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THE NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

NUMBER 106 DECEMBER 2024



PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND INC.

P.O. BOX 2023 WELLINGTON 6 NEW ZEALAND



GOLD COINS WANTED

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

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

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

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NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

EDITOR: BRETT DELAHUNT ONZM KStJ FRNSNZ

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

Table of Contents

An Assessment of the Greek and Roman Coin Collection of Auckland War Memorial Museum Tāmaki Paenga Hira	
Alex Lewis	23
The Coinage of Tarentum: Military Reality through Numismatics	
Oded Hiam	39
Murder on the Australian Goldfields: Links to a New Zealand Token Issue	
Vaughn Humberstone	56
New Zealand Participation in the Age of the Great Exhibition	
Ken Matthews	66
J.W. Coleman and his Check Tokens	
Vaughn Humberstone	74
Gallantry Awards to Conscientious Objectors	
Ken Matthews	80

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

RNSNZ PROGRAMME OF EVENTS 2025

Date and Time	Venue	Speaker/Organiser & Topic
Wednesday 29 January 7.30 pm	Wellington Club	Mark Stocker FRNSNZ: "Reconsidering the 1928 Irish Free State coinage"
Saturday 22 February Table set-up: 8 am Members: 9am Public: 1 pm – 4 pm	Vintage Car Club, 14 Tiro Tiro Rd, Levin	Graeme Hancock: Levin Combined Societies Meeting for Manawatu Members
Wednesday 26 February 7.30 pm	Wellington Club	Jaymie Orchard (PhD Student, Otago): "Republican and early Imperial coins - tracing the general developments of trophy iconography."
Wednesday 26 March 7.30 pm	Wellington Club	Hamish MacMaster FRNSNZ: "The Length and Breadth of Aotearoa: Toki (Adzes) as a Means of Exchange within the Māori Trade Network, 1300-1800"
Wednesday 30 April 6.30pm – 8.00 pm (Note earlier time)	Wellington Museum, 3 Jervois Quay, Wellington	Hamish MacMaster: Te Waka Huia o Ngā Taonga Tuku Iho Wellington Museum Visit. The Museum has many interesting medals and coins. We have not visited before. (formerly the Maritime Museum)
Wednesday 28 May 7.30 pm	Wellington Club	Annual General Meeting
Wednesday 25 June 7.30 pm	Dutch Club, 61 Taita Drive, Avalon	RNSNZ Auction Organisers: Clint Libby & Hamish MacMaster

Wednesday 27 Aug 7.30 pm	Wellington Club	Ken Matthews: "Ancestors' Medals" – covering military medals over two centuries
Friday 19 Sept 5.30 pm	West Plaza Hotel, Wakefield St	Clint Libby: Annual Society Function
Wednesday 24 Sept 7.30 pm	Wellington Club	Members' Talks
Friday 3 October & Saturday 4 October	Wellington Club	John O'Reilly: Orders & Medals Research Branch Symposium & Dinner
Wednesday 29 October 7.30 pm	Wellington Club	Prof Brett Delahunt: Royal Household Long Service Medals
26 November 7.00 pm	To be confirmed	End of Year Dinner

Notice of Annual Inter-Club Meeting, Levin, 9 AM – 4 PM Saturday 22 February 2025

All members of the Society, especially Wellington-based and the Manawatu members, and Wanganui Numismatic Society members are invited to attend the Annual Inter-Club Meeting, hosted by Manawatu members of the Royal Numismatic Society of NZ members at the Levin Vintage Car Club Rooms, 14 Tiro Tiro Road (Levin Showgrounds opposite the R & J Confectionary Factory) E-mail: GRAEME.HANCOCK@NZDF.mil.nz (Use unclassified in the subject line) or 06 3519618 or 0276409784 on the day.

Please bring show and tell items, come for the Quiz, enjoy the dealer's tables or bring your own material to trade and get your numismatic year of to a good star with your friends. There is a cover charge of \$5 for catering and the hall.

THE ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND INC

Notice of Society Auction 2025

The Society's next auction will be held at the Dutch Club, Avalon, Lower Hutt on Wednesday 25th June 2025. Members are invited to provide numismatic items for this auction by no later than Friday 7th March 2025.



The guidelines are as follows:

1. Any member can provide a maximum of 30 items for sale.
2. The member is to provide a description of each item in writing by email, including the grading of the item and the reserve price required.
3. The member submitting the items for sale is to provide his/her name, address, phone number, email address & bank account details.
4. The items must be posted to the RNSNZ, P O Box 2024, Wellington 6140 or delivered personally to Clint Libby – cjlibby@xtra.co.nz or telephone (04) 476-8576
5. Numismatic items will be sent at the seller's risk.
6. Acknowledgement will be given when the items have been received.
7. Items cannot be listed for sale in the catalogue until they have been received with the descriptive list by the organisers.
8. A 10% auction fee will be charged by the Society on the successful sales.
9. The auction is not subject to GST.
10. All unsold items will be returned.

RNSNZ Monthly 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.

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.

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; or other smart casual clothing and for women, comparable or equivalent attire to the above. **Prohibited clothing** includes non-dress collarless shirts; distressed or untidy denim; hoodies or sweatshirts; jandals, informal sandals; shorts; sport shoes, or trainers; bush shirts or jackets, tracksuits or trackpants; jerseys and pullovers unless worn under a jacket; and three-quarter trousers.

Joining the RNSNZ

New members are warmly encouraged to join. They can apply via our web site www.RNSNZ.org.nz or write with full contact details (email, postal address, phone number), age if under 18, any decorations, occupation and numismatic interests to our PO Box number 2024, Wellington, New Zealand.

Annual Subscriptions for 2024/25

Subs are NZ\$35; \$A35 Australia; \$US35 rest of world; all discounted to \$30 in the relevant currency if paid by 30 June 2022 or for new members; with half price for new members joining after 30 September. For electronic communications only: \$NZ25, \$A25 or \$US25 rest of world, but \$20 if paid by 30 June with half price for new members as above. Rates are free for members under 21 with electronic publications, members with 50 years continuous membership, or members attaining 80 years with 10 years continuous membership at that date.

Society Office Holders 2024 – 2025

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: Hamish MacMaster FRNSNZ. Clint Libby FRNSNZ will take minutes.

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 is a Member of Council as President of the OMRS Branch.

Web Site Manager: Rodney Hall (who took on the role in November 2024)

ACCOLADES

Award of the Society's first Sutherland Medal to Professor Brett Delahunt

by David Galt



The Sutherland Medal was developed as the Society's premier award for numismatic research, to be awarded sparingly for highly meritorious service to Numismatic Research and Scholarship. Twelve medals have been produced for us by ELM to be awarded over time, finished in gold at 65mm medal, with the Obverse showing the words "Sutherland Medal" and "Allan Sutherland FRNSNZ" around a portrait of Allan Sutherland, all inside the words "The Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand -

Established 1931". The reverse shows the words "Presented to", the name of the recipient, and the words "For Excellence in Numismatic Research", all above a panel for the date and a map of New Zealand above the Southern Cross and the letters RNSNZ.

Professor Brett Delahunt was presented with the medal at the Society's Conference dinner on Saturday 12 October 2024 by President David Galt.

The citation recorded that Brett is an internationally renowned Professor of Pathology, was appointed an Officer of the New Zealand Order of Merit for services to pathology and in 2005 was elected as a Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand, which he joined in 1967. Brett is both a Vice President and Editor of our Journal, ensuring a quality publication continues, with more volumes now than for some years.

He has an extensive collection of medals and is always willing to share his knowledge, as a frequent speaker at events for both the OMRS and the RNSNZ. His talks are authoritative and engaging.

His two books are both recognised authorities – one co-authored in 1991 titled “Orders, Decorations and Medals Presented to New Zealanders” which remains the definitive reference book and his 2004 book “Cambodian Decorations of Honour” is also definitive.

Other publications include articles back to 1972 in the New Zealand Numismatic Journal, covering topics such as the Order of Merit, Polar medals, Freemasonry awards, the Medals of Mahatma Gandhi, the Queen’s South Africa Medal, Life-saving Awards, The Edward Medal, and Royal Humane Society Medals.

Presentations, adding diversity to Brett’s scholarship, cover distinguished military figures, awards to natives, the Royal Guelphic Order, St John awards, British African related medals, and Olympic, Empire and Commonwealth Games awards.

Todd Skilton

Congratulations are also due to Todd Skilton, President of our OMRS branch, who was awarded the OMRS 10-year gold medal, for services presented to him by Marcus Budgen at the 2024 Conference Dinner.

Associate Professor Alison Griffith: Understanding Roman Society Through Māori Values

The University of Canterbury on 12 November 2024 recognised Alison with a University of Canterbury 2024 Teaching Medal. Congratulations to Alison for this prestigious award.

As an active RNSNZ member, Alison has given several numismatic talks, the latest at the 2024 conference, and been instrumental in building our relationship with University Classics Departments in New Zealand. Currently an Associate Professor in the Faculty of Arts at the University of Canterbury, Alison has held various leadership roles at UC



Image: Supplied University of Canterbury

Born and raised in Ann Arbor, Michigan, in the United States, she says framing her concepts through local, Aotearoa perspectives is integral to learning.

“Understanding Romans through a Māori lens makes it much easier to grasp Roman politics. Concepts like mana and tangata whenua bring new depth to historical analysis,” she says.

The UC Teaching Medal award criteria emphasise a nominee’s long-term excellence in teaching, substantial contributions to colleagues and community development, leadership in teaching across multiple disciplines or regions, culturally responsive practises aligned with Te Tiriti o Waitangi, and significant support for UC’s strategic goals in accessible, flexible education.

RNSNZ Website – New Additions

The Society website is at www.RNSNZ.org.nz and provides details of meetings, minutes, Journals and much more. If you have not joined the RNSNZ web site yet, we strongly encourage you to do so. Rodney Hall is now updating it and its new content includes the library list, latest commemorative medal and challenge coin catalogues and all our latest Journals. Martin Purdy, Hamish MacMaster, Jason Gray and Rodney Hall continue to update catalogues of New Zealand commemorative medals. Email Martin Purdy with additions or new discoveries or to buy earlier hard copy editions. (Note underscore) martin_lists@yahoo.com Martin can also sell hard copies of earlier RNSNZ Challenge coins catalogues to 2019 on request.

RNSNZ Facebook Page

Our Facebook Page: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/RNSNZ/> (or <http://tinyurl.com/a6cx4yz>) now has 756 members, who are not required to be RNSNZ members, but are strongly encouraged to join.

2016 – 2021 Uncirculated New Zealand Circulating Coins Sets

These remain 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. Numbers are getting low.

Contact Clint Libby cjlibby@xtra.co.nz. or Telephone (04) 476-8576 or 027 432466. to order.

RNSNZ Numismatic Library

The Society's library is held at the Karori RSA. The locked building is accessible through Librarian Paul Bicknell, Clint Libby (04-4768576) or David Galt (022 0321143). See the extensive catalogue on our website.

Society and Council News

- The Nikau Foundation which provided a grant of \$10,000 this year from the Alistair Robb Numismatic Fund to help our conferences and research now advises that the fund includes \$202,991. We will apply for another grant this year.

- The major event of the 2024 calendar year was the 11-14 October conference with over 140 people registered across all events. We have started discussions with the Numismatic Society of Auckland about holding a conference in Auckland in 2027-28, with a view to following it with a major event in Wellington in 2031 for our centenary year.
- In October 2025 we expect there will be a smaller military medals conference again organised by our Orders and Medals Research Society Branch.
- During 2025, the Council will organise reregistration of the Society under the new Incorporated Societies legislation. This must be done by 2026 to keep our incorporated society status which provides for the Society to be a formal legal entity. It will require extensive revisions to our Constitution which will be drafted and put to members for approval during the year.



- We record with sadness the death of Raymond (Ray) Wright QSM on 1 September 2024. Ray was an active member of the Society. He was born in England in 1926 and served at Bletchley Park during World War II with radio expertise and is recorded on the Bletchley Park Roll of Honour and on the Codebreakers Wall. The majority of his career was in the Department of Trade and Industry in New Zealand,

where he became a Director, having served as a Trade Commissioner in Canada and Consul-General in New Caledonia. His QSM was for community service in Wellington's Northern Suburbs, especially with Neighbourhood Watch and Crime prevention. He had a lifelong interest in coins and medals.

- An unexpected death was that of Graeme McLeod, a member of our Orders and Medals Research Branch on 15 October, aged 81. Graeme was an active member of the Branch, well-known in both New Zealand and abroad for his expertise and enthusiasm, including hosting members at his Waikanae home on many occasions. He had developed a successful business distributing EFTPOS machines in his working life and was an active Lions Club member.

Other Numismatic Societies

Numismatic Association of Australia

The RNSNZ is a sponsoring society of the Numismatic Association of Australia (NAA), which supports high quality research. The next major NAA event is its conference on Monday 28 and Tuesday 29 July 2025 in Melbourne. The preceding Saturday will see a special Western Money Fair and Victorian Numismatic Societies Display. Full details are at: www.numismatics.org.au

Numismatic Society of Auckland: Monthly meetings are now held, except in January, on the second Monday of the month at 7.30pm at the Ranfurly Room, 202 Gillies Avenue, Epsom, Auckland. Please contact Andrew Clifford (President) at Andrew@andrewclifford.com. All welcome. Meetings include Zoom participation.

Tauranga Numismatic Society: Meets on the first Wednesday monthly at 7.30 pm, the Wesley Church Centre, 100 13th Avenue, taurang anumis@gmail.com

Wanganui Numismatic Society: Meets in the afternoon on the last Wednesday of every month except December - phone 022 4961306

The New Zealand Orders and Medals Research Society Branch: a branch of both the RNSNZ and British Orders and Medals Research Society, with a primary interest in military medals, meets in Wellington about 6 times a year on the second Sunday of the month. Contact tskilton@gmail.com or john_o_reilly@hotmail.com (note underlines).

Report of Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand 2023 - 24

David Galt

It could sound boring to say the Society had another successful year once again - but it did!

Research and publications were prominent. We supported two projects by advanced students. Oded Haim, an Auckland University PhD candidate studying what coins reveal about ancient armies of 280 BC to 168 BC, was able to visit ACANS in Sydney with our support and Alexandra Lewis, a Canterbury Honours student, was supported over Summer in cataloguing some of the Auckland War Memorial Museums large coin collection, much of which is undescribed.

Both reported on their work to our March 2024 meeting. As well as contributing to numismatic knowledge, these projects helped establish and consolidate valuable relationships with New Zealand Universities and the Auckland War Memorial Museum in conjunction with the Numismatic Society of Auckland. The legacy left by Alistair Robb supported both these successful projects.

