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NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

EDITORS: W. NEWMAN & B. DELAHUNT FRNSNZ

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COVER ILLUSTRATION

Our cover reflects the major event of the Society's year, the hugely successful conference held in Wellington in October, and shows images associated with articles provided by two of our international speakers, who were able to attend and present via Zoom, and with the conference itself. They are the 1849 Florin (see the article by Dr Andrew Cook on page 29), the Royal Society Cook Memorial Medal (see the article by Professor John Pearn on page 9) and the Governor-General's personal Challenge Coin presented to RNSNZ President David Galt at the conference (see the full report on the conference on page 85).

FROM THE EDITORS

Welcome to Number 100 of the New Zealand Numismatic Journal. Once again, we are pleased to present excellent articles that expand our knowledge of numismatic history. John Pearn AO GCStJ RFD looks at the enduring commemoration of the stupendous achievements of James Cook RN while Paul Bicknell has surveyed the variations and errors to be found in just one such commemorative, the New Zealand 1969 Bicentennial dollar. Andy Cook reveals in his survey of the influences on British decimalisation that the recent display by Britain's leaders of an inability either to follow or to lead was not an aberration, while Brett Delahunt looks at one tragic turn on the long and bloody road to Irish self-government and independence. Barry O'Sullivan examines some of the most ephemeral numismatic traces left from New Zealand's "forgotten army" – the 3rd Division in the Pacific theatre. Finally, Ken Matthews surveys the way that New Zealand has marked the key anniversaries of the long reign of our Queen. As always, the opinions expressed are those of the respective authors and do not necessarily reflect an official position by the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand Inc.

RNSNZ WEBSITE

You can find details of meetings, minutes and more at the Society website at www.RNSNZ.org.nz or www.RNSNZ.com

If you have not joined the website yet, we strongly encourage you to do so. Even if you were a member in the past, if you have not re-joined since it was relaunched in 2018, you will need to reapply, as we were unable to simply transfer members across from the old to the new site. To update your log-in details, apply to join and tick "Direct credit". The request will be sent to the Secretary for approval and you should then change or record the password that you receive.

Our Facebook group at <https://www.facebook.com/groups/RNSNZ/> (or <http://tinyurl.com/a6cx4yz>) now has over 240 members. Many of those active in the Facebook group are not yet members and we should be encouraging those to join the Society whose numismatic interest is already so self-evident.

MEETINGS

Since January 2019, most ordinary meetings are held at The Wellington Club, in the McCarthy and Featherston Rooms, on Level 4 at 88 The Terrace, Wellington. The building is on the Reserve Bank side of the Terrace (at the dip in The Terrace about halfway between the James Cook Hotel and the Reserve Bank). Tea, coffee and biscuits will be provided at meetings. Visitors are always welcome. Members are invited to bring “show and tell” items to meetings. For members unable to attend in person, since April 2020 an option to attend meetings by a Zoom link has been available. The details for this are given on the notice and agenda circulated for each meeting.

JOINING THE RNSNZ

New members are warmly encouraged and we welcome participation in our activities. That way we can do more for numismatic collectors, dealers and researchers alike. You can help by encouraging someone new to join. They can either:

- apply online 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: The Secretary, RNSNZ, PO Box number 2023, Wellington, New Zealand.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscriptions for members receiving either Newsletters or the Journal in hard copy are:

- NZ\$35 or \$A35 (Australia) or \$US35 (rest of the world);
- all discounted to \$30 in the relevant currency if paid by 30 June;
- \$17.50 in the relevant currency for junior members (and for new members joining after 30 September).

From 1 April 2021 subscriptions for members receiving Newsletters and the Journal in digital form only are:

- NZ\$25 or \$A25 (Australia) or \$US25 (rest of the world); all discounted to \$20 in the relevant currency if paid by 30 June; and \$12.50 for junior members (and for new members joining after 30 September).

Account: 02-0560-0038103-000 - advice to Secretary@RNSNZ.org.nz
PayPal is available for overseas payments – please ask the Secretary if details are needed. We cannot process credit card payments.

2021 RNSNZ PROGRAMME

Programme	Venue	Topic
Wed. 27 Jan. 7.30 pm	The Wellington Club	Post-WWII Dutch Boordgeld – Richard Booker
Sat. 20 Feb. 9am – 4pm	Levin Vintage Car Club, 14 Tiro Tiro Rd	Combined Societies Meeting
Wed. 24 Feb. 7.30 pm	The Wellington Club	New Zealand tradesmen's tokens – David Galt and John Eccles
Wed. 31 Mar. 7.30 pm	The Wellington Club	New Zealand Honours – visit to DPMC (TBC) - Todd Skilton
Wed. 28 Apr. 7.30 pm	The Wellington Club	Highlights of ancient history in the coins – Joshua Lee
Wed. 26 May 7.30 pm	The Wellington Club	AGM and Member's Brief Talks
Tue. 29 Jun. 7.30 pm	RNSNZ Library, Karori RSA, 27A Campbell St	Viewing for Society Annual Auction
Wed. 30 Jun. 7.30 pm	The Wellington Club	Annual Auction – Clint Libby and Flemming Sorensen
Wed. 28 Jul. 7.30 pm	The Wellington Club	"Greed and Deceit: The British South Africa Company and its medals" – Brett Delahunt
Wed. 25 Aug. 7.30 pm	The Wellington Club	"Cleaned-up Banknotes" – Bob Haese
Fri. 24 Sep. 5.30 pm	West Plaza Hotel	Members' function
Wed. 29 Sep. 7.30 pm	Dutch Club, Avalon	Service and medals of Andrew Dowie 1792-1815 – Ken Matthews
Wed. 27 Oct. 7.30 pm	The Wellington Club	Members' brief talks
Wed. 24 Nov. 7.00 pm	TBC	Annual Dinner

Correct at time of publication but details may be subject to change.

OTHER NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES

Numismatic Association of Australia

The RNSNZ is a sponsoring society of the NAA. The NAA Journal is now available on-line, as well as in our Wellington-based library. Full details of the NAA are at: www.numismatics.org.au

Numismatic Society of Auckland, PO Box 818, Shortland St, Auckland 1140: Meets at 7.30 pm on the second Wednesday of every month except January in 'Discovery 4', within the MOTAT complex. Anyone wishing to attend a meeting should contact either Jim Duncan (phone 09-422-3525) or David Baird (phone 09-846-7463) for directions. All welcome.

Waikato Numismatic Society: Meets on the 3rd Wednesday of the month (Feb-Nov) in members' homes from 7.30 pm. Contact phone 07 846 1904 or 07 825 9888 for details.

Tauranga Numismatic Society: Meets on the first Wednesday of the month at 7.30 pm in the Wesley Church Centre, 100 13th Avenue, phone (07) 533-1881.

Wanganui Numismatic Society: Meets in the afternoon on the last Wednesday of every month except December. Contact phone (06) 345-6587 for details.

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, usually meets in Wellington on the second Sunday of the month. For details of meeting times and venue contact either tskilton@gmail.com or john_o_reilly@hotmail.com

2021 meetings:

14 February

18 April

13 June – 4pm followed by mid-winter Christmas Dinner

8 August

24 October

28 November – 4pm, Quiz followed by dinner

HAROLD DON ALLEN: 2 JULY 1931 – 11 JULY 2020



In *Numismatic Journal* 32 (Vol. 10 No. 2) in August 1960, the Editor reported:

“We are pleased to inform our readers that in future we shall be including in our Journal articles contributed by Mr. Harold Don Allen of Montreal, Canada. Mr. Allen is a graduate in Science and Education of McGill University, and is a teacher of senior mathematics at the Montreal High School. He has published well over one hundred articles on numismatics, and we are grateful for his services in contributing to our Journal. Mr. Allen is a Life Member of the A.N.A., C.N.A., and is also a member of the R.N.S.N.Z.”

Described as a “well-known Canadian numismatic authority”, the NZNJ subsequently recorded Dr Allen as both a FRNS and FNSSA and he became a Life Member of the RNSNZ, writing in early 1961, “I fully expect to continue my interest in New Zealand and with scholarly aspects of numismatics...”. That interest was to continue for nearly six decades.

Dr Allen completed his BSc in Mathematics and Physics with Distinction at McGill University in 1952, was awarded Masters degrees from Santa Clara University in 1966 and Rutgers University in 1968, and received his doctorate in mathematics education from Rutgers in 1977.

He acquired an early numismatic fascination with world paper money and began writing published articles in the late 1950s, becoming an active member of numismatic and philatelic societies in Canada, the U.S. and further afield for more than 70 years. He was ahead of his time in talking about new collecting areas, such as milk tokens, rationing and other “Cinderella” stamps. His 2006 article on the origins of Canadian Tyre scrip “money” in *The Numismatist* was widely cited.

Dr Allen was a Lifetime or Honorary member of the Canadian Banknote Society, American Numismatic Association, Royal Canadian Numismatic Association, International Banknote Society and Society of Paper Money Collectors, a fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society and a past president of the Montreal Coin Club. A recipient of the Ferguson gold medal, the Canadian Numismatic Research Society's highest award, Dr Allen was a prolific writer of hundreds of articles for the world's leading numismatic journals and newspapers, including *The Numismatist*, *Coin World*, the International Banknote Society Journal, the Canadian Numismatic Journal, Canadian Coin News and *The Farebox*.

Additionally, Dr Allen was an innovator in bringing the hobby to a wider audience through the use of television and radio. With the Truro Coin Club (today known as the Central Nova Scotia Coin Club) he had a regular TV programme on Eastern Cablevision that was broadcast throughout central Nova Scotia. This initiative was recognised by the American Numismatic Association in the 1970 National Coin Week competition, and reported by the New York Times, with Allen's entry being the only award granted that year outside the United States.

In 2001, Dr Allen wrote the authorised biography of renowned Canadian numismatist, Jim Charlton, 'J.E. Charlton: Coinman to Canadians' from personal correspondence and conversations with the man known to Canadians as "Mr. Coin".

He was an ardent advocate for the metric system, co-authored a series of related textbooks and used his experience in broadcasting for public education on the system's merits. His wife and children had little choice but to adopt metric when Fahrenheit and yardsticks in their home were promptly and permanently replaced with Celsius and metre measures.

He found comfort in numbers and puzzles and mischievously alluded to prime and irrational numbers in the most everyday of contexts. He enjoyed the challenge of solving cryptograms and the art of creating his own and was a contributor to the American Cryptogram Association's *The Cryptogram*. He was fond of encrypting family birthday cards that would take the celebrant days to decode. His love of mathematics extended to his editorship of the American Mu Alpha Theta Mathematical Log during the 1980s. Despite, or because of his love of numbers, he ardently refused to use a computer.

THE NUMISMATIC HERITAGE OF CAPTAIN JAMES COOK RN: A TAXONOMY OF “COOK NUMISMATICA”

BY JOHN PEARN

Throughout 2019 and 2020, many commemorations have been held in Australia and New Zealand on the occasion of the 250-year anniversary of the First Pacific Voyage of Lieutenant James Cook. This voyage brought, to Europe, knowledge of Aotearoa and what (from 1814) came to be called Australia. Cook’s First Pacific Voyage, lasting three years from 1768 to 1771, was unprecedented in terms of cartography,¹ hydrography and the resulting contributions to biological science.² The prime object of this voyage was to observe the Transit of Venus in Tahiti. From this, it was known that subsequent trigonometrical calculations could, in turn, lead to the calculation of the Astronomical Unit (AU), the distance of the earth from the sun.³

As significant as these advances were, Cook’s scientific and maritime contemporaries regarded his success in scurvy prevention as his greatest contribution to humankind. For his unprecedented achievements in preventive medicine he was awarded the Copley Medal of The Royal Society, then, as now, the highest award in the scientific world.⁴ In his presentation speech on the occasion of the bestowal of the Copley Medal in 1772 (to Cook, *in absentia*), the President of the Royal Society, Sir John Pringle, said:

“If Rome decreed the Civic Crown to him who saved the life of a single citizen, what wreaths are due to that man, who, having

¹ Cook’s map of New Zealand was published by the Admiralty on 30 April 1816

² On 23 June 1770, while Cook was at Endeavour River, members of his crew first saw a creature known to the local Guugu Yimdhirr People as the “Kangaroo or Kanguru”. Moore B., “Kangaroo: a First Australian”. *Ozwords* [J Aust Nat Dictionary Centre] 2007; 15:1. Banks’ and Solander’s collections extended knowledge in zoology and botany by the scientific identification of thousands of new species.

³ The current (2020) formal value of the Astronomical Unit, using radiometric measurements, is 149,597,871 km. This varies by only 0.8% from the 1769 Transit data, made possible by Cook’s *Endeavour* voyage.

⁴ Bektas, M.Y., Crosland, M., The Copley Medal; the Establishment of a Reward System in The Royal Society, 1731-1839. *Notes and Records of The Royal Society* 1992; 46 (1): 43.

himself saved many, perpetuates in your Transactions the means by which Britain may now, on the most distant voyages, preserve numbers of her intrepid sons, her Mariners...”.⁵

Cook's Second (1772-1775) and Third Pacific Voyages (1776-1779) continued to provide unprecedented new cartographic and scientific discoveries. Whilst on his third voyage, Cook sent his famous treatise on the "*Method Taken for Preserving the Health of the Crew of His Majesty's Ship, the Resolution*" to Sir John Pringle. Cook believed that a combination of diet and nutrition, the procurement of fresh meat and vegetables whenever his ships were in port, ship-board hygiene and other factors were the means by which scurvy could be prevented. His dietary regimen included "Sour Kraut", "Marmalades of Carrots", "Rob of Orange", "Wort of Malt" and the collection and ingestion of "Scurvy Grass" whenever his ships touched land.

There were only five cases of scurvy on Cook's First Pacific Voyage and no deaths. There were seven cases and one death on the Second Voyage and five cases of scurvy and no deaths on the Third. Much has been written about Cook's contributions to public health, and critical analyses of his success in the light of modern biological science.⁶ It has been pointed out, for example, that malt wort (Cook's favourite) contains no vitamin C whatsoever; and that much of Cook's success was due to the fact that he touched land wherever he could and replenished the on-board diet with fresh vegetables or local indigenous greens such as "scurvy grass". Stores of vitamin C in the human liver are significantly depleted after 40 days on an anti-scorbutic diet. Nevertheless, Cook's achievements in maritime health were stupendous.

When the news of Cook's murder in Hawaii on 14 February 1779 became known, the Western world mourned his loss. His subsequent memorialisation took many forms. New Zealand alone has issued more than 45 stamps and philatelic items commemorating Cook's voyages and Australia has issued 35 stamps highlighting the importance of Cook's

⁵ Muir, J.R., *The Life and Achievements of Captain James Cook, R.N., F.R.S., Explorer, Navigator, Surveyor and Physician*. London, Blackie, 1939:89.

⁶ Watt, Sir James. "Medical Aspects and Consequences of Cook's Voyages". In: *Captain James Cook and His Times*. Eds. Robin Fisher and Hugh Johnston. Washington (USA), University of Washington Press, 1979:129-157. [Cook took three casks of lemon juice on the First Voyage, but only one was used. It was broached by Joseph Banks who had symptoms of scurvy, which were cured].

explorations in the Pacific.⁷ Memorialisation has included toponymy,⁸ statuary,⁹ scientific nomenclature, a huge bibliographic corpus,¹⁰ philately¹¹ and numismatics.

In the two centuries following Cook's death, more than 200 numismatic items have been struck to commemorate his life and works. As future centuries pass, these will remain as his most enduring memorials – as coins and medals are the most resilient of all repository media. Placenames are renamed and genus and species names in botany and zoology are “sunk” or reduced to “junior synonyms”. Long after electronic files have degraded or their passwords have been lost, long after paper or parchment has crumbled to dust, long after photographs have faded beyond recognition and long after the last statues have been pulled down or not replaced – long after this inevitable decay, coins and medals will endure, with their preservation of history.¹²

Many scholarly papers have been presented on Cook numismatics. The first Sutherland Memorial Lecture of the Royal New Zealand Numismatic Society, presented in 1969 by Phillip O'Shea, was entitled “Captain James Cook R.N., FRS and His Numismatic Associations”.¹³ One of the definitive books on Cook numismatica is “*The Faces of Captain Cook*” by Allan Klenman, published in 1983.¹⁴ It lists and illustrates more than 200 numismatic pieces commemorating Cook.

⁷ Sandford, Brian. *Captain Cook Stamp Checklist*. [December 2011]. Accessed at <https://www.captaincooksociety.com/Portals/ccs/images/Stamps/ccso32.pdf>.

⁸ Examples include: Endeavour River, Endeavour Reef, Endeavour Bay, Endeavour Strait, Cooktown, Cook River, Cook Strait, Mount Cook, the Cook Islands and many street names.

⁹ The first monument to Captain Cook was erected in 1780, at the Vache Estate near the Buckinghamshire village of Chalfont St Giles.

¹⁰ Captain Cook Society. “Authors A to Z”. [A bibliographical list of publications]. Accessed at <https://www.captaincooksociety.com/home/detail/authors-from-a-to-z>. Accessed 29/09/2020.

¹¹ Cook philatelic issues today number more than 700 items. See also: Floyd, Barry. *Captain James Cook the Explorer: An Historical and Philatelic Revue*. Malaysia, V.M. Setia Marketing, 2006.

¹² Pearn, John. “Heritage Presentation”. *J Aust Numismatic Society Qld* 2020; 44 (3): 10-12.

¹³ O'Shea, Phillip Patrick. “James Cook R.N., F.R.S. and his Numismatic Association”. *New Zealand Numismatic Journal* Vol. 12 No.5 Supplement p.6-17.

¹⁴ Klenman, Allan. *The Faces of Captain Cook. A Record of the Coins and Medals of James Cook*. Privately published, 1983. [ISBN 0-9690755-1-0].

The medallic sculptors who have given Cook numismatic immortality include Lewis Pingo(1743-1832) of the Royal Mint and James Berry (1925-1979) of Wellington, New Zealand. For three decades, James Berry was one of the world's leading coin and postage stamp designers. It was written that:

*“Perhaps the most intriguing of Berry’s portrait designs are those depicting Captain James Cook. The coincidence of time [especially the Bicentenary of Cook’s three voyages, 1969-1976] and a strong personal admiration of Cook, provided the happy opportunity for Berry to devote more than a dozen commemorative coins and medals to the great navigator. It was logical and appropriate to associate Cook’s portrait with his ships or the lands he visited”.*¹⁵

My own taxonomy of *Cook Numismatica* is a four-part classification:

Cook’s Contemporary Medals;

Cook’s Commemorative and Anniversary Medals;

Cook’s Tribute Medals; and

Fiat currency and Cook memorialisation.

