
 4-10 2693

Mouldey began dabbling in land and building speculation. He secured a long-term lease on a site further north in Colombo Street, opposite Cookham House between Gloucester and Armagh streets. Demolition commenced in September 1872 and new shops were built. In April 1873 E.C. Mouldey opened two new businesses from these premises; the Union Bakery Company and the Australasian Wine Depot. The Union Bakery was sold out to The Co-operative Store four months later, and the Australasian Wine Depot was relinquished in May 1875. E.C. Mouldey sold out his remaining wine and confectionery business in March 1876. On 28 October 1878 Edwin C. Mouldey, aged 37, married Jessie Lander, aged 21. Two sons and three daughters followed from 1879-90. Edwin then focused solely on his real estate ventures. He moved to Sumner in 1886 and became bankrupt in October 1887. E.C. Mouldey then re-entered the wine business, establishing the Waverley Wine Vaults, which became quite prosperous. Jessie Lander Mouldey died on 12 May 1913, aged 55. The Heathcote Valley vineyard was sold later that year, and Edwin retired in 1915. Edwin Coxhead Mouldey died on 14 April 1925, aged 83, and was buried at Linwood Cemetery

John Henry PERKINS was born on 3 October 1834 at Manchester, England, the son of George Perkins and Catherine, née Scott. The Perkins family left Glasgow, Scotland, on 12 September 1849 aboard the *Mooltan*, bound for Otago. During the voyage George Perkins died of cholera. The *Mooltan* arrived in Port Chalmers on 26 December 1849. John Henry began a cabinet-making apprenticeship under John Hill. However, in 1852 he broke off the apprenticeship. His brother, William R. Perkins, had a landholding at Pukerau, and John H. took a large number of cattle down there. On 12 September 1855 John H. Perkins, aged 20, married Thomasina Halliday Johnston, aged 24 (Thomasina's sister had married W.R. Perkins). Five sons and two daughters followed from 1856-67. In 1857 John H. purchased land in Pukerau, eventually acquiring 150 acres. In October 1861 he sold his landholdings. He remained at Pukerau to manage his brother's land, while also opening a short-lived branch store of the family drapery business, Perkins & Co, at Tuapeka. Upon the sale of his brother's landholding in October 1862, John H. moved back to Dunedin. Perkins & Co was dissolved on 16 May 1863. John H. then moved to Invercargill and went into partnership with his brother. W.R. & J.H. Perkins began trading on 30 May 1863, before going insolvent in late 1867. John Henry returned to farming, taking up land at Mataura in the Tutarau District. He named his farm Ironwood. Thomasina Perkins died on 15 May 1870, aged 39. In 1875 John Henry, aged 41, married his housekeeper, Margaret Lawrence, aged 57. By 1882 his landholding had increased to 550 acres. John Henry Perkins died on 23 December 1896, aged 62, and was buried at Mataura Cemetery. As of 2018, two of John Henry's great great-grandsons run the 747-hectare Ironwood farm and the neighbouring 424-hectare Southview farm.

William Herbert PERKINS was born on 16 March 1837 at Manchester, England, the son of William Perkins senior and Sarah, née Beaver. By 1841 his family was residing at North Meols in Lancashire, and by 1859 William H. was working as a shipping clerk. William H. came out to New Zealand aboard the *Clontarf*, and he arrived in Dunedin on 29 March 1860 to join his Aunt Catherine and his cousins. On 25 April 1861 William H. Perkins, aged 24, married his cousin Catherine Perkins, aged 19. Two sons and three daughters followed. In December 1861 William H. took two of Catherine's brothers, William R. and John H., into partnership as drapers under the style of Perkins & Co. Their shop was in Princes Street but the business did not do well enough to support three families. Following the dissolution of Perkins & Co in May 1863, William H. continued as sole proprietor, but was declared insolvent in June 1866. In 1867 he moved to Hokitika and went into business as a photographic artist. Two years later he moved to the town of Ross, trading as a tobacconist and photographer. However, insolvencies followed in 1872 and 1873. In 1874 the Perkins family moved to Greymouth. William H. established a photographic studio in Mawhera Quay and a substantial homestead was built, named Seaview Villa. In early 1881 William Herbert sold out his photographic business and went into business as a bookseller, stationer and newsagent. One of his sons joined him in business. In 1925 William H. retired. William Herbert Perkins died on 9 April 1927, aged 89, and was buried at Greymouth Cemetery. Catherine Perkins died on 3 September 1827. Seaview Villa remained in the Perkins family until 1951 and was demolished in 2016. A photographic album of William H. Perkins is held at the National Library.

William Robinson PERKINS was born on 17 November 1832 at Manchester, England, the oldest son of George Perkins and Catherine, née Scott. George Perkins was a successful businessman and when he decided to immigrate to New Zealand, he did so with a substantial amount of capital. However, due to his death during the voyage, William R., aged 17, had to assume his father's responsibilities. Upon arrival in Dunedin in early 1850, William R. had a family home built on the Perkins' town section. He then developed his father's suburban allotments at Caversham, which were fenced off, cleared and farmed. On 14 September 1853 William Robinson Perkins, aged 20, married Jessie Irvin Reid, née Johnston, a twenty-two year old widow. Jessie already had a daughter, and three sons and a daughter followed from 1854-60. William R. then ventured south to Pukerau to claim his rural allotments. This landholding was later increased to 250 acres. In September 1861 William Robinson moved back to Dunedin. He sold off some of his landholdings to help finance the new venture of Perkins & Co. In December 1861 his three young sons died of dysentery. He then moved to Invercargill, and by June 1862 had established a branch store of Perkins & Co in Tay Street. Following the dissolution of his drapery business in 1867, William R. purchased land at New River Flats, near Waianiwa on the

Oreti Plains in Southland. He returned to farming and a son and daughter were added to his family. By 1882 he had the freehold of 1,008 acres. Jessie Irvin Perkins died of tuberculosis on 5 December 1888, aged 57. William R. was declared bankrupt in April 1889. He then returned to Invercargill, residing with his daughter's family. William Robinson Perkins died of heart disease on 16 August 1909, aged 76, and was buried at Wallacetown Old Cemetery.

Benjamin Martin PETERSEN was born on 23 May 1838 at Bergen, Norway, the son of Johan Peter Petersen and Mette Birgithe Lind. He was apprenticed at the age of 14 to a watchmaker in Copenhagen, Scandinavia. Upon completion of his apprenticeship, he returned to Bergen and then moved to Hamburg in Germany. On 1 December 1861 B.M. Petersen arrived in Adelaide, South Australia, aboard the *Peter Godeffrey* from Hamburg. In Adelaide, he worked for J.M. Wendt. The climate did not suit him and he became very ill, so he set sail for Christchurch. In December 1863 Benjamin M. Petersen went into business as a watchmaker and jeweller from High Street. In August 1864 he was naturalized as a British subject. He also went into the importing business as a side-line, importing consignments direct from Norway. In August 1865 he moved his business further along High Street next to the former Wesleyan chapel, and in June 1867 he added a silversmith department to his business. B.M. Petersen was appointed the Swedish and Norwegian Consul General for New Zealand in 1868. In October 1871 he opened an office in London. Two months later he sold his business to Solomon Nashelski and moved to London. In London, he traded from Dunster House in Mincing Lane, doing business in timber and shipping with Norway. He also executed orders on a commission basis for his old business acquaintances in Adelaide and New Zealand, including his old Christchurch firm. On 30 December 1872 Benjamin M. Petersen, aged 34, married Julie Constance Stoltz, aged 33. Their only child, a daughter, was born in 1876. Julie Constance died on 1 April 1915, aged 75. Benjamin Martin Petersen died of pneumonia on 21 January 1917 in London, aged 78. Petersens Jewellers is still trading today as New Zealand's oldest jewellery retailer.

William PRATT was born in 1823 at Barking, Essex, near London, the son of William Pratt Clerk and Sarah Spiller. At the age of 14 he was apprenticed to a drapery shop in St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Upon completion of his apprenticeship he was in love with Sarah Ann Edwards, whose shipwright father, George Edwards, had decided to immigrate to New Zealand. Pratt convinced Edwards to take him on as an apprentice. William Pratt arrived in Nelson on 5 February 1843 aboard the *Indus* from Gravesend, Kent. The boat-building trade was depressed in Nelson so William Pratt worked on roads for the New Zealand Company. He and Sarah Ann broke up, and William Pratt in turn was a potato farmer at Riwaka, pit-sawed at Wakapuaka and worked as bookkeeper in Wellington. Having heard that a Church of England

settlement of Canterbury was about to be established, William Pratt arrived in Lyttelton in December 1849. He opened Canterbury's first general store and bakery. On 29 July 1851 William Pratt, aged 28, married Sarah Fowler, aged 23. Four sons and five daughters followed. In 1852 William Pratt returned to Riwaka, engaging in farming on his 20-hectare block. In December 1863 the Pratt family moved to Christchurch, and the following month William Pratt took over the drapery business of Dunstable House. Business boomed, and Pratt extended his freehold up to Colombo Street. William Pratt relinquished Dunstable House to John Ballantyne on 28 May 1872 but retained the freehold. He purchased other property holdings in Christchurch, and in August 1874 he finally sold out his Lyttelton store. William Pratt died on 15 October 1905, aged 82, and was buried at Barbadoes Street Cemetery. Sarah Pratt died on 22 May 1911, aged 83. Ballantynes department store is still trading today from its original site.