We also helped fund the costs of acquisition of overseas records to support Paul Bicknell's research. We provided via our website for wide access to the comprehensive catalogues produced on commemorative medals by the team led by Martin Purdy, with Jason Gray, Rodney Hall and Hamish MacMaster and on Challenge Coins by Rodney Hall, both invaluable resources with increasing recognition and Terry Roker's listings of checks and tokens. No one should understate the amount of the authors' work, with constant updates and extensions, or their generosity in making these important resources available. The potential is there for more - can others contribute too?

Our Journal has taken another leap forward with two excellent volumes produced by Editor Brett Delahunt. It is extremely encouraging to see the strong flow of articles continuing, with a new pattern of two Journals a year being produced. Increasingly these are distributed electronically but demand also continues for hard copies. Advertisers have provided strong support. One Newsletter was produced, down from two, given the availability of the second Journal.

The other major feature of the year has been planning for our 11 to 14 October Wellington conference. The combination of talks, fairs, tours of major collections, dinner and opening reception certainly make it the major numismatic event of the year and not to be missed. Registration online now is strongly encouraged along with early booking of accommodation. It would be great to see as many as possible of our 277 members (at 31 March), and about 300 when our IOMRS members are included, attend. It is pleasing to welcome strong overseas attendance and to have the support of other New Zealand Numismatic Societies.

Our programme of monthly meetings continued with strong attendance in room and by Zoom taken together. Details are recorded below.

2023-24

Programme	Main Events
Wed. 27 Apr. 2023	Brett Delahunt: Jack the Ripper - The Murders and the Medals.
Wed. 31 May 2023	Annual General Meeting
Wed. 28 Jun. 2023	RNSNZ Annual Auction
Wed. 26 Jul. 2023	Members' Short Talks
Wed. 30 Aug. 2023	David Galt: New Zealand Numismatic Rarities
Fri. 22 Sep. 2023	Annual members' function
Wed. 27 Sep. 2023	Robert Pepping: NZ Predecimal Banknotes
Fri. 13 - Sat. 14 Oct. 2023	OMRS Branch Medals Symposium
Wed. 25 Oct. 2023	Clive Robinson: Salvation Army Medals & Challenge Coins
Wed. 29 Nov. 2023	End of Year dinner
Wed. 31 Jan. 2024	Hamish MacMaster: Portraiture on New Zealand Commemorative Medals (Do we really hate tall poppies?)
Sat. 24 Feb. 2024	Lower North Island Combined Societies Meeting hosted by RNSNZ
Wed. 28 Feb. 2024	Michail Andreef: Chinese Banknotes Oded Haim, Ancient Armies 280 BCE - 168 BCE – Coins as a connecting element in securing military power;& Alexandra
Wed. 27 Mar. 2024	Lewis: Cataloguing the Auckland Museum Collection

We met again in Levin in February hosting our Manawatu members, and Wanganui Numismatic Society members who spirited away the quiz shield after a good tussle. Clint Libby organised the September daytime function, once again a good opportunity to meet out of town members. Clint and Flemming Sorensen again organised a successful auction for the Society, and we provided for Hutt Valley members by holding our annual dinner there.

Our Orders and Medals Research Society branch held an excellent Symposium and semi formal dinner again in October, organised by Todd Skilton and John O'Reilly.

The branch's meetings, normally held in members' homes are relaxed but with a good mix of high-quality presentations throughout the year, also available on Zoom.

None of this activity happens without the hard work of members working on a voluntary basis. The workload is especially heavy for Hamish and Clint who have shared the Secretary role, but with Hamish now having taken on the formal role and Clint continuing to provide excellent minutes; Todd and John leading the OMRS branch; Selwyn Lowe as Treasurer and Paul Bicknell as Librarian.

Many others have contributed well, especially our speakers, authors, Journal contributors and catalogue contributors, recognised by the award of service medals to 27 members for the year's contribution. Next year's workload will see the Society need to register under the new regulations for incorporated societies, required by 2026 to continue incorporated status, with significant changes needed to our rules to be drafted and then approved by members. It is likely to increase the compliance workload, especially preparing annual accounts.

That brings us to the future. If you have a good idea or see something you can offer, please mention it and let us see whether we can make it happen. As the Society heads towards its centenary year in 2031, let us all look to what will be best for numismatics in New Zealand.

Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand Inc
Statement of Income and Expenditure for year ended 31 March 2024

Income	2024 Year	2023 Year
Advertising - Journal & Newsletter	5995.00	1320.00
Auction RNSNZ	5588.00	6894.56
Catalogues	186.28	228.34
Conference 2024 Income	3870.00	2790.00
Journal Sales	0.00	0.00
Donations	250.00	409.00
Interest: BNZ and ASB	8255.49	5663.54
Less RWT	-2247.26	
Symposium	4595.50	
Medal Sales	0.00	150.00
Postage	0.00	37.00
Subscriptions	6853.73	6846.48
Uncirculated Sets Sales	7170.20	5769.50
Grant (Nikaau Foundation)	12500.00	14000.00
NAA Journals	0.00	171.54
Unrealised Forex Gain -	0.00	12.50
Book Sales	83.00	277.46
Currency Return to RBNZ	0.00	49.85
Tax Rebate	1606.32	
Functions - Levin cover charge	105.00	
Single coin sales	3.80	
Sundry	1.56	49.90
Totals	54,816.62	44,669.67
Expenditure	2024 Year	2023 Year
Advertising	696.90	50.00
Auction RNSNZ	5703.65	4470.52
Audit Letter		40.00
Rapid Save		5.00
Catalogues	107.39	0.00
Uncirculated Sets	760.00	2238.85
Conference Expenses	5724.00	9195.27
Functions	743.49	616.00
Journal & Newsletters	4538.70	2565.32
Library Expenses	2277.45	2319.97

Medal Expenses	1895.00	3094.75
Numismatic Assn of Australia	52.45	617.59
Printing & Stationery	0.00	0.00
Room Rent/PO Box	1594.00	1130.00
Subs Turnbull Library	0.00	0.00
Symposium`	7480.00	0.00
Website/IT	2566.37	1993.28
Research	6640.65	4000.00
Postage	910.00	799.53
Books	361.22	178.55
International Transfer Fees	36.00	25.00
Surplus	12729.35	11330.04
Totals	54,816.62	44,669.67

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2024		
Assets	2024 Year	2023 Year
Current Assets		
BNZ Current Account	23653.76	14647.72
Petty Cash	30.00	30.00
Paypal	1672.19	912.16
Tax Credit (RWT paid, no be refunded)	2247.26	1581.67
Banknotes	400.00	400.00
Rent in Advance Auction	0.00	0.00
Total Current Assets	28,003.21	17,571.55
Fixed Assets		
Display Units	2068.84	2068.84
Library	3741.63	3741.63
Total Fixed Assets	5810.47	5,810.47
Term Deposits		
BNZ Term Deposit (1) 01008	15090.81	15001.34
BNZ Term Deposit (2) 01009	16594.51	16594.51
BNZ Term Deposit (3) 010010	29129.79	28201.19
BNZ Term Deposit (4) 010011	18458.15	18458.15
BNZ Term Deposit (5) 010012	36168.32	35266.72
BNZ Term Deposit (6) 010013	11021.81	11021.81

BNZ Term Deposit (7) 010015	10441.88	10123.00
BNZ Rapid Save	21797.48	21072.77
ASB Term Deposit	50000.00	50000.00
Total Term Deposits	208,702.75	205,739.49
Total Assets	242,516.43	229,121.51
Liabilities		
	2024 Year	2023 Year
RNSNZ OMRS Corpus Fund	2700.00	2700.00
Members Funds		
Opening Balance	226421.49	215091.45
Plus Surplus	12729.35	11330.04
Increase in expected Tax refund	665.59	
	239,816.43	226,421.49
Totals	242,516.43	229,121.49

Notes to the Accounts 2023-24

1) Investments	Amount	Rate	Maturity	Date Invested
BNZ Term Deposit (1)	15,090.81	6.00%	27.04.2025	27.04.2024
BNZ Term Deposit (2)	16,594.51	3.80%	19.06.2025	19.06.2022
BNZ Term Deposit (3)	29,129.79	5.25%	07.09.2026	07.09.2023
BNZ Term Deposit (4)	18,458.15	5.25%	08.02.2028	08.02.2023
BNZ Term Deposit (5)	36,168.32	3.60%	14.06.2024	14.06.2022
BNZ Term Deposit (6)	11,021.81	5.25%	06.03.2028	06.03.2023
BNZ Term Deposit (7)	10,441.88	6.00%	21.11.2025	21.11.2023
BNZ Rapid Save 002	21,797.48	4.55%	Call	Variable
ASB Term Deposit	50,000.00	5.70%	26.08.2025	26.08.2023
2) Taxable Income	31/03/2024	31/03/2023		
Surplus	12729.35	11330.04		
Donations	-250.00	-409.00		
Unrealised Forex gain	-1.54	-12.50		
Subscriptions	-6853.73	-6516.26		
Grants	-12500.00	-14000.00		
Taxable Loss	6875.92	9607.72		

3) Auction income includes sales receipts and postage charged to bidders.
4) Resident Withholding Tax refund from the 2022/2023 year was received during 2023/2024.
5) The Paypal balance is held not only in NZ Dollars, but also in British Pounds, Australian dollars and Canadian dollars which give rise to unrealised Forex gains and realised forex gains when monies are uplifted.
6) Medals, other commemoratives produced, catalogues and publications are expensed when purchased. Sales revenue is recognised when sales are made.
7) Fixed assets include Catalogues, Books, Journals, Medals, Coins, Bank Notes, Slides, Projector, Video Camera, screens, Chairs, Displays, Shelving and Cases.
8) Honoraria were not claimed but expenses were reimbursed including for a computer for use by the Secretary.

Audit Report

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

A W Grant
Auditor

S J Lowe
Treasurer

D A Galt
President

News in Brief

The RNSNZ 2024 Conference

The 2024 Conference from 11 to 14 October 2024 was an outstanding success on many accounts. This issue of the Journal does not afford sufficient room to do full justice to the numismatic tour, book launches, fair, dinner with Former Reserve Bank Governor Dr Don Brash and the quality talks from all our other speakers. Details about them are in Journal 105. We strongly encourage speakers to provide papers for future Journals so that the embodied knowledge can be captured permanently.

One important feature of the conference was the celebration of books produced recently. Details are listed here:

- Vaughn Humberstone: “Merchants Making Money” (2022 edition) vhumberstone@yahoo.co.nz
- Todd Skilton: “For Faith and Service” (2023), about the Order of St John and its honours, with special reference to New Zealand, available online at <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1LhTPZbUKb24G4ro2BYEfafILO9dTOR0N>
- Prof. Jeremy Armstrong, Arthur J Pomeroy & David Rosenbloom: “Money, Warfare and Power in the Ancient World: Studies in Honour of Matthew Freeman Trundle” (2024)
- Martin Purdy, Jason Gray, Rodney Hall & Hamish MacMaster: “New Zealand Commemorative Medals”, ongoing updates about NZ Commemorative medals, available on the RNSNZ web site.
- Robert Pepping: “New Zealand Pre-decimal History Noted” (2024, available at <https://nzpdhnoted.weebly.com/how-to-order-a-copy-of-the-book.html>)
- Owen Linzmayer – The Banknote Book – New Zealand chapter with private issues (2024), available for purchase at Greysheet. <https://www.greysheet.com/publications/the-banknote-book-world-paper-money>
- Bob Haese: Reserve Bank Pre-decimal Banknotes (2024) forthcoming with much detail on various forms of NZ notes including specimens.

An Assessment of the Greek and Roman Coin Collection of Auckland War Memorial Museum Tāmaki Paenga Hira

Alex Lewis

The Auckland War Memorial Museum houses approximately 30,000 coins in its numismatics collection from worldwide contexts. Many of these coins are currently unregistered in the museum database. From November 2023 to February 2024, the Greek and Roman coins in the numismatic collection were catalogued and re-packed to create standards representing the best practices for cataloguing the remaining collection. While the numismatic collection includes coins, banknotes, tokens, stamps and medals, the Greek and Roman collection was a particular focus as a starting point for future collection management, as it has already been identified by Christopher Ehrhardt (Ehrhardt, 1982-1989,1989,1991a-1991g) and therefore provides an example from which to base the remaining coins on. By bringing the collection up to a best practice for conservation and collection management, it makes the coin collection available for future research and reduces risk to the museum in the form of unregistered coins. Best practice standards include handling and measurement practice, retaining all existing information about the collection, and, where possible, reuniting coins with their acquisition information. The project's end goal is to create populated records in Vernon for the entire Numismatics collection, either through updating existing records, creating records using available acquisition information, or creating records with temporary numbers where that information has been lost.

A history of the numismatics collection

Coins were some of the earliest objects obtained by the Auckland Museum when it first opened in 1852. According to an inventory project from 1996, around two-thirds of the collection is unregistered. Records of early numismatic acquisitions indicate how museum staff did not have the same standards as today of retaining a connection between objects and their acquisition. In many cases, material that tied coins to their acquisitions was never acquired, meaning there is no way to assign original acquisition numbers for cataloguing purposes. Some acquisitions can no longer be connected to a specific object as they are too vague, such as the acquisition of an "old Roman Coin" from Mr Keith Gross in 1946 (Auckland Museum, 1944-1954, p.96). This entry is representative of many others that do not have

sufficient details for attribution. Some objects have been catalogued previously, either through prior projects such as this one on other parts of the collection or through bulk additions to Vernon through the numismatics register. However, many of these records are sparse, so updating them with the material created during this project is a priority.

The acquisition registers and records indicate a general trend in the growth of the numismatics collections. There is a combination of larger donations, mainly from high-profile collectors, including early colonists in the history of Auckland, like J.C. Entrican and R.C. Barstow, and smaller donations by individuals, including many from former soldiers returning from overseas service. Therefore, there is little consistency or assumptions that can be made about coins coming from a particular collection, as many were placed together based on type. In addition to a lack of information when they were first acquired, the collection has been moved several times and managed by many different curators and record-keeping systems. Throughout this project, it was not possible to cross-reference every acquisition record. However, for objects that retained their acquisition information, either through papers physically stored with the coin, a note made in the catalogue of Christopher Ehrhardt, or through the addition of numbers physically on the coin, they can now be appropriately catalogued with tripartite acquisition numbers and corresponding records in Vernon.