Cook’s Contemporary Medals

During and immediately after his lifetime, five medals were associated with Cook himself: the Copley Medal; the Resolution and Adventure Medals; the Cook Medals of The Royal Society; the Cook Courage and Perseverance Memorial Medal of 1780; and another 1780 Memorial Medal.¹⁶ Specimens of each are prized numismatic pieces.

In the world context of scientific achievement, there are three medals which are the most prestigious in the recognition of primacy in scientific discovery. These are the Copley Medal, United Kingdom Order of Merit, and the Nobel prizes for chemistry, physics, and medicine or physiology. At any one time, the Regulations for the Order of Merit permit only 24 living recipients. The “OM” decoration is awarded for all

¹⁵ Taylor C.R.H. “The Numismatic Design Work of James Berry”. In: *The Image Maker. The Art of James Berry*. Ed. J.R. Tye. Auckland, Hodder and Stroughton, 1984:158-173[p.159].

¹⁶ The Obverse of the medal portrays the uniformed bust of Cook, facing half-right. The Reverse inscription is “Kill’d by the Indians will at O’Why’hee”.

endeavours or discoveries which enrich humankind, not just those in the scientific domain. Each year, six Nobel Prize Medals are awarded – in physiology or medicine, physics, chemistry, literature, peace and economic science.

The Copley Medal

By contrast, each year there is but one Copley Medal, awarded for all scientific endeavour. This fine medallic piece is the ultimate accolade for the advancement of knowledge which in turn is for the betterment of all humankind. Cook's award of the Copley Medal was the most significant acknowledgement of his towering contributions and is thus one of the most significant items in the world of numismatics.



A total of 215 Copley medals have been awarded (to the beginning of 2020) 46 of which were to medical doctors or for contributions relating to medicine. Seven Australians have been awarded the Medal and a further three (Cook, Robert Brown and Joseph Dalton Hooker) had travelled extensively and researched in Australia or its waters. The most famous New Zealand recipient was Lord Rutherford, in 1922, for his research into radioactivity and atomic structure.

The Copley Medal was first awarded in 1736, and is the oldest continuously-bestowed scientific honour in the world. The criterion for its award by The Royal Society is simple and elegant:

*“To the living author of such philosophical research, either published or communicated to the Society, as may appear to the Council to be deserving of that honour”.*¹⁷

Sir Godfrey Copley (1653-1709), Second Baronet, was a wealthy English landowner, Member of Parliament and collector who was elected as a Fellow of The Royal Society in 1691. In his will he left a bequest of £100, the interest of which was to be used for the promotion of experimental science. In 1736, the Council of The Royal Society agreed that Copley’s bequest could be used to endow “A medal or other honorary prize [which] should be bestowed on the person whose experiment should be best appreciated”. In 1831, the rules were changed to their modern criteria. From the first decade of the 21st century, the Copley Medal was accompanied by a £5000 prize.

The Adventure and Resolution Medals

On his second voyage, on *HMS Adventure* and *HMS Resolution*, Cook took with him some 2000 medals to distribute to the indigenous peoples of the islands in the Pacific. The numismatic details of these historic pieces have been described by Richard Smith in his work, *The Resolution and Adventure Medal*;¹⁸ and in the encyclopaedic work of Peter Lane in his *Captain Cook’s Exploration Medals*.¹⁹

The medals were ordered by Sir Joseph Banks, who had intended to accompany Cook on this second voyage, on behalf of the Admiralty. Banks placed the order with Boulton and Fothergill, at their Soho Mint in Birmingham. The dies were engraved by John Westwood. These were the first medals struck at Boulton’s Soho factory. Banks ordered 2000 medals in platina, an alloy of approximately 50 percent copper and 50 percent zinc that did not corrode and which had previously been used to make buttons. Banks also ordered 142 medals in silver and two

¹⁷ The Royal Society. “Royal Society Copley Medal”. [Comprises the history of the Medal and archival lists of recipients, by year of award]. Accessed at <http://royalsociety.org/Copley-Medal>. Accessed 7/12/2010.

¹⁸ Smith, L. Richard. *The Resolution and Adventure Medal*. South Sydney, the Wedgwood Press, 1985.

¹⁹ Lane, Peter. *Captain Cook’s Exploration Medals*. Accessed at https://www.pastmasters.net/uploads/2/6/7/c/26751978/peter_lane_captain_cook_aper_2.pdf. Accessed 27/09/2020.

in gold – one for presentation to the King or one for Banks' own collection.²⁰

In his “*A voyage towards the South Pole, and around the world ...*” Cook wrote:

*“Their Lordships also caus'd to be struck a number of Medals, on the one side the Kings head and on the other the two Sloops and the time they were at first intended to sail from England...”*²¹

An unknown number of these medals have survived, but almost certainly fewer than 100 specimens exist. Eleven have been found in New Zealand, eight in the South Island.²² One was found eroded from “the bank of a gully containing a permanent spring” on a farm at Killora, North Bruny Island, in Tasmania.²³

In 2011, a forensic numismatic analysis by the Queensland numismatist and surgeon, Phil Benjamin, revealed that Boulton had used two separate dies for the medal series. The first had developed a minimal die crack and had a filed edge. It was used to strike the lighter and smaller platina (and some silver) medals of 31.9 g and 42.5mm diameter. The second die was used to strike the larger (45.2 g and 44 mm diameter) medals in silver and copper.²⁴

The Cook Memorial Medal of The Royal Society

The Royal Society acknowledged the towering contributions that Cook had made in his life with the Copley Medal (1772) and Fellowship of the Society (1776). Word of his death reached The Royal Society in 1780. Four years later, the Society commissioned its first (and only) commemorative medal, to acknowledge Cook's life and the corpus of his works. The Society commissioned the medal from the Royal Mint in London. The dies were engraved by Lewis Pingo (1743-1830), the Chief

²⁰ Ibid.: page 5, Endnote 17.

²¹ Cook, James, *A Voyage Towards the South Pole, and round the World performed in His Majesty's Ships the Resolution and Adventure in the Years 1772, 1773, 1774 and 1775*,. Volume 1. Adelaide, Libraries Board of South Australia, 1970. *Australiana Facsimile Edition: xxxiii and p.115.*

²² Lane, Peter. *Captain Cook's Exploration Medals* (See Endnote 22):7.

²³ “A Relic of Captain Cook”. *The Mercury* [Hobart] 1914; Tuesday 1 December: 4.

²⁴ Benjamin, P. The Australian Numismatic Society Library. Cook's Resolution and Adventure Medals, 1772. Accessed at <http://the-ans.com/library/Conf2012 PB2>. Accessed 1/10/2020.

Engraver at the Royal Mint. Fellows of The Royal Society were entitled to a free bronze medal. The silver and gold pieces were available by subscription only. Several were reserved for presentation.²⁵ Twenty medals were struck in gold, 289 in silver and 577 in bronze.

Cook's Anniversary Commemorative Medals

The Cook commemorative numismatic taxon is extensive, recording the centenary, bicentenary and 250th anniversary of Cook's First Pacific Voyage. Other Cook medals have been struck to commemorate the bicentenary of Cook's death.²⁶

The first two commemorative medals were those struck in 1780, as mentioned previously. Over the ensuing century, the numismatic record is almost silent. The centenary commemorations of the European foundations of Australia reignited an enthusiasm to commemorate Cook's life and work in the numismatic medium. In New Zealand the 1969 bicentenary produced many Cook medals, eight representative examples of which are described and illustrated in Hamish MacMaster's 2009 *Catalogue of New Zealand Commemorative Medals*.²⁷ In Australia, the commemorative taxon is recorded in Leslie Carlyle's encyclopaedic *Australian Historical Medals 1788-1988*, which lists and illustrates 48 Australian medals struck to commemorate the Cook Bicentenary in Australia and in Norfolk Island.²⁸

Two recent medals have been struck to commemorate the 250th anniversary of Cook's charting of the Queensland coastline. One of these, for the Australian Numismatic Society Queensland Branch, is by one of the acknowledged Australian authorities on Cook numismatics, Dr Phil Benjamin. The second medal was commissioned by the author for the Royal Historical Society of Queensland as "A Tribute Medal to commemorate the 250th Year Anniversary of Lieutenant James Cook's

²⁵ Smith, L. Richard. *The Royal Society Cook Medal*. Sydney, the Wedgwood Press, 1982.

²⁶ Metropolitan Coin Club of Sydney and Numismatic Association of Victoria. See Leslie Carlyle, *Australian Historical Medals 1788-1988*. Sydney, Privately Published, 2008:456.

²⁷ MacMaster, H. *Catalogue of New Zealand Commemorative Medals 1941-2007*. Wellington, Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand, 2009:42-46.

²⁸ Carlyle, L. *Australian Historical Medals 1788-1988*:366-379, 383-385, 409, 456.

First Pacific Voyage of exploration, cartography, science and medicine – along the Queensland Coast.”

This Tribute medal is gilded (24 carat gold) ovoid, 90mm by 49mm, with polished high relief on a gilt-frosted base. It was presented to the invited speakers at the National 250th Anniversary Symposium held in Brisbane in November 2020, commemorating Cook’s First Pacific Voyage.

Tribute and Advertising Medals

Unrelated to any anniversary, Cook’s persona and image have been used extensively as a pictorial metaphor for distinction and excellence, qualities claimed by many institutions unrelated to Cook himself. These have ranged from the names of ships to those of spacecraft.²⁹ Scores of medals and medalets have also included the use of Cook’s image to support and identify exhibitions, schools, bridges and railway openings. Cook’s image has been portrayed on a medallion issued to advertise soap,³⁰ and even as the focus of an SOS “Medi-alert” medallion worn as a safety identifier in case of acute illness or injury.³¹

The first such medal in this taxon was struck to commemorate the First International Exhibition in Sydney (17 Sept. 1879 - 20 April 1880). The 1888 Centennial International Exhibition in Melbourne is another example.

Fiat currency and Cook memorialisation

Scores of nations have issued postage stamps commemorating Cook’s exploration and contributions to science. Several nations, particularly Australia and New Zealand, have issued coins and banknotes in tribute to his esteemed place in those nations’ histories.

The numismatic cabinet of the coins and banknotes portraying Cook is a lifetime study in itself. Whereas Cook’s portrait had appeared on postage stamps from 1888, it was not until 1923 that Australia issued 10,000 one-pound banknotes depicting Cook landing at Botany Bay on 29 April 1770. In 1928, the United States Government issued the

²⁹ Apollo 15 Command Module was named “*Endeavour*”; as was the international Space Shuttle, and the Royal Research Ship was named in his honour.

³⁰ 1970 “Solvol [soap] Commemorative Medallion”.

³¹ Carlyle, Op.cit. [Endnote 32]. Obverse: “Captain James Cook Discoverer of Queensland May 17, 1770”. On the Reverse is space for the engraving of a name, phone number and address; and for “Next of Kin, medical condition, allergic to..., and blood type”. See Appendix C/12:621.

“Captain Cook half-dollar” coin in sterling silver. It was issued as a commemorative coin on the occasion of the Sesquicentenary of Cook’s charting of Hawaii and its seas and his subsequent murder on an Hawaiian beach. The coin, designed by Juliette May Fraser and engraved by Chester Beach, was issued in very low mintage of 10,000 coins and remains a treasured piece in the cabinet of Cook Numismatica.

In 1940, the Reserve Bank of New Zealand issued a one-pound banknote depicting Cook. The notes, printed by Thomas De La Rue in London, circulated from 1940 to 1967. In 1967, New Zealand issued the elegant and beautiful 50-cent Cook coin as part of the newly introduced decimal coinage that year. The coin was designed by James Berry and was struck initially at the Royal Mint in London, and from 1968 at the Royal Australian Mint. The Reverse shows *HMB Endeavour* sailing past Mount Taranaki. This coin is of particular significance to the author, in the context of his publication of the arrival details of the first European ship, the *William Bryan*, to bring settlers to the base of Mount Taranaki, to establish the pakeha settlement of New Plymouth.

In 1970, Australia issued the Cook bicentenary coin portraying, on the reverse, Lieutenant Cook and a map of Australia showing the path of *HMB Endeavour* along the eastern and northern coasts of Australia. This dodecahedral, cupro-nickel coin was designed by Stuart Devlin, with 17,548,000 coins placed in circulation. Some 15,339 proof coins were also struck at the Royal Australian Mint and sold as collectors’ sets.

Since 1970, more than a dozen coins portraying Cook have been struck by various nations including Australia, New Zealand, the Cook Islands and Western Samoa. The pieces designed by James Berry, of Wellington, are particularly elegant and represent the apogee of numismatic sculptural art. In 1988, the Reserve Bank of Australia issued the first (in the world) polypropylene polymer banknotes (\$10 notes). To prevent forgery, these newly-invented banknotes contained a transparent window with a “Diffracted Optically Variable Device” portraying the image of Captain James Cook. In 2009, the Perth Mint struck 1079 collectors’ sets of Cook coins to commemorate the 230th Anniversary of his death. This was a boxed set of four one-ounce Sterling silver (925) proof sets of coins, for the Cook Islands. The four reverses depicted Cook and the *Endeavour* in Australian waters. If laid

out for display in linear order, the four coins spelt out Cook's name in sequence. The obverse portrayed Queen Elizabeth II.

Conclusion

The first decades of the twenty-first century have witnessed a revisionist view, not of Cook himself, but of the interpretation which twenty-first century historians and an increasing number of Australians and New Zealanders place upon his life and works. Rightly, we no longer say that Cook "discovered" New Zealand or Australia; as our Maori and indigenous Australian colleagues rightly say, "It was never lost".

A British Broadcasting Corporation Poll of the "Top 100 Britons of all time", rightly placed Captain James Cook in the top twelve.⁴⁶ In the twenty-first century, one acknowledges Cook's primacy in cartography, hydrography, exploration and preventive medicine. The numismatic record reflects this change in perspective; and will endure as an accumulating witness not only to one of history's greatest sailors and expeditioners, but also as a record of changing mores within society itself.

Acknowledgement

I thank particularly Dr Phil Benjamin, surgeon and numismatist of Queensland, for much encouragement.

About the author

Major General Professor John Pearn AO GCStJ RFD is the Patron of the Australian Numismatic Society. He is an enthusiastic numismatist and philatelist and has researched and published extensively in both domains. Over recent decades, he has designed and commissioned some 30 commemorative medals, principally in medical and related fields. He has served as a senior paediatrician for more than 50 years based in Queensland's tertiary Children's Hospitals, for three decades as Professor of Paediatrics and Child health at the University of Queensland, based in the Royal Children's Hospital, Brisbane; and currently continues as a part-time clinician at the Queensland Children's Hospital. In a second career as a doctor-soldier, he has been deployed as the senior specialist physician on operational service in Papua New Guinea, Vietnam and Rwanda; and was Surgeon General of the Australian Defence Force from 1998 to 2001. His Cornish and Scottish forebears were the first English immigrants who founded the City of New Plymouth. He stood at the top of Mount Taranaki exactly 150 years to the hour after his great-great-grandfather landed in 1841.



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1969 BICENTENARY COMMEMORATIVE DOLLAR

BY PAUL BICKNELL

To celebrate in 1969 the bicentenary of Captain Cook's first voyage to New Zealand a One Dollar commemorative coin was minted by the Royal Australian Mint at Canberra. This commemorative coin is cupro–nickel, measures 1.525 inches or 38.735 mm in diameter and weighs 420 grains (27.216 grams).

Obverse Design

Apart from the date, 1969, the obverse of the bicentennial coin employed the design chosen by the Decimal Currency Board to be used on New Zealand's new decimal coins two years previously, seen on the extreme left in the image below. It was designed by Arnold Machin and shows the bust of Elizabeth II in profile wearing a diamond tiara of festoons, scrolls and collette spikes, with the inscription: Elizabeth II New Zealand.



Image: Coin Designs: Submissions of various Coin Designers (Photos)

*Archives New Zealand /Te Rua Mahara o te Kawanatanga
Wellington Office [AAOA 6000 W4698 box 14c (R21101134)]*

Reverse Design

The reverse of the 1969 New Zealand One Dollar bicentennial coin was designed by Reginald George James Berry, designer of all the reverse designs chosen for New Zealand's decimal coinage in 1967. Mr Berry's commemorative coin design was approved at a Cabinet meeting on the 29th of April 1968.

The main feature of the reverse design is the map of New Zealand drawn by James Cook during his six month circumnavigation of New Zealand's two main islands in *HMB Endeavour* from late 1769 into early 1770. On the left, facing his chart, is a small profile portrait of Cook. On the right, *Endeavour* is shown off Young Nick's Head, the headland near Gisbourne where New Zealand was first sighted on October 7 1769. The words "COOK'S CHART" surmount the design; the date 1769 is shown above *Endeavour* with the value *One Dollar* below on two lines. The rope edge design of the coin has 100 twists, representing 100 cents in the dollar. Incused on the plain edge is the legend: COMMEMORATING COOK BI-CENTENARY 1769-1969.



*James Berry's 1969 Commemorative Dollar.
Cook Commemorative Dollar, Papers
Archives New Zealand /Te Rua Mahara o te Kawanatanga
Wellington Office[AAOA 6000 W4698 box 8 b (R21101123)]*

Making the Reverse Master Tool

According to the Royal Australian Mint, the first master tool to be cut on the reducing machine at the Mint in Canberra was the reverse design for the New Zealand 1969 commemorative dollar. The design was prepared in plasticine by James Berry at the Mint. The method evolved for preparing the master tool was to obtain an incused plaster cast from the plasticine model. From the incused plaster cast a relief plaster model was obtained, used to produce an incused rubber mould. An Araldite epoxy

model was obtained from the rubber mould, and this model was used as the tracing model in the reducing machine.¹

James Berry assisted with this process between November 1968 and January 1969. He was recorded as absent in the minutes for the RNSNZ meeting on the 25th of November 1968 and a Special Council Meeting on the 27th of January 1969. At the meeting of the Society on the 24th of February 1969, Berry spoke on his recent visit to the Royal Australian Mint and the work involved on the production of the Cook Dollar.²

At the Society's March meeting on the 31st of March 1969, Berry again spoke on his visit to Canberra and his work at the Royal Australian Mint on the Cook Dollar and "Mr O'Shea by the courtesy of Treasury displayed the Pattern Cook Bi-centennial Dollar".³

Edge Lettering Varieties

It was intended that all bicentennial coins would be available for sale to the public in June 1969, but a press statement on the 20th of June 1969 reported that they would be available from late August; the delay was "caused by production difficulties in manufacturing the plastic cases for the coins by the Royal Australian Mint".⁴ Within a short time of the coins becoming available in later 1969, reports began to appear of errors in the edge lettering, including missing spaces, missing hyphens and missing letters. Inverted lettering was also noticed.