Edward REECE was born in 1834 in Shropshire, England, the son of Samuel Reece, a farmer, and his wife Eleanor. By 1841 the Reece family was residing in Welshampton, near Ellesmere in Shropshire. After remaining for some time on his father's farm, Edward Reece moved to Birmingham where he managed a large hardware establishment. He arrived in Lyttelton on 17 August 1855 aboard the *Caroline Agnes* from London. On 1 January 1856 Edward Reece, aged 21, married Isabella Asher, aged 23 and they had four sons and one daughter. Also in 1856, Edward Reece opened his ironmongery shop in Colombo Street, Christchurch. Soon after he purchased land in Fiji, planting it in cotton. Another shop was opened in Oxford Street, Lyttelton, from where Edward Reece conducted his wholesale trade. From 1864-71 Edward Reece developed a coastal trade going north from Lyttelton, operating a total of four ships. He also opened a short-lived branch store at Havelock in Marlborough. In March 1867 Edward Reece opened another branch store in Strathallan Street, Timaru. In 1879 the original shop in Colombo Street was replaced with a three-storey warehouse building. Edward Reece then retired due to poor health, handing over his ironmongery business to one of his sons. Thereafter he focused his energies on his agricultural and pastoral interests. In September 1883 he purchased the 8,600-acre Montserrat station in North Canterbury. He also secured a lease on the 55,982-acre Waipapa station in Kaikoura, as well as owning a number of farms in and around Christchurch. Edward Reece died on 12 September 1885, aged 51, and was buried at Addington Cemetery. Isabella Reece died in London on 20 February 1890, aged 56. E. Reece Ltd traded until December 1977. The Canterbury Museum houses a reconstruction of a number of shops from early Christchurch, including the original ironmongery shop of Edward Reece.

Samuel Hague SMITH was born on 21 April 1830 at Grantham, Lincolnshire, England, the son of Samuel Smith and Elizabeth, née Hague. He was educated at King Edward

Grammar School in Grantham. In 1852 he went into business in Grantham as a plasterer and ornamental decorator. In September 1853 Samuel H. Smith, aged 23, married Mary Ann Lomas, aged 18. Nine children followed. The Smith family arrived in Auckland on 17 September 1859 aboard the *Matoaka* from London. On 7 October 1859 S.H. Smith opened an ironmongery store in Queen Street. This business became fairly large and was later transferred to a site near the Queen Street wharf. In 1866 S.H. Smith became a ship-owner when he placed the *Prince Alfred* on a monthly run from Manukau Harbour to Kaipara Harbour in the Far North. With the opening of the Thames goldfields in 1867, Smith placed a total of four paddle steamers on the runs from Auckland to Shortland and Grahamstown. Samuel H. Smith was declared insolvent in July 1870 and his ironmongery business was wound up in January 1871. Mary Ann Smith died on 18 March 1872, aged 37. In June 1873 Samuel H. Smith moved to Sydney to take the position of manager of the Sydney branch of the New Zealand Insurance (NZI) Company. The Sydney office was located at 143 Pitt Street. On 15 December 1874 Samuel H. Smith, aged 44, married Eliza Mansell de Baugy, aged 31, and they had four children. In 1874-75 Smith helped the NZI to establish branches in Brisbane and Adelaide. In June 1899 he retired from the NZI to become the NSW manager of the Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance Company (a wholly Australian company). Samuel Hague Smith died on 20 June 1917, aged 87, and was buried at Rookwood Cemetery. Eliza died on 16 June 1923, aged 80.



The tokens of S. Hague Smith reflect his patriotism. They were ordered in 1862 and doubled as small change and as a tribute to the recently deceased Prince Consort. Three of his steamers also had patriotic names; *Prince Alfred*, *Royal Alfred* and *Duke of Edinburgh*. [SOURCE: Image courtesy of Noble Numismatics Pty Ltd, Sale 114, Lot 802].

Mark SOMERVILLE was born in 1826 at Kildallen, County Caven, Ireland, the son of George Somerville and Judith, née Trotter. He arrived in Sydney on 2 April 1844 aboard the *United Kingdom* from Liverpool. In 1846 Mark Somerville arrived in Auckland with a number of his siblings. On 17 February 1849 he went into partnership with Robert Given McCutcheon, trading as grocers from the corner of Queen and Shortland Streets. Mark Somerville took over as sole proprietor in March 1850. On 2 March 1852 Mark Somerville, aged 26, married Martha Graham, aged 18. Two sons and two daughters were born from 1852-59. Martha Somerville died on 29 September 1859, aged 25. By April 1864 Mark Somerville had a large warehouse further along Queen Street for the storage of grocery provisions. He erected a steam-powered mill, allowing him to discharge large quantities of oats, maize and coffee at less cost. On 1 July 1865 Mark Somerville sold out his City Mart grocery store to an employee, Walter Graham, while transferring his entire business to the warehouse. He secured a contract to supply troops during the Land Wars. In 1867 Mark Somerville, aged 41, married Helen Liston McDowell, née Wilson, aged 34. Helen already had a son, and one daughter was born to this marriage. Helen's father, William Chisholm Wilson, founded the New Zealand Herald newspaper. Mark Somerville was declared insolvent in September 1867. He re-entered business as a grocer in August 1869, expanding his range of stock and trading as far afield as Otahuhu, but a further insolvency followed in April 1878. Mark Somerville subsequently retired from business. Helen Liston Somerville died on 14 December 1880, aged 47. Mark Somerville then moved to Northcote on Auckland's North Shore. He died on 18 July 1902, aged 76, and was buried at Symonds Street Cemetery.

Robert STAINS was born in 1836 at Dartford, Kent, England, the son of Charles and Mary Ann Stains. At the age of thirteen he commenced a seven-year drapery apprenticeship. He then worked in St. Paul's Churchyard in London. Robert Stains immigrated to Sydney in Australia, where he was re-acquainted with John Kirkcaldie (the two had known each other in London). Between them, the two drapers had amassed £700 and they borrowed a further £700. In 1863 they opened a drapery business in Wellington. Business boomed and in May 1870 a branch store was opened at the corner of Cuba and Ghuznee streets but this was not very successful, closing in 1876. Robert Stains was in love with Jenny Taylor of Melbourne, and after her death he began courting her sister. On 17 August 1870 Robert Stains, aged 34, married Mary Elizabeth Taylor, aged 23 and they had two sons and four daughters. In 1875 the Stains family moved out of the premises of Kirkcaldie & Stains, taking up residence in Woolcombe Street. In 1886 Robert Stains retired from business. John Kirkcaldie assumed sole proprietorship of Kirkcaldie & Stains, with Robert Stains retaining a financial share and part ownership of the land in Lambton Quay. The Stains family returned to England, settling in London. They were quite well-off, and

Robert served as the London agent for the Wellington-Manawatu Railway Company. In December 1904 Robert Stains arrived in Wellington in what would be his only trip back to New Zealand. Mary Elizabeth Stains died on 3 December 1910, aged 63. Robert Stains died on 3 May 1912, aged 77, and was buried at Norwood Cemetery. Upon his death, his estate was valued at £80,767. The Kirkcaldie and Stains families kept in regular contact by letter and the occasional visit for the next fifty years or more.

Robert STRUTHERS was born to Scottish parents in Yorkshire, England, in 1843, where he spent most of his youth. He was in Melbourne before arriving in New Zealand during 1864-66 aboard the *Tararua*. Upon arrival in Dunedin he engaged in farming. By 1867 he was manager of the Hawkswood station in North Canterbury. In 1873 he was in business as a storekeeper and produce dealer in the Canterbury town of Dunsandel. In February 1874 Robert Struthers went into partnership with Frederick Mason as ironmongers in Christchurch. On 16 December 1875, aged 32, he married Janet Greig, aged 37. In 1879 Mason, Struthers & Co became the sole New Zealand agents for Deering's harvesting machinery. As well as their main store at the corner of Colombo and Lichfield streets, the firm also had a warehouse at 66 Lichfield Street which housed their saddlery manufactory, and another premises at St. Asaph Street devoted to Deering's machinery. Mason, Struthers & Co employed over 50 staff, and the partnership with Frederick Mason was dissolved in 1885. Janet Struthers died on 24 August 1895, aged 57. On 27 April 1897 Robert Struthers, aged 54, married Jane Maria Vaughan, née Thompson, aged 37. Jane had three sons and a daughter from a previous marriage. In 1899 Robert Struthers purchased the Craigielea residence in Papanui Road. On 7 September 1903 he sold off his ironmongery business and retired. Robert Struthers died on 20 March 1906, aged 63, and was buried at Linwood Cemetery. He had no children and his estate was valued at £42,336. Jane Maria Struthers died on 21 March 1947, aged 87. Mason, Struthers & Co Ltd ceased trading in December 1977. Their premises at the corner of Colombo and Lichfield streets were demolished in 2006. Craigielea was renamed Acland House. This heritage building is now a boarding hostel for Christchurch Girls High School.

