

ISSN 0028-8527



NEW ZEALAND
NUMISMATIC JOURNAL
NUMBER 101 - DECEMBER 2021



PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND INC.

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

SOCIETY OFFICE HOLDERS 2021 – 2022

Patron:	H.E. The Rt Hon. Dame Cynthia Kiro GNZM QSO DStJ, Governor General of New Zealand
President:	D. Galt FRNSNZ
Vice-President:	B. Delahunt ONZM KStJ FRNSNZ, J. Eccles, P. Etheredge, A. Grant FRNSNZ, G. Hancock, A. Lampard, C. Libby FRNSNZ, H. MacMaster FRNSNZ, W. Newman
Secretary:	A. Christie (Meetings), S. Lowe (Members)
Assistant Secretary:	M. Bain
Treasurer:	W. Newman
Assistant Treasurer:	A. W. Grant FRNSNZ
Auditor:	P. Bicknell
Librarian:	C. Libby FRNSNZ
Keeper of the Collection:	F. Sorensen FRNSNZ
Assistant Keeper:	D. Galt FRNSNZ
Editor (Society Newsletters):	B. Delahunt ONZM KStJ FRNSNZ, W. Newman
Editors (Journal):	L. Ion, J. Johnson, S. Lowe, K. Matthews, D. Russell, T. Skilton (President of the OMRS Branch)
Members of Council:	

FELLOWS OF THE RNSNZ

A. G. Barker (1967)	Dr Sir James Elliott FRACS
K. A. Rodgers (1988)	Johannes Carl Anderson
A. W. Grant (2003)	Allan Sutherland
C. R. Libby (2003)	William Du Bois Ferguson
M. L. Purdy (2003)	Maxwell Hornblow
J. B. Duncan (Hon.) (2004)	Prof. Hugh Murray
J. A. Brooke (2005)	Capt. Geoffrey Stagg
B. Delahunt (2005)	James Berry OBE
S. de Young (2007)	L. J. (Ern) Dale
H. C. MacMaster (2010)	Bruce Hamlin FMANZ
L. J. Carlisle (Hon.) (2010)	Nicholas Nethercliffe
D. A. Galt (2011)	J. R. Graydon
F. E. Sorensen (2011)	Alistair Robb
M. Stocker (2021)	A. J. (Fred) Freed
R. Pepping (2021)	I. (Peg) Ranger
	W.H. (Bill) Lampard
	Raymond Harwood
	Martin Purdy

PAST PRESIDENTS

Col. Rev. Daniel Cross Bates
Prof. Sir John Rankine Brown

NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

EDITORS: W. NEWMAN & B. DELAHUNT ONZM KStJ FRNSNZ

<http://www.RNSNZ.com>

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

Table of Contents

RNSNZ PROGRAMME OF EVENTS FOR 2022	3
<i>Attending RNSNZ Meetings</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Joining the RNSNZ.....</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Annual Subscriptions.....</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>RNSNZ Website</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Catalogues on the RNSNZ Website</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>2016 – 2021 Uncirculated New Zealand Circulating Coins Sets.....</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>RNSNZ Numismatic Library.....</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Recent Publications Acquired.....</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Recent Meetings</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Member Anniversaries in 2021</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>RNSNZ Badges.....</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Notice of Society Auction 2022</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Notice of Annual Inter-Club Meeting</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Society Items for sale</i>	<i>12</i>
OUR NEW PATRON	13
<i>Other Numismatic Societies.....</i>	<i>14</i>

THE 1940 NEW ZEALAND CENTENNIAL HALF-CROWN.....	15
By Paul Lawrence Bicknell	
JAMES BERRY: NUMISMATIC SUPERSTAR	29
By Ken Matthews	
A NUMISMATIC JOURNEY WITH COOK IN NEW ZEALAND	39
By Graeme Brown.....	
HEALTHCARE NUMISMATICS.....	46
By John Pearn	
PAPER DECIMAL BANKNOTES OF NEW ZEALAND 1967-91	56
By Robert Haese	
PIEDFORT COINS IN NEW ZEALAND.....	75
By Michael Humble	
BRIERLEY'S KNIGHTHOOD AND RELINQUISHED HONOURS.....	80
By Gregor Macaulay	
<i>RNSNZ PRESIDENT'S REPORT.....</i>	<i>92</i>
<i>FINANCIAL REPORTS</i>	<i>95</i>