Inverted and upright edge lettering varieties will occur when a coin blank has incuse or recuse lettering added to the edge in a separate minting process before the lettered blanks are struck between the obverse and reverse coin dies. Therefore, there is a 50:50 chance these finished coins will have inverted lettering. "The only time you don't get any variation in edge orientation is when the edge is struck simultaneously with the faces."⁵ The 1969 fifty cent bicentennial coin and the 1967 Decimal Dollar also display edge lettering variation. The missing space or "CookBi" edge lettering error has been found in both upright and inverted versions.

¹ Royal Australian Mint Annual Report 1969

² RNSNZ meeting minutes for 25.11.68, 27.01.69 and 24.02.69

³ RNSNZ meeting minutes for 31.03.69

⁴ *Evening Post*, 20 June 1969

⁵ RNSNZ Facebook page comment: 14 August 2011.



Inverted and upright incuse edge lettering on the Bi-Centennial Dollar.



“CookBi” error. Image reproduced with the kind permission of Martin Purdy.



All examples of the “CookBi” error that the author has seen have a smaller hyphen, visible in the comparison above.



Progression of “CookBi” error variety. Image reproduced with the kind permission of coinerrors.co.nz.

The 1969 fifty cent coin issued in sets with the same edge wording as the commemorative dollar is also found with the “CookBi” error.

The missing hyphen or “No-Hyphen” error in Bi-Centennial can also be found with inverted lettering or upright lettering versions.



No Hyphen Inverted Lettering error. Collection of the author.

A third error variety, without an “i” in the word “Commemorating”, has been recorded by Hargreaves⁶ and later by Rodgers⁷. At the time of writing, the present author has not seen an example of this error and notes that Rodgers reported the same observation.

Mintage numbers

Cook Commemorative Dollar: These were packed in a hard plastic slide case, had a mintage of 400,000 and were priced in 1969 at \$1.25.

Ordinary Uncirculated Seven Coin set: These sets had all of the decimal coin denominations enclosed in a red plastic wallet, had a mintage of 50,000 and sold in 1969 for \$2.50.

Specimen Seven Coin set: Also had coin dominations from the 1 cent to the one Dollar coin, but these coins had a proof finish and were enclosed in a blue plastic wallet. Again, the mintage was 50,000. This set sold for \$6.00 in 1969. For an additional cost of \$2.00 a Plush Presentation Case could be bought in Royal blue leatherette with a gold embossed New Zealand Coat of Arms.

⁶ Hargreaves, R. P., (1972) From Beads to Banknotes: The story of money in New Zealand. p. 185

⁷ Rodgers, K. A., New Zealand Decimal Coin Varieties. *New Zealand Numismatic Journal* Vol 17 No1 (64) November 1985; p. 2

All 1969 bicentennial commemorative coin sets were sold in “mint sealed anti-tarnish transparent plastic film” and included a special 50 cents coin with a mintage of 100,00 that had incused edge lettering like the dollar.

A third 1969 Bi-Centennial Cook Commemorative set can be found in a light blue, harder folder, that was used by Treasury for the sale of old stocks only after 1972. It is likely that these later sets were put into replacement folders because the original plastic folders were prone to become sticky and might have been destroyed. The exact timing for this is unclear, but this later issue also differs from the original issue in the descriptive card insert, which records a change of Government Printer from A. R. Shearer in 1969 to E. C. Keating in 1978.



Plaster mould of the 1969 New Zealand Commemorative Dollar from a private collection and reproduced with the permission of the owner.

HOW MANY FOR MR MULDOON?



The Minister of Finance (Mr Muldoon) likes the look of the specimen Captain Cook dollar which he examined with the designer, Mr James Berry, today. Mr Berry is holding a plaster cast taken from the model of the dollar, while Mr Muldoon has the "real thing."

This newspaper report with James Berry shown holding the Cook Dollar plaster relief model in the image above with the then Minister of Finance, Robert Muldoon, holding a finished specimen bicentenary commemorative coin, is in the collection of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand Inc.

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DECIMALISING THE BRITISH POUND

BY ANDREW COOK



The UK did not act in haste in introducing decimal coinage. Despite preparations being made as early as 1849, via the minting of the first florins, as one tenth of a Pound, two Royal Commissions failed to recommend decimalisation, and over a hundred years later a Bill introduced by the Labour MP, Mont Follick, in 1955 failed even to be debated in Parliament.

Despite a number of attempts by backbench Members to revive the issue in the second half of the 1950s, these were consistently rebuffed in the Commons by Treasury Ministers. By 1961, however, following a report by the British Association for the Advancement of Science and the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the Conservative Chancellor, Selwyn Lloyd, set up a Committee of Inquiry chaired by the scientist and businessman, Lord Halsbury. The remit of the Halsbury Committee was not to consider whether or not Britain should introduce decimal currency, but to recommend the best system. It reported in late 1963 and recommended, by a majority of 4 to 2, to retain the existing Pound as the major unit (the minority issued a memorandum of dissent in favour of a unit equivalent to ten shillings, or half a Pound).

This majority recommendation was eventually accepted by the incoming Labour Government, with James Callaghan announcing on 1 March 1966 that the new currency would be introduced on what was described as D-Day, 15 February 1971. Although the choice of major unit remained a matter of controversy for the next two years, there was widespread

acceptance of decimalisation across the political spectrum, and very little opposition from the general public.

How did this relatively rapid (for the UK), change of policy come about? There were several factors internal to the UK, including how the issue was managed politically, the influence of interest groups, and the extent to which decimalisation was seen as a necessary act of modernisation at a time of relative decline in the UK. These are not issues covered in this paper; instead I will concentrate on the external imperatives driving reform, more specifically the relative influence of Europe and the Commonwealth.

First of all, it is necessary to examine, in more detail, the influence of Europe on decimalisation in Britain. Forty years after D-Day, the idea of decimalisation, as a symptom of the Europeanisation of the UK, had become an established part of discourse from the Eurosceptic right, as the following quotes from Conservative-supporting newspapers in 2011 illustrate.

Writing in the Daily Mail, the popular historian, Dominic Sandbrook, saw decimalisation as heralding:

“the end of a proud history of defiant insularity and the beginning of the creeping ‘Europeanisation’ of Britain’s institutions... On that grey, drizzly day 40 years ago, we might have gained a shiny new streamlined currency. But we also lost something rather more profound: a little bit of our national soul.”

Meanwhile, Stephen Bayley in the Daily Telegraph characterised it as:

“a politically mandated purge of the old order... richly symbolic of a yearning to be modern... drawn by the compelling gravitational force of Euro-normality.”

So, by 2011, decimalisation had become integral to the Eurosceptic discourse which culminated in the EU referendum five years later. Superficially, this argument could have some appeal. The setting up of the Halsbury Committee was contemporaneous with Britain’s first, unsuccessful, application to join what was then known as the Common Market. Indeed, the vetoing by France’s President De Gaulle of that first application came in January 1963, while the Halsbury Committee’s deliberations were in full swing. The second veto in November 1967 occurred just after the passage of the first Decimal Currency Act, and the

third, successful, application was launched in 1969, when preparations for the introduction of the new currency were accelerating.

This view of the decimalisation project as a harbinger of creeping Europeanisation is not entirely a *post hoc* rationalisation on the part of 21st Century proponents of Euroscepticism. Linking of the decimal project with Europeanisation was also made at the time by elements of the popular press.

A satirical cartoon by Vicky in the London Evening Standard purporting to show a design for a new decimal coinage was published at the time of the establishment of the Halsbury Committee. It is, perhaps, as much a comment on the perceived state of Britain from a declinist perspective as about decimalisation *per se*. Based on the penny, it shows a bruised and battered Britannia with a ragged gown, with a facial profile resembling de Gaulle, the initials RF (Republique Francaise) on the helmet and a shield bearing the letter E (for Europe). It is denominated in German Pfennigs. In the background, protecting a beleaguered Britannia, is a US missile.



The point of Vicky's cartoon is to use the issue of decimalisation, and the establishment of the Halsbury Committee to illustrate the supposed

decline of the UK and its consequent subservience to European interests.

The reality, however, was quite different. Although the Halsbury Committee sat during the time of Britain's first unsuccessful application to join the EEC, neither the government nor Halsbury considered the two issues to be linked. Giving evidence to the Committee in March 1962, the eminent economist, Sir Geoffrey Crowther, stated that it was 'difficult at present to see what bearing the entrance to E.E.C. has on currency', and when Britain's first application to join the Common Market was rejected the following February, the Treasury minister, Edward du Cann explicitly denied the link:

Since the establishment of the (Halsbury) Committee bore no direct relation to our application to join the Common Market it seems unlikely that the termination of the negotiations will affect the issues involved over decimalisation to any appreciable extent.

Hansard, 6 February 1963

Writing as 'Lombard' in the Financial Times, the prominent financial journalist, C. Gordon Tether, put the consequences of the UK's exceptionalism in maintaining a non-decimal currency succinctly:

Most of the powerful arguments for decimalising the currency lie not connected with "Europeanisation". They stem from the fact that our outdated currency system complicates our dealings with pretty well the whole of the outside world, and at the same time makes the financial life of the business community and the ordinary man in the U.K. itself a lot more difficult than it need be.

Financial Times, 2 Feb 1963

Indeed, there was virtually no mention of Europe in the Halsbury report. It may have been supposed that, given that many of the major currencies of Europe had major units worth around a tenth of a Pound, or less, serious consideration may have been given to introducing a system based on the Florin as the major unit. However, only systems based on either the Pound or ten shillings were given more than cursory examination by the committee, which '(did) not attach great significance to the often-quoted argument that a florin major unit would be broadly

comparable in value with the currency units of many Continental countries'.¹

If decimalisation had been part of a wider project of Europeanisation, as alleged by some, surely the florin-cent system would not have been so readily dismissed by the Committee. This point was amplified in an article by C.G. Hanson in the Guardian in January 1964, who noted that:

Many of the recommendations of the Halsbury Committee ... are surprising: but more surprising than any of them is an omission. Within perhaps ten to fifteen years ... (the EU) will adopt a European currency ... the British Government should be taking the first step in this direction now. This would be to introduce a currency based not on the pound sterling but on a currency unit worth 2s, or one florin. The West Germans, the French, the Dutch the Swiss and the Swedes all possess currency units split into 100 cents, which are worth between 1s 5d and 2s at the present time.

His justification for the UK to anticipate a single European currency was set out in terms which would be anathema to the Eurosceptics:

“if Britain is to make her voice heard in world affairs over the next fifty years above the roaring of Russia, China and the United States it must be as part of a federal, united Europe ... the creation of a single currency is a prerequisite for such a state of affairs.”

That this played no part, either in the deliberations and conclusions of Halsbury or in subsequent policy making, gives the lie to the argument that decimalisation in any way facilitated or supported Europeanisation.

For further evidence that European considerations played no part in the UK's decision one need look no further than its nearest neighbour. In the Irish Republic, the Government had a dilemma following the UK decision to retain the Pound. The Irish Punt was pegged to Sterling, and British coins and notes circulated freely in the Republic – as did Irish currency in Northern Ireland (though not in the rest of the UK). Initially, following the British announcement in March 1966, the Finance Minister, Jack Lynch, proposed announcing an immediate decision to follow the British lead on both retaining the Punt, and decimalising at the same time in

¹ Cmnd. 2145 Report of the Committee of Inquiry on Decimal Currency

February 1971. But he was overruled in Cabinet and four schemes of decimalisation were included in a public consultation: the UK system of Pound-Penny-Halfpenny; the 10 Shillings-Cent system adopted by South Africa, Australia and New Zealand; retention of the Punt divided into 1,000 mils; and a major unit of one Florin, divided into 100 cents. In particular, serious consideration was given to the adoption of a Florin-Cent system, supported by the Federation of Irish Industries and the Minister of External Affairs and others. An official memorandum to the Government set out the argument:

The florin is of the order of magnitude of the principal European currencies, e.g. the Deutschmark, the Swiss franc, the French franc and the Dutch guilder. Its adoption would indicate to all concerned that we are looking to Europe rather than to Britain, America or the British Commonwealth.

Memorandum by Sean F. Murray, 26 January 1967

The championing of the Florin was largely built on a vision of Ireland as a modern European economy, rather than a mere outlier on the fringes of the British Isles. That the issue was contested within Government is indicative of a tension between those who sought to advance integration with the European economy more rapidly, and those who, whilst having the same end goal, exercised caution against proceeding too quickly. As a result, the announcement that Ireland was to follow the UK's example, decimalising at the same time and retaining the Punt as the major unit, only came in April 1968, a delay of more than two years.

There was clearly a widespread desire to see Ireland develop as a European country, and break from the apron strings attaching Ireland to the UK. In the 1960s such a radical move would have probably been premature, but the fact that it was seriously debated can be seen as presaging a project of Europeanisation for Ireland leading to the decoupling of the Punt from Sterling in 1979, and Ireland's adoption of the Euro 20 years later. The presence of such a debate in Ireland throws into sharp relief its virtual absence in UK discourse.

In fact, the real external stimulus to action in the UK came from Commonwealth and ex-Commonwealth countries. Arguably the example of India, which decimalised the rupee in 1957, was of little significance, as it was not starting with an £sd system. But in 1961 South Africa did replace £sd with a decimal system based on a 10s unit, and by that time Australia and New Zealand were considering following suit. Actions by

southern hemisphere governments could hardly be characterised as Europeanisation.

It is worth examining why these countries chose systems based on 10 Shillings as the major unit, rather than retaining the Pound as the UK eventually did. The main argument in favour of such a system is that of “associability”, i.e. the ease of associating values in the new currency with those in the old. For example, translating 5 shillings in £sd becomes 50c, and 7/6 becomes 75c in a dollar cent system based on a dollar worth 10 shillings. Under a Pound-based system the translation is not only more difficult, and less readily associable, with 7/6 becoming 37 1/2p; it also necessitates the introduction of a half unit. Such a system is therefore not a true decimal one, as it includes the use of vulgar fractions.

Although the UK ultimately diverged from Commonwealth practice, by retaining the Pound, at the time when Britain started seriously to consider decimalisation at the beginning of the 1960s, there was, initially, a desire on the part of the UK Government to harmonise arrangements, particularly with Australia and New Zealand. In early 1961, when neither country had yet committed to either a timescale or a choice of major unit, there was a view expressed by some, including the Progress Trust, that the UK ought to give a lead to the Commonwealth. This was given short shrift by Treasury officials such as the Private Secretary to the Chancellor, Douglas Wass, writing in February 1961:

This is not a question on which there is any particular need or scope for concerted Commonwealth action. Canada, India and South Africa are already on three different decimal systems. Australia seems likely to follow the South African path and is perfectly entitled to do so. It seems a little absurd in this particular context to speak of our “giving a lead” to the Commonwealth.

Despite the sceptical, albeit realistic view of his officials, UK Chancellor Selwyn Lloyd was a keen proponent both of the ten-shilling unit and of co-operation with southern hemisphere Commonwealth partners. In Spring 1961 he had commissioned a working party of officials, which reported favourably on decimalisation on a ten-shilling basis. Rather than immediately instituting a Committee of Inquiry to take the matter further, he decided to consult with Commonwealth colleagues. Accordingly, in June of that year, he wrote to his opposite numbers in Australia and New Zealand, Harold Holt and Harry Lake, seeking their agreement to a co-ordinated approach:

If we are both going to proceed on the same lines, it would probably be helpful to keep in touch in announcing our decisions and in making arrangements for the change. I am therefore writing to ask whether ... there is any possibility that, if we were in a position to make an announcement on the lines I have described this Summer, you would be able to move at the same time.²



Selwyn Lloyd



Harold Holt



Harry Lake

He followed these letters up with informal discussions with Holt and Lake at a Commonwealth Finance Ministers meeting in Accra, Ghana, in September. It was only after this consultation that Lloyd felt able to recommend to Cabinet, in November 1961, the setting up of the Halsbury Committee.

In the event the Halsbury took two years to come to a conclusion, largely due to the dispute within the committee over the system to be adopted (Pound vs 10 Shillings). By then both New Zealand and Australia had announced their decisions to go ahead on the basis of 10s. The UK had neither led, nor indeed co-ordinated, the Commonwealth approach. Nor had it been led by them in terms of the system adopted, as this paragraph from the report makes clear:

The published reports of decimalisation committees in other Commonwealth or ex- Commonwealth countries are well-documented and cogently argued. We have derived much valuable help from them. But the decimal system which is most

² Letters of Selwyn Lloyd to Harold Holt and Harry Lake, 8 June 1961

suitable for one Commonwealth country is not necessarily that most suitable for another. In particular, the pound sterling occupies a position internationally which is rivalled only by the United States dollar. The South African pound, the Australian pound and the New Zealand pound are not international currencies in the same sense, and there are arguments in favour of retaining the Pound sterling which did not enter into the calculations of these other countries.

The majority of the committee were persuaded by the Bank and the City more generally that abandonment of the Pound might be interpreted by others as backdoor devaluation, or at least a loss of prestige, and so could not follow the same path as Australia and New Zealand.

In fact, the tardiness of the conclusion of Halsbury's deliberations, followed by the delay in deciding to implement its recommendations contrasted sharply with the decisiveness of governments in the southern hemisphere. Any idea that Britain could lead the Commonwealth in this sort of matter was seen to be as absurd as Wass had indicated three years earlier. A more astringent comment is provided, again by C.G. Hanson writing in the Guardian:

When one sees the Commonwealth countries altering the values of their currency units and introducing decimal currencies of their own accord, concluding trading pacts with other countries, and buying from countries other than Britain when it suits them to do so (Australia is re-equipping its air force with French fighters and American bombers) one cannot help thinking that the Commonwealth is a club from which most of the members have resigned without telling the secretary that they have done so.