A separate Numismatics register was created in 1931, and many items from this have been entered into the Vernon database; however, only a few have descriptions or measurements. Some Greek and Roman coins from the register have been entered, mainly the four in the collection that are gold. However, the entries were done without sighting the coins and have no associated descriptions, which means some duplicate entries or entries do not have enough detail to be attributed to a single coin. N0402 and N0403 are both Vernon records for gold coins of Alexander the Great when the museum only has one, which is on display in the Ancient Worlds gallery and has a detailed record created when it was chosen for display in 2022.

The Greek and Roman numismatics collection

There are 292 coins of Ancient Greek origin and 1150 of Roman origin in the collection. The Greek and Roman collections range from Roman Britain to Greek India, chronologically from the fifth century B.C. to the fifth century A.D., not including modern forgeries and imitations. The Greek coins include coins from the Classical and Hellenistic periods and Ptolemaic, Parthian, Bactrian and Indo-Greek issues. There is also a collection of Nabataean coins, all but two of which come from

the wider ethnographic collection of J. Pearson. Only eleven coins are from the Roman Republic, with the remainder being Imperial, going up to the reign of Valentinian III in 455 A.D. A significant part of the Roman collection is a hoard of 296 Constantinian bronze coins, of which no provenance or acquisition is available. It is designated as a hoard because it was found in a single container and exhibits a patina consistent enough to indicate it was a single hoard (Ehrhardt, 1993, p.14). Some significant donors of ancient coins to the Auckland Museum are R.C. Barstow, J.C. Entrican, C.D. Stanier, H. Green and C.E. Tisdall. While we cannot precisely attribute coins to these collections for the most part, it is estimated that around 700 coins of the collection come from these early donors. Barstow was an early Magistrate for Auckland during the late nineteenth century and one of the foundational members of the Auckland Institute. His donation is recorded in the Annual Report for 1878/79 (Auckland Institute and Museum, 1879) and includes a handwritten register of his collection and other lists and ephemera. The register lists a broad collection of much more than the "Roman Coins" listed in the annual report entry; however, no coins have yet been positively identified as being from Barstow's collection. This indicates the difficulty of connecting coins to their acquisition information.

Dr Christopher Ehrhardt was a Professor of Classics and an Honorary Curator at Otago Museum. Over his lifetime, he aimed to find and record any public collections of ancient Greek and Roman coinage in New Zealand museums and institutions. Ehrhardt travelled to Auckland in 1982 and took three groups of coins back to Otago to catalogue with him. From 1982 to 1991, he returned to Auckland and wrote a series of catalogues that identified and measured all the Greek and Roman coins from the Auckland Museum over a series of catalogues. Coins were first separated by region and period, then further by their minting authority, and ordered chronologically when possible. Ehrhardt mentions in his work the lack of information about the coins' acquisitions and that he could no longer find some of the coins listed (Ehrhardt, 1993, p.14). His work has formed the focus for a large section of the initial project, as his identification was retained by the Museum when the collection was moved in 1997.

The numismatics collection was moved into its current storage in 1996 and 1997. During this process, the collection was indexed and counted, with the contents of each box listed and a broad count of the collection's scale, both registered and unregistered. This has aided in discovering at least 50 other ancient coins that Ehrhardt missed. While records of various acquisitions exist, the fundamental problem is identifying which coins belong to that acquisition. Barstow's catalogue is vague and sometimes matches no known coins in the collection, so it is difficult to

understand, without other references, which coins came from his donation. For example, Ehrhardt notes that most Parthian coins he believes are from the Entrican or the Tisdall Collection (Ehrhardt, 1991b, p.13). Entrican donated his "extensive" collection of ancient and modern coins and numismatics texts in 1947 (Auckland Museum, 1944-1954, p.154), several hundred of which have already been registered. Still, no catalogue lists the extent of the collection. Ehrhardt labels five specific Parthian coins as being from the collection of C.E. Tisdall (1991b). C.D. Stanier's donation of 75 "Roman Coins" is noted in the Annual Report for 1876-1877 (Auckland Institute, 1877, p.15), but as above, no further information has been found to indicate which coins these could be. There is a similar lack of existing catalogues or information to reunite "53 Roman Coins" from H. Green, listed in the Annual Report for 1896-1897 (Auckland Institute, 1897, p.15).

Methods

The methods used to process the Greek and Roman coins were designed to conform to best practices for object handling and to retain as much information as possible that may have been associated with each coin, whether that be bag labels, box labels, or other material related to the collection. For the collection to be easily accessible, the Vernon records created must be as detailed as possible, particularly given the aim for the collection to be available to the public through Auckland Museum's Collections Online. For each coin, any prior information was retained, such as box or drawer number and position within the container. Any information on a coin's bag or slip was also kept, as well as other material stored with the coins, such as letters or envelopes. Each coin was measured with callipers, giving two measurements for diameter taken at a 90-degree angle, a measurement for maximum thickness, and weight. Based on visual analysis, a brief and broad description of its metal was given. Around 80% of the coins catalogued were of various base metals, largely bronze and copper, with the other 20% silver. Only six of the coins were gold, including one currently on display in the Ancient Worlds Gallery. Categories were added for period, cultural origin, and place of manufacture to correspond to Vernon fields, making the collection more consistent and more accessible to research once records are created. Coins were also checked to ensure the references to Ehrhardt's catalogues on their slips were accurate. Some were discovered to be misattributed, and the proper attribution was re-ascribed. Each coin was removed from its previous housing and placed into an oil-free, chemically inert coin slip, on which a sequential temporary number was written, which will be replaced by a proper acquisition number when they are assigned. Boxes and trays of

acid-free material were specially made to fit the coin slips for this project. Each box contains four trays, which can be removed individually, each containing a row of coin slips. Some coins were found to be too large for the width of the trays, and these were placed in larger inert coin slips and placed perpendicular to the tray sequence with the appropriate supports and separation to reduce movement. As these objects are removed from the exact sequence, their position is noted in the record. An example of this is coin 1257, an imitation of an early Roman Bronze.

Additionally, archival research to connect coins with acquisition information was conducted, with any findings recorded and added to the final spreadsheet so they could be added to the objects Vernon recorded and any additional numbers that existed. The primary resources for this research were the Museum Accession Registers, the Annual Records, Vernon records and other collection files like the 1996 Numismatics Box Register. Coins from the 1994 display, removed into a separate container, have been labelled with their reference in Ehrhardt's catalogues and reunited with Ehrhardt's sequence. Those objects still displayed in the Ancient Worlds Gallery have been noted and reserved places.

This project aims not to analyse the significance of the coins in the collection but to create an easily accessible record that allows the numismatics collection to be available for future research. Acquisition numbers must be assigned to add the coins to the Vernon collection database. The decision was made to create tri-partite acquisition numbers (e.g. 1918.27.[] for the Pudsey Hoard) where it was possible to attribute an object's acquisition positively. Some objects also already have acquisition numbers, which will be retained. Any associated identification numbers, such as previously used 'ethnology numbers' or 'numismatics numbers', will be retained as 'Other ID' in Vernon. New numbers beginning with 2024 are assigned for those objects without a known acquisition. Additionally, existing records were updated to contain the measurement and description information.

Processing the collection

Examples of coin processing The amount of information possible to ascribe to a coin varied, ranging from a full ascription to their acquisition to no information about how they were acquired. The best possible outcome is that acquisition data and any provenance information can be reconciled with coins, which is invaluable for future research. Here, three examples are presented that demonstrate the different levels of processing encountered.

Coin 675 (Fig. 1) is one of four coins labelled by Ehrhardt as the 'Pudsey Hoard' (Ehrhardt, 1991f). These coins were found with an envelope and letter, both degraded but still legible, that showed both the hoards' provenance and its acquisition into the museum. Dated to 1918, the writing on both describes how the coins were dug up in a Quarry near a Roman camp in Leeds and were acquired by Dr. C.E.A. Coldicutt, who then presented them to the Museum in June of 1918.

The hoard contains four 'radiates' of low-quality silver bullion from Roman Britain minted between 260 C.E. and 274 C.E. (Bland, 2012, p. 519). They depict two Roman Emperors and a Caesar of the Gallic Empire, a splinter state created during a period of long-term political instability in the Roman Empire during the third century C.E. (Bland, 2012, p. 514). This coin was minted in the name of Gallienus, who ruled the Roman Empire between 253 and 268 A.D. (Warmington & Drinkwater, 2016). The obverse features a bust of Gallienus with a radiate crown facing right with the inscription IMP GALLIENVS AVG partially visible. The reverse shows a stag walking right with its head facing left, with the inscription mostly illegible.



Fig. 1 Coin 675, Third Century Bronze Radiate a) Obverse, b) Reverse

Coin 319 (Fig. 2) is a first century B.C.E Parthian Coin had been labelled as being from the Tisdall collection by Ehrhardt both in his catalogue of Greek Coins at the Auckland Museum (1991, p.17) and on the cellophane slip the coin was housed in. However, we have no further evidence to corroborate this as there is no register of Tisdall's collection, and the Annual Record mention of this acquisition reads "67 Ancient Silver and Copper Persian Coins, Many of them of Greek Age" (Auckland Institute and

Museum, 1905, p. 17). While the coins may be from Tisdall's collection, without other evidence, Ehrhardt's attribution is the only link these coins have to a possible acquisition.



Fig. 2 Coin 319 , First Century B.C.E Parthian Silver a) Obverse, b) Reverse

The collection mainly comprises coins with no acquisition or provenance information. This creates issues in cataloguing them, as they cannot be assigned proper acquisition numbers and because it limits the amount of research that can be done. Archaeological context is becoming an essential feature in contemporary research on ancient coins. However, this was not a priority for nineteenth and twentieth-century collectors (Krmnicek, 2023), exemplified by our current lack of information.

Coin 620 (Fig. 3) was struck in 43/44 C.E. in Alexandria under the emperor Claudius, and depicts his first wife Messalina on the reverse, indicated by the remaining section of the reverse inscription ΜΕΣΣΑΛΙΝΙ [] (Figure 3b). This coin is significant because there is evidence that it has been deliberately defaced, as its upper half is flattened with what appears to be a hammer. Ehrhardt notes that this may have been an ancient response to her death and *damnatio memoriae*, or removal from the public record, following accusations of treason and bigamy. While this coin is worthy of future research, the conclusions that can be made are limited because the object has no provenance or acquisition information. Therefore, we cannot definitively conclude that the defacement was ancient or modern or do further analysis based on the context in which it was found.

a)



b)



Fig. 3 Coin 620, Defaced Roman Alexandrian Silver a) Obverse, b) Reverse

Coin 1418 (Fig. 4) is an example of a complete lack of information. In box Miscellaneous Six were two trays of ancient coins, despite the 1996 box inventory list mentioning no ancient coins within this box. One tray contained largely Ptolemaic and Roman Bronzes, and the other contained a collection of Hellenistic issues, all dull greyish metal encrusted with pale dirt. The tray these coins are stored in looks like the lid for 'Turner's Screwdrivers'. No associated information identifying these coins or acquisition records that align with the find exists. Coin 1418 is one of the Hellenistic coins, depicting a common type of Alexander the Great and his successors, the head of a young Hercules in a lionskin facing right. The reverse depicts a seated Zeus holding out an eagle to the left and holding a staff behind him to the right. Because of the quality of the metal and the crudeness of the depictions, there is a possibility that these are forgeries. However, because there is no information about them, no definitive conclusions can be drawn without further analysis.

Best Practice

Part of this project has been to create a standard of best practice for the Auckland Museum numismatics collection, which can then be used to continue this work across the whole collection. Best practice is needed because it allows collections to be cared for to the best of the Museum's ability in a way that aligns with industry standards for collection management and object handling.

Auckland Museum is responsible for maintaining standards in line with both national and international standards for collection management and collection care.

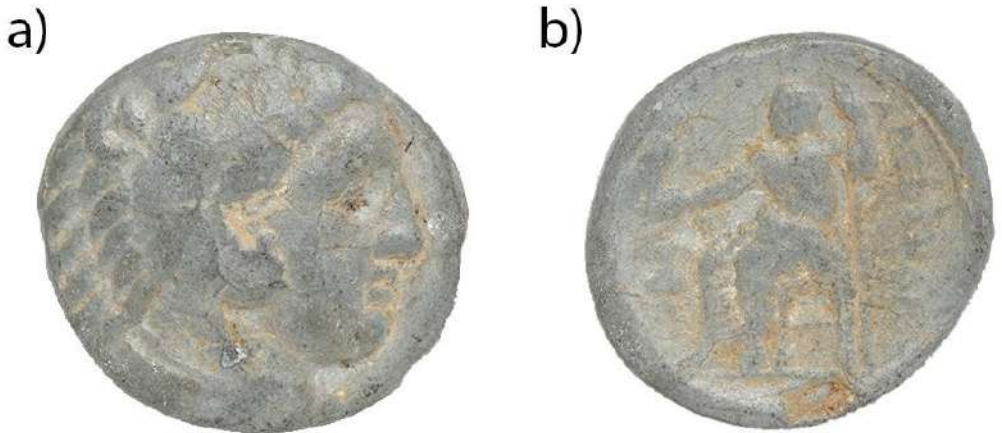


Fig. 4 Coin 1418, Possible Forgery a) Obverse, b) Reverse

Other literature that informed the approach to this project was case studies of coin collections within museums that were similar in focus. Cereti and Colliva (2016) outlined a similar project, where outside researchers helped three Iraqi museums measure, identify and catalogue their numismatics collections and created a robust system for creating digital catalogues of coins. While most other studies focused on historical and archaeological analysis, some indicated possible approaches for coin hoards with little to no established provenance. Valsi (2014) is a study of a hoard of previously unpublished medieval Roman coinage found in the Capitoline Museum. The hoard has no definitive findspot or provenance, and the acquisition into the museum is only theorised based on nineteenth-century documents. However, it was still possible for hoard analysis to be carried out. The study's process of museum archival research is like the process undertaken for this project. Another common and relevant type of literature is catalogues of legacy collections, like Ehrhardt's catalogues, which formed the basis for much of this project. Jansari (2012) creates a catalogue of Roman coins from South India and Sri Lanka, part of a much more extensive collection of Indian coinage dating from British colonial occupation there. Williams (2009) similarly works with an ancient collection with limited definite provenance or acquisition data, as the objects were collected for the Florentine Archaeological Museum during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

There is a lack of literature that outlines specific standards for numismatics collections. Numismatics studies focus on identification standards rather than collection care or cataloguing standards. However, broader manuals and studies of proper Museum collection care practices and collection management Powell (2015),



Fig. 5 Reverse of a Tenedos Drachma. Note the discolouration at the top.