Robert THOMPSON was born on 6 April 1835 at Roxeth, Middlesex, England, and was educated at nearby Harrow. He arrived in Lyttelton aboard the *Sir Edward Paget* in July 1856. He worked for the Christchurch firm of Gould & Miles, wine and provision merchants. After acquiring property in Christchurch, he returned to England. On 10 June 1860 Robert Thompson, aged 25, married Emma Goodchild, aged 22, in London and at least four sons and three daughters were born to them. The Thompsons arrived in Melbourne in 1861, where Robert worked for the fancy goods firm of Levy Brothers. Deciding upon a return to Christchurch, the Thompson family arrived in

Lyttelton on 26 May 1866 aboard the *South Australian*. On 16 June 1866 Robert Thompson took over the grocery business of Thomas R. Fisher, situated at the corner of High and Hereford streets. This store was renamed the Alliance Tea Company. Robert Thompson relinquished proprietorship sometime between May 1867 and February 1868. He then entered the flax industry, with operations at Ellesmere, Richmond, Halswell, Kaiapoi Island and Waikuku. However, Robert Thompson filed for bankruptcy in January 1871. He then worked for T.J. Maling & Co, merchants in High Street. Robert Thompson was an accomplished musician, and in December 1874 he went into partnership with John Joseph Milner. Milner & Thompson took over the musical business of John Lewis. This partnership was dissolved in 1879, with Robert Thompson continuing as sole proprietor from the store in High Street. In 1912 Robert Thompson retired from business, with his musical firm continued by three of his sons. Emma Thompson died on 1 August 1912, aged 74. Robert Thompson died on 24 April 1915, aged 80, and was buried at Linwood Cemetery. The Thompson brothers sold out to Charles Begg in 1920. Begg's Musical Centre is still trading in Christchurch today.

Richard TURNBULL was born on 17 January 1826 at Oxford, England, the son of Richard Woolfe Turnbull and Jane, née Hutt. On 24 April 1851 Richard Turnbull, a twenty-five year old broker, married Mary Hepzibah Watts, aged 22, at Oxford. Eight sons and five daughters were born from 1852-75. Richard Turnbull purchased £900 worth of land from the Canterbury Association. He arrived in Lyttelton on 6 December 1851 aboard the *Fatima* from London. In 1852 he traded as a general merchandiser in Lyttelton. From 1853-63 Richard Turnbull farmed his 300 acres at Halswell, near Christchurch. The Turnbull family then moved to Timaru. Richard Turnbull went into partnership with David Clarkson. Clarkson & Turnbull were trading by July 1864 as drapers and general importers from the corner of Great South Road (later renamed Stafford Street) and George Street. Clarkson & Turnbull prospered from the outset. Branch stores were opened at Temuka and Rangitiki, and in April 1867 they entered the export trade. The dissolution of the partnership was announced in early November 1868. One month later, the store burned down. The losses were heavy as the stock was only partly insured. Richard began trading again in February 1869, but went insolvent in January 1870. He then became a grain and seed merchant, and later an auctioneer around South Canterbury. In 1883 Richard Turnbull was joined in business by his son, David Clarkson Turnbull (named after Richard's former business partner). From 1878-90 he represented Timaru in the House of Representatives. Richard Turnbull died on 17 July 1890, aged 64, and was buried at Timaru Cemetery. In 1894 David Clarkson Turnbull went into business as a grain and seed merchant, trading as D.C. Turnbull & Co. Mary Hepzibah Turnbull died on 4 January 1912, aged 82. D.C. Turnbull & Co is still trading today.



Richard Turnbull was a big supporter of the proposal to build a breakwater at Timaru, and he used his tokens to promote the breakwater scheme. On the tokens, the breakwater is curved to fit the circular design field, while in reality lighthouses were never built on the end of breakwaters. As a member of the Canterbury Provincial Council, Richard Turnbull was instrumental in obtaining a government grant of £100,000 for the construction of a breakwater. Construction began in 1879 and the breakwater was completed in 1887. [SOURCE: Image courtesy of Noble Numismatics Pty Ltd, Sale 114, Lot 727].

James WALLACE was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1825, the son of Robert Wallace and Janet, née Robertson. He arrived in Wellington around 1845, where he became a property owner in Thorndon. His brother, George Paxton Wallace, had a grocery store in Lambton Quay. He admitted James as a partner on 1 December 1850. Upon G.P. Wallace's death in July 1851, James Wallace became sole proprietor. In 1857 James Wallace purchased land in Ohariu, west of Wellington. In 1859 he went into partnership with another brother, Robert, and they established a sawmill on the Ohariu property. James later became sole proprietor of this venture. On 14 May 1863 James Wallace, aged 38, married Isabella Wild, aged 20. At least four sons and four daughters followed. James Wallace's grocery business became fairly large and he took one of his assistants, H.F. Logan, into partnership. However, on 6 October 1866 James Wallace became insolvent. H.F. Logan took over as sole proprietor, retaining James Wallace as manager. James Wallace remained at his old grocery store until at least 1878. The Wellington-Manawatu Railway Company was formed in August 1881,

with James Wallace appointed the first Secretary and General Manager. The railway line was completed in November 1886, heralding the most successful private railway ownership in New Zealand history. James Wallace retired as Secretary and General Manager in 1894 due to failing health. He then retreated to a large residence and property he owned in Shannon, one of the townships that had sprung into existence with the opening of the railway. James Wallace died from heart failure on 30 November 1904, aged 79, and was buried at Shannon Cemetery. In 1908 the government took over the Wellington-Manawatu railway line, to form part of the North Island Main Trunk Railway. Isabella Wallace died on 12 February 1937, aged 94.

Edward WATERS was born in December 1834 at Goudhurst, Kent, England, the son of Edward Waters senior and Mary Ann, née Stiles. He arrived in Auckland from England in 1862 and served in the Waikato during the Land Wars. In February 1865 Edward Waters opened the Crescent Dining Rooms in Shortland Street, also offering lodgings and board. On 25 June 1865 Edward Waters, aged 30, married Eliza Bartlett, aged 21. Three sons and five daughters followed from 1866-80. In December 1866 Edward Waters moved to larger premises in Queen Street, trading as a baker and confectioner. In 1874 he established a manufacturing refinery in Albert Street, called the Auckland Steam Confection Factory, for supply to the wholesale trade. In 1878 he occupied the Bluestone Store in Durham Street, just off Queen Street. Eliza Waters died on 29 May 1880, aged 36. On 10 April 1882 Edward Waters, aged 47, married Ann Kell, aged 19 and had four sons and two daughters from 1883-93. His shops in Queen Street were variously described as a coffee palace, dining rooms or restaurant, with meals available at all hours. Twice Edward Waters retired with a competence. However, on both occasions he ploughed his money into investments that became insolvent. One of his biggest loses was in ostrich farming. At one time he also had a pearl-shelling and trading station on Penrhyn Island in the Cook Islands. Edward Waters died of heart failure at his residence in Devonport on 23 August 1898, aged 63. His business, known as the Auckland Coffee Palace, was taken over by one of his sons before being wound up in 1903. Ann Waters died on 27 January 1937, aged 74. Today the Bluestone Room is Auckland's oldest surviving commercial brick building and contains Auckland's oldest well. It is a Category 1 historic building.

Alexander WILLIAMSON was born on 11 March at Falkirk, Stirlingshire, Scotland, the son of James Williamson, an agriculturalist, and Janet Wyse Mackie. His father signed up with the Otago Colonization scheme. While his parents and younger siblings arrived in Port Chalmers in 1848 with the first group of settlers, Alexander and his older sister, Janet Wyse Williamson, remained behind to be called for later. Alexander helped his Uncle John with the family business of J. & J. Williamson, bleachers and tanners. Alexander and his sister arrived in Port Chalmers on 1 March

1852 aboard the *Maori* from London. In June 1853 Alexander Williamson went into partnership with James W. Jones, trading as bakers from Princes Street. On 15 March 1860 Alexander Williamson, aged 28, married Ellen Chase, aged 23. Three sons and four daughters followed. Following the dissolution of Jones & Williamson at the end of 1862, Alexander Williamson continued as sole proprietor. He paid J.W. Jones £10,000 for his half-share in their Princes Street property. However, this property was sold in November 1863 for only £7,000. The business moved across the road to smaller premises. On 18 March 1865 Alexander Williamson was declared insolvent, and Jones & Williamson ceased trading. Alexander Williamson then moved to the Kaikorai Valley, where he built a large homestead on the original Williamson family suburban section. In 1874 he helped establish the Kaikorai Woollen Mill. In 1877 he was appointed manager. The Kaikorai Woollen Mill was purchased in 1894 by the Mosgiel Woollen Mill, with Alexander Williamson retained as manager. This mill closed in 1902. Alexander Williamson died on 11 May 1909, aged 77, and was buried at the Southern Cemetery. Ellen Williamson died on 1 November 1914, also aged 77. The original Williamson family rural section in North Taieri, named Bantaskin, was farmed by the Williamson family until the 1970s.