In conclusion, the decision to decimalise in the UK was driven by internal pressure to modernise, as well as the successful South Africa, Australia and New Zealand examples. It had little or nothing to do with any process of creeping Europeanisation. If it had, serious consideration would have been given to the Florin-Cent system, as it was in the Republic of Ireland. However, the choice of the pound as the major unit illustrates the limitations to the influence of the Commonwealth, and owes much to the power of the City of London, and the conservative instincts of the Labour government.

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THE BACHELOR'S WALK MASSACRE: THE LIFE AND TIMES OF WILLIAM HARREL CB CBE MVO KSTJ KPM

BY BRETT DELAHUNT

Introduction

In the latter part of the nineteenth century and heading into the twentieth century, Ireland was in a state of crisis. The formation of the United Kingdom of the Great Britain and Ireland in 1800 left the Irish without local parliamentary representation and drove the desire for Irish independence. Anti-British sentiment was exacerbated by the potato famine of the early 1840s which decimated the population. Towards the end of the nineteenth century attempts at self-government failed and the mood became militant. It was in this environment that William Vesey Harrel commenced his occupation as a Police Constable.

Early family background

Harrel was born into an affluent Protestant Irish family on 22 July 1866. His father David Harrel, was 25 when William was born and was already a Justice of the Peace in County Down. David had aspired to a career in the Navy, being educated at Royal Naval School in Gosport, but on the completion of his studies was too old to be enrolled as a Midshipman. He initially served in the Merchant Navy and in 1859 joined the Royal Irish Constabulary. His career progressed well and by 1879 he was the Resident Magistrate in County Mayo, and in 1883 he was appointed Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police. In 1893 he accepted appointment as Undersecretary for Ireland which was the permanent head of the British administration in Ireland and retired from this position due to ill health in 1902 at the age of 61 years.

He did not retire from public life, however, but rather took on a variety of committee roles in government and was finally appointed Chairman Interim Court of Arbitration for Industry in 1918. David Harrel was highly successful both as a policeman and later as a government administrator. He was knighted and admitted as a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in 1895. He was made a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order at the time of the Queen's visit to Ireland in 1900 and in 1902 he received the newly established civil service award, being admitted as a Companion of the Imperial Service Order. Towards the end of his career, he was appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire in 1918, the year that the Order was founded, and

finally he was elevated to Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath in 1920.

Dublin Metropolitan Police

It is hardly surprising with this family background that William Harrel chose a career in the police force. On the 9th April 1886 he was appointed a Cadet in the Dublin Metropolitan Police with a salary of £75.8.0 pa. He was rapidly promoted to 3rd Class District Inspector on 24th May 1886 with a salary increase to £125. He received a Commendation for Good Service while on eviction duty on 27 August 1887 and on 8th February 1890 was promoted to 2nd Class District Inspector on a salary of £165. William continued to impress and was on 9th July 1890 commended for his investigation of a murder in Dowra. At this time his father was Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police and his retirement from this role and subsequent appointment as Undersecretary coincided with William's appointment to the Divisional Commissioner's staff on 20th Aug 1893.

In 1897 William was transferred to Police Headquarters at Dublin Castle with his appointment as Private Secretary to the Inspector General. After one year in this role, he became Inspector of Prisons for Ireland on the 29th Sept 1898 on a salary of £500 pa. It was in this role that William received his first honour, being admitted to the Order of St John in the grade of Esquire (London Gazette 31 March 1899 page 2195).

William Harrel was advanced to the position of Assistant Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police on 4 Jan 1902. His commencing salary was £600 pa, rising by £20 pa increments to £800 pa. In the same year he was promoted in the Order of St John to the grade of Knight of Grace (London Gazette 15 Aug 1902 page 5327).

Initially, there were two Commissioners of Police for Dublin who also acted as Magistrates in the City. In 1859, a vacancy occurred and the position of Commissioner was filled by an Assistant Commissioner. Despite the apparent hierarchy of the two officers, both the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner held the appointment of Magistrate through what was described as a Commission of the Peace and both were administered the oath as a Commissioner of Police. Despite the title of Assistant Commissioner, in reality there were two Commissioners and in practice one was not responsible to the other.

As Assistant Commissioner of Police Harrel coordinated major events and 18 months into his appointment he participated in the visit to Ireland

of King Edward VII. As was customary with such Royal visits a special Honours List was promulgated and Harrel was admitted to the Royal Victorian Order in the grade of Member 4th Class (London Gazette 11 Aug 1903 page 5057).



William Vesey Harrel in the formal Civil Service uniform of an Assistant Commissioner, 1911.

The Royal Victorian Order consists of five classes and rather confusingly at that time, both the 4th and 5th Class were designated Member (MVO). In 1903 the Royal Victorian Order was in its infancy, having been instituted in 1896 and while Queen Victoria had been sparing in awarding the various grades of the Order, the converse applied to her son, whom most thought overly generous with the Order. Apart from the earliest awards, the Order has always been numbered on the reverse and Harrel's award is numbered 185, which is commensurate with the early date of its bestowal. As part of the celebrations of the royal visit, a medal, known as the King's Visit to Ireland Medal 1903, was distributed to prominent citizens and to the police and military. Being struck in bronze, a total of 7,756 were manufactured for distribution, according to the Royal Mint. Harrel was a recipient of the Royal Visit medal which is named to him as *W. V. Harrel. M.V.O. Asst. Comm. D.M.P.*

In 1911 Harrel was a recipient of the Coronation Medal, of which 15,901 were issued unnamed to celebrate the coronation of George V. A year later there was a further Royal visit, and as a serving police officer Harrel was awarded one of the 2,477 King George V's Visit, Police Commemoration Medals (Ireland) that were struck and issued unnamed by the Royal Mint. In the London Gazette of 1 Jan 1911 Harrel was also awarded the Kings Police Medal. The commendation for the award stated that he had given "Twenty-four years' service distinguished by success in administration and by special political and secret services. He has also rendered service on the occasion of Royal visits". Harrel was invested with the medal by the King on 23 Feb 1911. The award of the King's Police Medal was quickly followed by an appointment as a Companion of the Order of the Bath (Civil Division) which was gazetted on 14 June 1912 (London Gazette page 4298).

A call to arms!

Immediately prior to the First World War there was immense anti-British feeling in Ireland, with many having the desire to openly challenge British rule through force. On 25 Nov 1913 a paramilitary group, known as the Irish Volunteers, was established and it was decided by the major figures in the group, which included Sir Roger Casement and Darrell Figgis, that Figgis would coordinate fund raising with the purpose of purchasing arms. In pursuit of this, Casement, Figgis and another member of the group, Erskine Childers, visited the London agent of a Belgian arms dealer. This led to Germany and through a dealer in Hamburg they eventually agreed to purchase 1,500 rifles. Figgis and Childers took delivery of 1500 Mauser rifles and 49,000 rounds of ammunition,

although the armaments were somewhat dated, being of the vintage of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870.

It was arranged that the rifles and ammunition would be transported to Ireland on two yachts, one of these being the *Asgard* which was the property of Childers. The *Asgard* arrived in Howth harbour, 13 miles east of Dublin, on 26 July 1914 where it was met by the Volunteers and members of the Fianna Éireann, an Irish national youth organization of volunteers that played an active role in the 1916 Easter rising. The boat was unloaded in 20 minutes and although the activity was illegal, the police and coastguard officials who were present did nothing to impede delivery of the arms. By 2pm 1000 members of the Volunteers were marching towards Dublin, guns in hand.



From the earliest Harrel had been advised that guns were being unloaded in Howth; however, it was estimated that there were 500 volunteers involved. He alerted the Royal Irish Constabulary, who were responsible for policing outside Dublin, and mobilized police from Dublin city. At this time, he located and advised the Undersecretary for Ireland of the events that were then transpiring. By 2pm he received new information that 1200 Volunteers were *en route* to Dublin.

As noted previously, Harrel held the office of Magistrate and as such had the power to mobilize the military if he determined that circumstances justified it. He telephoned General Gerald James Cuthbert, the officer in charge of the 13th Infantry Brigade, a regular brigade in 5th Division

stationed in Ireland, and requested military assistance. Harrel's original plan was to intercept the group outside Dublin and to disarm them and confiscate the weapons. As Harrel travelled to Howth he arrived at Raheny, 5 miles from Dublin, where 1000 of the Volunteers were marching. In order to halt the march Harrel blocked the road with 70 police officers as the Volunteers arrived.

This did not have the desired effect as the Volunteers turned down a side road being followed by the police who eventually blocked their path. At this point the Volunteers were ordered by Harrel to surrender their arms; however, this resulted in a standoff with the leaders of the march questioning the legality of Harrel's request. The situation deteriorated and the armed Volunteers advanced with their weapons which were being used as clubs. In response Harrel ordered the police, who were heavily outnumbered, to disarm the men. During this time the men at the back of the group began to disperse carrying their weapons with them. A struggle ensued during which approximately 20 rifles were seized but it became obvious that the police were effectively powerless to carry out their orders. A number of shots were fired although there were no injuries. The police were ordered to withdraw and those soldiers present were ordered to advance by Harrel resulting in one of the Volunteers being bayoneted.

It was clear that the situation was now out of hand and at 4.30pm Harrel withdrew all the police and troops. Harrel contacted General Cuthbert and advised him that there was no further need of troops to be sent out. A company of the King's Own Scottish Borderers (KOSB) had already been dispatched and they were ordered to return to their barracks at 5.30 pm. About the same time a communication was received from the Undersecretary advising Harrel against any attempt at disarming the Volunteers and in view of the events that had transpired, Harrel met with the Undersecretary at Dublin Castle at 6pm.

While this was occurring the detachment of KOSB who were returning to base were accosted by a crowd of demonstrators that was estimated to be more than 1000. As the troops moved towards O'Connell St by the River Liffey, the crowd swelled in number and they commenced throwing stones. This resulted in a number of injuries to the troops and their Commanding Officer, Major Alfred Edward Haig, was hit in the head. The troops continued their retreat down Bachelor's Walk alongside the Liffey and the attacks became more violent. The crowd increased in number when it was joined by a group of protestors who had come down a side

street and the stone throwing continued. Major Haig was struck two further times in the head and he responded by ordering the troops to form two columns facing the crowd. Despite the fact that no order to fire was given a shot rang out and this was followed by a volley that left two dead and 36 wounded. One of the wounded later died in Jervis Street Hospital.



Aftermath

The events at Bachelor's Walk led to a massive public condemnation of both the police and the troops. The men of the KOSB were confined to barracks and an investigation of the events was initiated. Harrel was

suspended subject to a full investigation of the incident. A Royal Commission was established and commenced proceedings on 6 August 1914. Evidence was heard from the Volunteers and protesters in the crowd, as well as from army and police personnel. Harrel was called to give evidence and was represented by two King's Council. The Commission met in four public sessions with the last being held on 11 August 1914 and yet, even as the Commission commenced its hearings, statements were being made in the House of Commons relating to the "Dublin Incident". It was pointed out that Assistant Commissioner Harrel had requested the assistance of the military "on his own responsibility" and that soldiers had become exasperated and had fired without orders.

So heated was the debate that one Member stated that Harrel ought to be hanged. The Royal Commission concluded that the employment of the police and military was not in accordance with the law and that Harrel was responsible for both the mobilisation of the troops and the various orders given to the police. It was found that an order was given to fire, although this does seem contrary to the evidence. Harrel was dismissed as Assistant Commissioner on 19 November 1914. Despite the clear apportioning of blame by the Commission it appears that there were many sympathetic to Harrel's plight. Although he had been dismissed, Harrel was recommended for a pension of £373.6.8 pa on 28 November 1914, in recognition of his 28 years and seven months service.

Subsequent events

Funerals were held for the victims and these were attended by massive crowds. The newspapers featured numerous articles relating to the plight of the wounded with photographs showing children in hospital. The KOSB were heavily criticized and were given the epithet "King's Own Scottish Butchers". Graffiti appeared around the area with crosses painted on the wall to acknowledge the dead and wounded. Several art works recorded the events. The most notable was a painting by Jack Yeats entitled 'Bachelor's Walk, in memory' painted seven years after the event from a sketch made at the time and now in the National Gallery of Ireland.

The other major players in the events leading up to the Bachelor's Walk "massacre" were Figgis, Casement and Childers. Darrell Figgis was interned after the 1916 Easter Rising, despite the fact that he had not participated in it. He subsequently stood for office and was influential in Irish affairs, being appointed to Chair the Commission of Enquiry into Resources and Industries of Ireland. He later fell out with colleagues over

attempts to establish Ireland as a Dominion of the Empire. This was to be achieved through what became known as the Anglo-Irish Treaty and Figgis later served on the Constitution Commission for Formation of the Free State. He then became embroiled in a financial scandal involving government contracts, which coincided with the death of his wife. When his new partner subsequently died in childbirth in 1925, Figgis committed suicide in London.

Despite being a British Foreign Office diplomat and the state of war between the countries, Sir Roger Casement traveled to Germany in October 1914 to purchase a further shipment of arms. He subsequently undertook negotiations with Germany to secure an agreement that they would not invade Ireland. He also attempted to raise an Irish Brigade from prisoners of war who would be recruited to fight against Britain. His arms shipments were seized by the Royal Navy and when he was returned to Ireland by German submarine he was arrested, tried for treason and hanged at Pentonville Prison on 3 August 1916. His body was subsequently exhumed and given a state funeral in Dublin.

Erskine Childers served in the First World War where he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. Like Figgis, Childers did not participate in the Easter Rising but was imprisoned. He was subsequently appointed Secretary General of the Irish delegation who negotiated the 1921 Anglo-Irish Treaty but opposed the requirement of an oath of allegiance. Once the treaty was settled fighting broke out and martial law was established in 1922. On the 10 November 1922 he was found to be in possession of a pistol and was convicted and shot by firing squad. He was reburied with honours in 1923 and in 1973 his son became the fourth President of Ireland.

Like Harrel, Major Alfred Haig of the KOSB was heavily criticized for his role at Bachelor's Walk. His previous military career was distinguished, having served in the Sudan in 1888 and on the Nile in 1889, for which he qualified for the Egypt Medal and the Khedive's Star. He then participated in the Relief of Chitral in 1897 receiving the India General Service Medal 1895 and was Mentioned in Dispatches. He received a further Mention during the Boer War along with the Queen's South Africa Medal with three clasps. Following the Bachelor's Walk Massacre he was posted to France and was wounded in 1914. He was again Mentioned in Dispatches and retired with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

William Harrel did not remain unemployed for long. He was granted a temporary commission as a Commander in the Royal Naval Volunteer

Reserve (London Gazette 4 May 1915, page 4264). In this role he was attached to *HMS Colleen* for intelligence duties on the Vice Admiral's staff at Queenstown, Ireland, on a salary of £585 pa. Harrel was clearly well suited for this work and his success was rewarded by his appointment as a Commander of the Military Division of the Order of the British Empire for valuable service on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Queenstown (London Gazette 1 April 1919 page 4196). He was also awarded the British War Medal for Service in the war, named *Commr. W. V. Harrel. R.N.V.R.*

Following the Easter Uprising in Dublin in 1916, there was a growing feeling that Harrel had been used as the scapegoat for the events of 26 July 1914. In the House of Commons R McNeill MP (Unionist, Canterbury)¹ asked the Prime Minister, Herbert Asquith on 27 June 1916:

"(1) if his attention has been called to the correspondence between Sir John Ross and the late Chief Secretary for Ireland, in which the former declared that his resignation of the post of Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police in 1914 was a protest against an act of tyranny and of unfair dealing on the part of the Chief Secretary in dismissing the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Harrel, for conduct which was approved by Sir John Ross, his superior officer, and for which the latter accepted full responsibility; whether, in view of Sir John Ross's statement that Mr. Harrel had always discharged his duties most faithfully and most efficiently and that the action for which Mr. Harrel was dismissed was taken with the concurrence of the Under-Secretary for Ireland, who later changed his mind and censured Mr. Harrel, and having regard to the vindication of Mr. Harrel's conduct by recent occurrences in Dublin, he proposes to reinstate Mr. Harrel or to compensate him for his treatment by the late Chief Secretary and the Under-Secretary for Ireland;

(2) if his attention has been called to the charges made against Lord Shaw's Commission of Inquiry into the circumstances of the conflict between the military and the people in Dublin on 26th July, 1914, by Sir John Ross, who was then Chief Commissioner of Police in Dublin, in a published letter to the late Chief Secretary, in which Sir John Ross

¹ Ronald McNeill, The Right Honourable The Lord Cushendun PC (1861-1934) Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster 1927-29

asserts that all the Court of Inquiry did with reference to the conduct of Mr. Harrel was to make insinuations which were wholly unjustifiable, and to express some vague opinions, many of which did not even touch the issues before it, and that a great deal of evidence vital to the case was excluded from the consideration of the Court; and whether, in view of the gravity of such allegations made by a responsible officer, he proposes to have a further inquiry into all the circumstances, or to take any other action in the matter?"

In reply the Prime Minister stated that "On the whole I do not think it is advisable at this time and under the circumstances to revive that question."

Harrel retired fully on 1 November 1919 at the age of 53 years. He was permitted to retain his numerous police honours despite the adverse findings of the Commission and as noted above, added further accolades for war service. It was increasingly evident that his role in the massacre of 26 July had been misrepresented and he remained an active and popular member of society, being a member of the prestigious Royal St George Yacht Club and the Kildare St Club until his death in Dublin on 4 May 1956.

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Previous page: The honours and awards of William Vesey Harrel. Top row from left: Companion of the Order of the Bath, Commander of the Order of the British Empire, Knight of Justice of the Order of St John neck badge; Second row: Member of the Royal Victorian Order (4th Class), King's Police Medal, Edward VII Visit to Ireland Medal, George V Coronation Medal, George V Visit to Ireland Medal; Third row: Knight of Justice of the Order of St John breast star.

Acknowledgements

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About the author

Brett Delahunt ONZM, KStJ, MD, FRSNZ, FRCPA, FRCPath, FRNSNZ is Professor of Pathology and Molecular Medicine at the Wellington School of Medicine and Health Sciences, University of Otago. Professionally, Professor Delahunt is recognised as an international authority on tumours of the kidney and prostate and is the recipient of numerous scientific honours. He was elected Patron of the Prostate Cancer Foundation in 2016.