Szczepanowska (2013), and Decker (2015) were useful for creating an overview of industry best practices for handling collections. This includes outlining issues relevant to working with coins, such as avoiding specific corrosion and wear processes. These texts are designed as guides to institutions and contain a good academic basis for understanding the collection care standards already in place at Auckland Museum that were utilised during the project. A report published by the Office of the Auditor General of New Zealand also gives insight into museum practices in New Zealand institutions (2006).

The best practice for handling metal coins involves wearing gloves, particularly nitrile, as they are the standard for museum conservation (Powell, 2015, p. 117). This reduces the risk of creating new possibilities for corrosion, as the residues left by bare hands cause metal corrosion, especially on silver, which is not immediately obvious but is difficult to remove even with polishing (Szczepanowska, 2013, p. 225). Some examples in the collection show signs of previous handling with bare hands, for example, the top half of this Greek silver (Fig. 5). Additionally, Tyvek-covered and cushioned tables were used as workspaces for further protection from wear or contact with acidic materials. The coins catalogued throughout this project showed a variety of wear, patina and corrosion. While corrosion cannot be halted without treatment (Szczepanowska, 2013, p. 225), it can be slowed by storage in a protective environment, and further opportunities for corrosion can be limited (Powell, 2015, p.126).

Metals are particularly reactive to environmental gases, which result in oxidation and patinas (Szczepanowska, 2013, p.28). This is a particular issue currently, as much of the wider coin collection is stored in cardboard boxes, many of which contain the original wooden trays with velvet inlays that the coins were stored in previously. Both unsealed wood or wood treated with non-inert chemicals and velvet are susceptible to off-gassing over time, which will lead to damage to the coins that are either in direct contact or in the same microclimate as the gases (Szczepanowska, 2013, p.224). Additionally, those coins of the Greek and Roman collections were placed in cardboard boxes, in either cellophane slips or small Ziplock bags. The cellophane has yellowed and, in places, split over time, indicating the need for a new storage system. The Ziplock bags also took up more space than necessary and allowed for too much movement of the objects within, possibly contributing to wear when moved. By removing the coins from their previous housing and placing them into individual, chemically inert, oil-free slips, the goal is to halt any ongoing corrosion that may be occurring due to off-gassing, as well as reduce space and make each object more visible, reducing the need for direct handling.



Fig. 6 3D Model of Coin 1257. Made with photogrammetry in Agisoft Metashape Professional 2.0.3

During the cataloguing process, background material was helpful for background research into ancient coinage and numismatic research. The Oxford Handbook of Greek and Roman Coinage was essential for creating a broad understanding of Classical numismatic history (Metcalf, 2012). Additionally, the online databases

Roman Imperial Coinage (<https://numismatics.org/ocre/>) and Roman Republican Coinage (<https://numismatics.org/crro/>), hosted by the American Numismatics Society, were used to corroborate descriptions and references in Ehrhardt's catalogues. Krmnicek (2023) also gave insight into contemporary approaches to numismatic research and how the methodology of collectors and museums has changed from being mainly about private value to being more focused on archaeological context.

Future Applications

Future applications for the project include photographing the coins for archival purposes, which can then be added to Collections Online, making these objects available to the public and making it easier for researchers to see the general collection. There are considerable opportunities for future research projects, both into the history of specific collections and hoard analysis. Additionally, archival coin images can be added to more extensive databases like the online Roman Republican and Roman Imperial Coinage databases used during this project, as they use coin images from institutions to visualise catalogue entries and expand available knowledge. Finally, photogrammetry technology can create accessible 3-D models of the coins, which has significant potential to improve numismatics study, especially with ancient coins. A model of Coin 1257, the largest coin catalogued, was created using photogrammetry to indicate the potential of this process (Fig. 6). 3-D models retain the details and physicality of a coin much better than traditional photos of the obverse and reverse and could allow for future work that would be able to recognise die links or create die wear sequences automatically (HuberMörk et al., 2012; Morris et al., 2022).

Conclusion

This project enabled the proper cataloguing of the Greek and Roman coins in the numismatics collection for the first time. Having high-quality records attributed to each coin means that the objects are now available for future research and analysis. This collection will benefit from photography and photogrammetry, hoard analysis for those hoards that have been definitively identified, and the digital integration of the collection with online databases. Additionally, the project has created a standard of best practice for handling and cataloguing the numismatics collection at Auckland Museum and a process that can be followed in-house and adopted at other institutions. The next steps for the numismatics collection include attributing coins to the Barstow register, updating Vernon records to include Ehrhardt's descriptions, and

continuing this cataloguing process with the remaining unregistered numismatics collection. While there will be different considerations in future work focussing on the rest of the numismatic collection, following the workflow and best practices outlined by this project will enable the creation of a world-class collection that can be shared with the public and contribute to broader research projects.

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The Coinage of Tarentum: Military Reality through Numismatics

Oded Haim

Introduction

The history of the ancient city Tarentum (modern Taranto) in Italy spans many centuries, beginning from its foundation at the end of the eighth century BCE in 708. Starting as colony founded by people from the Peloponnesus, it became one of the major cities of southern Italy and Sicily, a region sometimes referred to as Magna Graecia (great Greece). Interestingly, it was not until about a century and half after it was founded that Tarentum started minting coins. Throughout its minting history, Tarentum produced gold, silver, and bronze of various denominations containing various inscriptions and images. Though examining the long history of the coinage of Tarentum is interesting in its own right, the article would suggest that attention should be given to a specific feature of the coins of this city. There are various points in time where one could notice what seems to have been changes made to coins, whether it is new material used for minting, or previously unseen images and inscriptions. Not a small number of these changes occurred in times of a changing wider military context, expressing itself through the arrival and presence of generals and armies. The argument that a changing military context affected the minting of coins by Tarentum can be done by examining the minting history of the city, starting from the latter half the fifth century in 501 up the latter years of the third century BCE in 209. Apart from the first section which will provide some general information about the founding of Tarentum, the article will be divided into multiple sections, each one dedicated to period of minting with distinct features. Each section will contain information about the wider historical context, followed by a review of the major features of coins from that time, and will conclude with descriptions of coins that are representative of the period.

Founding and General features

The ancient city of Tarentum (sometimes also known as Taras), known in modern times as Taranto, is in the southeastern region of Apulia in Italy. To west of this area (also known as Puglia) are the regions of Basilicata, Campania, and Molise (southwest, west, and northwest respectively). To the south (beyond the gulf of Taranto) is the Ionian Sea, while to east and north is the Adriatic Sea separated from the Ionian by the straits of Otranto.

Connected with the foundation of the city are two figures, Taras and Phalanthus. Taras supposedly was the son the god Poseidon and a local Italian nymph known by the name of Satyria. This Taras gave his name to both the city and a local river since the river is also called Taras. Legends hold that Taras was on a ship sailing across the Ionian Sea, and almost drowned when the vessel was wrecked. However, Poseidon sent a dolphin to save his son, who was carried all the way to the Italian peninsula where he came ashore in the southern region of Apulia. Wanting to give thanks to Poseidon for delivering him from certain death, Taras founded a city naming it after himself.

The foundation of the historical Tarentum in 708 BCE is attributed to Phalanthus who led a group of colonists from the Peloponnesus to Italy. Multiple versions of this story of Phalanthus exist, one of which is that of Pausanias. According to this version, Tarentum is a colony of the Lacedaemonians, and the founder was Phalanthus, a Spartan. He received an Oracle from Delphi saying that when a raid would fall on him from a cloudless sky (*aethra*), he would gain both land and a city. After arriving in Italy, he won many victories over the local inhabitants, but could gain neither a city nor land. His wife comforted him and even wept on account of his misfortune. Suddenly tears began to fall and Phalanthus realized the meaning of the oracle since his wife's name was Aethra. Following this event his managed to take Tarentum from the locals and founded a colony. Another version is that of Antiochus of Syracuse. According to this version, after one the Messenian wars, those Lacedaemonians who did not join the fighting were stripped of their right and were reduced to the status of Helots. In addition to this, those who were born during the fighting were called Partheniae and were considered base. The latter, angry at their treatment, conspired against the free citizens, but the plot was discovered. In this version, Phalanthus, who was of the prominent individuals involved in the plot, was allowed to inquire about founding a new settlement. He received an oracle telling him he will have Satyrium and the land of Tarentum. Taking with him the above-mentioned Partheniae, he travelled to Italy where the prophecy was fulfilled. Two more versions are those of Ephorus of Cumae and of Justin (FGRH 70F216 and III.4 respectively). According to Ephorus, during the Messenian war which took place during the latter half of the eight century BCE, some Lacedaemonian sent home the youngest of their number back home to live with unmarried women. The former fathered children with these women, who were called Partheniae since they were born out of wedlock. Then the same plot that was told by Antiochus is related. Justin has the Partheniae choosing Phalanthus as their leader. Then similarly to other versions, Phalanthus travelled to Italy, captured Tarentum from the local inhabitants and founded a colony.

Tarentum was situated at a very favourable position in the Italian peninsula, commanding a natural harbour which it used to conduct trade with both mainland Greece and the rest of Italy. Part of this trade included the export of olive oil, fish, wool, as well as the colour purple (used for dyeing), which was produced by the murex shell found in nearby waters. The urban part of the city was protected by walls in addition to a fortified acropolis and contained multiple temples and sanctuaries. There were some dedicated to Taras and Phalanthus, in addition to Hyacinthus, the lover of the god Apollo. A highly developed city, Tarentum boasted multiple public buildings such as an agora (a space used for various activities such as elections and mercantile activities), a theatre, and *prytaneion* (town-hall).

Early Period: 510-425 BCE

From the moment it was founded, Tarentum expanded its territory and power at the expense of other cities of Magna Graecia who were also founded by Greeks, such as those of Metapontum and Thurii. This expansion also brought it into conflict with neighbouring Italic people. The people of Tarentum gained some victories over the Messapian and Peucetian peoples in the early part of the fifth century BCE. This string of victories was ended when Tarentum suffered a great defeat at the hands of the Messapians in 473 BCE, described by the Greek Historian Herodotus as the greatest slaughter of Greeks (7.171).

As a quick reminder, we know that the historical foundation of the city of Tarentum is dated towards the end of the 8th century, a deed attributed to Phalanthus. If that is indeed the case, it is interesting to note that the first appearance of coinage is dated to sometime around the middle of the 6th century, meaning that for well over a century and a half, the people of Tarentum conducted trade and warfare without coins. The earliest coins resemble those of other cities, flat in fabric and the incuse is the same on both sides (W. Hands 1909, 18). The silver coinage of this early period was struck on the Achaean standard, common to several south Italian cities founded by Achaeans from the Peloponnese (the northern part). The images on the earliest coins tend to include those of a male figure (Taras? Hyacinthus?) and a dolphin. By the beginning of the 5th century, Tarentum started minting coins with raised designs on both the obverse and reverse. By the time of the early years of the 5th century, more images appear. We find the hippocamp and scallop shell. Sometime around the middle of the century, we start to see the head of a woman, perhaps the nymph (Satyra) on the reverse, followed by a seated *oikist* (Phalanthus) or a *diphros* stool on fractions.

Coin 181



This is a silver nomos from c. 510-500 BCE. On the obverse there is Dolphin rider facing right, his left arm extended forward, while his right hand on back of dolphin. Near the edge of the coin there a cable border. Below the rider there is a shell. To the left there is the inscription ΖΑΡΑΤ. The reverse of the coin is the same, though the ray is broader.

Coin 184



This is a silver sixth-stater from c. 500-480 BCE. On the Obverse there is a dolphin rider facing right. The border is dotted. Below the rider there is a shell and pellet. Above may be seen traces of ΣΑΡΑΤ. On the reverse there is a hippocamp facing right with a ray border. Around there are AT perhaps part of ΣΑΡΑΤ.

Coin 188



This is a silver drachm from c. 480-470 BCE. On the obverse there is the forepart of a Pegasus facing right and a dotted border. Below there is a shell while around there is the name ΣΑΡΑΤ. On the reverse the head of a female facing right. On the left there are the letters AT.

Coin 191



This is a silver litra from c. 480-470 BCE. On the obverse there is a scallop shell with a dotted border. On the reverse there the head of a female facing right and no border.

The Horsemen Coins: 425 BCE onwards

The Peloponnesian war broke out in 431 between Sparta and Athens. This conflict spilled over to the vicinity of the Italian peninsula with the Athenian expedition to Sicily (415-3). During this period, Tarentum provided a safe harbour for the Spartan forces. The former did not prevent the Athenians from using nearby island as staging grounds for recruiting troops for their expedition. In the early 4th century, it seems that the most prominent man in Tarentine politics was Archytas, a Pythagorean philosopher. As a military leader, he was victorious several times over hostile Italic peoples, and even managed to bring several Greek cities together to face the increasing threat posed by the Messapians and Lucanians.

In the latter decades of the 5th century, Tarentum created a new class of coins for their silver coins (nomoi) that will dominate coin design until the end of the city's silver coinage in the late 3rd century. The obverse depicts a horseman in all kinds of poses (charging, dismounting, etc.) and states of dress and equipment (from nude to fully armored). These horsemen seem to represent various stages in the military training of Tarentine men. Nude horsemen seem to signify that the horseman is still in training (an ephebe) while the fully armored ones represent completion of training. Interestingly, when horsemen appear without arms, it is thought to signify times of 'peace'. The fractions of coins often have the images of mythological individuals such as Athena and Heracles, in addition to more 'mundane' dolphins, shells, crescents, or a distaff/kantharos carried by a dolphin rider. Sometimes we also see as inscriptions letters which may be signatures of artists.

Coin 221



This is a silver nomos from c. 425-390 BCE. On the obverse there is the image of a horseman galloping to the right, who is holding a spear in his right hand. Below the rider is the letter Λ . The border on this side is a line. On the reverse there is a dolphin rider facing left, holding an akrostolion (ornament of a ship's stern) in his right hand. The border is a line. Below the dolphin rider there is the word $TAPA\Sigma$.

Coin 230



This is a silver nomos from c.385-380 BCE. On the obverse there is a horseman galloping to the right. Below him there is the letter P and possibly the letter A. On the reverse there is a dolphin rider facing left. In his outstretched right hand, he is holding an akrostolion. Below the rider there is letter P, and $TAPA\Sigma$ between that and the edge of the coin.

Coin 249



This is a silver nomos from c. 350-340 BCE. On the obverse is a horseman galloping to the left, holding a round shield and two spears in his left hand and wearing a crested Attic helmet. Between the horse's legs is the letter Δ . On the reverse there is a

dolphin rider facing left, holding a kantharos (a type of drinking cup). It also has a line border. Below the dolphin near the edge of the coin is a smaller dolphin.