Andrew Smith WILSON was born on 15 January 1826 at Marnoch, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, one of the twelve children of Peter Wilson and Isabella Smith. His family later moved to the city of Aberdeen. Andrew S. Wilson worked as a druggist. He arrived in Port Chalmers on 12 February 1854 alone aboard the *Clutha* from Edinburgh. Both of his parents and six of his siblings also came out to Dunedin. In early February 1855 he purchased a pharmacy business from the estate of the late John Sutton. This business had been established at the Otakau whaling station before the founding of Dunedin in 1848. It was named the Medical Hall and was situated in Princes Street. A.S. Wilson also became Dunedin's first soda water and cordial manufacturer. On 15 March 1855 Andrew S. Wilson, aged 29, married Margaret Matheson, née Robertson, an eighteen-year-old widow. A son was born to her first marriage, and a son and four daughters followed from 1856-73. A.S. Wilson sold an unusually wide range of stock, including numerous patent medicines (such as Holloway's pills and ointment). He traded with the northern regions of Otago, with an agent in Oamaru. In April 1862 he sold out his chemist business to Thomas Merrett Wilkinson. He then established a soda water and lemonade factory. In November 1863 A.S. Wilson took over the chemist business of J.F. Black in Princes Street North near the Octagon. This shop burned down in early 1865. In December 1867 Andrew S. Wilson was declared insolvent. Andrew Smith Wilson died on 4 January 1883, aged 56, and was buried at the Southern Cemetery. Margaret Wilson died on 15 January 1909, aged 72. In 2014 Wilkinson & Son Chemists Ltd was rebranded as Antidote. Antidote is the oldest pharmacy in New Zealand and the oldest surviving business in Dunedin.

All of the information from this article is taken from an unpublished manuscript by the author entitled *Merchants Making Money*, 2022, plus supplementary material, which have thorough bibliographies.

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Colonel Sir Edwin King KCB CMG GCStJ TD and the St John Conspicuous Service Medal

Brett Delahunt FRNSNZ and Todd Skilton

Of the thirteen members of St John who have occupied the office of Librarian of the Order, few would challenge the claim that Edwin King made the greatest contribution to recording and promoting the history of the Order.

Edwin King was born on 29 April 1877, the eldest son of a builder, also known as Edwin, who had built a fortune of GBP 250,000 before he died at the age of 56 years. At the time his son was aged 17 years and was a student at Cheltenham College. He then attended Oxford University as a member of Christ College; however, his studies were interrupted by military service.

Military service

In 1895 King enlisted as a Private in Artist Rifle Volunteers. The following year he transferred to the Seventh Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment and was appointed a Second Lieutenant. In 1897 he was promoted to Lieutenant and in 1899, at the commencement of the Boer War he travelled to Cape Town attached to Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles. From February to May 1900, King was involved in operations near the Orange River under Lieutenant General Sir Charles Warren. He later fought in Griqualand and Bechuanaland, where initially there were heavy losses. In June 1900 he transferred to the Imperial Yeomanry Scouts and in July 1900 joined the staff of Major General the Earl of Erroll's Mounted Brigade at Mafeking. He finished his tour with operations west of Pretoria and in 1900 returned to England to complete his studies. For his services in the Boer War, King was awarded the Queen's South Africa Medal with three clasps.

Edwin King graduated as a Master of Arts from Oxford and entered chambers as a Member of Lincoln's Inn although he was not called to the bar. In 1905 he married his second cousin Susannah Louisa, with the ceremony being conducted by the Bishop of Hull. King then embarked on a political career standing unsuccessfully for the London City Council in 1906. From 1906 to 1909 he was employed as the Manager of the North St Pancras group of London City Council schools. Upon his return from active duty, King retained an interest in the Military and in 1901 was appointed a Captain in the Seventh Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment. In 1906 he was appointed Instructor of Musketry and in 1907 he received the early promotion to

Lieutenant Colonel in Command of the Battalion. At the time he extended his military interests more widely and was appointed Military Member of Middlesex Territorial Army Association and Chairman of the Recruiting Committee. He had the honour of commanding his battalion at the coronation celebrations of George V on 1911 and for this service was awarded the Coronation Medal. King's brother Leonard, who was also a Captain, was active in the Regiment and in 1910 he instituted a good shooting medal for participants in the competition for the Middlesex Shield. Known as the *Battalion Twenty Medal* silver bars were awarded to the members of the winning team, while the losers were awarded bronze bars. Edwin King was selected to participate in the competition from 1910 to 1912 qualifying for bronze bars in 1910 and 1911, but was successful in achieving a silver bar in 1912.



Fig. 1 Battalion Twenty medal awarded to Edwin King

Leading up to the beginning of the First World War, King had involved himself in the work of the Order of the League of Mercy.

The League of Mercy was established on 13 March 1899 being an extension of the Prince of Wales Hospital Fund. The Order took on the role of providing financial support for hospitals in London with King Edward VII as the Sovereign Head and the Prince of Wales (later King George V) as the Grand President. The Order was organized into Districts with a male and female President. Each district had up to 30 male and female Vice Presidents who each were responsible for up to 20 members. Members were formally admitted to the Order in acknowledgement of services towards the aims of the Order and in total 1878 breast badges and 191 second award bars were issued. The Order, while official, had a low status in the Order of Precedence ranking after the Service Medal of the Order of St John. The Order was dis-established on 11 June 1947, when the government accepted responsibility for

the funding of hospitals through the establishment of the National Health Service. In 1999 the Order was re-established to reward valuable service, although its latest iteration does not have any official standing.

Edwin King reports in his short autobiography that he had served as a Vice President of the North St Pancras League of Mercy for many years and for these services he was admitted to the Order in 1913. He also noted he had spent some years as Chair of the County of Middlesex Voluntary Aid Organization and for this he was admitted to the Order of St John as a Knight of Grace in 1915.

As a Battalion Commander within the Middlesex Regiment, King was mobilized at the beginning of the First World War. He initially served as Officer in Command of the Eastern Coastal Defences, but in 1915 he was sent to France and he participated in the Battle of Aubers on 9 May 1915, at Givenchy on 15 June 1915 and in the Battle of Loos on 25 Sept 1915. For these services he was mentioned in despatches in the London Gazette on 1 Jan 1916. Later in 1916 he was transferred with his Battalion to the 167 Brigade and was present at the first Somme Battle. He was again mentioned in despatches on 6 June 1916 and was created a Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George. King saw considerable action being present at Ginchy on 9 September 1916, Morval on 25 September 1916, Arras on 5 March 1917 and Scarpe on 3 May 1917. He received his third mention in despatches on 1 January 1917. In October 1917 he returned to United Kingdom on account of some unspecified illness. He was promoted to Colonel and was appointed Commandant of the XVth Labour Corps. On March 1919, he became Commandant of Lille for a short period and then took up an appointment as the Commander of the Ypres Sub-area.

Order of St John

In 1919 Col. King was discharged from the Army and moved to East Finchley, and in 1921 he began to interest himself in the work of the Order of St John. He was elected to Chapter General of the Order 1921 and in 1924 appointed Librarian. He made many important contributions during this period. In 1926 in collaboration with the Chancellor of the Order, he drafted the Charter resulting in a major reorganization of the Order. In the same year he was reclassified as a Knight of Justice and took part in the pilgrimage to Cyprus, Rhodes and Malta.

King authored a number of important books relating to the Order. In 1931 he published *Knights Hospitaller in the Holy Land* as part of the centennial celebrations of the Order in 1930-31. His best-known work was *The Knights of St. John in the British Empire; being the official history of the British Order of the Hospital of St. John*

of Jerusalem. This was first published in 1934 and to date has appeared in 18 editions.



Fig. 2 Colonel Edwin King c1921

St John "Conspicuous Service" Medal

In recognition of the important services to the Order, King received the rare honour of the Service Medal for Long and Conspicuous Services to the Order of St John in 1935. Informally known as the Conspicuous Service Medal, the medal is identical to that of the Service Medal of the Order of St John. The Service Medal was instituted on 31 October 1899 and was awarded on the completion of 15 years efficient service for members in the United Kingdom. In Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa the qualifying period was 12 years, while in other St John's jurisdictions the qualifying period was 10 years. These conditions were altered recently and now the medal is awarded after 10 years service in all jurisdictions. The Service Medal, when instituted, was intended for members of the St John Ambulance Brigade and it was not until 1955 that it was extended to the other branches of St John. Despite this, the Order recognized in 1926 that the commitment and service given by some individuals were deserving of special recognition and as a consequence it was decided that the Service Medal could be awarded in special cases to those who were not members of the St John Ambulance Brigade and /or those whose service was insufficient for the award of the Service Medal. The "Conspicuous

Service" Medal was originally distinguished from the Service Medal by the additional inscription *For Long and Conspicuous Service* before the recipient's name. From 1946 the medal was distinguished by the addition of a silver palm leaf on the ribbon. This lasted until 1948 when the award of the palm leaf was discontinued and in 1950 the medal itself was discontinued. The "Conspicuous Service" Medal is of considerable rarity and it is estimated that less than 30 awards were made.