He is well known in the field of phaleristics and presents regularly on topics relating to orders, decorations and medals of the UK and the Commonwealth. He is the author of *Orders, Decoration and Medals Awarded to New Zealanders* which is considered the core text on the subject. More recently, he advised the Cambodian Honours Directorate and is an author of the profusely illustrated book *Cambodian Decorations of Honor*. This book, which has been published in both English and Khmer, traces the evolution of the Cambodian honours system from French Colonial times through the upheavals of the Pol Pot Regime, to the recent re-establishment of the royal honours system under HM King Norodom Sihanouk.

He is currently a Vice President of the RNSNZ and completed 50 years of membership of the Society in 2017. He has been elected FRNSNZ in recognition of his services to numismatics.



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CANTEEN NOTES AND COUPONS OF THE 3RD DIVISION

BY BARRY O'SULLIVAN

With the large number of 3rd Division units stationed in New Caledonia during WW2 there was a large number of small unit canteens as well as the main Brigade Road Houses that acted as recreation and canteen centres. These road houses were often miles from where units were stationed and as such the smaller units operated their own canteens. The canteens were run by an elected committee of all ranks on the lines of a shop selling items that were not government issue. These goods were purchased from the New Zealand National Patriotic Fund Board in bulk and on sold through the unit canteens, usually with a small mark-up to cover costs and to provide a profit for unit funds. Because the New Zealanders in the Pacific were paid in US dollars and because small change in the form of coins was always in short supply or none existent some units printed their own currency to use as change and this appears in cents.

Of the canteen notes, chits and coupons noted, the surviving examples seen are from 29 Battalion, 30 Battalion, 4th NZ General Hospital, YMCA, Taom River Road House, 22nd Field Ambulance (Nissan Island) and the 22nd Field Ambulance canteen notes of New Caledonia (the most common, although still very scarce). Each of these currency issues is discussed below.

4th General Hospital: The main body of the 4th NZ General Hospital arrived in New Caledonia on 1st January 1943 and established a camp and hospital in the Boguen River valley, approximately 10 miles from Bourail. The hospital was opened in March. In September 1943 the unit shifted to Dumbea valley closer to Noumea and Tontouta air field. A 600 bed hospital was opened in early October 1943 which finally closed in September 1944. The canteen used 'credit chits' as change. These chits are headed CREDIT CHIT 4 N.Z. GEN HOSPITAL and have a serial number and places for the signatures of the Colonel and company officer. The bottom of the chit reads, NOT NEGOTIABLE OUTSIDE CAMP AREA. There is a round rubber ink stamp on the chit with a tiki in the centre. Only a 1 cent chit has been seen but it is highly likely that other higher denominations of 5, 10, 25 and possibly 50 cents were printed and in circulation for approximately 18 months.

30 Battalion: 30 Battalion arrived on New Caledonia in December 1942 and established a camp at Koumac for eight months, sited 40 miles from 14th Brigade Headquarters and the Taom River Road House. In June 1943 a new recreation centre, called a *bure* in the local language, was opened and a canteen would have operated there. 30th Battalion left New Caledonia with the rest of 14th Brigade on 18th August 1943. The canteen notes printed by 30 Battalion would have been along the same lines as for other units and be in denominations of 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 cents. Two of these notes have been seen, both are 25 cents. One is in the Auckland War Memorial Museum collection and numbered 71¹; the other is note number 103. This note is 100 mm by 62 mm and printed on white paper. The design of the note is similar to that of the 25 cent Taom River Road House with a ruled border and a box in each corner bearing the denomination 25^c. The notes were hand numbered and signed by the president and a member. The main design is that of a kiwi and across the centre *Redeemable at 30 Bn. Canteen Only* and *Issued by 30 Bn. Canteen Committee*. The circulation period for 30 Battalion canteen notes was no more than eight months but could be a little as two months and date only from the establishment of the new canteen in June.



30 Battalion Canteen note. Signed by 16641 Captain I F Irvine of battalion headquarters. The signature of Burns W.O.1 is untraceable. B O'Sullivan collection # 5906

¹ Object number EPH-W2-15-26

29 Battalion: 29 Battalion formed part of 8th Brigade and on 4th January 1943 landed on New Caledonia, established a camp in the Nepoui Valley and then moved to Ouameni River for seven months. A large recreation hut was built in mid-1943 at the new site and measured 120' by 30' (about 36.5 x 9m) with wings 40 and 50 feet long (12m and 15.25m). The battalion left New Caledonia on 4th September 1943.



29 Battalion Canteen Coupon, number 895.

The canteen coupon used by 29 Battalion canteen differs from the other unit notes in that only one coupon was issued. The coupon is headed 29 BN CANTEEN COUPON and is hand numbered. This coupon had denominations in five lines of 20 cents, each line having 10c, 5c, 2c, 2c, 1c. The coupons were bought for a dollar and as the coupon was used the cost of the purchase was deducted by the crossing out of the figures.

Only one 29Bn Canteen coupon has been seen. This measures 53 mm high by 45 mm and was printed on brown paper. The circulation period for the canteen coupons was most likely approximately four months.

Y.M.C.A: The New Zealand Young Men's Christian Association played a major part in the welfare of troops during both wars. During WW2 the YMCA was the organisation given official sanction to operate canteens and welfare services while imbedded with units on active service in the field. In New Caledonia the YMCA ran canteens where units did not establish them and also ran mobile canteens. As with other units, change was in short supply, so coupons were printed.

Only two such coupons have been seen. Both are joined and show perforations on each edge. They are in one cent denominations. Each coupon is 36mm by 26 mm and bears the words COUPON ONE CENT OPERATES Y.M.C.A.. CANTEEN ONLY. The coupons noted have been crossed with blue pencil.

The circulation period for these coupons could be as long as nine months but there is the possibility that they were also used for longer when the YMCA operated canteens in the islands until mid-1944.

These ephemeral items from the hot pacific climate with limited use outside their intended purpose have only survived in very limited numbers; they are not well known and as such are underappreciated. To the men of the Pacific they were money and as such treasured.

Taom River Road House: New Caledonia during WW2 was the major staging post for New Zealand's Pacific campaign. The 3rd NZ Division began arriving in New Caledonia in November 1942 with units deploying all over the island. The Division was divided into three infantry brigades,



Y.M.C.A Canteen Coupon. From the estate of 470431 Private William James Peoples, 22nd Field Ambulance.

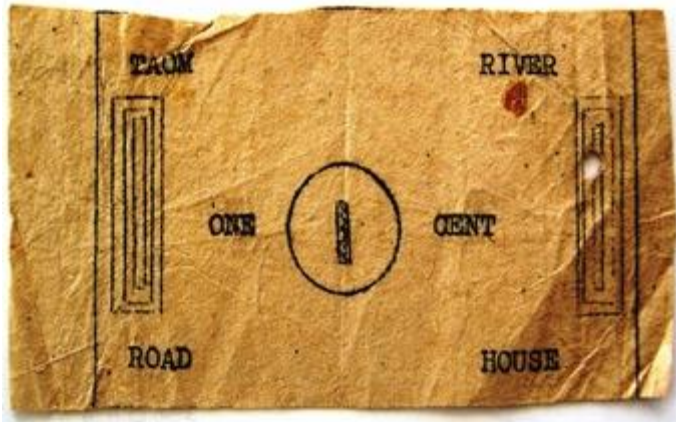
numbers 8, 14 and 15, along with supporting units. Recreation and social activities are important parts of keeping an army in the field and recreational centres were established in New Caledonia by each brigade. The 14th Brigade Headquarters created a camp around the Taom River and established the Taom River Road House. The road house provided entertainment, writing materials, postal services, games, an open-air theatre and a full-size horse-racing track. There was also a chapel on-site. Inside the road house the National Patriotic Fund Board provided pianos, table tennis tables, card tables and other furnishings. The road house and chapel were made from logs with thatched roofs.

The Taom River Road House was officially opened by the General Officer Commanding the Division, Major-General H.E. Barrowclough on 27th March 1943. It was run by the NZYMCA under the auspices of the NZ National Patriotic Fund Board.

Personnel in the Pacific were paid in American Dollars and change was in short supply. Being paid in Dollars was new to New Zealanders who were more familiar with the Pound, Shilling and Pence currency of New Zealand. The use of printed currency as change alleviated the problem and also made sure that the money was spent only at the place of issue, although it is likely that the currency was also used for trade and gambling between individual soldiers. The printed notes known to exist are in the denominations of 1, 5, and 25 cents, but it is highly likely that a 10 cent and possibly a 50 cent note were also in circulation.

Of the notes seen the 5 and 25 cent notes are of a similar style while the one cent has a simple design indicating that there may have been two series of currency issued by the Taom River Road House. The one cent note is 85mm by 54 mm between the drawn lines, printed on lightweight brown paper and with a selvedge on either end. The 5 cent (approx. 3 by 2 inches as noted by Duncan) and 25 cent notes are on white paper.

The 14th Brigade headquarters was based at Taom River for 7 months before moving with the Division to the forward areas in September 1943, which is also the period of circulation for the Taom River Road House currency.



B O'Sullivan collection # 0855
 (from the estate of W J Peoples
 470431)



Noble Numismatic Pty Ltd. Lot 4150 of
 sale 111 April 2016

22nd Field Ambulance Nissan Island Canteen: Nissan Island, also known as Green Island, formed part of the British administered Solomon Islands group in the North West Pacific. Today it is part of Papua New Guinea and is administered from Guadalcanal. Nissan Island was the last and most northerly of the islands captured during the 3rd Division's

island hoping campaign of World War II. The 22nd Field Ambulance served as part of 14th Brigade 3rd Division 2nd New Zealand Expeditionary Force, in the Pacific (3Div 2NZEFP).

The headquarters company of 22nd Fld. Amb. landed on Nissan Island at Pokonian Plantation on 25th February 1944 and moved to 'Mission Landing' at the south end of the lagoon near to where the HQ of the Division was stationed. B Company followed on 1st March (A Company remained on Vella Lavella) and set up a convalescent depot near to south point. After the initial set-up of administration and hospital tents a tent was erected on the 9th March for use as a library, canteen and study. Canteen notes were printed for use as change on the 15th March 1944. The likely denominations were 50, 25, 10, 5, 1 cent. The notes were printed on white card using a Gestetner duplicating machine on Nissan Island. The notes were intended to be redeemable only in the unit canteen but it is likely that they were also exchanged among individual soldiers for goods and services.

On the 17th April 1944 the Convalescent Depot was closed and B Coy moved to the HQ site. On 29th May the 22nd Field Ambulance left from Mission Landing, Nissan Island and returned to New Caledonia. The canteen would have been closed and packed up a few days before the unit left the island so it is likely that the notes were in circulation for less than 75 days. In an environment of high heat, moisture and service conditions the survival of the notes is very limited and only 3 notes are known to exist, two 1 cent notes and a 25 cent note. These three examples are from the estate of William James Peoples, who served with the 22nd Field Ambulance on New Caledonia, Vella Lavella and Nissan Island. The series of notes is so far unrecorded and the number of notes printed and the design of the 50, 10 and 5 cent notes are not known.

The one cent note has drawn borders of 58 mm by 51 mm high. At the top is 'Headquarters 22 NZ Field Ambulance Canteen' with 'NISSAN' and 'Lt-Col.' at the bottom. In the centre is the figure '1' surrounded by a circle with the words 'ONE' and 'CENT' on either side. The notes would have been cut with scissors and may have borders of unused cardboard. Near to the bottom is the authorising signature, in blue ink, of the unit's

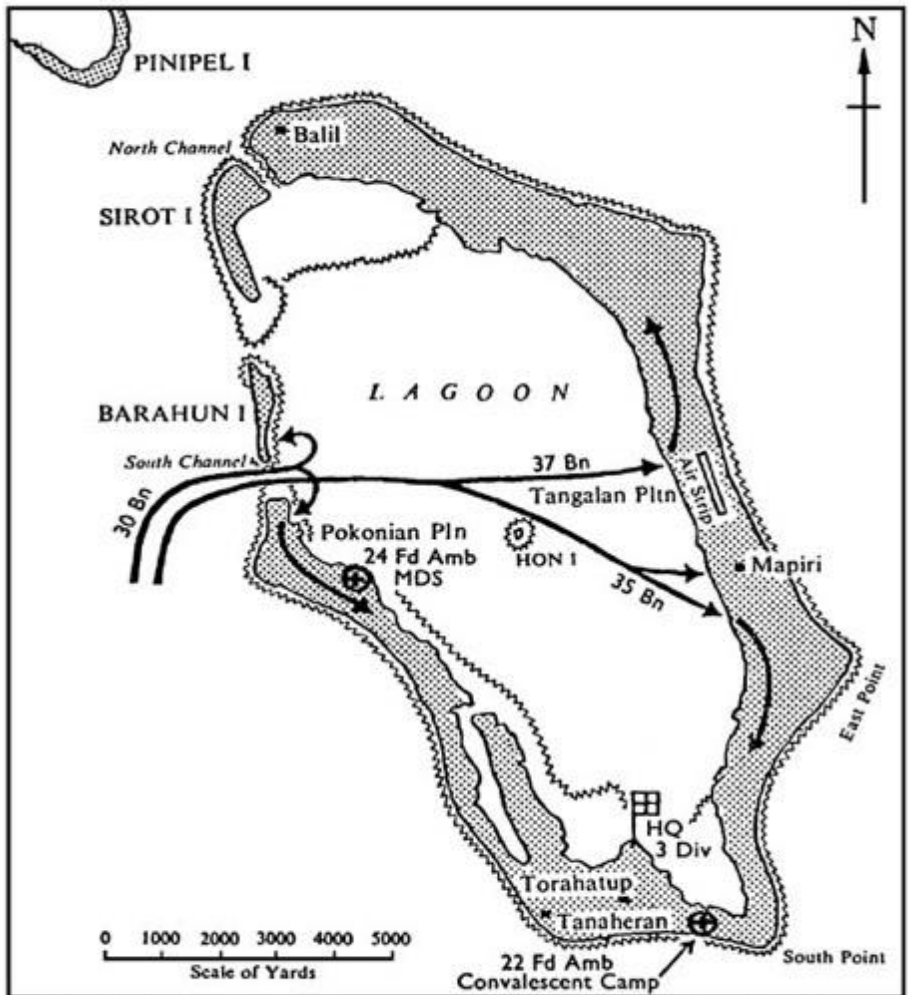
commanding officer F. G. Barrowclough², who commanded the 22nd Field Ambulance from 15th November 1943 to December 1944.

The 25 cent note depicts a scene looking out to sea and features a sail boat on a wavy sea, four palm trees and a bank of clouds. The top header has the words 'Headquarters 22 NZ Field Ambulance' with 'Canteen Nissan' below. The bottom band features '25 CENTS' and the rank of 'Lt-Col.' next to which F.G. Barrowclough has signed his name in blue ink. The note measures 100 mm by 60 mm. The reverse of both notes is plain.



B-O'Sullivan collection #0861

² Brother of the Division's Commanding Officer, Major General H.E. Barrowclough.



N.Z.M.S. 101/193

Drawn by Lands & Survey Dept., N.Z.

LANDING ON NISSAN ISLAND

After the initial combat operations to clear the island of Japanese the unit passed from an active service unit to a garrison type unit and a lot of free time was to be had by the soldiers. Souvenir hunting was common and souvenir trinkets were carved from local materials, both of which were sold at high prices to US soldiers. Activities like boat building, sailing, fishing, education study and horse racing with snails also helped to fill in the down times. The notes used by the canteen were hand drawn by an unknown artist on the island and depict local scenery and camp life.

If anyone has any more information as to these notes or other canteen notes from 3rd Division units in the Pacific you are invited to contact the author, Barry O'Sullivan, at barrylisa@xtra.co.nz

References:

Gillespie, O. A. (Ed.) *Shovel Sword and Scalpel: A record of service of medical units of the 2NZEF IP, AH & AW Reed, 1945*, page 78

22nd Field Ambulance unit diary

Duncan, Jim. *25 cent Taom River Roadhouse Military Scrip of 1943*. E-Sylum: Volume 13, Number 34, 22 August 2010, article 20.

The Third Division Histories Committee, various histories of the 3rd Division.



B O'Sullivan collection #0857



B O'Sullivan collection #0856

BY KEN MATTHEWS

The Queen of New Zealand (and her Other Realms) has lived a long life (she is currently 93 years old), and has been on the Throne for a long time (currently 68 years). This has given plenty of opportunities for her milestones (visits, anniversaries, birthdays, and other events) to be marked by numismatic issues in New Zealand.

Accession Anniversaries

The Queen acceded to the Throne in February 1952, following the death of her father King George VI. There were no numismatic issues in New Zealand to mark this event.

The 25th anniversary of the Accession was marked, in 1977, by the issue of a \$1 coin in silver proof, and proof and uncirculated annual coin sets. The \$1 coin's reverse design featured the Waitangi Treaty House. Unusually, the obverse was used to commemorate the event and included the legends "Accession 6 Feb. 1952" and "Silver 1977 Jubilee". Also unusually, the main legend on the obverse read "Elizabeth II Queen of New Zealand" (rather than the usual "Elizabeth II New Zealand") (Fig.1).

The 50th anniversary of the Accession in 2002 was marked by the issue of a silver proof \$5 coin featuring royal symbols on the reverse (Fig.2), with the Queen's portrait on the obverse being plated in gold (in reference to the Golden Jubilee). There was a poor-quality private numismatic issue by the International Currency Bureau to mark the Jubilee consisting of an adhesive sticker that included "Golden Jubilee New Zealand " on one side, and with Britannia on the other side.

The 60th anniversary in 2012 saw a silver proof \$1 with the legend "Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee", included coloured Pohutukawa flowers, and the design showed the Queen delivering her Christmas message in 1953 (Fig.3).



Fig 1: 1977 coin obverse



Fig 2: 2002 coin reverse



Fig 3: 2012 coin reverse



Fig 4: 1978 coin obverse

Coronation Anniversaries

The Queen's Coronation occurred in June 1953. To commemorate the Coronation, New Zealand issued a Crown (5 shillings). It was in base metal and never intended for circulation, but over 250,000 were minted. In 1978, on the 25th anniversary of the Coronation, a silver proof \$1 coin, proof and uncirculated annual coin sets were issued. Like the 1977 Accession anniversary coin, the event was noted on the obverse with the legend "Coronation 2 June 1953" (Fig.4). The main obverse legend, as for the 1977 coin, was "Elizabeth II Queen of New Zealand". The reverse design showed the Beehive.