Coin 253



This is a silver nomos from c. 350-340 BCE. The obverse shows a horse facing left with its right foreleg raised. The rider holds a spear and a shield in his left hand, wearing a crested Attic helmet. On the reverse there is a dolphin rider facing left, holding a trident in his right hand over the shoulder. Below him and adjacent to the edge are waves, while a smaller dolphin can be seen near the head of the larger dolphin. Below the tail of the latter there are traces of a K replaced with an I. To the right there is the word ΤΑΡΑΣ.

Alexander the Molossian: 334-332 BCE

Tarentum successfully battled her enemies in the earlier years of the 4th century. However, as time passed, the pressure increased to such magnitude, that the Tarentines decided on calling for outside assistance, inviting a series of generals to help them in their struggles. It first appealed to Sparta for help sometime between 344-340. The call was answered by the king Archidamus III. He fought the enemies of Tarentum for several years, dying in battle in 338. Fearing the combined might of the Lucanians and Messapians, the Tarentines next called Alexander I the Molossian, who was the uncle of Alexander the Great (his sister was Olympia, Alexander's mother). He first battled and defeated the Messapians. After that, he was victorious over the Lucanians and Bruttians. His successful career came to a stop in 326, when he died after he was betrayed by Lucanian exiles who fought at his side. The next person to grace the Tarentines with his presence was Acrotatus, the son of the Spartan king Cleomenes II. In 314, he accepted the invitation of Acragas to aid them against Syracuse. On his way to Sicily, he stopped at Tarentum to gather troops for his expedition. The last general to come to Tarentum during the 4th century was Cleonymus, the second son of Cleomenes II. Tarentum called him to aid them against their Lucanian enemies. After landing in Italy, he defeated the Lucanians, though he alienated the Tarentines, who eventually broke with him.

Tarentum started minting gold coins from the latter half of the 4th century on the Attic standard (c. 8.6g to the stater) in connection with its conflicts with its Greek and Italian neighbours and Syracuse. The creation of these golden coins was necessitated by the expenses involved with having generals and large forces fighting around southern Italy. Staters and their fractions during the time of Alexander the Molossian in Italy often have on the obverse the head of the goddess Hera, and Taras together with Poseidon, or Taras assuming a position like that of the infant Herakles, with the former holding wool and distaff which are associated with local Tarentine industry (D. Hoover 2018, 292). Other reverses feature a horseman, or a dolphin rider (it is unclear if the latter is Taras or Phalanthus).

Coin 274



This is a gold obol from c. 334-332 BCE. On the obverse there is the head of a goddess (perhaps Hera), facing to the right and wearing a crown, in addition to an earring and a necklace. To the left there the letter T on its side, while above what might be an M. To the right there is the letter Φ. The reverse shows a kantharos, and around the edge there are the letters T-A-R-A-N.

Coin 440



The denomination of this gold coin from c.334-332 is unclear, being either hemilitra or a twentieth-stater. On the obverse is the radiant head of Helios facing to the left, and slightly turned. The reverse shows a thunderbolt. Above this are the letters A and Λ, while below there are E and Ξ.

Coin 441



This is a silver diobol from c. 334-332. On the obverse there is the head of Helios, facing and slightly turned to the left. The reverse shows a thunderbolt. Above is the word ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ (of Alexander), while below there are the words ΤΟΥ ΝΕΟΠΤΟ (existing scholarship adds ΛΕΜΟΥ to ΝΕΟΠΤΟ (See Sheedy 2008, coin number 441).

Coin 442



This is a bronze coin of an unclear denomination from c. 334-332. The obverse shows a shield adorned with a thunderbolt. Around the edge there is the word ΜΟΛΟΣΣΩΝ (of the Molossians). The reverse shows a thunderbolt surrounded by a laurel wreath.

Pyrrhus: 280-272 BCE

The Background for the Pyrrhic war was the increasing power and influence of Rome in the south of Italy. An earlier treaty with Tarentum stipulated that no Roman ships could sail past Tarentum. Several Roman ships on their way to assist Thurii were attacked by the Tarentines who also expelled the Roman garrison from the city. Answering the Tarentines call for aid, Pyrrhus came to Italy in 280. He defeated the Romans at Heraclea and Asculum but his defeat at Beneventum in 275 forced him to seek other battlegrounds. Eventually Tarentum would be captured by Romans and made to become an ally (civitas foederata).

The coming of Pyrrhus to Italy with many of thousands of troops to help the Tarentines against their enemies, caused the reduction of the weight of didrachms and fractions. The standard weight of didrachms was reduced from c. 7.97-7.77 and was replaced by a new one of c. 6.6g, a reduction in weight which also affected the production of fractions. We start seeing during this period the image of the elephant on coins, a clear allusion to the presence of elephants in the army of Pyrrhus. In addition to this, we also see the eagle and the thunder, both symbols of the Epirote royal house. These images do not mean that previous typologies vanished, since we can see for example well-known images like the dolphin rider.

Coin 346



This is a golden stater from c. 280 BCE. The obverse shows a laureate head of Zeus facing to the left. To the left of it are the letters NK. On the reverse is an eagle with its wings spread, facing to the right and perched on a thunderbolt. To the right of the eagle are two amphorae, a star above each one. Below the thunderbolt can be seen the letters NIKAP.

Coin 347



This is a golden hemistater from c. 280 BCE. On the obverse there is a beardless head of Heracles facing to the right and wearing a lion's skin headdress. The reverse shows a male figure (possibly Taras) holding a trident in his left while driving a chariot pulled by two horses. Above the male figure and the chariot is the letter K, though to be preceded by ΣΩ (see See Sheedy 2008, coin number 347). At the bottom part of the reverse is the word TAPANTINQN (of the Tarentines).

Coin 350



This is a silver nomos from c. 280-272 BCE. On the Obverse is a horseman galloping to the right. He is holding a spear in his right hand, in addition to holding a round shield and two spears in his left hand. To the left are the letters ΓΥ. Below are the letters ΑΠΙ-ΣΤΙ- Γ (the Γ Is inverted). On the reverse is a dolphin rider turning three quarters to the right. He has an arrow in his right hand, and a bow in his left. Between the rider's right leg and the dolphin's head is a small elephant. On the left side below the dolphin's tail are the letters ΔΙ.

Coin 355



This is a silver nomos from c. 280-272 BCE. On the obverse there is the image of a naked man who is shown to be restraining a moving mounted horse. To the right (of the horseman's head) are the letters ΓΥ. Directly below the horse itself are the letters ΑΠΙ-ΣΤΙ-[Γ]. On the reverse of the coin there is a dolphin rider, his body turned three quarters to the right. He has an arrow in his right hand, and a bow in his left. Between the dolphin rider's right leg and the body of the dolphin there is a small elephant. On the left side of the coin appears the word ΤΑΡΑΣ. Behind the right leg of the rider and near the dolphin's tail appear the letters ΔΙ.

Civitas Foederata: 272-212 BCE

As was written in the previous section, following his defeat by the Roman at Beneventum in 275, Pyrrhus departed the Italian peninsula and returned to Epirus. The city of Tarentum managed to continue the fight against the Romans, but in 272 the city was captured by the forces commanded by the consul Lucius Papirius Cursor, and subsequently became an allied city of Rome (*civitas foederata* in Latin).

At the time of the first Punic war between Rome and Carthage (264-241) Tarentum remained loyal, supplying the Romans with warships. That loyalty persisted for decades after that, seemingly surviving the disastrous defeat suffered by the Romans at Cannae in 216 BCE. Following this defeat, the balance of power began to change against Rome, with many allied cities breaking away, including Tarentum which entered negotiations with Hannibal to surrender the city to the Carthaginian general which eventually happened in 212.

One might think that being captured by the Romans in 272 meant that the local production of coins would stop, since the latter forced local mints to close. However, Tarentum continued to mint coins for many decades after becoming an allied city of Rome. The coins minted during the half-century following the capture of Tarentum by the Romans, bear all too familiar images of the dolphin rider and Horseman. In addition to this, one can see on coins from this time the names of people thought to be magistrates (see Watson *Hands* 1909, 30), found on the obverse below the horse. Examples of these are Lucinus, Philocles, Callicrates, Daimachus, and Aristocrates to name but a few. This was also a time of change, since around the middle of the third century BCE the minting of silver coins by Greek cities seems to have stopped, though silver coinage was briefly revived during the second Punic war (218-202). It is thought that what might have contributed to this supposed disappearance of the minting of silver coins in Tarentum (as well as in other Greek cities) was the decreasing need to pay for foreign troops (like those of Alexander the Molossian and Pyrrhus), the depletion of stockpiles of metals for minting, and the increasing disruption of both local and external supply sources (see K. Rutter 2001, 8).

Coin 380



This is a silver nomos from c. 272-240 BCE. On the obverse there is the image of a rider crowning a horse which is facing left, with his right foreleg raised. Between the legs of there is an anchor, and below that appear the letters AP-ΙΣΤΙC. On the reverse we see a man riding a dolphin facing to the left. The man is crowned by a Nike flying the to the right, above the former's outstretched right hand, who holds a distaff in his left. At the bottom of the coin the word ΤΑΡΑΣ can be seen.



Coin 384



This is a silver nomos for c. 272-240 BCE. The obverse shows a rider crowning a horse which is facing to the left, with the right foreleg raised. Just to right of the back of the man appear the letters ΣΥ. Between the legs of the horse in two lines appear the letters ΛΥΚΙ-ΝΟΣ. On the reverse there is the image of a man riding a dolphin. The former is holding a trident in his outstretched right hand, and there is a chlamys (a type of cloak) draped over his left arm. On the right side of the coin there is an owl. On the bottom of the coin, it is possible to make out the letters comprising the words ΤΑΡΑΣ.

Coin 415



This is a silver nomos from c. 240-228 BCE. On the obverse appear the image of a rider who is crowning a horse that is standing to the right with its right foreleg raised. At the bottom of the coin between legs of the horse there is a small dolphin. Two more images appear on this side of the coin. On the upper-left side there is  and on middle-right part there appears . Between the legs of the horse right above the dolphin appear the letters ΦΙΛΟ-ΚΛΗC. On the reverse appear the image of dolphin rider facing to the left. The rider may be holding in his right hand a rhyton (type of drinking vessel) with the protome of a horse. On the upper-right side there are two amphorae. At the bottom part there is the word ΤΑΡΑΣ.

Coin 419




This is a silver nomos from c. 240-228. On the Obverse there is the image of a rider mounted on a horse galloping to the right. The former is wearing a cuirass, turned three-quarters to the right and has his right hand raised. He is also seen to be crowned by a Nike flying to the right. On the left side there is a monogram (EK with a top-bar), while at the bottom there are the letters ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑ (it thought that the rest were THΣ). On the reverse there is an imagine of a dolphin rider. In holds a trident in his left hand, while being crowned by a Nike flying to the right. On the right side right next to the tail of the dolphin there is a monogram (NE ligature). Below the dolphin appears the word ΤΑΡΑΣ.

Under Punic Control: 212-209 BCE

As was told in the previous section, Tarentum seemed to have remained loyal to Rome during the first Punic war and during the first six years of the second. It was only after the battle of Cannae in 216 BCE that the people of Tarentum, following a period of negotiation, surrendered the city to the Carthaginian general Hannibal. The latter managed to hold the city for three years, despite the presence of a Roman force on the city's acropolis. Then, in 209, the Roman consul Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus captured Tarentum while Hannibal was away. Many died, and the city was plundered, with the result being that very large amount of gold and silver was carried away in addition to some artworks.

Coin 436



This is a silver half-shekel from c. 212-209 BCE. On the obverse there is the image of rider crowning a horse standing to the right. Above there appear the letters ΚΛΗ, and between the horse's legs appear the letters ΣHPAM (it is thought that the rest were ΒΟΣ). On the reverse there is the image of a dolphin rider facing to the left. He is holding an akrostolion (an ornament found on the prows of ancient ships) in his right hand and a trident in his left. On the right (just above the dolphin's tail) there is a . At the bottom there are the letters ΤΑ-ΡΑΣ.

Coin 437




This is a silver half-shekel from c. 212-209. On the obverse can be seen the image of rider crowning a horse that is facing to the left, its right foreleg raised. At the upper-right side are the letters ΙΩ. Between the horse's legs are the letters ΣΩΓΕ-ΝΗΣ. The obverse presents us with the image of a dolphin rider facing to the left. He is crowned by a Nike flying to the right and is holding cornucopiae in his left hand. At the bottom are the letters Τ-ΑΡΑΣ.

Coin 438



This is a silver half-shekel from c. 212-209 BCE. On the obverse is rider holding a palm on his left hand and crowning a horse that faces to the right, with its left foreleg raised. Between the horse's legs are the letters ΚΡΙΤΟ-Σ. On the reverse is the image of a dolphin rider, who is crowned by a Nike flying to the right, that is holding a

trident in his left hand. On the right side between the trident and the dolphin's tail) appears a . Below the dolphin there are the letters TA-PAΣ.

Coin 439



This is a silver half-shekel from c. 212-209. On the obverse there is the image of a rider on holding a palm in his right hand. The horse is facing to the right and its right foreleg is raised. At the bottom right side between the horse's legs are the letters ΣΩΚΑ-N (it is thought that the rest were ΑΣ). On the reverse appear the image of a dolphin rider. He is holding a kantharos (a type of drinking cup that has large handles) in his right hand and a trident in his left. On the right appears an eagle with its wings open. At the bottom appear the letters TA-PAΣ.

Epilogue

The sack of Tarentum was not the end its story. Following its capture by Roman forces led by Verrucosus, the city regained its allied status, though its days of wealth and power would not return. It seems that by the eighth decade of the second century BCE the city reached such a low point that the tribune Gaius Gracchus had to build up the population by creating a new colony called *colonia Neptuna* (see D. Hoover 2018, 292). During the civil strife that followed the assassination of Julius Caesar, Tarentum functioned as a base for naval operation for Octavian, the future emperor Augustus.

Though the city continued to play a role in historical events, the period of it being under Punic control is where we end the story of the coinage of Tarentum and the way it interacted with the city's life. It began in the latter half of the sixth century BCE with the minting of the first coins in Tarentum. These earliest coins contained various images connected with city's foundation and everyday life. The next interesting stage of coinage came in the latter decades of the fifth century, with the first appearance of coins bearing the images of horsemen, some of them nude while others were fully armed and armoured, something that is thought to represent the training of cavalymen, and various levels of military activity (a horseman with no arms is thought to represent time of peace).