In parallel with his St John work, King continued his involvement with the military. He was again appointed the Military Member County of Middlesex Territorial Army Association at the end of the war and was successively, Vice Chair, Chair of Finance, and then Chairman in 1936. In the General Strike of 1926, he commanded a company of the Civil Constabulary Reserve. He remained with the Middlesex Regiment becoming Honorary Colonel and in 1930 founded Middlesex Cadet Association. He expanded his cadet activities and in 1935 founded the London (City and County) and Middlesex Cadet Committee. He was appointed Aide de Camp to King George V in 1931 and was awarded the George V Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. He took part in the funeral of King George V and was appointed Aide de Camp to both King Edward VIII and King George VI. He rode in the Coronation procession of King George VI and was awarded the Coronation Medal in 1937.

Colonel King was involved in a wide variety of community activities. He was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of Middlesex in 1927, a Justice of the Peace in 1928 and was elected High Sherriff of Middlesex for the years 1935 and 1936. On 20 October 1935 his wife died, aged 57 years. Despite a long-standing illness she had shown tremendous support for her husband and his activities. She had served as President of the Soldiers and Sailors Families Association and of the Woman's Section Finchley Branch of the British Legion. She was a member of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild and had been active in the League of Mercy for more than thirty years. Her services were recognized when she was appointed as a Dame of the Order of St John in 1925. In his wife's memory King presented his collection of coins of the Crusaders to the order. This important collection, consisting of 754 pieces, is still held at St John's Gate. King married his second wife Genevieve Ghislaine Marthe Henry of St Omer, on 3 Feb 1937.

At the commencement of World War Two, King was recalled to the service as a Colonel and was appointed Zone Commander of the Middlesex Home Guard in 1940. During this period he was re-appointed Chair of the Territorial Army and Air Force Association. His work for the cadet movement had been recognized through his appointment as a Companion of the Civil Division of the Order of the Bath in 1939 and he was elevated to the grade of Knight Commander in 1944. At the end of the war King was appointed Chancellor of the Order of St John for

England and Wales and held office from 1945 to 1951. In the London Gazette of 1 January 1946, he was promoted to the grade of Bailiff Grand Cross of the Order of St John. Colonel King died on 11 July 1952. His many services to the Order of St John were recognized in a memorial plaque that was erected at St John Gate.



Fig. 3 Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath



Fig. 4 Colonel Sir Edwin King c1940



Fig. 6 Breast medals of Colonel Sir Edwin King. The St John Conspicuous Service Medal is second from right and the Order of the League of Mercy is on the right.



Fig. 5 Memorial Plaque to King at St Johns Gate

Acknowledgement

The assistance of Gregor Macaulay is gratefully acknowledged.

Who Struck the Tokens of S. Hague Smith?

Vaughn Humberstone

Of the 46 issues of New Zealand tradesmen's tokens from 1857-1881, only seven are inscribed with the name of the manufacturing firm. Of the remaining 39 token issues, there is much uncertainty over the attribution of token makers. This article investigates who struck the tokens of Samuel Hague Smith of Auckland.

Andrews, 1921, attributes the tokens of S. Hague Smith to Thomas Stokes of Melbourne, as does Lampard, 1981. However, the Museum Victoria, in their online listings of these tokens, states that:

"... it seems doubtful Stokes could have cut this portrait in 1862. Probably a British maker was involved in what was a massive issue with seven obverse dies which were hubbed. The latter complication in itself suggests it was not Stokes".

In fact, Stokes is not known to have struck any New Zealand tokens before 1864. New Zealand's earlier tokens appear to have been struck by either W.J. Taylor of London (utilizing the stock design of Justice seated), Heaton & Sons of Birmingham (Justice standing), or unknown British mints.

Furthermore, the following extract from page 8 of the Auckland Star, 3 October 1906, confirms that these tokens were struck in Birmingham:

"Probably the heaviest of these commodities in this city was made by Mr. S. Hague Smith, who, after the late Prince Consort's death, directed his Birmingham agents (Messrs. Henry Symonds and Co.) to strike a token in commemoration of the dead Prince."

Samuel Hague Smith was very patriotic, as shown by the naming of three of his steamers (*Prince Alfred*, *Royal Albert* and *Duke of Edinburgh*). In mid-March 1862 news reached New Zealand of the death of Prince Albert, husband of Queen Victoria. Soon after Samuel H. Smith placed an order for a shipment of tokens, for the dual purpose of providing small change and for paying tribute to the recently deceased Prince Consort. This token is shown in Fig 1.



Fig 1: The tokens of Samuel Hague Smith 1862 SOURCE: <https://noble.com.au/auctions/lot?lotno=802&saleno=114&x=34&y=6>. Retrieved 11 November 2022. Noble Numismatics Pty Ltd, Sale 114, 28-31 March 2017, Gallery Room, State Library of NSW, Sydney, Lot 802.



Fig. 2: Great Exhibition of London Medal, 1851, by William Wyon. SOURCE: <https://noble.com.au/auctions/lot?id=370082>. Retrieved 11 November 2022. Noble Numismatics Pty Ltd, Sale 113, 22-25 November 2016, Dixon Room, State Library of NSW, Sydney, Lot 7379.

The effigy of Prince Albert shown on the reverse of S. Hague Smith's tokens first appeared on a number of medals struck for the Great Exhibition of London, 1851

(Prince Albert was instrumental in the staging of this exhibition). Fig. 2 shows one such medal, by William Wyon. Fig. 3 shows another such medal, by Allen & Moore of Birmingham.



Fig. 3: Great Exhibition of London Medal, 1851, by Allen & Moore.

SOURCE:

https://www.ebay.co.uk/sch/i.html?_from=R40&_trksid=p2047675.m570.l1313&_nk_w=medal+great+exhibition+1851&_sacat=0. Retrieved 11 November 2022.



Fig 4: Prince Albert Death and Mourning Medal, 1861, by Joseph Moore.

SOURCE: http://www.medalsoftheworld.com/medals_of_royalty.html. Retrieved 10 November 2022.

Upon the death of the Prince Consort on 14 December 1861, Joseph Moore struck the Prince Albert Death and Mourning Medal, 1861, shown in Fig. 4. For this medal, Moore re-used the obverse from his Great Exhibition medal, with the effigy of Prince Albert and the legend: PRINCE ALBERT, CONSORT OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

The reverse depicts Britannia kneeling in grief before a mausoleum to Prince Albert, with the outer legend: BORN AUG^T 26 1819. MARRIED FEB^V 10 1840. DIED DEC^R 14 1861.

The strong similarity between J. Moore's Prince Albert Death and Mourning medal, 1861, and the tokens of S. Hague Smith, 1862, suggest that Moore also struck these tokens or, at the very least, engraved the dies.

Instructions would have been received by S. Hague Smith for one side of his tokens to bear his advertising (the obverse) and for the other side to feature a tribute to Prince Albert (the reverse). It appears that Joseph Moore once again re-used the effigy of Prince Albert from his medals, albeit now facing left instead of right. The wording on the Death and Mourning medal had to be abbreviated to fit onto just the reverse of the tokens. Thus the wording on the obverse of the medal was shortened to: PRINCE ALBERT (*still in block letters*). The inscription on the reverse of the medal was shortened to: BORN AUG^T 26 1819 DIED DEC^R 14 1861 which was still in lettering with serifs and retaining the same style of expressing dates.

The Museum Victoria states that J. Moore on occasion created dies for use by Heaton & Sons of Birmingham. Although the tokens of Professor Holloway, dated 1857 and 1858, were engraved by Moore. Sweeny, 1981, is cited as stating that these tokens were actually struck by Heatons. Thus it is possible that the S. Hague Smith tokens were also struck by Heaton & Sons, with the designing and engraving of the dies outsourced to Moore.

Certainly, both Heaton & Sons and J. Moore would have been excellent choices for the striking of the S. Hague Smith tokens. By the mid-1800s Heatons was the largest private mint in the world, with capacity to rival the Royal Mint, while Moore had established a reputation as one of the best die-sinkers of his time.

The only other New Zealand tokens attributed to Joseph Moore are those of the Auckland Licensed Victuallers' Association, struck in 1874. In this instance also, Moore re-used one of his royal effigies. On this occasion, he resurrected the laureated effigy of Queen Victoria from his unsuccessful 1860 patterns for the new British bronze coins.