A silver proof \$5 coin was issued in 1993 to mark the 40th anniversary. The reverse showed the Queen's New Zealand Standard with the legend "40th Anniversary of the Coronation" (Fig.5). The 50th anniversary was marked in 2003 by a silver proof \$5 coin. The reverse was inscribed "1953 - 2003". The obverse, like the 2002 Accession anniversary coin,

had a gold-plated portrait of the Queen in reference to the Golden Jubilee. For the 60th anniversary in 2013 a silver proof \$1 coin was issued. The reverse was inscribed "The Queen's Coronation 60th Anniversary 1953-2013". It showed all five versions of the Queen's head that had been used on coins since 1953 (Fig.6).



Fig 5: 1993 coin reverse



Fig 6: 2013 coin reverse

Royal Visits

The Queen has visited New Zealand in 1953, 1963, 1970, 1974, 1977, 1981, 1986, 1990, 1995 and 2002. Some of these events have been marked by numismatic issues, and some have not. As well as legal tender coins there have been several private numismatic issues commemorating royal visits, as royal visits are good commercial opportunities to sell commemorative medals due to high public interest in the events, which was particularly evident during the 1970s.

The 1953 visit following the Coronation generated huge public interest. The Government marked the event numismatically by issuing a commemorative medal. Over 400,000 medals, pierced and suspended from a ribbon, were issued to all school children (Fig.7). A much smaller number of cased and unpierced medals were presented to dignitaries. A semi-official medal, struck by the Royal Mint was given to selected Government officials. There were also some private numismatic issues, including one given to competitors at a Royal Visit sports event at Carisbrook Park in Dunedin. The 1963 Royal Visit, in contrast, seems to have had no numismatic commemoration, official or private.



Fig 7: 1953 Government medal reverse

For the 1970 visit the Government issued an uncirculated base metal \$1 coin and an uncirculated set with no reference to the visit on the coin itself, which showed Mt Cook/Aoraki. However, the cases of both the \$1 coin and the set referred to the Royal Visit. The Historical Medal Society of Australia and New Zealand issued a commemorative medal in silver and bronze. One side showed the Royal Standard and the other listed the royal visitors (the Queen, Prince Phillip, Prince Charles and Princess Ann) (Fig.8). The 1974 visit, in conjunction with the Commonwealth Games held in Christchurch that year, does not seem to have been specifically marked numismatically, although there were several official and private numismatic commemoratives of the Games.



Fig 8: 1970 HMSANZ medal obverse

The next visit in 1977 was not marked by a specific coin issue, but there were private numismatic commemoratives. The Waitangi Mint struck two issues, both in gold, silver and bronze versions, with the conjoined heads of the Queen and Prince Phillip on the obverse, but different reverses (one had a Maori warrior and the other the New Zealand Coat-of-Arms) (Fig.9). The Birmingham Mint produced a silver medal that was included in a postal stamp First Day Cover issued by the Post Office.



Fig 9: 1977 Waitangi Mint medal obverse and reverse

The 1981 and 1986 visits were marked by the issue of \$1 silver proof coins, both of conservative design. The 1990 and 1995 visits appear to have been not marked numismatically.

The Queen's final visit to New Zealand was in 2002. It was due to occur in 2001 but was deferred because of the terrorist attacks in New York. It was marked by a silver proof \$5 coin dated 2001. The image on the reverse of the coin showed the Queen accepting flowers presented by two children and was based on a newspaper photograph (Fig.10). There was a private numismatic issue by the International Currency Bureau to mark the visit, consisting of an adhesive sticker that included "Golden Jubilee Visit to New Zealand " on one side, and with St George on the other side.



Fig 10: 2001 coin reverse



Fig 11: 1996 coin reverse

Birthdays

The Queen's 70th, 80th and 90th birthdays have been marked by silver proof coins (\$5 in 1996, \$1 in 2006, and \$1 in 2016). The 70th birthday coins send birthday greetings to the Queen (Fig.11). The 80th birthday coin uses royal symbolism. The 90th birthday coin has gold plating around the outer of the reverse and incorporates a photograph of the Queen as a baby with her parents (Fig. 12).



Fig 12: 2016 coin reverse

Wedding Anniversaries

The Queen's wedding anniversaries, 50th in 1997, 60th in 2007, and 70th in 2017, have all been marked by silver proof coins (\$20 in 1997, \$1 in 2007, and \$1 in 2017). The Golden Wedding Anniversary coin has a gold cameo of clasped hands, features an image of Prince Phillip doing homage to the Queen at her Coronation, and has the legend "Elizabeth and Phillip 1947-1997" (Fig.13).



Fig 13: 1997 coin reverse



Fig 14: 2017 coin reverse

The Diamond Wedding coin shows the shields of Phillip and the Queen. The Platinum Wedding coin shows a photograph of Phillip and the Queen at their wedding, and has a crystal embedded in the coin (Fig.14).

Other Events

A reference to the Queen's birth in 1926 is included in a \$5 silver proof coin issued in 1994 to honour the Queen Mother. This coin has a legend that reads "Birth of Princess Elizabeth 1926" (Fig.15). A silver proof \$1 issued in 2015 commemorates the Queen as the "Longest Serving Monarch". This "coin" has an unusual design. It features an outer ring of base metal which has the usual legends, and an inner ring of proof silver which only has portraits of the Queen on both sides. The inner ring is attached by pins to the outer ring and swivels within the outer ring (Fig.16).



Fig 15: 1994 coin reverse



Fig 16: 2015 coin obverse

Observations on the Numismatic Milestones

The public interest in royal events and the numismatic marking of those events seems to have been inversely related. In the early days of the Queen's reign public interest in royal events was high, as evidenced by the huge crowds that turned out on royal visits. The Queen's longevity and her example of selfless service have been a driver of ongoing public interest. Nevertheless, that interest, peaking in the 1970s, has waned as the Royal Family loses its mystique. In contrast, numismatic issues celebrating the Queen's milestones were less prevalent (and appeared more tentative) in the earlier part of the reign, compared to later years. The use of numismatic markers only became prominent and confident, with more innovative designs, from the 1980's.

The designs used over the years have been varied, and are mostly attractive. Some designs have been formal, such as using royal symbolism (standards, emblems, arms). Other designs have captured personal moments of the Queen (images of public and private occasions). Detailed touches have included gold-plating and colourisation, and even gimmicky design features (swivelling rings, adhesives). Mintage numbers have varied from hundreds-of-thousands to a few hundred. Overall, the numismatic marking of the Queen's milestones presents a fascinating range of coins and commemoratives.

Given the Queen's age it is now unlikely that she will visit New Zealand again. The next milestones to be marked numismatically would be the 70th anniversary of Accession in 2022 and the 70th anniversary of the Coronation in 2023, and then the Queen's 100th birthday in 2026.

NZ POST 2020 COLLECTOR ISSUES

Coins	Denomination	Composition	Diameter	Weight	Finish	Mintage
2020 Rowi Kiwi Silver 1kg Proof	Twenty dollars	0.999 silver	100mm	1 kg	Proof	100
2020 Rowi Kiwi 1/4oz Gold Proof	Ten dollars	0.9999 gold	26mm	¼ oz troy	Proof	500
2020 Rowi Kiwi 1oz Silver Black-Nickel Specimen	One dollar	0.999 silver	40mm	1 oz troy	Black nickel plated	7500
2020 Rowi Kiwi 1oz Silver Proof	One dollar	0.999 silver	40mm	1 oz troy	Proof with colour	2500
2020 Rowi Kiwi 5oz Silver Black-Nickel Specimen	Ten dollars	0.999 silver	65mm	5 oz	Specimen	300
2020 Rowi Kiwi 2oz Gold and Ruthenium Silver	Two dollars	0.999 silver	45mm	2 oz troy	Specimen - gold and ruthenium plated	700
Chatham Island Crested Penguin 2oz Proof	Five dollars	0.999 silver	50mm	2 oz troy	Proof, colourised	750
Chatham Island Crested Penguin 1oz Proof	One dollar	0.999 silver	40.46mm	1 oz troy	Proof, colourised	750
2020 Proof Set Two Dollars	Two dollars	Brass	26.50mm	11.25g	Proof	750
2020 Proof Set One Dollar	One dollar	Brass	23.00mm	8.60g	Proof	750
2020 Proof Set Fifty Cents	50 cents	Copper-nickel	24.75mm	5.60g	Proof	750
2020 Proof Set Twenty Cents	20 cents	Copper-nickel	21.75mm	4.45g	Proof	750
2020 Proof Set Ten Cents	10 cents	Copper-nickel	20.5mm	3.70g	Proof	750
Chatham Island Crested Penguin 1oz Bullion	One dollar	0.999 silver	40.46mm	1 oz troy	Bullion	25000
Maui & First Dog Two Coin Set	2 x One dollar	0.999 silver	40mm	1 oz troy	Proof with colour	400

Issue Year for all is 2020. Obverse designer for all NZ coins is Ian Rank-Broadley (UK).

Reverse Design	Reverse Designer	Mint	Case	Edge	RRP NZ\$
Apteryx Rowi	Saint Andrew Matautia NZ Post	BH Mayer's Kunstprageastalt GmbH	Jewelry Box	Milled	2,500
Apteryx Rowi	Saint Andrew Matautia NZ Post	BH Mayer's Kunstprageastalt GmbH	Jewelry Box	Milled	875
Apteryx Rowi	Saint Andrew Matautia NZ Post	BH Mayer's Kunstprageastalt GmbH	Display Card	Milled	79
Apteryx Rowi	Saint Andrew Matautia NZ Post	BH Mayer's Kunstprageastalt GmbH	Display case	Milled	139
Apteryx Rowi	Saint Andrew Matautia NZ Post	BH Mayer's Kunstprageastalt GmbH	Display case	Milled	649
Apteryx Rowi	Saint Andrew Matautia NZ Post	BH Mayer's Kunstprageastalt GmbH	Display case	Milled	349
Chatham Island Crested Penguin	Dave Burke	BH Mayer's Kunstprageastalt GmbH	Display case	Milled	269
Chatham Island Crested Penguin	Dave Burke	BH Mayer's Kunstprageastalt GmbH	Proof set case	Milled	199
Kōtuku (White Heron)	Robert Maurice Conly	Royal Dutch Mint	Proof set case	Milled, 10 beads in groove	N/A
Kiwi	Robert Maurice Conly	Royal Dutch Mint	Proof set case	Alternate 4 milled, 4 plain	N/A
'Endeavour' & Mt Taranaki	James Berry	Royal Dutch Mint	Proof set case	Plain	N/A
Pūkākī	Robert Maurice Conly	Royal Dutch Mint	Proof set case	Spanish flower	N/A
Kōruru mask	James Berry	Royal Dutch Mint	Proof set case	Plain	N/A
Chatham Island Crested Penguin	Dave Burke	Sunshine Mint International Ltd	Display case	Milled	79
1. Maui turning Irawaru into a dog. 2. Irawaru with Hinauri	Dave Hakaraia	BH Mayer's Kunstprageastalt GmbH	Box with design on cover	Milled	279

Coins	Denomination	Composition	Diameter	Weight	Finish	Mintage
Mauī & First Dog Gold Coin Set	2 x ten dollars	0.9999 gold	30mm	1/2 oz troy	Proof with colour	150
2020 Proof Set Two Dollars	Two dollars	Brass	26.50mm	11.25g	Proof	250
2020 Proof Set One Dollar	One dollar	Brass	23.00mm	8.60g	Proof	250
2020 Proof Set Fifty Cents	50 cents	Copper-nickel	24.75mm	5.60g	Proof	250
2020 Proof Set Twenty Cents	20 cents	Copper-nickel	21.75mm	4.45g	Proof	250
2020 Proof Set Ten Cents	10 cents	Copper-nickel	20.5mm	3.70g	Proof	250
WWII 75 Years Peace 1oz Silver Proof	One dollar	0.999 silver	38.6mm	1 oz troy	Proof	1500
End of WWII 75 th Anniversary 3 Coin Silver Proof Set	1 x NZ dollar, 1 x Aus five dollars, 1 x UK five pounds	0.999 silver NZ and Aus; 0.925 silver UK	NZ & Aus 40mm; UK 38.61mm	NZ & Aus 1 oz troy; UK 28.28g	Proof	NZ 1000; Aus 3500; UK 5330
Tokyo Olympic Games 100 Years Silver Proof	One dollar	0.999 silver	100mm	100g	Proof	100
Tokyo Olympic Games BU	One dollar	Silver plated cupro-nickel	40mm		BU	3000
Tokyo Olympic Games Gold Proof	Ten dollars	0.9999 gold	30mm	½ oz troy	Proof with colour	150
Tokyo Olympic Games Silver Set	2 x One dollar	0.999 silver	40mm	2 x 1 oz troy	1 Antique, 1 Proof	400
Tokyo Olympic Games Silver Proof	One dollar	0.999 silver	40mm	1 oz troy	Proof	1000

Reverse Design	Reverse Designer	Mint	Case	Edge	RRP NZ\$
1. Maui turning Irawaru into a dog. 2. Irawaru with Hinauri	Dave Hakaraia	BH Mayer's Kunstprageastalt GmbH	Box with design on cover	Milled	3,599
Kōtuku (White Heron)	Robert Maurice Conly	Royal Dutch Mint	Proof set pack	Milled, 10 beads in groove	89
Kiwi	Robert Maurice Conly	Royal Dutch Mint	Proof set pack	Alternate 4 milled, 4 plain	N/A
'Endeavour' & Mt Taranaki	James Berry	Royal Dutch Mint	Proof set pack	Plain	N/A
Pūkākī	Robert Maurice Conly	Royal Dutch Mint	Proof set pack	Spanish flower	N/A
Kōruru mask	James Berry	Royal Dutch Mint	Proof set pack	Plain	N/A
News of peace being read	Nicky Dyer	The Commonwealth Mint, UK	Jewel case	Milled	139
NZ as above; Aus & UK 75 th Anniversary	NZ Nicky Dyer; Aus T. Dean; UK M Dent & C Davies	NZ & Aus The Royal Australian Mint, UK The Royal Mint	Rect. box	Milled	415
Note: Obverse Designer for Australia and UK is Jody Clark					
100, silver fern & Olympic rings	Nicky Dyer	BH Mayer's Kunstprageastalt GmbH	Jewel case	Milled	649
Mt Fuji with cherry blossom & fern	Nicky Dyer	BH Mayer's Kunstprageastalt GmbH	Display case	Milled	67.85
Mt Fuji with cherry blossom & fern	Nicky Dyer	BH Mayer's Kunstprageastalt GmbH	Display case	Milled	2,499
Fern with three different sports on each coin	Nicky Dyer	BH Mayer's Kunstprageastalt GmbH	Rect. box	Milled	349
Mt Fuji with cherry blossom & fern	Nicky Dyer	BH Mayer's Kunstprageastalt GmbH	Display case	Milled	149

Coins	Denomination	Composition	Diameter	Weight	Finish	Mintage
Nga Hau e Wha Four Winds Gold Set	4 x Five dollars	0.9999 gold	26mm	¼ oz troy	Proof	75
Nga Hau e Wha Four Winds Silver Set	4 x One dollar	0.999 silver	30mm	½ oz troy	Proof	500
The coins below, released as 2020 issues, have an issue year of 2021						
Discover New Zealand – Tui Silver Proof	One dollar	0.999 silver	40mm	1 oz troy	Proof with colour	1000
Kaka Silver Proof	One dollar	0.999 silver	40mm	1 oz troy	Proof with colour	1000
Pohutukawa Silver Proof	One dollar	0.999 silver	40mm	1 oz troy	Proof with colour	1000
Te Riu-a-Maui – Zealandia Proof Set	2 x One dollar	0.999 silver	40mm	1 oz troy	Proof with colour	400
2021 Collector's issues						
50 Cent 0.5g Gold Proof	50 Cents	0.9999 gold	11mm	5g	Proof	3000
2021 Kiwi 1/4oz Gold Proof	Ten dollars	0.9999 gold	26mm	¼ oz troy	Proof	500
2021 Kiwi Silver 1oz Proof	One dollar	0.999 silver	40mm	1 oz troy	Proof	2500
2021 Kiwi Silver 1oz Specimen	One dollar	0.999 silver	40mm	1 oz troy	Specimen	5000
2021 Kiwi Silver 5oz Proof	Ten dollars	0.999 silver	65mm	5 oz troy	Proof with gold plating	350
Medallions issued in 2020						
Tokyo Olympic Games Silver Ingot	N/A	0.999 silver	50x29mm	1 oz troy	Proof	1000
New Zealand Road Signs Set	N/A	0.999 silver	30mm	3 x ½ oz	Proof with colour	300
Ross Dependency	N/A	0.999 silver	40mm	1 oz troy	Proof with colour	500
Year of the Rat	N/A	Cupro-zinc	50mm		Gilded with colour	999

Reverse Design	Reverse Designer	Mint	Case	Edge	RRP NZ\$
Four winds	Dave Burke	BH Mayer's Kunstprageastalt GmbH	Jewel case	Milled	4,200
Four winds	Dave Burke	BH Mayer's Kunstprageastalt GmbH	Jewel case	Milled	399
Tui with Kaitiaki	Dave Burke	Royal Dutch Mint	Jewel case	Milled	145
Kākā	Ben Timmins	Royal Dutch Mint	Jewel case	Milled	145
Pohutukawa	Nick Clarkson	Royal Dutch Mint	Jewel case	Milled	145
1 North Island 2 South Island	David Hakaraia	Royal Dutch Mint	Wooden case	Milled	399
'Endeavour' & Mt Taranaki	James Berry	Mint of Norway	Display card	Milled	120
Apteryx Mantelli on two eggs	Hecia Berryman, Grange Park Creative	BH Mayer's Kunstprageastalt GmbH	Jewel case	Milled	1200
Apteryx Mantelli on two eggs	Hecia Berryman, Grange Park Creative	BH Mayer's Kunstprageastalt GmbH	Jewel case	Milled	145
Apteryx Mantelli on two eggs	Hecia Berryman, Grange Park Creative	BH Mayer's Kunstprageastalt GmbH	Display card	Milled	89
Gold Apteryx Mantelli on two eggs	Hecia Berryman, Grange Park Creative	BH Mayer's Kunstprageastalt GmbH	Jewel case	Milled	649
Japanese script "Earn the fern"	NZ Post	Sunshine Mint International Ltd	NZ Post holder	Plain	99
1 Kiwi sign 2 Penguin sign 3 Pūkeko sign	NZ Post	Sunshine Mint International Ltd	Rect. box		220
Night sky from Scott Base	Cam Price, NZ Post	Sunshine Mint International Ltd	Display case		109
Chinese script "Rat"	Asiaworks		Display case	Milled	69

NOTICE OF COMBINED SOCIETIES MEETING

SATURDAY 20 FEBRUARY 2021

Horowhenua Vintage Car Club Hall, 14 Tiro Tiro Rd, Levin



97GC+96 Levin

Google Plus Code (map on following page).