An even more prominent influence of military activity on the minting of coins in Tarentum apparently began in the latter half of the fourth century. It was during this time that the city first began minting gold coins, connected to conflicts with various Greek and Italian community and the presence of armies led by generals such as Alexander the Molossian and Pyrrhus. After becoming an ally of Rome, Tarentum continued minting coins, apparently unaffected by its new status. However, change did come around the middle of the third century when the minting of silver coins in Tarentum seems to have stopped. It was briefly revived about half-way into the second Punic war, associated with the presence of Hannibal in Italy. However, this was not to last, and following the capture of Tarentum by Roman forces, the city stopped minting silver coins. All of this is to show the connection between the wider military context and the minting of coins in Tarentum. Conflicts with various Greek and Italian communities, and the presence of armies from outside of Italy (Pyrrhus and Hannibal to name but a few) have influenced minting, whether through imagery, inscriptions, or the usage of materials. This is not to say that the minting of coins was solely connected with military activity. The intention here is only to say that the military reality experienced by cities had an impact on coinage, and that, in order to gain a better understanding of both, it is necessary to consider them as interconnected, rather than in isolation.

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Murder on the Australian Goldfields: Links to a New Zealand Token Issue

Vaughn Humberstone

In late June 1858 the remains of two Jewish hawkers, Raphael Caro and Solomon Levi, were found off the main road leading to Clarke's Station, West Charlton, in Victoria, Australia. The authorities initially ruled that they had died of thirst and exposure after becoming lost, and that they were robbed afterwards. Raphael's brother, Jacob Caro, was adamant that they were murdered and he demanded a fuller investigation. Despite his best efforts, though, this mystery remained unsolved. This is the same Jacob Caro whose Christchurch ironmongery firm, J. Caro & Co, issued one penny tokens, circa 1864-1865 (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1 The one penny tokens of J. Caro & Co, struck by Thomas Stokes of Melbourne sometime between April 1864 and August 1865. These were the only New Zealand tokens issued by a German and they were first catalogued in 1878 by another German, Adolf Wehl, of Berlin. The tokens themselves had a strange afterlife when restrikes were made in the late nineteenth century. Source. Noble Numismatics Pty Ltd, Sale 114, Lot 718.

A couple of years later, this case had a strange sequel when a short story, *In the Cellar*, appeared in the popular magazine, *The Australian Journal*. This story was written under an anonymous pseudonym and it bore some uncanny resemblances to the real-life investigation into the deaths of Raphael Caro and Solomon Levi, being republished in 2009 by The Mulini Press in Canberra. This article investigates that link.

Jacob and Raphael Caro were German Jews who, following the opening of the Victorian goldfields in Australia, decided to emigrate. The two brothers arrived in Melbourne in October 1852 but aboard different ships; Jacob Caro aboard the *James Carson* and Raphael aboard the *Coldstream*. Jacob Caro went into business as an ironmonger in Melbourne while Raphael became a hawker. Jacob last heard from his brother by letter dated 1 December 1857 from Castlemaine. Raphael had left Melbourne with a boy in his employment named Solomon Levi. The hawkers had with them a pony and a cart, goods to the value of £300 and a considerable sum of cash. Jacob reported Raphael and Solomon missing to the authorities and a notice appeared in the Victorian Police Gazette on 16 April 1858. Such efforts were in vain, though, because in late June 1858 their bodies were found by William Rowe about 11 miles from West Charlton, just off the main track leading to Clarke's Station, West Charlton Run.

William Rowe had seen a skull near the side of the road and bones were scattered about the site. About 30 yards away, the body of a man was found leaning against a tree, with the body of a boy nearby. Rowe immediately rode into Clarke's Station and informed James Gregory, the overseer of the station. Gregory in turn informed Henry Ramsey Searville, the superintendent of the station. Searville instructed Gregory to take Rowe and one other and return to the scene and inter the bodies. Returning the following day, a search was done of the area. The bodies were quickly identified as Raphael Caro and Solomon Levi. It was determined that they had died of thirst, and both bodies were promptly buried. The items found scattered about the bodies were of no real value and were taken back to Clarke's Station. Searville then wrote to McLachlan Esq., JP of Rich River, informing him of what had transpired. Several days later Lambert Galagher, a Constable stationed at New Bendigo, arrived at West Charlton Run and collected all the information required to register the deaths. Two weeks later Samuel Furnell, the Inspector of Police in Charge of the Carisbrook District, arrived to collect the items found with the bodies. The *Maryborough & Dunolly Advertiser* first reported on the discovery of the bodies in the 20 July 1858 edition. From the outset the Editor, named Julius Vogel, was critical of the investigation into these deaths. Doubts were cast over what had happened to the two hawkers, and it was pointed out that neither Rowe nor Gregory had the skills to determine the cause of death. Criticism was levelled at Thomas Langley, the Inspector of Police of the Maryborough District, for not conducting a thorough investigation.

Detective John Williams from Melbourne arrived at New Bendigo on 10 August 1858 to carry out an investigation into the deaths of Raphael Caro and Solomon Levi. He left for Mount Korong the following day, accompanied by Jacob Caro, and proceeded to follow the route that Raphael and Solomon had taken months before. Various people recollected seeing the two hawkers calling in at their properties, including James Gregory at Clarke's Station (the hawkers had stopped there in December 1857). Detective Williams and Jacob Caro then visited the site where the bodies were found. Williams came to the conclusion that the deceased had become lost in the shrub and died of exhaustion and thirst, and that they were robbed afterwards. Jacob Caro was adamant that his brother had been murdered. Upon hearing that there was not going to be an inquest, he hired a horse and cart and left New Bendigo on 19 August 1858 for Clarke's Station. He had the bodies disinterred and transported them to Maryborough for a post-mortem.

The post-mortem was conducted by Dr Robert Henry Dunn. It was concluded that the cause of death was unknown due to the state of decomposition of the bodies. There was no evidence of violence having been inflicted upon any of the bones. The remains of Raphael Caro and Solomon Levi were re-interred in the Jewish section of the Maryborough Cemetery on 26 August 1858 (Fig. 2).



Fig. 2 The grave of Raphael Caro in the Maryborough Cemetery.

Below the Hebrew inscription on the headstone is the English inscription:

HERE LIETH
THE MORTAL REMAINS OF
RAPHAEL CARO.
WHO WAS MURDERED
ON THE WEST
CHARLTON RUN

An inquest (Fig. 3) was finally held on 14 October 1858 at the Bull and Mouth Hotel in Maryborough. The coroner was Dr Francis Marchant Laidman and the jury was selected from respected residents of the town. At the inquest, James Fleecroft gave evidence relating to the last sighting of Raphael and Solomon. On 23 February 1858 the two hawkers arrived at Lake Station and camped overnight in a hut. Also in the hut that night were two men known as Joe and Walk-about-Murray. The next morning, after leaving the hut, Fleecroft saw the two hawkers again, and they asked him if the road they were on led to McDonald Station. After confirming that it did, the hawkers told him that Joe had given them the wrong directions, leading instead to Pine Hut Station. When Fleecroft returned to the hut that evening, Joe and Walk-about-Murray had left. The bodies were found about four miles from Pine Hut, and the identities of Joe and Walk-about-Murray were never ascertained. Jacob Caro gave evidence at the inquest, further confirming the identities of the two bodies. The jury reached the verdict that there was insufficient evidence to ascertain the cause of death, while believing that their deaths were caused by violent means. On the recommendation of the jury, the reward for information was increased from £20 to £100. However, the deaths of Raphael and Solomon remained unsolved.

The Maryborough & Dunolly Advertiser.

AND CARISBROOK, AMHERST, AND AVOCA GENERAL REGISTER.

VOL. 4 N^o 108.

MARYBOROUGH, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1858.

Published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY. Price 6d

Fig. 3 The masthead of the *Maryborough & Dunolly Advertiser*, 15 October 1858. Page two of this edition featured an article entitled 'The supposed murders at New Bendigo', which reported on the inquest into the deaths of Raphael Caro and Solomon Levi.

In the Cellar

The 27 April 1867 edition of *The Australian Journal* Vol. 2, No. 87, featured a 6,446 word short story entitled *In the Cellar* on pages 549 to 552, written under the pseudonym of 'W.W.' or 'Waif Wander' (Fig. 4). This story revolved around the murder of a Jewish hawker.

The narrator is an un-named policeman stationed in Maryborough. While on patrol one night, he comes across a tent inhabited by a gold digger, Ned Corcoran, and his very sick wife. The policeman investigates. While Ned leaves to get water for his wife, she whispers to the policeman "Don't forget, at Amherst, where we lived before – in the cellar," before dying. Ned turns over his deceased wife's clothes to another digger's wife for disposal. It is discovered that a folded envelope was stitched into the lining of one of the garments. In the envelope is a photograph of a Jewish man with the name Reuben Jacobs written on the back, and the wording 'In the cellar'. Also written is an address; Rush Store, Amherst, and the name of the deceased; Mrs Edward Corcoran. About this time, the narrator is promoted to detective and assigned to the Ballarat district. The narrator soon makes a trip to Amherst, which lies in the Ballarat district. At Amherst, he enlists the help of an un-named local and locates Rush Store, which is now in ruins. The local recognizes the photograph as that of a Jewish peddler who used to shop often at Corcoran's Rush Store. They both excavate the site and in the cellar, the detective digs up a jewelry case engraved 'Reuben Jacobs', with the jewelry still inside, and the body of Reuben Jacobs. No sooner is this discovery made than the detective and the local apprehend a prowler, a German named Tom. Tom turns Queen's evidence against Ned Corcoran. Ned was jealous of Reuben, because Reuben had given his wife a brooch and had a carefree manner. One night, Ned's wife and Tom had retired separately for the night, leaving Ned and Reuben to stay up playing cards. She was woken up early the next morning to the sound of strokes of a pick coming from the cellar. She woke Tom and they crept down to the cellar, witnessing her husband digging the hole to bury the murdered Jew. The wife swore Tom to secrecy while she was still alive, but that secret had haunted her into an early grave. Now that she was dead, Tom revealed the truth behind that terrible night. Ned Corcoran had never known that his foul deed had been witnessed. The detective arrested Ned, who was in Ballarat at the time. One of Reuben's watches was found in his possession and he confessed. He had lured Reuben into the cellar to open a fresh case of porter, and had driven the pick into his brain as he stooped over the case. Ned was subsequently sentenced to death. The un-named local later became a detective himself.

This is a well written story, but with very obvious clues and a convenient chain of events that lead to a tidy conclusion (if only real life were that easy!). Although the plot is fictitious, there are three examples where elements of the story have their basis in real events. Raphael Caro was described as having brown hair and a hooked nose. In *In the Cellar*, Reuben Jacobs was described as having an abundance of black hair and a decidedly hooked nose. During the course of the investigation by Detective

Williams, it was revealed that the police Sergeant in charge at Amherst was, in December 1857, stationed at Maryborough. During this time he purchased a gold watch from Raphael Caro. In *In the Cellar*, the narrator is initially stationed at Maryborough before being promoted to detective. He is reassigned, and completes his investigation in Amherst. A watch belonging to Reuben Jacobs is found in the possession of his murderer. At the inquest, Agnes Pentridge deposed that in December 1857 the hawkers called in at Mount Korong and she purchased a brooch from them. In *In the Cellar*, Reuben Jacobs gives a brooch to Ned Corcoran's wife.

Mary Fortune

Over a forty-year period from 1867-1907 no less than 500 crime fiction stories appeared in *The Australian Journal*. This long-running serial was known as *The Detective's Album*, written under the pseudonym 'Waif Wander'. Despite such a prolific output over a lengthy period of time, the author remained anonymous. It wasn't until the 1950s that book collector J.K. Moir finally put a name to the pseudonym; Mary Fortune. Until the 1980s, Mary Fortune had been largely forgotten. Since then, details of her life have gradually emerged and she has finally been given the recognition she deserves.

Mary Helena Wilson was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1833, the daughter of George Wilson and Eleanor, née Atkinson. Eleanor Wilson died in Mary's infancy, and father and daughter immigrated to Montreal, Canada. As a teenager, Mary married Joseph Fortune. A son, Joseph junior, was born but the marriage was a failure. Mary's father left Canada for the goldfields of Australia. Mary followed shortly after, arriving in Melbourne with her young son aboard the *Briseis* on 3 October 1855. A second son, George, was born in November 1856 to an unknown father. In January 1858 Mary's eldest son died, and in October 1858 she married Percy Rollo Brett, a mounted police constable, at Dunolly. Percy had recently been stationed at Maryborough, and this marriage took place in the same month that the inquest into the deaths of Raphael Caro and Solomon Levi was held. Although this marriage did not last very long, Mary gained valuable knowledge of police procedures and cases from Percy. Mary had already been sending poetry and short romance fiction to *The Australian Journal*. With the failure of her second marriage, she was forced to provide for herself and her young son. Mary began producing a number of serialized novels for *The Australian Journal* in 1866, and by 1867 she had settled firmly into crime writing. In 1868 she moved to Melbourne.

No other woman, with the exception of American Anna Katherine Green, wrote so much crime fiction in the nineteenth century. Mary Fortune had a talent for character description and a keen eye for the peculiar modes of conversation and mannerisms of various social groups. She was the first woman to write crime fiction centred on the detective as the narrator and hero of her stories. In this respect, as in many others – such as her realism, her reliance on police procedures and an almost forensic depiction of violence – she anticipated much of the later crime fiction that was to follow. Mary Fortune suffered from alcoholism, her surviving son was a habitual criminal and she never stopped struggling for financial survival. Her career was brought to an end by failing eyesight. *The Australian Journal* provided Mary Fortune with an annuity for the last few years of her life, until her death in 1911. She was buried at Springvale Cemetery in Melbourne.

In retrospect

Mary Fortune wrote under a pseudonym to hide her gender and also, no doubt, to hide her errant status by the strict Victorian values of her time. This woman, though, was remarkable. Finding herself outside the nineteenth-century marital system, a waif and a wanderer, she sought independence, earning her own income from writing detective stories. Mary Fortune was a true pioneer of the detective genre. When she began to write, Edgar Allan Poe's short stories were just beginning to be influential. She wrote of colonial crimes for decades. Fergus Hume would have been aware of this when he wrote *The Mystery of the Hansom Cab* (1886), set in Melbourne. This novel became the best-selling mystery novel of the Victorian era. It inspired Arthur Canon Doyle to write *A Study in Scarlet*, which introduced the world to Sherlock Holmes. While Poe, Hume and Doyle achieved fame in their own lifetime, it took nearly a century for Mary Fortune to be given the acclaim she deserves.