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Letter to the Editor

To the Editor,

Todd Skilton's interesting article on New Zealand General Service Medals 1992 and 2002 in issue 102 of the NZNJ thoroughly explored the history of the award of the medals. One curiosity was not mentioned, however. The first version of the medal, awarded from 1992 to 2002, bore on the obverse a crowned effigy of the late Queen surrounded by the legend *ELIZABETH II DEI GRATIA REGINA FID.DEF*. Neither the designer of the medal nor the Defence Force appears to have recognised that the legend was completely inappropriate for use on a New Zealand medal. Her Majesty's titles as Sovereign of this country were defined by law in English only, not in Latin (or even in Māori), and the use of the Queen's titles in Latin (although officially approved in the United Kingdom) had no place on a New Zealand medal. The solecism was corrected 10 years later when the legend *ELIZABETH II QUEEN OF NEW ZEALAND* was substituted. However, Latin titles remained on several other New Zealand military medals to the end the Queen's reign. It is to be hoped that medals issued in the new King's reign will not continue this error.

Yours faithfully,

Gregor Macaulay

In Celebration of Two Hundred and Fifty Years of the New Zealand Commemorative Medal, 1772-2022

Hamish MacMaster FRNSNZ

The following article comprises the story of the New Zealand Commemorative Medal in a year of special significance, the 250th anniversary of New Zealand's oldest branch of numismatic history.

From a global perspective, commemorative medals have been issued since Roman times. Over the centuries its form has, on occasion, been elevated from mere commemorative to true art as evidenced by the Italian Renaissance portrait medals, the French Art Nouveau, German Expression and the multitude of British medals over many centuries commemorating Royalty, Exploration and Conflict.

The medals depicting and recording the evolution of former colonies such as Australia and New Zealand on the road to nationhood have been of a more modest and recent nature. But they tell a story, a story unique to ourselves; New Zealand's journey of self-discovery and growing self-confidence as the young colony took on the mantle of self-government, participated in world affairs under its own name and looked to express itself on the sports field. This served to define the country's own culture and led to an understanding as what it was to be a New Zealander. This was undertaken in a manner that was uniquely kiwi. For example, when designing a medal to denote achievement, the primary practice in Aotearoa has been to use ferns rather than a laurel or olive wreath.

Moreover, the story New Zealand commemorative medals tell, is one of continuity - from the very beginnings of European exploration to the country we are today. What other branch of our numismatic history can celebrate 250 years? Trade tokens and banknotes came in the mid-19th century, national coinage not until 1933. Medallic commemorative issues arrived with Captain Cook.

To tell the complete story; however, the history of New Zealand commemorative medals needs to be viewed as a whole. This article will argue that the progression of New Zealand commemorative medals from an imported to an indigenous issue can be traced in phases, each building upon the preceding one, and each with clear definable and distinctive characteristics.

Twelve years ago I had the honour of giving the 2010 Sutherland Memorial Lecture on the New Zealand Commemorative Medal. In that talk I sought to refute the then prevailing view that commemorative medals were confined primarily to 75 years between 1865 and 1940. Instead I argued there had been a steady progression in the design of our commemorative medals through three distinct periods in New Zealand commemorative medal history; The Beginnings of National Identity, 1865-1925; The Period of Transition, 1925-1966; and The Modern Commemorative Medal Issue, 1967-2010.

Since that time there has been further substantive research into this topic. Martin Purdy together with Rodney Hall and Jason Gray have produced a forensic examination of several decades of Leon Morel's foundation research into that early substantive part of commemorative issue, 1865-1940. Martin's work included ground breaking research into how the 1940 Centennial was commemorated. Tony Grant's Catalogue of the Noble Collection has been another example of high quality and detailed study.

All of this has led us to modify how we view the history of New Zealand commemorative medals; a history that can now be seen as occurring in four distinct phases over two hundred and fifty years, with each phase a necessary precursor to its successor. Also it has become apparent that the modern era is one of greater diversity than originally foreseen and moving in interesting directions, all giving substance to the view that while we are accelerating to a society without coins, banknotes or milk tokens, the commemorative medal remains strong.

The 'Pre-Adamite' Phase, 1772-1865

As noted earlier, the history of the commemorative medal in this country is as old as New Zealand itself. James Cook distributed commemorative medals on his second Pacific voyage in 1772. The medals portrayed Cook's two ships the Resolution and the Adventure from that voyage on the reverse and were distributed to natives of the newly found islands as evidence of discovery. *"These medals are to be given to the natives of new discovered countries and left as testimonies of our being the first discoverers"*, Cook wrote in his journal.

Before a colony is established, there needs to be a period of exploration and discovery and it is during this period that Aotearoa's exploration is chronicled by medals, celebrating its European discovery. Following his death in 1779, multiple British medals acknowledge Cook's life and achievement. Others issued in the UK celebrated fellow British explorers. Two portrait medals bear the portrait of Sir Joseph Banks during this period and one shows the portrait of Dr Daniel Solander (both of whom accompanied Cook on his first voyage). Nor were the British the only



Resolution and Adventure Medal 1772. Source Martin Purdy.



Captain Cook Royal Society Medal 1779, Eimer 780. Source Noble Numismatics

ones doing the exploring. In 1826 and in 1837 portrait medals of Captain D'Urville were issued in France to commemorate his voyages which included New Zealand. The Russians issued one to commemorate the Pacific voyage of Captain von Bellingshausen, who arrived at Port Jackson in March 1820 and left New Zealand waters the following June.



Joseph Banks Medal 1816, Eimer 1088. Source Noble Numismatics.

We would be wrong to think that this phase in our medallic commemorative history relates only to exploration. Following on from the Resolution and Adventure medal, there are indications of the growing European interaction with Māori, dramatically illustrated by the Te Pahi medal. In 1806 Governor King, of New South Wales, presented a silver medal and chain, to Te Pahi on the occasion of the latter's visit to Port Jackson. It is the first state award presented to a Māori chief and commemorates the earliest visit of such an eminent person to Australia. The medal can be interpreted as a token of esteem.



Te Pahi Medal, 1806. Source Mark Stocker.

Hand in hand with developing these new contacts came missionary work. The British designer Wyon designed a Jubilee commemorative medal in 1848 for the Church Missionary Society. The Society had branches all over the world. One of the panels with the names and dates of the various missionary fields around the circumference, specified NEW ZEALAND 1815.

There are signs also of fledgling industry in the pre-adamite phase. In 1827 the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufacture and Commerce offered the Ceres gold medal or 30 guineas, as a prize for the successful planting of the greatest area for New Zealand flax, then attracting commercial attention in New South Wales for the manufacture of rope and twine. Many provincial agricultural societies were founded at this time and began issuing prize medals for celebrated stock, for example the North Otago Agricultural and Pastoral Association instituted in 1863.



Church Missionary Society Medal 1848, Eimer 1422. Source Noble Numismatics.

The Beginnings of National Identity, 1865-1925

In his address to the 75th Anniversary Convention of the Society in 2006, John Cresswell brilliantly discussed the European concept of the Noble Savage on coins and medals in early New Zealand. It formed an early theme as to how the European newcomer expressed himself in medallic form regarding the new Colony and reflected on how the European immigrants saw themselves. The myth of the Noble Savage played into the Pakeha view of themselves as heroic pioneers. For example, the earliest commemorative medal for New Zealand issue was for the New Zealand Exhibition in 1865. The reverse displays probably the first medallic depiction of a Māori. It is immediately obvious that the engraver had no idea about the appearance of a Māori. There appear to be three feathers on the European featured head,

arranged in a very un-Māori fashion. To all appearances the figure is more like a Roman wearing a toga.

Before the arrival of Anton Teutenberg in 1866, there were few if any competent die-makers in New Zealand. Most of the early medals and tokens were engraved and struck overseas, mainly in Australia. Colonisation brought individuals with the necessary skills to express themselves in medallic form. Those who chose to settle in the new colony, such as Teutenberg, could portray their environs with a greater degree of realism than those who were supplying medals from across the sea.



New Zealand Exhibition 1865, Morel 1865/1. Source Ian Fenn.



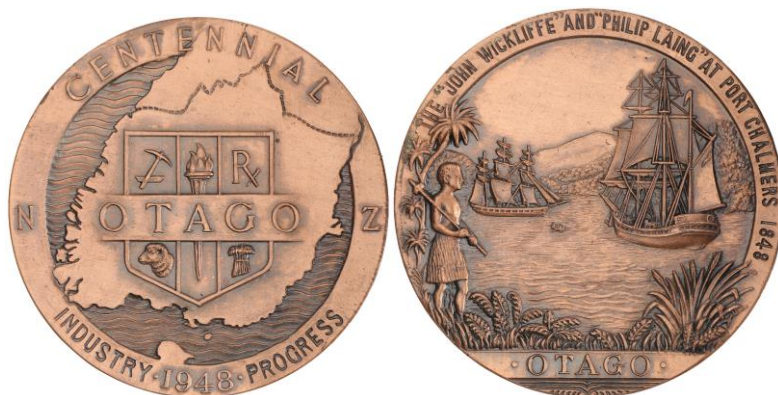
Wellington Jubilee Medal 1890, Morel 1890/3. Source Jason Gray.