All RNSNZ and Wanganui Numismatic Society members and guests are cordially invited to attend the annual Inter-clubs meeting.

Cost: \$5 per head covers lunch and morning & afternoon tea/coffee.

Reminder: Please bring items for sale/trade, displays, short talks and Show & Tell. There is no charge for sales tables so bring your spares to sell or trade.

PROGRAMME:

09.00 Hall open for dealers and people with displays to set up.

10.15 Welcome, introductions and Societies' news.

10.30 Brief introductions of displays. Everyone is welcome to bring a display. They will not be judged, but this is an opportunity for you to share your special interest with other members.

10.45 Round Table Short Talks (5 minutes each) and Show & Tell.

Discussion of members' unusual/special/identification items. All invited to bring a few items.

12.00 Quiz.

12.30 Lunch.

1.00 Public admitted for public fair.

3.30 Afternoon tea/coffee, then farewell and meeting closes at 4.00.



RNSNZ BADGES

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

The “NZ map” design has been retained to maintain continuity with the original Society membership pins and the Fellowship pins designed by James Berry and produced by Maher & Toye.



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

NOTICE OF AUCTION - 2021

The Society intends to hold its next auction on Wednesday 30 June 2021 at The Wellington Club. Members are invited to provide numismatic items for this auction no later than Thursday 1st April 2021.

The guidelines are as follows:

1. Any member can provide a maximum of 30 items for sale.
2. The member must provide by email:
 - a. a description of each item in writing, including the grading of the item and the reserve price required;
 - b. their name, address, telephone number and email address.
3. Items must be posted to the RNSNZ, PO Box 2023, Wellington 6140 or delivered personally to either of the two organisers:
Flemming Sorensen – flsor@xtra.co.nz
(Telephone: 04 478-5649)

Clint Libby – cjlibby@xtra.co.nz
(Telephone: 04 476-8576)
5. Note that items posted will be sent at the seller's risk.
6. Acknowledgement of receipt will be given when the items have been received.
7. Items cannot be listed for sale in the auction catalogue until they are received with the descriptive list by the organisers.
8. A 10% auction fee will be charged on the successful sale of an item.
9. The auction is not subject to GST.
10. All unsold items will be returned.

ADVERTISING IN THE JOURNAL AND NEWSLETTER

The Journal is published annually; Newsletters are published twice a year. Both are circulated nationally and internationally to members, coin and banknote dealers and a range of museums and mint institutions. Appropriate advertising is accepted. The rates for advertising, in New Zealand Dollars, are as follows:

	Half page	Full page	Centrefold Full page	Inside cover	Outside cover (rear)
Journal:	\$100	\$200	\$220	\$220	\$250
Newsletter:	\$30	\$60	NA	NA	NA

SOCIETY AWARDS AND RECOGNITION CRITERIA

The Society has reviewed its awards structure. A Recognition Committee has been established and was charged with determining the criteria for various awards. The Recognition Committee proposed the following criteria:

In all cases the candidates for recognition shall be in good standing with the Society, current in their subscription as members where applicable and appropriate in their behaviour so as not in any way to bring the Society into disrepute by association.

Yearly Service Award - Awarded annually only to members who have actively contributed to the Society during the year. Up to 27 'bronze' medals awarded.

Criteria: Giving a presentation or talk to a members' meeting; organising or assisting with events hosted by or representing the Society; assisting with support activities such as mail-outs or administration; contributing substantially to discussion (including online); or being active in the running or governance of the Society during the year prior.

President's Medal for Services - Awarded annually, normally to one member for substantial service to the objects of the Society or service to the Society.

Criteria: Performance must be at a high level which stands the service apart from the services of others and makes the contribution notable. The service may be given by any member, whether Fellow or non-Fellow.

Fellowship - Available to any member of the Society.

Criteria: Meritorious service to the Society or for the advancement of numismatics or outstanding original research which has been published for the benefit of numismatics. The recipient will have been the author of published original research or taken the leading role in contributing to publications (including books, journal articles, papers, etc), have provided presentations (including at non-Society events) and willingly supported and aided others' research in the field of numismatics. The recipient will normally be considered an 'authority' in numismatics or a specific sub-discipline of numismatics.

Honorary Fellowship - Awarded to a non-member of the Society where there is some existing association or relationship.

Criteria: Outstanding original research which has been published for the benefit of numismatics or meritorious service for the Society or for the advancement of numismatics. The recipient will have been the author of published original research or taken the leading role in contributing to publications (including books, journal articles, papers, etc), have provided presentations at a Society event and willingly supported and aided others' research in the field of numismatics. The recipient will be considered an 'authority' in numismatics or in a specific sub-discipline of numismatics.

Lampard Medal - Awarded only to a Fellow of the Society and not an annual award; potentially awarded only once in any given decade.

Criteria: Highly meritorious, sustained and outstanding service to the Society. It is possible that those receiving it may also make contributions to research and scholarship, but the primary criterion is exceptional service to the Society.

Sutherland Medal - Awarded only to a Fellow of the Society and not an annual award; potentially awarded only once in any given decade.

Criteria: Exceptional published original numismatic research and scholarship. The award of the Sutherland Medal is the highest honour for service to the field of numismatic research and scholarship that the Society can bestow. It would be a recognition of the recipient by their peers and, as such, a special and suitably qualified panel could need to be convened to assess the merit of the proposed award.

The proposed criteria for recognition by the Society were confirmed and adopted by the Council on 17 November 2020.

The Recognition Committee is now giving thought to a possible annual award of a RNSNZ medal for best contribution to numismatic design or research in New Zealand by any person, whether a member or not, as an additional means by which to encourage the study of numismatics and the advancement of numismatic knowledge.

SOCIETY ITEMS FOR SALE

1967 RNSNZ Decimal Coinage Medal – toned bronze – cased	\$80
1981 RNSNZ 50 th Anniversary -Turnbull House antique bronze – cased	\$80
1990 WCC- Kirkcaldie and Staines silver medal - cased	\$30
1990 WCC- Kirkcaldie and Staines copper (thick flan) - uncased	\$20
1990 WCC- Kirkcaldie and Staines copper (thin flan) - uncased	\$20
1990 WCC- Kirkcaldie and Staines brass	\$20
2000 RNSNZ-WCC medal – antique bronze	\$5
2006 40 th WCC-75 th RNSNZ anniversary medal, silver, uncased (1 only)	\$100
2009 RNSNZ Member's Medal - bronze	\$5
2014 Sutherland Medal bright bronze – convention	\$40
2014 uncirculated sets	\$30
Alistair Robb Medal – silver coloured – numbered	\$40
Bill Lampard Medal – silver coloured – numbered - service	\$30
Bill Lampard Medal – silvered – numbered – incorrect strike	\$40
Manawatu Coin Club 50 th anniversary – merger with RNSNZ	\$20
WCC badges – large or small	\$2
James Cook 250 th anniversary medal – brass	\$25
James Cook 250 th anniversary medal – silver	\$130
RNSNZ 2020 Conference bronze medal	\$30
RNSNZ 2020 Conference rhodium medal	\$30
Catalogue: <i>NZ Commemorative Medals</i> (2 nd edition, 2016)	\$35
Catalogue: <i>NZ Challenge Coins</i> (2 nd edition, 2016)	\$35
Catalogue: <i>NZ Challenge Coins</i> (Supplement to 2 nd edition, 2019)	\$35

All or any three catalogues for \$100

COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

At its meeting on 17 November 2020 the Council agreed that the Society would produce a nonagonal medal at the suggestion of Graeme Hancock to recognise the 90th anniversary of the Society in 2021. It was agreed that the Society would produce a nonagonal medal at the suggestion of Graeme Hancock. Concept drawings for the medal would be presented to the next Council meeting. One medal would be given to each member without charge at the celebration of the anniversary, which might also include a fair and special dinner to mark the occasion.

The Council will also work with John Bertrand (Collectables) Ltd and Philatelic Distributors Ltd, and potentially NZ Post, to investigate whether distributing the Bertrand Catalogue to Intermediate School libraries might offer a vehicle for encouraging an early interest in numismatics.

The Council has also approved a specific study award to support postgraduate research at the Australian Centre for Ancient Numismatic Studies (ACANS). The Society will offer an award for a BA(Hons) student to spend two weeks at ACANS (likely to be during the winter break in July) researching a numismatic topic relevant to their dissertation. Access to coins has always been a major hinderance for students. ACANS at Macquarie University represents, for the moment, the best place for local students to do detailed work on ancient coins.

The New Zealand BA(Hons) degree is a postgraduate degree between the undergraduate BA degree and the research MA. It is important for students trying to sort out which areas they are interested in pursuing in their research, as it is the first time that they are properly permitted to pursue a topic entirely of their own choosing. Students do still take classes during the programme, but they also complete a 15,000 word, full-year dissertation project exploring a topic which they decide on for themselves. All the Classics departments conduct a similar BA(Hons) degree programme, which across all the universities involves between 20 and 40 BA(Hons) students in Classics each year.

The Society will administer the grant to allow the greatest access, but a selection committee would comprise representatives from the four universities with Classics postgraduate programmes. The Society will convene and chair the selection committee. The study grant will become available for the 2022 academic year.

2020 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE



The RNSNZ Conference was held exactly as planned once we became aware that overseas delegates and speakers would only be able to attend via Zoom and not in person as was originally envisaged. The Conference succeeded in all planned speeches and talks being delivered and events held.

Approximately 125 registrants attended across all events. Events started with the numismatic tour providing an opportunity for delegates to view numismatic highlights of the collections at Te Papa and the National Library together with the Treaty of Waitangi display. Curators and staff at both institutions were extremely helpful.

The initial Friday welcome drinks and book-launches and Saturday dinner had the largest attendances. Three book-launches were included on the Friday night, with Rob Pepping's book on the Notes of the BNZ launched in person; the online work of Martin Purdy, Rodney Hall, Jason Grey and Hamish MacMaster in updating their previous work on Commemorative Medals, published on the Society website, being recognised and the work of Mike Carter on New Zealand milk tokens being launched by him from Queensland via Zoom.

Sir Bruce Ferguson KNZM OBE AFC JP, former head of New Zealand's Defence Forces, provided excellent, candid insights in his dinner speech into the process by which New Zealand's first Victoria Cross since 1945 was awarded to Willie Apiata. Those present at the dinner strongly supported the auction of overprint banknotes, medals and other memorabilia at the conference fundraising auction, helping to make sure the conference was a financial success, despite fees having been reduced since the last conference and overseas delegates being unable to attend.

The public fair on Saturday 17 November on the ground floor at The Wellington Club building was well attended, with strong public attendance and dealers reporting good sales. The Society had a good influx of new members (see reports on recent meetings). On Sunday, our Patron, Dame Patsy Reddy GNZM DStJ QSO, opened the Conference on the morning after the General Election.

Conference Sessions were also well attended, with more on the Sunday spread across the three streams of Ancient Coins, Medals and Coins & Banknotes. Particularly pleasing was the participation of members of all four New Zealand University Classics Departments. Making Zoom work well was at times challenging, but despite some delays all sessions were held successfully, including particularly talks delivered from overseas. We learnt more about delivering Zoom successfully, especially integrating Powerpoint presentations as the most challenging aspect, so should be able to provide for Zoom participation more successfully at future ordinary meetings, too. It was pleasing that the Reserve Bank took the opportunity in Christian Hawkesby's talk during the conference to reaffirm its commitment to maintaining usage of cash through coins and banknotes.

Where delegates have made their talks available, they are included online on the Society web site including those live recordings that are available for a limited period until 6 months after the Conference.

Thanks are due to all who supported the conference including particularly the sponsors whose logos are shown below and the conference committee members who gave many unstinting hours of their time. Our thanks are also due to The Wellington Club who provided a thoroughly professional and comfortable approach to hosting the Society at all times. It proved an excellent venue.



We thank our sponsors.



Left to Right: Society President, David Galt FRNSNZ, our patron Dame Patsy Reddy GNZM DStJ QSO and Wayne Newman, Secretary of the RNSNZ, at the opening of the Conference on 18 October 2020. Dame Patsy holds the Conference medal presented to her. In turn, she presented David Galt with her own current Challenge Coin, illustrated below:



The thickness, including the extra piece, is 4.5mm, the diameter is 51.2 mm and it is engraved ELM on the rim, in gilt on brass with enamel.



NZ Post Presents at the Conference, Monday 19 October, *Left to Right*: Nauman Chaudry, Antony Harris, Wayne Newman and Lynette Townsend.



The Fair, 17 October: delegates, including Dr Gwynnaeth McIntyre of Otago University (seated) cluster at Robert Loosley's table at right while Martin Purdy examines an item at centre left beyond the Philatelic Distributors Ltd display.

RECENT MEETINGS

The scheduled March and April meetings were initially cancelled. The April meeting was then held as a Zoom meeting. Kevin Schmieder spoke on the US Commemorative Coins series from 1892 to 1954. He explained that a series with high potential to be popular with the general public and to encourage collecting had been marred by excessive margins over the face values of the coins, dubious distribution and increasingly exploitative behaviour.

The May meeting was a Zoom meeting only. Following the Special General Meeting, David Galt presented a series of grading examples for the meeting to attempt to grade from the images on-screen, which proved not as easy as it might sound. Graham Holmes showed his father's Arctic Star, a military campaign medal instituted by the UK on 19 December 2012 for award to members of Commonwealth forces who served on convoys carrying supplies to the USSR around the northern coast of Norway north of the Arctic Circle during the Second World War.

Meetings returned to The Wellington Club in June, when Laurence Eagle presented a detailed introduction to the ruling family and coinage of Ptolemaic Egypt

The Annual Auction was held in July. As well as postal bids and bids from within the room, bids were taken from those attending by Zoom. A total of 333 lots were offered on the night and 252 lots were sold.

In August, David Galt welcomed our guest speaker, Bob Haese, who was presenting by Zoom. Bob explained that he was a member of the New Zealand Banknote Guild and his focus was the pre-decimal notes issued by the RBNZ between 1934 and 1965.

The September meeting was in the Netherlands Society Rooms in Avalon. Professor Brett Delahunt spoke on the "Massacre of the Innocents" or, as he less nationalistically described it, "The Bachelor's Walk Massacre", in relation to the life and honours of William Vesey Harrell CB CBE MVO KStJ KPM.

The October meeting, after the conference, approved eight applications for membership. In the member's brief talks, Paul Bicknell reported on a 1994 NZ 5 cents coin acquired from Robert Watts in Hamilton that displays an obverse die clash, an obverse die crack and an obverse die

shift fault. David Galt showed the Indian Mutiny Medal 1857-59 of Major General George Gordon Cunliffe and discussed his career. Darren Burgess showed a selection of tokens from the collection of the late Emyr George, recently sold by Simmons Gallery on 30 September, and Flemming Sorensen showed a Swiss proof coin commemorating Swiss physicist and inventor, Auguste Piccard (1884-1962).

The November meeting was at Speights Alehouse, Petone, preceding the Annual Dinner. The 2020 Service Medals were awarded to: Malcolm Bain, Andrew Christie, John Eccles, David Galt, Kevin George, Graeme Hancock, Clint Libby, Selwyn Lowe, Ken Matthews, Wayne Newman and Martin Purdy in person. Recipients not present on the night were: Flemming Sorensen, Anne Lampard, Todd Skilton, Brett Delahunt, Hamish MacMaster, Jason Gray, John O'Reilly, Laurence Eagle, Tony Grant, Paul Bicknell, Bob Haese, Darren Burgess, Kevin Schmieder, Scott de Young, David Russell and Rodney Hall.

The President's Medal, to be awarded annually for substantial service to the objects of the Society or service to the Society, was awarded to Wayne Newman. The President, David Galt, highlighted Wayne's recent contributions in presenting him with the medal:

- A highly efficient Secretary since 2016 – meeting agendas are always produced fully and promptly; correspondence is reliably attended to and business needs are proactively identified. This might sound like “just doing the job” but the size of the job has increased over time. It includes work as Secretary for Council and Committees as well as for the Society itself;
- Successful Journal Editor, taking it to yet higher standards, with colour, indexing, proof-reading, commissioning and editing handled well;
- Website updating and commission of new features, such as the front banner. There has been considerable editing and inclusion of new material, so the website now has compelling content in some areas that simply has not been there in the past e.g. the new catalogues section. While this is partly the work of others, Wayne has been responsible for its promulgation;
- Proof reading of Newsletters;
- Design of medals at no cost to the Society – Cook 250th and Conference;
- Stepping in as Chair on occasions;

- Secretary of the Conference Committee. This was a huge additional job in 2020, with comprehensive agendas to generate and keep track of the total picture; reminding others of their responsibilities and recording comprehensive minutes;
- Generating an 80+ page, high-quality conference booklet, including commissioning advertising;
- Commissioning and running the Ancient Coins stream of the conference, which was very successfully run and establishing new relationships for the Society with NZ Classics departments in Universities.
- Drafting policy papers, such as the criteria for awards;
- Contributing to financial management, e.g. the management of the PayPal account.

David Galt commented that by any standards, this was a heavy workload and also executed superbly well.

CATALOGUES ON THE WEBSITE

Four catalogues are currently being maintained on the Society website at www.RNSNZ.org.nz/collector-info/catalogues

They include Part 1 of the 3rd edition of Leon Morel's catalogue of New Zealand Commemorative Medals covering the issues produced in 1939-40 for the centennial and Centennial Exhibition, and expands greatly on the listings previously included by Leon in his 2nd edition and Supplement.