As for the unsolved deaths of Raphael Caro and Solomon Levi, a number of unanswered questions remain. First and foremost, were the two Jewish hawkers murdered? Thomas Langley, the Inspector of Police of the Maryborough District, believed that there was no foul play, an opinion supported by Detective John Williams. Dr Robert Henry Dunn conducted a post-mortem that was inconclusive. At the inquest, Dr Francis Marchant Laidman oversaw a jury which ruled that they had met a violent death. Secondly, why were Henry Ramsey Searville, the superintendent

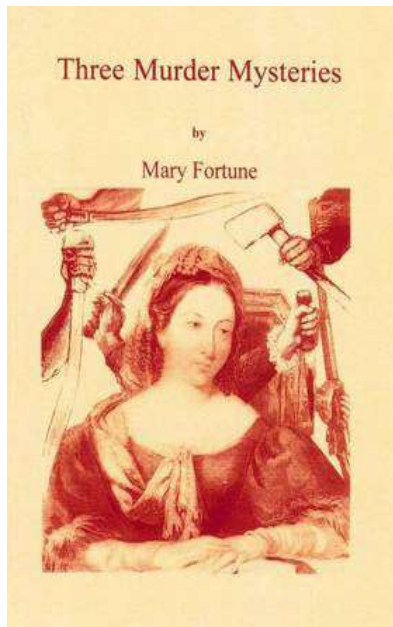


Fig. 4 (left) is the front page of *The Australian Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 53, 1 September 1866. This was the first edition of *The Australian Journal* to be illustrated. Featured is the story *The Secrets of Balbrooke*, introduced as ‘a tale by Waif Wander’. Unfortunately, *In the Cellar* did not get front page billing. It appeared on the fifth page of the Vol. 2, No. 87 edition of *The Australian Journal*, and thus did not have an accompanying illustration. *The Australian Journal* was one of Australia’s most successful and influential magazines, running from 1865 to 1962. It competed against publications from England, and featured popular short stories written by Australian writers. Fig. 5 (right) is the front cover of *Three Murder Mysteries*, edited by Lucy Sussex and published in 2009 by The Mulini Press in Canberra. There are no known photographs of Mary Fortune. The only known description of her is from a notice in the *Police Gazette* of Victoria in 1874: “40 years of age, tall, pale complexion, thin build; wore dark jacket and skirt, black hat, and old elastic-side boots.”

Sources. <http://www.postcolonialweb.org/australia/tjw1.html>,
<https://www.goodreads.com/book/show/6632554-three-murder-mysteries>.

of Clarke's Station, and James Gregory, the overseer, so quick to order an unauthorized burial of the two bodies? Was this merely a lapse of judgement or did they have something to hide? The *Maryborough & Dunolly Advertiser* accused Langley of not committing to a full investigation. Was this due to laziness or incompetence, or was there something more sinister at play? Thirdly, how did the two hawkers become lost? Were they deliberately given the wrong directions by Joe and Walk-about-Murray? Any one of these elements would not be out of place in a crime story!

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New Zealand Participation in the Age of the Great Exhibition

Ken Matthews

The age of the Great Exhibition lasted from the mid-Nineteenth Century to the mid-Twentieth Century. New Zealand participated enthusiastically, both internationally and domestically, for the whole of this period. New Zealand's international participation commenced with the 1851 Great Exhibition in London and ended with the New York World's Fair in 1939. Domestically, it started with the Exhibition in Dunedin in 1865 and ended with the Industries Fair in Marlborough in 1959.

Exhibitions had several purposes. They provided a means for the host country/city and the exhibitors to showcase their industrial/agricultural/mining/artistic/cultural and other achievements. They also facilitated trade as they served as a way by which exhibitors could show their wares and generate sales orders. For New Zealand, they also were a way in which tourism could be promoted.

Medallic outputs were a prominent feature of the Exhibitions, both internationally and domestically. There were prize/merit medals for exhibits, exhibitors' participation medals, and commemorative medals (ranging from official presentation medals to commercial souvenirs available for sale at the Exhibitions).

It all began with the Great Exhibition in London in 1851 for which Prince Albert, the consort of Queen Victoria, was the driving force. The Exhibition was housed in the spectacular Crystal Palace built in Hyde Park and was attended by 6 million visitors. Its success encouraged other countries to hold their similar Exhibitions.

In 1851, New Zealand's non-Maori population was sparse and government was still undertaken directly by Britain through the resident Governor (self-governance was granted in 1852 and the first Parliament was in 1854). New Zealand had a modest display at the 1851 Great Exhibition, organized by James Hector and Walter Buller, which mainly focused on natural resources. It attracted little attention, and no prize medals were awarded to New Zealand exhibitors. However there were 40 exhibitors who each received an exhibitor's medal. Fig. 1 illustrates the medal given to Miss King of New Plymouth, Exhibitor No. 26 (inscribed on edge), who exhibited a reticule (ladies' handbag) made of woven flax.

New Zealand exhibited at nine international Exhibitions from 1851 to 1900, other notable Exhibitions being at Vienna in 1873, Sydney 1879, and Paris in 1889 (32 million visits -the Eiffel Tower was built especially for this Exhibition). Exhibits organized by James Hector and Julius Haast for the Vienna Exhibition had increased



Fig.1 Exhibitor's Medal 1851 Great Exhibition

considerably in diversity and quality compared to 1851. Included was an articulated giant moa skeleton, which intrigued Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph when he inspected the exhibits. From this time paintings and photographs of New Zealand scenery were a prominent part of the New Zealand exhibits designed to promote tourism to New Zealand. New Zealand was awarded about 50 prize and merit medals at the Vienna Exhibition. Prize and merit medals at this Exhibition were unnamed. Fig. 2 is a Medal of Merit as awarded to a New Zealand exhibitor at Vienna. Fig. 3 is a prize medal awarded to a New Zealand exhibitor at Sydney. From the time of the Sydney Exhibition New Zealand's exhibits prominently featured Maori arts and crafts.



Fig. 2 Medal of Merit Vienna 1873



Fig. 3 Prize Medal Sydney 1873

From 1900 New Zealand was selective in the international Exhibitions it attended, and these included St Louis in 1904, London in 1908, London again in 1924 (which had 27 million visitors), and New York in 1939.

Domestically, New Zealand enthusiastically embraced the Great Exhibition phenomena. Some of the New Zealand Exhibitions were international in nature, and some were associated with the Jubilees and Centennials of Provinces and Municipalities. It was common for the bigger Exhibitions to operate a mint on site to produce the medals for the Exhibition.

The first Exhibition in New Zealand was a national Exhibition held in Dunedin in 1865 and at that time Dunedin was New Zealand's main industrial and commercial centre. There were 31,250 visits to the Exhibition. Exhibitors' medals (Fig. 4) from this Exhibition have become iconic due to the attractive design.

The next notable Exhibition was the New Zealand International Exhibition in Christchurch in 1882, which received 226,300 visitors. For this exhibition both prize medals (Fig. 5) and souvenir medals (Fig. 6) were available.



Fig. 4 Exhibitors medal Dunedin Exhibition 1865



Fig. 5 Prize medal Christchurch Exhibition 1882



Fig. 6 Souvenir medal Christchurch Exhibition

The Christchurch Exhibition of 1882 was followed by the New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition in Dunedin in 1889/90 which had 625,478 visitors and for which prize and souvenir medals (Fig. 7) were produced. By now fairground attractions were part of most Exhibitions, and this helped to boost attendance. This Exhibition was promoted by entrepreneurs Jules Joubert and Richard Twopenny through a private company.



Fig. 7 Souvenir medal New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition in Dunedin 1889/90

In 1906/07 the New Zealand International Exhibition in Christchurch (Fig. 8) was held which attracted 1,967,632 visitors – about twice the then national population. This was the brainchild of Premier Richard Seddon and sponsored and paid for by the New Zealand Government.



Fig. 8 Souvenir medal from the New Zealand International Exhibition in Christchurch.

In 1925/26 Dunedin hosted the very successful New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition (Fig. 9). This Exhibition had 3,200,498 visitors which like the Christchurch Exhibition was about twice the then national population. This Exhibition was on a scale that was much larger than previous Exhibitions.



Fig. 9 Prize medal from the New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition Exhibition in Dunedin.

The last great New Zealand international Exhibition was the New Zealand Centennial Exhibition in Wellington in 1939/40. This was somewhat affected by the outbreak of war with 2,641,043 attendees. It was largely organised by the Government and featured a large amusement park. A huge variety of numismatic souvenirs were produced for this event (Fig.10).

Apart from the international exhibitions held in New Zealand, there were numerous regional exhibitions that were usually part of local jubilee and Centennial celebrations. The larger exhibitions were in Auckland 1896, Otago 1898, Canterbury 1900, Taranaki 1904, Otago 1948, Canterbury 1950, Southland 1956, and Marlborough 1959. There were also several other industrial and agricultural Exhibitions, and smaller local Exhibitions held in smaller towns such as Hawera and Hokitika, for which prize medals and souvenir medals were produced.



Fig. 10 Prize medal for photography awarded at the New Zealand Centennial Exhibition.

Fig. 11 shows a souvenir medal from the 1900 Canterbury Industrial Exhibition, that was designed by Anton Teutenberg and struck in silver at the Exhibition's mint. Fig. 12 shows what seems to be the last medal struck in New Zealand specifically for an Exhibition, being a prize medal for the Canterbury Industries Fair of 1950 and is a variation on the standard Canterbury Centenary Medal.



Fig. 11 Souvenir medal Canterbury Industrial Exhibition 1900



Fig.12 Prize Medal
Canterbury Industries
Fair 1950

The age of the Great Exhibitions lasted about 100 years, starting with Prince Albert's Great Exhibition of 1851. Prior to the evolution of communications media, international Exhibitions were a very useful tool for New Zealand to advertise its industries and, in particular, to promote tourism to New Zealand. New Zealand was an enthusiastic exhibitor at international Exhibitions around the world. Domestically, local Exhibitions gave the opportunity for local communities to show and celebrate their achievements. With the development of better communications other media fulfilled the role previously undertaken by Exhibitions which have now largely become redundant. The plethora of medals produced to mark these Exhibitions have left an enduring record of their occurrence.

Acknowledgement

The illustrations are reproduced with kind permission of Noble Numismatics.

J.W. Coleman and his Check Tokens

Vaughn Humberstone

Jonathan William ('Johnny') Coleman was born in 1866 in Kensington, London, England, the son of Jonathan and Martha Coleman. On 15 January 1885 he departed London on the maiden voyage of the steamer *Rimutaka*. After voyage around the Cape of Good Hope, the *Rimutaka* arrived in Wellington on 4 March 1885. The following day, Jonathan W. Coleman left Wellington aboard the *Arawata* for Auckland, where he remained for the rest of his life. He found work as a sailor on a coastal vessel and was later on a number of ships, including the steamer *Wellington*.

In 1890 J.W. Coleman went into business as a tobacconist and hairdresser at No. 9, Queen Street wharf, on the west side of Lower Queen Street. He initially worked 60 to 70 hours per week while establishing himself in business. On 16 February 1892 Coleman, at the age of 25, married Annie Maria Kenny, aged 17. Two sons were born to the couple – Charles Christopher in 1893 and Thomas Henry in 1897 – as well as two daughters. Both sons also went on to become tobacconists. J.W. Coleman had a keen interest in goldmining. From 1894 to 1896 he purchased a total of £233 in shares of three newly-registered goldmining companies (Tapu Fluke, Mountain Flower and Jubilee). He also served as director for a number of other goldmining companies, including the Moanataiari in Thames. In 1902 J.W. Coleman took up residence in Williamson Street, One Tree Hill. An ever-increasing trade led to the opening of branch stores. By 1902 the first branch store had been opened on the west side of Queen Street, next to the Palmerston Buildings and one shop north of the corner with Customs Street West (No. 49). In October of this year the manager of this shop, Charles Dawson, drowned while returning from a fishing expedition at Great Barrier Island. In March 1905 J.W. Coleman attended public meetings held by a group of Auckland shopkeepers objecting to a bill before Parliament decreeing a 6pm closing time for shops. At the time, Coleman was one of just eight members of the Auckland Tobacconists and Hair-dresser's Association, out of a total of 70 in the trade in Auckland. This was because the Association was formed in reponse to the rulings of the Arbitration Court, and only those affected by these rulings joined. At the time also, Coleman's shop hours were 8am to 8pm, with workers covering these hours in two shifts. The Shops and Offices Act came into effect on 13 May 1905. J.W. Coleman was subsequently appointed to a deposition team to lobby Parliament. On 7 July

1905 he gave evidence before a parliamentary select committee. He argued that a third of his trade was done after 6pm, and that hotels and restaurants already had an exemption. This put his business as a disadvantage, because hotels and restaurants were allowed to sell tobacco products. On 9 April 1908 the tobacconists were granted a partial exemption, allowing them to stay open until 9pm on weekdays. During the months of December and January this was extended to 10pm, and they were also allowed to stay open on Saturday afternoons.

The hexagonal check tokens of J.W. Coleman were struck from aluminium, measuring 33mm across and weighing 2.8 grams, with a plain edge. Denominations of 3d, 6d, 9d and 1s are confirmed, all with identical specifications and wording. Some tokens have a single-digit number stamped incuse on the reverse below the horizontal line. The style of wording and surrounding geometric patterns on the obverse of these tokens are very similar to the aluminium discount tokens of the Timaru Post Newspaper Co. Ltd., issued between 1899-1913. Both token issues feature the wording MADE IN U.S.A. at the base of their obverses. This suggests that both token issues were struck around the same time by the same maker. However, the J.W. Coleman tokens cannot be classified as a discount token. Discount tokens specify their redemption, either with the wording 'Good for', 'This will buy you', 'Entitles holder to' or 'Will be received as'. The tokens of J.W. Coleman were possibly issued as a convenient means of reducing cash-handling in small sums. Alternatively, they may have been used in a similar capacity to discount tokens, with customers able to redeem them on their next visit to one of Coleman's shops.



Fig. 1 The 3d token issued by J.W.Coleman. Source. Noble Numismatics Pty Ltd, Sale 144, Lot 826.

In 1906 Jonathan W. Coleman opened a second branch store on the east side of Queen Street, between Shortland Street and Durham Street East and opposite His Majesty's Theatre & Arcade (No. 168). The following year, J.W. Coleman opened his third branch store. This one was situated on the east side of Queen Street, between Customs Street East and Fort Street, next to the northern end of the Queen's Theatre (No. 48) (Fig. 2). Another branch store operated from No. 220 Karangahape Road from 1909 to 1911. This store was situated 3 shops from the south-eastern corner with Edinburgh Street, and was under the management of Ernest Percy Dell. In March 1912 the branch store at No. 168 Queen Street was moved across the road to His Majesty's Theatre & Arcade, two Shops (No. 167) north of the corner with Durham Street West (Fig. 3).