The 1890 Wellington Jubilee Medal is amongst the most important examples of New Zealand commemorative medal work undertaken during this period. It is an 1890 statement of progress, reflecting a date of considerable significance to the colony. It shows how the settlers wished their colony to be viewed. The design contrasts *Aurora* arriving in a harbour empty of European ships in 1840, with a busy harbour full of maritime commerce and steamers just 50 years later in 1890.

Many of these early commemoratives were produced at the various events for sale as souvenirs. In the days before photography became commonplace, commemorative medals were a practical and popular form of memento. As such they became a metallic historical record of important events, personal distinction and, as we have seen, evidence of the progress of a young Colony. The early Industrial Exhibitions, for instance, which feature prominently in these commemorative issues, were very special occasions and, taking into consideration the population levels, were obviously visited by a considerable proportion of the inhabitants of the district. They were significant markers of progress that comprise a recurring theme in this early period of national identity.

Period of Transition, 1925-1966

The New Zealand commemorative medal then underwent significant change. The Father of New Zealand Numismatics Alan Sutherland noted a *“waning of public interest”* in their issue which he attributed in the first instance to a reaction against the cheapening of the intrinsic value of medals by the increasing use of aluminium. Also *“the increased use of wristwatches, lessening opportunities for displaying medals”* leading to *“the abandonment of the medal as a general means of commemorating events and acknowledging achievements.”*



Otago Centenary Medal, M&P1948/1 silver versions. Source Jason Gray

Global events were also conspiring against the medal in this country. The economic strictures of the Great Depression had a dampening effect on both the demand and supply of commemorative medals. People needed their money for other things. Given the priorities of the Second World War, understandably the commemoratives issued during that decade were few. Another inhibiting factor following World War Two was limited local capacity. A letter to the editor of the Numismatic Society's Journal refers in 1955 to *"the only firm in New Zealand with a medal press"*.



British Empire Games 1950, M&P1950/7. Source Jason Gray

However despite the paucity of issue in the forties and fifties, the signs were there of a re-emerging interest in the issue of commemorative medals. This interest was spurred by the beginnings of significant centennials, anniversaries and events commemorated by medals. These included the 1948 Otago and 1950 Canterbury Centennial Medals, the 1953 Royal Visit Medal and the 1950 Empire Games in Auckland.

The nature of the medals as we go through this time clearly changes. Those with the loop suspension become increasingly scarce – reflecting the change in fashion away from fob watches and chains and therefore the opportunity to display suspended medals - and there is a move to larger medallions, which in turn offered greater scope for innovation in design. Sutherland reflected that *"within recent times,the standard of designs has shown an improvement"* and cited the Bledisloe-Waitangi medal (a James Berry design) as evidence of this.



Bledisloe-Waitangi Medal 1935, M&P1935/1. Source Jason Gray

Modern Commemorative Medal Issue 1967-2010

The beginning of a modern era for the medal rests in the bicentenary celebrations of 1969 commemorating James Cook's rediscovery and charting of New Zealand. These celebrations, following on from the decimalisation of New Zealand currency in 1967, sparked a huge upswing in interest in numismatics in this country and a plethora of organisations producing medals to record the occasion.



Cook Bicentenary Celebration silver medal 1969, M&P1969/1. Source Jason Gray

In tracing the evolution of those producing New Zealand commemoratives, it is difficult in many cases to be precise. Comparatively little is known about many of the very early designers and engravers, not least because many did not sign their work. That makes it difficult to chart accurately the increase in home grown production. Up until 1925 probably no more than a third were struck in New Zealand. By the time of the modern era 1967-2010, New Zealand made was around 80%.



Wahine Medal 1968, M&P1968/3. Source Jason Gray

Taking advantage of favourable metal prices, a large number of medal-issuing entities flourished in New Zealand in the late 1960s and 1970s. One example was the Waikato Mint founded by the late George Hawkins, who arrived in Hamilton from Australia, and was active in medal making from 1970 to 1980. The Waikato Mint's output over the decade comprised some twenty-five medals. Indeed the Waikato Mint itself was purely a marketing name that underwent a number of changes.

Many of these entities were primarily revenue gathering exercises and quality varies widely from the rough-cast bronze like medals issued by Jaspen Products to those of the Historical Medal Society of Australia and New Zealand, which were distinguished by their depth and quality of strike. Their common legacy was to leave a wealth of interesting pieces commemorating events of historical significance to this country.

To cater for the growing numismatic interest, many coin clubs and societies were also formed at this time, many of which in turn issued commemorative medals in their own right. With the growth in local capability evidenced by the entry of firms such as Hansen & Berry and the Waitangi Mint, many New Zealand items were now being engraved by local artists and we have the example of Bob Gillam, a Waihi engraver, who worked on up to a quarter of all New Zealand medals during the early 1990s.

The 1970s marked the apogee of New Zealand commemorative medal issue in the modern period. Over the following decade the large number of medals issued was scaled back when the price of silver rose sharply in the 1980s due to wholesale speculation in the United States. However, with the passage of time and the increasing number of milestones being reached and recorded, not to mention the growing diversity of national pastimes, the level of commemorative medal issue has been sustained.

Not only the level, but the form of commemorative medals has continued to evolve. New life has been given to the depiction of Māori by Māori themselves. The 1972 Orakei medal was the first New Zealand designed for an exclusively Māori event. Produced to commemorate 600 years of Māori settlement, it was designed by Māori artist Harry Dansey. Other Māori medal designers include Bill Nepia of the Māori Language Department of the University of Canterbury and Māori artist and writer Cliff Whiting.



Orakei Bronze Medal 1972, M&P1972/5. Source Jason Gray



Commonwealth Games Medal 1990, M&P1990/35. Source Jason Gray.

More broadly, new subjects for medals are continually being found, such as space travel and GPS positioning, while old maritime themes such as foreign fleet visits have evolved into competitive yacht racing, and industrial progress is now measured less in the holding of Exhibitions than in the production achievements of Oceana Gold and the Tiwai Aluminium Smelter.



Tarapex Medal 1986, M&P1986/3. Source Jason Gray

The Millennium celebrations demonstrated that the art of the commemorative medal remains very much alive in this country. The event was reflected in numismatic issues to a degree not seen since the Cook Bicentenary thirty-one years earlier.

The Future of the New Zealand Commemorative Medal?

There has been enough in recent times to see that New Zealand commemorative medals remain worthy of serious collection and study, not only as important records of national, provincial and individual history, but also as objects of art - and this may well be where the future currents will take the New Zealand commemorative medal.

The current artistic tradition in New Zealand medal making can be said to have begun in 1961 with the arrival of Professor Paul Beadle, who took up his appointment as Foundation Professor of Fine Arts at the University of Auckland. Significantly Professor Beadle, was a member of the Federation Internationale de la Medaille (FIDEM), which was formed in 1937 and played a huge role in revitalising the issue of commemorative medals through international congresses and exhibitions.

Professor Beadle already had an international reputation in this field and was hugely influential in bringing creative ideas of medal making and design to New Zealand before his death in 1993. One of his last students Marian Fountain, came back from Europe in 1988, and together with Paul's wife Betty Beadle set up a group of artists to make and promote medallions. This led to the formation of the New

Zealand Contemporary Medallion Group in 1989. In 2004, the group changed their name to Medal Art New Zealand (MANZ) to better reflect the diverse range of art medal practice within the group.

MANZ is predicated on the belief that medal art should be made, celebrated and championed in this country, following the work of Professor Beadle. In May 1989 the group had its first exhibition. It featured the work of thirty artists. The invited artists were from all disciplines. Over some thirty years the group has continued to grow, evolve and exhibit.

MANZ aims to nurture the medal art form within contemporary art practice in New Zealand. Exhibitions are held annually in New Zealand and members also participate in the bi-annual exhibitions held in international locations by FIDEM, the international member-based group for medal makers. There New Zealand makers rub up against foreign counterparts such as the British Art Medal Society.

MANZ has impacted on the issue of New Zealand medals. Certainly it has uplifted standards, cemented international linkages and celebrated creativity to a degree not seen before. It has inevitably impacted upon the issue of commemorative medals. Marion Fountain's 1990 Commonwealth Medal is just one example. In the future we may well see the New Zealand medal not only reflecting upon and celebrating significant provincial and national milestones, but swayed by a growing artistic tradition, the development of a greater tendency to explore through ever more creative means our distinct national cultural identity.

Instructions for Authors

The Journal of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand is an academic publication designed to disseminate novel information regarding the science of numismatics. While the Society has the study of coins as its main focus, diversity is encouraged and articles on any branch of numismatics will be considered for publication.

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

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

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

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

The 1965 3d/5c Mule – Malaya or Hong Kong?

Martin Purdy

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



Fig. 1 Mule illustration from Mintmark, January 2023 (Noble Sale 131)

The Royal Mint report for 1965 states that 27.5 million 5-cent pieces were made for Malaya and British Borneo (Fig.2) that year with 74.5 million in total between 1962 and 1966, all dated 1961. A paper sourced online (Josephine George: Studies in Applied Economics/The Malayan Currency Board [1938-1967], Johns Hopkins Institute for Applied Economics, Global Health, and Study of Business Enterprise, no. 53, March 2016), noted that the Currency Ordinances of 1950 and 1960 updated the laws of the Currency Ordinance as the political economy of the region changed. From 1953 to 1967, the Malaya and British Borneo dollar was issued by the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo. The Currency Ordinance of 1960 was the last Currency Ordinance and included a

provision for the potential break-up of the Board. After trying to maintain a common currency and market, Singapore, Malaysia, and Brunei each issued their own currencies beginning on 12 June 1967."