Each chapter of this 3rd edition will be published online as a colour PDF and will be available at no cost. They are not intended either for sale or resale but may be shared, with due acknowledgement for the RNSNZ as publisher.

Part 1 of the updated MacMaster/Purdy catalogue of post-1940 New Zealand Commemorative Medals (covering the 2010-2019 decade) is also available.

These are accompanied by regularly updated catalogues of New Zealand Challenge Coins discovered since 1 March 2019 and of New Zealand geocaching trackables.

TAMPLIN PRIZE WINNER

Congratulations go to Dr David Dickens, a member of the Orders and Medals Research Society Branch, who is this year's recipient of the UK parent Orders and Medals Research Society's Tamplin Prize for his journal article on the Battle of Britain. The Tamplin Prize recognises the late John Tamplin's long and distinguished editorship of the OMRS Journal and is open only to first-time contributors. David is the first New Zealander to win this award. Congratulations David!



OMRS Branch President Todd Skilton (right) presents Dr David Dickens with the Tamplin Prize Certificate at the Conference dinner.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT TO THE AGM

Usually in these reports I have commented that the Society has had a good year. This year is not an exception, although it has presented some substantial challenges. Our goals remain the same – to promote numismatic knowledge, trading opportunities and the interests of our members. Membership has remained steady with 247 members at year end of whom 39 were overseas members, plus further members in the new Orders and Medals Research Society Branch.

Several highly valued members died during the year and will be sadly missed. They included:

- Leon Morel FRNSNZ, a stalwart of our Canterbury Branch until its closure, a dealer and author of the major Morel Catalogue of New Zealand Commemorative Medals
- Garry Craig, less active in recent years, but a past speaker for us on Zimbabwe notes
- Wallace Ryan, Auckland, who was active in the NSA and a very long-time member of the RNSNZ
- John Cresswell, who contributed on many occasions to the Society as an author of Journal articles and speeches (including in the latest Journal), with a special interest in Asian coins, as well on New Zealand numismatic matters. He will long be remembered as one of the partners in creating the John Bertrand brand of pre-decimal coin folders and publications in the 1960's.
- Brian Connor, who helped to make the Society's Dunedin Branch a fun and effective body for many years in many different roles and willingly shared his expertise in medals as his main collecting interest.

We continued to meet at The Wellington Club, which has proven a congenial monthly meeting venue, although it remains important for members to come on time to help ensure they can enter the building.

Meetings during the year included:

24 April 2019	Brett Delahunt – "A convenient illness", covering the life and medals of Admiral Sir Michael Henry Hodges KCB CMG MVO, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet. He became ill just in time to avoid responsibility for the Invergordon Mutiny in 1930.
29 May	AGM
26 June	RNSNZ Auction
30 July	Members' Short talks
28 August	Banknote Evening – members exhibited New Zealand banknotes, with a feature being rare NZ notes.
25 September	Wayne Newman - The Year of Six Emperors - 238 AD, a look at the coins and events of this tumultuous year.
30 October	Tony Grant: New Zealand Award Medals within the Collection of Jim Noble. Tony's talk opened this important area with his research for the Catalogue of the Collection.
27 November	Annual Dinner held at Speights Ale House, Petone
29 January 2020	Todd Skilton - Jubilee and Coronation Medals Awarded to New Zealanders from 1887 to 2012.
26 February	Aidan Work - Coins and Banknotes of Ireland from 1928 to the present.
25 March	The meeting was cancelled because of the Covid-19 virus outbreak.

Special meetings over the past year again included:

- Easter 2019: Upper Hutt Collectables Fair, with members staffing a table
- 20 September 2019: Social Function, West Plaza Hotel, Wellington; and
- 22 February 2020: Combined Lower North Island Numismatic Societies, hosted by the Wanganui Numismatic Society. (The Wanganui Society hosted this meeting very well and rightly won the Quiz shield.)

The Society made good progress in planning its major international conference for 16 to 19 October in Wellington at The Wellington Club, with support from the Tauranga Numismatic Society and Numismatic

Society of Auckland. Visits to Te Papa and to the National Library have been booked, which will allow members to see some very rare items in their collections not usually on public view. As well as opening drinks, possible book launches, a closed bourse for delegates and a public fair, and a conference dinner, the conference features 38 talks across streams covering Ancient Coins, Modern coins and tokens, Banknotes and Medals. Our speakers are to include Owen Linzmayer (The Banknote Book publisher) and Tom Hockenfull (Modern Coins Curator, British Museum) as well as lecturers or graduate students from eight different universities.

With the Covid-19 outbreak and lockdown, the Society reviewed its plans and decided to proceed with the conference, but we will keep under review whether and how it can be run. We have good bookings from those planning to attend the various events and welcome sponsorship from John Bertrand Collectables, NZ Post, Mowbray Collectables and Dix Noonan Webb as well as the support of the Alistair Robb Numismatic Fund of the Nikau Foundation, which will help to make the Conference both exciting and affordable for those attending.

The Covid-19 Outbreak provided the major challenge for the Society. We decided to cancel the March and April 2020 meetings and then discovered the possibility of holding meetings with Zoom software. This will enable many members outside Wellington to attend meetings and holds the possibility of greatly increasing remote participation in future ordinary meetings, even after such meetings can resume.

An exciting development was the incorporation of the Orders and Medals Research Society New Zealand Branch as a branch of the RNSNZ. We warmly welcome aboard its members, which increased our total membership by approximately 20 people, beyond those who were already members of both Societies. Just before becoming a Branch as from December 2019, the Orders and Medals Research Society held another excellent seminar at The Wellington Club in October 2019, as well as its programme of meetings throughout the year. Todd Skilton, as Branch President, will be an ex-officio member of the RNSNZ Council. The Branch remains affiliated to the UK parent body as well, but now has legal status within New Zealand, where both the RNSNZ and OMRS Branch will share their programmes.

In research, the Society published a revised volume on Challenge Coins by Martin Purdy and Rodney Hall. Congratulations to both on a fine publication with many new entries and illustrations. We also supported

Paul Bicknell's research on the 1940 Halfcrown, through the purchase of copies of British archives relating to it. Jim Johnson provided papers relating to the 1940 Halfcrown to the Society.

Paul Bicknell continues to develop an extremely comprehensive catalogue of the Society's periodicals. We were pleased to acquire some valuable records with the acquisition of the Society's Dunedin Branch minute books from Dawn Leask, a longstanding member of the Dunedin Branch, and Canterbury Branch records, which were held by Paul Joslen with materials left in New Zealand by Leon Morel when he moved to Australia. Other members have also donated specialist materials to us, including Dr Mark Stocker (copies of articles on New Zealand and British topics published overseas).

Two important numismatic issues were produced during the year. Wayne Newman designed and organised the striking of a RNSNZ medal issue to commemorate the 250th anniversary of Captain James Cook's arrival in New Zealand. Both versions, in base metal as well as Sterling silver, sold out, but disappointingly, two quite large orders were cancelled by individuals who had committed to buy them, leaving a quantity of these medals still available.

The Society again produced a New Zealand uncirculated circulating coins set, for 2015 issues, with David Galt taking the lead on organising the design and printing of these. Approximately 200 of the 223 coin sets produced this year have sold, with very few left with the Society at year end. We are pleased to fill the niche for true circulating coin sets in the official style, although it took nearly 5 years to acquire all of the coins required.

The Society continued to make available to members all official NZ Post/Reserve Bank issues throughout the year at cost, providing substantial discounts. If members wish to use this service, please contact David Galt.

Once again, the NZ Numismatic Journal was produced, with Wayne Newman taking the lead in editing, together with two Newsletters, with David Galt as lead Editor. These require substantial work to produce. Contributions are always welcome from members in electronic form. With Journal number 100 looming next year, this could be the perfect year to get your contribution in print.

Thanks are due to all members for their continuing support of the Society and especially to Wayne Newman who carried a heavy load as Editor and Secretary, Malcolm Bain as Treasurer and all who wrote material or spoke or organised meetings and events for us this year.

OFFICERS

The officers of the Society holding office since the last AGM and retiring, being eligible for re-election, had offered themselves for re-election. The number of nominations received having not exceeded the number of offices to be filled, no ballot was required. The offices were duly declared to be filled as follows:

Patron	H.E. The Right Honourable Dame Patsy Reddy GNZM DStJ QSO
President	D. Galt FRNSNZ
Vice-President	B. Delahunt FRNSNZ, A. Grant FRNSNZ, C. Libby FRNSNZ, H. MacMaster FRNSNZ, J. Eccles, G. Hancock, Mrs A. Lampard
Secretary	W. Newman
Assistant Secretary	A. Christie (Meetings), S. Lowe (Members)
Treasurer	M. Bain
Assistant Treasurer	F. Sorensen FRNSNZ
Auditor	A. W. Grant FRNSNZ
Librarian	P. Bicknell
Keeper of the Collection	C. Libby FRNSNZ
Assistant Keeper of the Collection	F. Sorensen FRNSNZ
Editors	W. Newman (Journal) B. Delahunt FRNSNZ (Journal) D. Galt FRNSNZ (Newsletters)
Member of Council	P. Etheredge, L. Ion, J. Johnson, S. Lowe, D. Russell, T. Skilton as President of the OMRS Branch.

AGM REPORTS

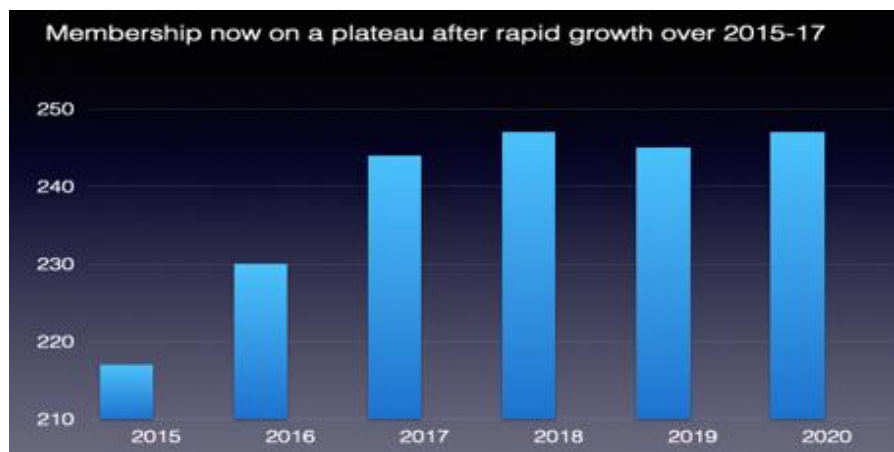
At a glance

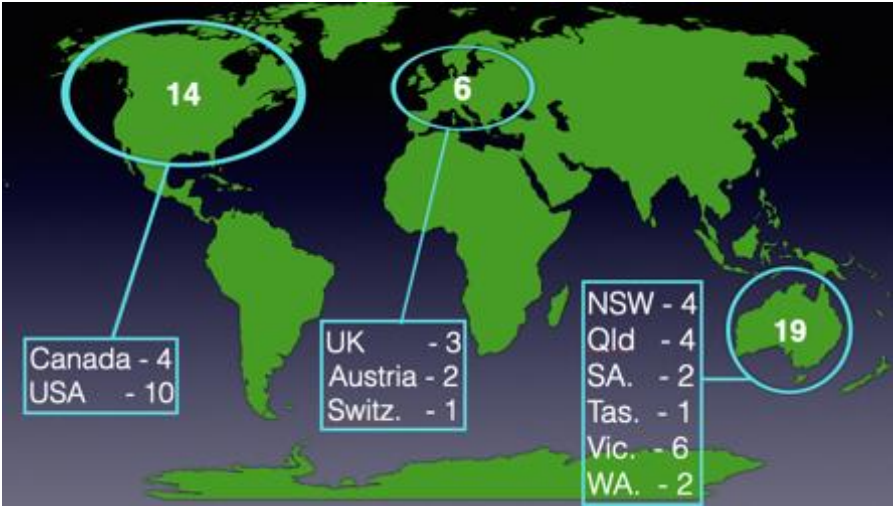


- 2017 AGM - agreed to try to hold members' funds around \$200,000
- 2017-18 had extraordinary surplus from Decimal 50 Conference
- \$940 operating loss for 2019-20



Membership now on a plateau after rapid growth over 2015-17

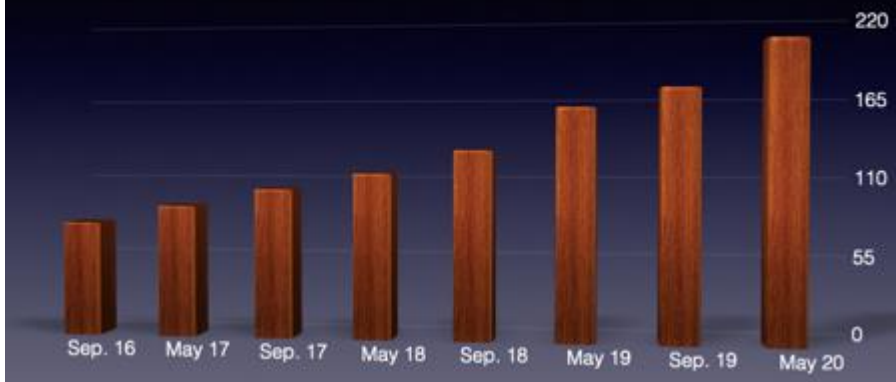






Average meeting attendance
2016-17: 16.2 2017-18: 13.8
2018-19: 13.5 2019-20: 14.8

RNSNZ Facebook group has grown 255% in 3.5 years



FELLOWS OF THE RNSNZ

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

FINANCIAL REPORTS

Statement of Income and Expenditure

	Notes	2020	2019
Income			
Member subscriptions		5,890	7,191
Medal sales	1	5,860	0
Uncirculated set sales	1	5,718	0
Advertising revenue	2	2,774	1,810
Annual auction revenue	3	4,806	5,054
Catalogue sales	1	1,214	606
Interest		6,013	7,160
Refunds and sundry income		526	100
Donations		214	410
Unrealised Forex gain	4	97	37
Total		33,112	22,368
Expenditure			
Printing	5	3,471	3,373
Medal expense	1	7,141	2,739
Uncirculated set expense	1	3,498	139
Catalogue expense	1	3,560	2,000
Auction expenses		2,919	4,187
Officer expenses	6	3,000	3,000
Conference 2020 expenses	7	2,021	0
Rent		2,627	720
Library acquisitions and expenses		455	545
Website	8	437	7,464
Functions and events		963	654
Society badges and service medals		935	0
Grants and donations	9	1,341	0
Subscriptions		445	537
Postage and stationery		807	203
Advertising		374	0
Bank and audit expenses		58	102
Total		34,052	25,663
Net Loss		940	3,295

Statement of Financial Position at 31 March 2020

	Notes	2020	2019
Assets			
Current Assets			
Current Account		22,602	2,408
PayPal Account	4	4,215	4,430
Tax Credit	10	1,052	1,253
Petty Cash		30	30
Bank Notes	11	200	200
Total Current Assets		28,099	8,321
Non-current Assets			
Funds on Term Deposit	12	189,288	195,616
Fixed Assets			
Display Units		2,069	2,069
Library	13	3,742	3,742
Total Fixed Assets		5,811	5,811
Total Assets		223,198	209,748
Liabilities			
Conference 2020 credits			
Registrations and sponsorship	14	11,460	0
OMRS Branch Funds			
Members' Funds			
Opening Balance		209,748	213,043
Plus Surplus/(Loss)		(940)	(3,295)
Tax Credit		230	0
Closing Balance		209,038	209,748
Total Liabilities		223,198	209,748

Note that slight adjustments have been made to allow for rounding in the presentation of these statements.

The following Notes form part of these Financial Statements.

Notes

1. Medal, Uncirculated set, Catalogue and publication outlay is expensed when incurred. Sales revenue is recognised when received.
2. Advertising revenues:

Journal	\$2,124
Challenge Coins Catalogue	\$500
Newsletter	\$150
3. Auction income includes sales receipts and postage charged. Includes stock items but no donated items.

4. PayPal Account balance is held in UK Pounds, Australian and US Dollars as well as NZ Dollars. This gives rise to unrealised Forex gains or losses that are realised as monies are uplifted.
5. Printing expenses:

Journal	\$2,330
Newsletter	\$668
Bookmarks	\$473
6. Honoraria are not paid, but expenses incurred by the Secretary, Treasurer and Editors are reimbursed as follows:

Secretary and Treasurer	\$500 each
Editors (Journal and Newsletter)	\$1,000 each
7. Conference expense incurred was air fare for one overseas speaker: \$2,021
8. Website expense in 2019 FY was for replacement of previous website.
9. Grants and donations included a donation of \$1,000 to the Matthew Trundle Visiting Lectureship Fund.
10. Tax refund for 2018/19 was received in the 2019/20 year.
11. Bank notes are 100 of \$2 notes held for overprinting for 2020 Conference.
12. Term Deposits include:

Investment	Amount	Rate	Matures
BNZ 1	13,301	4.55%	27.04.2021
BNZ 2	15,564	3.15%	19.06.2022
BNZ 3	27,307	4.00%	19.06.2020
BNZ 4	17,677	3.38%	18.02.2021
BNZ 5	33,408	3.35%	14.06.2020
BNZ 6	10,587	3.50%	06.03.2021
BNZ Rapid Save	20,444	Variable	N/A
ASB	50,000	2.70%	26.08.2021

13. Fixed assets within the Library include catalogues, books, journals, medals, coins, bank notes, badges, slides, projector, screens, chairs, banners, displays and shelving.
14. Prepaid Conference 2020 registration monies of \$6,390 received and held by The Wellington Club are recorded in those accounts.

NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC DEALERS ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box 3855, Wellington, New Zealand 6140

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The following dealers are members of the New Zealand Numismatic Dealers Association and have pledged to abide by the Rules and Code of Ethics adopted by the Association:

Antique and Collectables Buyers Limited

(Mr Geoff Brown) PO Box 33 305 Barrington,
Christchurch 8244

Tel +64 3 326 6083 Mob +64 21 338 014

Email geoff@antiquebuyers.co.nz

eBay ID: antique buyers

TradeMe ID: antique buyers

Auckland Collectors Centre

(Mr Howard Mitchell) 1 Ngaire Ave, Epsom,
Auckland 1151 (PO Box 9222, Newmarket,
Auckland 1149)

Tel +64 9 377 7965 Mob 027 474 8178 Email

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