Fig. 2. Photograph of one of J.W. Coleman's shop entrances in Queen Street, taken by Arthur Ninnis Breckon in 1910. Source. Auckland War Memorial Museum neg. A204, no known copyright restrictions

Tobacconist! Hairdresser!

Jonathan W. Coleman

4 SHOPS—
9, 48, 49 and H.M. Arcade, Queen Street
Auckland



MY SALOONS are up-to-date, and I employ the largest staff of expert hairdressers in the Dominion. Send a postal note for 2s. 6d. and I will send you a first quality Bristol Razor, the same as is used in the Saloons.

I have a fine stock of Brno, Massachusetts, and Catalina Pipes, including **Conroy, G.R.D., H.B.B., and Kew & Co.**

My stock of gold and silver-mounted Cigar and Cigarette Cases has government is subject to meet all requirements.

I have a splendid range of Havana Cigars, including **Maxim Garcia, Henry Clay, J. S. Maria, Flor de Mayo, Partagas, and Por Larrañaga.** My Maria Cigars include a very large variety of sizes made by the **La Rosa Co., of Manila.**

I am agent for all the leading brands of Cigars made by **Jose Yankard and Gonzalez & Co., Antwerp, Belgium.**

I recommend my **Leader Cigars, No. 25.**

JONATHAN W. COLEMAN
9, 48, 49 and H.M. Arcade,
Queen Street - Auckland

Fig. 3 Advertisement from *The Observer*, 17 December 1915. Wise's NZPO Directory of 1915 lists 37 other retail tobacconists in Auckland, 24 of which were in the central city. Of these, eight traded from Queen Street.

Thereafter, tickets for shows at the theatre could be purchased at Coleman's shop. In 1915 J.W. Coleman sold air-tight tins of tobacco as Christmas presents for the troops at Gallipoli. In 1917 he moved residence to Owen's Road in Epsom.

By the early 1920s J. W. Coleman had built up a very extensive mail order trade to all parts of the North Island, and in particular rural communities. Orders were paid for via postal notes. Jonathan W. Coleman advertised extensively during the holiday seasons of Christmas and Easter. In 1924 his youngest son, Thomas H. Coleman, went into business as a tobacconist at Shipherd's Avenue in Epsom. Meanwhile the oldest son, Charles C. Coleman, remained in the family business. By the mid-1920s Jonathan W. Coleman was one of the largest direct importers of tobacconist's goods in New Zealand. He imported in large quantities, focusing on brands from only the most famous manufacturers as well as stocking all the latest novelties. Meanwhile, J.W. Coleman himself was a connoisseur of cigars. Needless to say, he made his money through the sale of tobacco-related products, while the hair-dressing side of his business barely broke even. In fact, turnover from his tobacconist shops was ten times that of his hair-dressing saloon.



Fig. 4 Photograph of Jonathan W. Coleman published at the time of his death by the *New Zealand Herald*, 4 August 1933. This photograph had been taken a number of years earlier.

In 1932 Jonathan W. Coleman (Fig. 4) closed his branch store at No. 49 Queen Street, while opening a new branch store on the east side of Queen Street, two shops north of the corner with Wakefield Street (No. 340). On the evening of 14 April 1932 a riot broke out in Queen Street that lasted for 2½ hours. During the riot, Coleman's shop at His Majesty's Arcade was looted of virtually the entire stock. In 1932 also, J.W. Coleman purchased £500 of shares in the Golconda coal-mining company. J.W. Coleman was a long-standing member of the Justices of the Peace Association and the Auckland Retail Tobacconists and Hairdresser's Association. He also belonged to the Masonic fraternity, serving at one stage as Master of the Auckland Lodge. He was described as a man of genial nature. Jonathan William Coleman died on 2 August 1933, at the age of 67, after an illness of five weeks. He died at his residence, Tiro Maunga, 17 Owen's Road, Epsom, and was buried at Purewa Cemetery. His widow and children remained in Auckland. Charles C. Coleman, who since 1931 had resided with his father, took over the tobacconist business, continuing to trade under the style of 'J.W. Coleman'. In 1935 the branch stores at No.'s 48 and 173 Queen Street were closed. In 1943 the final branch store at No. 340 Queen Street was also closed, leaving only the original store at No. 9 Queen Street. In 1952 the business was incorporated as J.W. Coleman Ltd. Meanwhile, Thomas Henry Coleman continued trading from Shipherd's Avenue in Epsom until 1954. J. W. Coleman Ltd ceased trading in 1959 when Charles C. Coleman retired (he had continued to reside in Owen's Road). Thus the original shop at No. 9 Queen Street was finally vacated after 69 years of trade; the true mark of a successful business. Charles Christopher

Coleman died in 1965, aged 72. Annie Maria Coleman died on 25 June 1974, aged 99, and was buried in the family plot at Purewa Cemetery. Their last surviving child, Gladys May Peterson, died on 30 November 2000, aged 94.

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Gallantry Awards to Conscientious Objectors

Ken Matthews

Conscientious objectors are men who are opposed to war and share the maxim “thou shall not kill”. During World War 1 the reasons for objecting were principally religious, political and philosophical and the degree of resistance to serving in the armed forces varied. Some conscientious objectors joined the Army on a voluntary basis on condition that they would serve in non-combatant roles. Others went through a formal legal process to seek exemption when conscription was introduced in Britain and New Zealand in 1916. These men faced a dilemma – how to reconcile their pacifist beliefs with the duty to, and requirements of, the State. Objectors went before a Tribunal to argue their case for exemption from military service. These Tribunals granted few exemptions. Those refused exemption were often given the option of serving in the armed forces in non-combatant roles (usually medical and labouring roles). Those who refused such roles became subject to punishment by the State, which usually involved imprisonment.

The most decorated British soldier of World War I was a conscientious objector and the United States Medal of Honor has been awarded three times to conscientious objectors – once for World War II and twice (posthumously) for the Vietnam War.

These four conscientious objectors who were awarded their nation’s highest bravery award were:

William Coltman

William Coltman was a deeply religious man. He was a member of the Plymouth Brethren congregation and was a pacifist who was opposed to war. However, when World War I started he volunteered in 1915 as a stretcher-bearer in the North Staffordshire Regiment, not carrying a rifle but wearing a “SB” armband.

His first Military Medal was won in February 1917 when he rescued a wounded officer from no man’s land. The officer had been commanding a wiring party during a misty night. The mist cleared and the party found themselves under fire, the officer was wounded in the thigh and Coltman immediately went out to bring the man in.



The second Military Medal was won in June 1917 and covered three separate instances of gallantry in a short period. An ammunition dump was hit by mortar fire causing several casualties, Coltman took responsibility for removing Verey lights from the dump. The following day he took a leading role in tending men injured when the company headquarters was mortared. A little over a week later, a trench tunnel collapsed trapping a number of men. Coltman organised a rescue party to dig the trapped men out.

His first Distinguished Conduct Medal was won in July 1917 with the citation stating in part *“evacuating wounded from the front line at great personal risk under shell fire. His gallant conduct undoubtedly saved many lives, and he continued throughout the night to search for wounded under shell and machine gun fire, and brought several in”*.

The second Distinguished Conduct Medal was won in September 1918, his citation noting *“he dressed and carried many wounded men under heavy artillery fire. During the advance on the following day he still remained at his work without rest or sleep, attending the wounded, taking no heed of either shell or machine-gun fire, and never resting until he was positive that our sector was clear of wounded”*.

His Victoria Cross was for his actions in October 1918, for the gallantry noted in the London Gazette; *“hearing that wounded had been left behind during a retirement, went forward alone in the face of fierce enfilade fire, found the casualties, dressed them and on three successive occasions, carried comrades on his back to safety, thus*

saving their lives". He was presented with his Victoria Cross by King George V in February 1919.



Coltman's medals are on display in the North Staffordshire Regimental Museum. They include his gallantry awards, three service medals for World War 1 - including a Mention in Despatches emblem on the Victory Medal ribbon, Defence Medal for service in World War 2, George VI and Elizabeth II Coronation Medals and the Special Constabulary Long Service Medal for volunteer police service during the war. This remarkable man loved flowers and worked as gardener both before and after the war.

Desmond Doss

Desmond Doss was a devout Seventh-day Adventist and believed in Sabbath-keeping and non-violence. Doss volunteered for military service in the forces of the United States of America in April 1942. He refused to carry a weapon into combat because of his personal beliefs against killing. He consequently became a medic assigned to the 1st Battalion, 307th Infantry, 77th Infantry Division.

While serving with his platoon in 1944 in Guam and the Philippines, he was awarded two Bronze Star Medals with a "V" device, for exceptional valour in aiding wounded soldiers under fire.

Doss was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions in Okinawa. During the Battle of Okinawa, he saved the lives of many wounded infantrymen atop the area known as the Maeda Escarpment or Hacksaw Ridge. His citation says in part *"the 1st Battalion assaulted a jagged escarpment 400 feet high. As our troops gained the summit, a heavy concentration of artillery, mortar and machinegun fire crashed into them, inflicting approximately 75 casualties and driving the others back. Private First Class Doss refused to seek cover and remained in the fire-swept area with the many*

stricken, carrying them one by one to the edge of the escarpment and there lowering them on a rope-supported litter down the face of a cliff to friendly hands". Doss was wounded four times in Okinawa, and was evacuated in May 1945. He suffered a left arm fracture from a sniper's bullet while being carried back to Allied lines and at one



point had seventeen pieces of shrapnel embedded in his body after attempting to kick a grenade away from him and his men.

The Medal of Honor was presented to Private Doss by President Truman.

Thomas Bennett

Thomas Bennett was born in Morgantown West Virginia in 1947. He became a student at West Virginia University. He was a Southern Baptist and opposed to killing on religious grounds.



Deeply patriotic, Bennett opted to enlist in the US Army in 1967 as a conscientious objector who was willing to serve. He trained as a medic and was sent to Vietnam in January 1969. In February 1969 the unit he was with came under intense fire, and Bennett risked gunfire to pull at least five wounded men to safety. Over the coming days, Bennett repeatedly put himself in harm's way to tend to the wounded. While attempting to reach a soldier wounded by sniper fire, Bennett was shot and killed.

Bennett was aged 21 when he died. His Medal of Honor was awarded posthumously and presented to his parents by President Nixon.

Joseph LaPointe

Joseph LaPointe was born in Dayton Ohio in 1948 and found work as a mail carrier. He was a Baptist.

LaPointe was drafted into the US Army in 1968 and declared himself a conscientious objector on religious grounds. He became a combat medic and was sent to Vietnam in November 1968. In June 1969 he was serving with the 17th Cavalry Regiment, 101st Airborne Division when he participated in a patrol in Quảng Tín Province during Operation Lamar Plain. When his unit came under heavy fire from entrenched enemy forces and took several casualties, LaPointe ran through the automatic weapons fire



to reach two wounded men at the head of the patrol. He treated the soldiers and shielded them with his body, even after being twice wounded, until an enemy grenade killed all three men.

For these actions, he was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor in January 1972 by President Nixon. His other decorations include the Silver Star, Bronze Star, and National Defense Service Medal. He was 20 years old when he died and left a widow and a son who never met his father.

New Zealand conscientious objectors

In World War I about 750 New Zealand men formally claimed conscientious objector status. The Tribunals exempted approximately 100, around 350 agreed to serve in non-combatant units, and the remaining 286, who refused to cooperate, were classified as “Defiant Objectors.” These men were imprisoned in civilian prisons, usually being subject to hard labour. A small number were forcibly taken to the front as a lesson to others, where they all continued to resist. Some New Zealand conscientious objectors were awarded service medals – usually those serving in the NZ Army Medical Corps or Pioneer Battalions. After the end of World War I conscientious objectors continued to be punished by being denied some of their civil rights – they were not permitted to be employed by the central or local governments and were not permitted to vote. This situation continued until 1927.

I have a personal connection to conscientious objectors. My grandfather James Henry Roberts and his brother held socialist beliefs and were refused exemptions by

the Tribunals. They were classified as Defiant Objectors, and both were imprisoned. Some prominent men were conscientious objectors – Peter Fraser (Member of Parliament and future NZ Prime Minister), Paddy Webb (Member of Parliament), Archibald Baxter (forced to the front and wrote of his experiences).

SENTENCES ON SHIRKERS.

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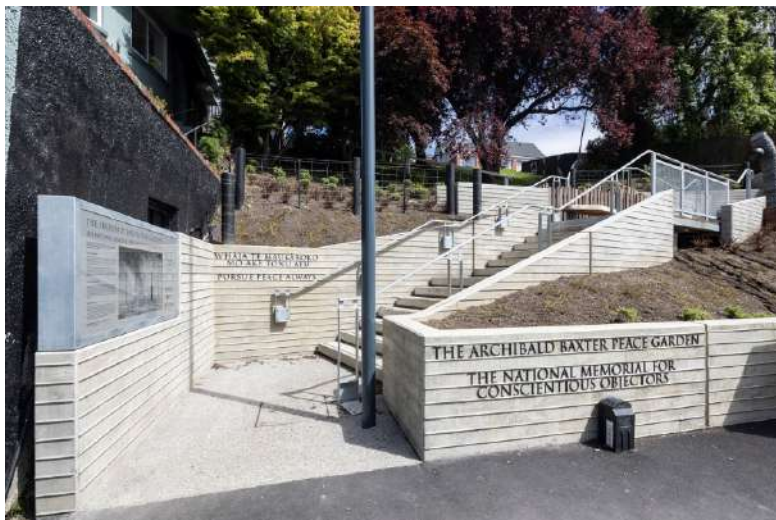
CHRISTCHURCH, July 2.

At a court-martial on Monday Daniel Thomas Sullivan, of Greymouth, George Wears Samms, of Woolston, and James Henry Roberts, of Woolston, were found guilty of refusing to obey the lawful commands of their superior officer when ordering them to undergo medical examination.

Sullivan was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, Roberts and Samms to one year each.

During World War II conscientious objectors were treated more humanely than during World War I. Non-exempted conscientious objectors who were unwilling to serve in non-combatant roles were sent to detention camps rather than being imprisoned. For the duration of the war about 800 men were detained in these camps.

Attitudes to conscientious objectors have changed considerably over time. During World War I conscientious objectors were considered cowards and shirkers. Now they are considered courageous in their own way. A National Memorial to conscientious objectors was opened in Dunedin recently, and conscientious objectors are now commemorated on the Auckland Museum Cenotaph site.



The text on the memorial reads: *This memorial commemorates the fate of conscientious objectors in New Zealand during two world wars. The principled defiance of the state by conscientious objectors to military conscription has, over the years, helped expand the rights and liberties of all New Zealanders.*

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