Fig. 2 1961-dated Malaya and British Borneo 5c obverse (left) and 1965 Hong Kong 5c obverse (right). Fig. 2 (right) reproduced from Numista

It was noted in the catalogue that lot 131 was "accompanied by correspondence from the Royal Mint, London". The content of the correspondence is unknown, but presumably mentions the use of the colonial obverse design as found on the coinage of Malaya & British Borneo.

Unaware of the frozen date on the Malaya and British Borneo coin at the time, Robert Pepping and I were encouraged by the mismatch of dates to look for other potential options, and the 1965 Hong Kong 5c (Fig.2) seemed another likely contender, since some of that year's Hong Kong production was also sourced from the Royal Mint. Although we were working from a very small sample, there did appear to be a minor difference in the dies used which favoured the Hong Kong theory, and the following description was published in Rob's "New Zealand History Coined" in 2017 (p. 109):

"The New Zealand three pence reverse struck with the crowned head obverse used on the 1965 Hong Kong 5-cent obverse. The coin is also referred to as the 'Hong Kong Mule'. It has been suggested that the obverse die was that employed on the Malaya and British Borneo 5-cent coin. However the last 5-cent coin issued by Malaya and British Borneo was 1961. Both obverses are extremely similar using the same effigy, inscription and 115 denticles around the rim. On the Malaya and British Borneo piece

the cross at the top of the crown points directly at a denticle. On the mule and the Hong Kong 5-cent coin, the cross points between two denticles, which makes it more likely the obverse die used for striking this mule was made for the Hong Kong 5-cent coin."

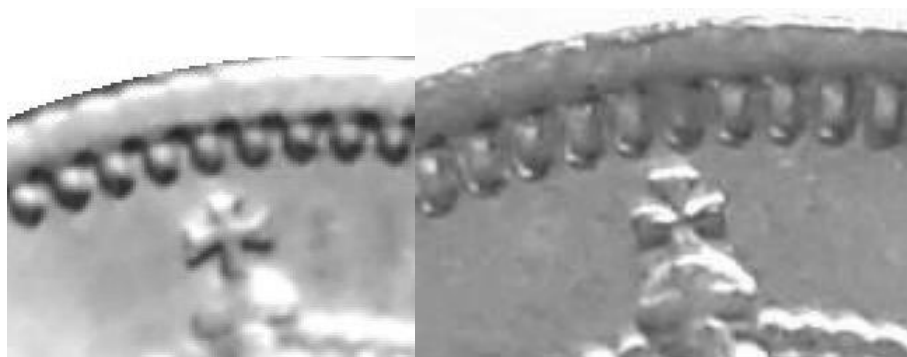


Fig. 3 Crown and rim bead detail of the Malaya and British Borneo 5c obverse (left) and 1965 Hong Kong 5c obverse.

I also adopted the Hong Kong explanation for the reference in the “Varieties” section of the annual John Bertrand catalogue for the same reason.

It would be interesting to know, in retrospect, if the differing obverse dies examined (Malaya and Hong Kong) reflect a distinctive master die used for the entire 1965 output for the respective territories, or if versions of both the Hong Kong and Malayan coins exist. If it turns out that the “Hong Kong” die was also used for a part of the 1961-dated (but 1965-struck) Malaya and British Borneo 5-cent production run, our theory may no longer hold. In any event, “Colonial obverse” might prove to be a safer description in the present case, with no attempt at closer attribution. If any readers have a 1961-dated MBB 5c with no mintmark, please check the position of the cross as described above and let us know! Email me at martin_lists@yahoo.com.

What is a Coin?

Ken Matthews

Numismatics is, in simple terms, primarily the study of coins and related items. What is a coin? The following definitions of a coin were taken from various sources on the internet:

- *a flat disc or piece of metal with an official stamp, used as money.*
- *a piece of metal that is used as currency, or money.*
- *a small piece of metal, usually flat and circular, authorized by a government for use as money*
- *a small, flat round piece of metal or plastic used primarily as a medium of exchange or legal tender*
- *a piece of metal stamped and issued by the authority of a government for use as money.*
- *a usually flat piece of metal issued by governmental authority as money.*
- *a piece of metal or, rarely, some other material, certified by a mark or marks upon it as being of a specific intrinsic value.*
- *a small, flat, and usually round piece of metal issued by a government as money.*
- *a small, flat, round piece of metal used as money, with a number showing its value and often a decorative picture.*

None are the same. Each definition mentions two or more characteristics that it claims constitute a coin. Some of the above definitions include the same characteristics and some mention a unique characteristic that others do not. The characteristics contained in these various definitions are as follows:

- piece of metal
- circular
- flat
- small
- used as money
- stamped with a design
- authorised by a government
- having a marked value.

What are the minimum characteristics that must be present to make a coin, or can a coin be constituted by different combinations of characteristics? Maybe the

definition of an ancient coin is different from the definition of a modern coin – which suggests there is no unique and correct definition of a coin – i.e. it depends on context.

The simplest definition above uses just two characteristics - a piece of metal used as money. This is clearly insufficient to totally define a modern coin but may be sufficient to define some ancient artifacts that some may accept as being a coin. For example, Manillas are a form of commodity *money*, usually made of bronze or copper, which were used in West Africa.

Ancient coins (e.g. Greek and Roman) have further characteristics. They are usually flat, round, made of metal, were used as money, and have a design stamped on them. However, they are not authorised by a government in the modern sense, and they usually do not have a marked value. Modern coins usually have all the characteristics bulleted above.

Coins can be shapes other than circular – triangular, square, and polygonal coins are not uncommon. Not all coins can be described as flat. The point of being small is to make an object practical to use as money. Coins do not need to be marked with a specific value to be usable as money, as their value may be intrinsic or generally accepted. Even some modern coins have no denomination marked, e.g. a Crown. If coins are not authorised by a government, they are not coins in the modern sense. However, in the past coins were commonly issued on behalf of individuals or non-governmental entities.

All modern coins that are not intended to be circulating coins, even though authorised as legal tender by a government, are “not used as money” because they are never circulated. They are generally accepted as being coins even though they do not have all the characteristics noted above.

Some items accepted as, or purported to be, modern coins test the boundaries. Countries that produce commemorative “coins” sometimes resort to gimmicks to make the coins more attractive to collectors (including New Zealand). The gimmickry has included pop culture themes, glow-in-the-dark, glass/crystal inlays, irregular shapes, excessively small or large size etc.

An example is the New Zealand 2015 \$1 celebrating the Queen as the longest reigning monarch. This “coin” is a metal construction of four separate pieces – an inner disc, an outer disc, and two connecting pins which enable the two discs to swivel relative to each other. Consequently, it is not a single piece of metal and is not flat. The design elements needed to make a New Zealand coin (“New Zealand”,

“Elizabeth II”, denomination, Queen’s portrait), are split between the two discs. If the “coin” is deconstructed, neither disc has all the elements necessary to make it a coin. Other New Zealand examples that push the boundaries are the \$20 1kg silver coins. They are certainly not small and could never be practically “used as money”. To my mind there are four essential elements to the definition of a coin. That is a coin is an object that is (1) a small, (2) piece of metal, (3) that incorporates a design, and (4) is intended to be used as money.

Smallness provides practicality, being metallic provides durability, incorporating a design provides identification, and being used as money provides a purpose. This definition would fit both ancient and modern coins. All the other elements bulleted above are not essential to make a coin although coins can include those elements to a greater or lesser extent.

What this definition excludes from being a coin would encompass any “coin” not intended to be used as money (even if theoretically capable of being so used). This encompasses commemorative coins that are never intended to be circulated, and that are produced for sale to collectors at more than their face value.

This definition also excludes modern bullion “coins” (made of gold or other precious metals), such as Sovereigns and Krugerrands, that have an intrinsic value far in excess of their face value. The purpose of these coins is to be used as an investment rather than as money. But ancient gold coins that were intended to be used as money would be covered by the definition. It also excludes “coins” that cannot be used as money in practice because of features of their design.

What this definition does include are objects that would commonly be described as “tokens” that have a monetary value and were intended to be used as money (albeit limited to purchase of goods/services provided by the issuer). Tokens are not authorised by any government but are privately issued coins.

It follows from this that the modern concept of numismatics could be described as being the study of coins (as defined above) and other objects that include some (but not all) of the characteristic of coins. Such objects that are accepted as being within the scope of numismatics include banknotes (intended to be used as money), medals, exonomia, bullion “coins”, and commemorative “coins” (small pieces of metal incorporating a design).

So, is the definition of coin an elastic concept, or is an absolute concept? I would argue that it is absolute and comprises four specific elements.

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