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

Oxford Halfcrowns

Peter Dormon (Auckland) asks on behalf of Maurice Bull, the author of comprehensive books on GB gold and silver coins, for pictures of Oxford halfcrowns of Charles I. Please send scans of the Obverse and Reverse to Peter to forward to Maurice if you can help: pgdormon@gmail.com

RNSNZ PROGRAMME OF EVENTS FOR 2022

Date and time	Venue	Speaker and Topic
Wed. 26 Jan. 2022 7.30 pm	Reserve Bank Museum, 2 The Terrace,	Reserve Bank Museum Viewing
Sat. 12 Feb. 2022 9am - 4 pm	Vintage Car Club, 14 Tiro Tiro Road, Levin	Lower North Island Combined Societies Meeting
Wed. 23 Feb. 2022 7.30 pm	The Wellington Club, 88 The Terrace	Kevin Graham, RBNZ, "The Role of a Currency Scientist"
Wed. 30 Mar. 2022 7.30 pm	The Wellington Club, 88 The Terrace	Pam West, UK, "Bank of England Error Banknotes"
Wed. 27 Apr. 2022 7.30 pm	The Wellington Club, 88 The Terrace	Todd Skilton, 'Military Medals'
Wed. 25 May 2022 7.30 pm	The Wellington Club, 88 The Terrace	Annual General Meeting
Tue. 28 Jun. 2022 6.00 pm	Karori RSA & Numismatic Library	Auction and Library Viewing
Wed. 29 Jun. 2022 7.30 pm	Dutch Club, 61 Taita Dr, Avalon	RNSNZ Annual Auction
Sat. 2 Jul. 2022 9am - 5 pm	Christchurch Arts Centre	Symposium on Ancient Coins
Wed., 27 Jul. 2022 7.30 pm	The Wellington Club, 88 The Terrace	Liam Jennings, "Coin Sets of All Nations"
Wed. 31 Aug. 2022 7.30 pm	The Wellington Club, 88 The Terrace	Hamish MacMaster, 'Commemorative Medals'
Fri. 23 Sep. 2022 5.30 pm - 7.00 pm	West Plaza Hotel	Annual members' function
Wed. 28 Sep. 2022 7.30 pm	The Wellington Club, 88 The Terrace	Brett Delahunt, 'Empire and Commonwealth Games medals'
Sat. 29 Oct. 2022 9am - 5pm	The Wellington Club, 88 The Terrace	Medals Symposium

Wed. 26 Oct. 2022 7.30 pm	The Wellington Club, 88 The Terrace	Member's Short Talks
Wed. 30 Nov. 2022 7.30 pm	tbc	End of Year dinner
Wed. 25 Jan. 2023 7.30 pm	The Wellington Club, 88 The Terrace	Mark Stocker – British decimalisation

Details accurate at time of printing. Please check your meeting notice and further Newsletters in case any details have changed for meetings as venues and topics may change for reasons beyond our control.

Attending RNSNZ Meetings

Our monthly meetings are held at The Wellington Club, normally in the McCarthy and Featherston Rooms, Level 4, 88 The Terrace, Wellington. The building is on the Reserve Bank side of the Terrace (at the dip in The Terrace about half-way between the James Cook Hotel and the Reserve Bank). You catch the lift to the 4th floor. The Society and The Wellington Club require that those attending be vaccinated against Covid 19. Those unable to attend in person are welcome to attend by Zoom. The link for the meetings works for both mobile phones and computers and is sent with the agenda. You can download the Zoom App free of charge and install it easily on either a phone or computer and it's easy to use: <https://zoom.us/download>

Visitors are always welcome. Members are invited to bring “show and tell” items to all meetings. If displaying show and tell material remotely, it works best by showing a photo from your computer rather than holding it up to the computer camera – you can share your screen with others attending.

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

Joining the RNSNZ

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

Annual Subscriptions

Membership of the Society costs only NZ\$25 for all communications in electronic form (\$A25 Australia; \$US25 rest of world; all discounted to \$20 in the relevant currency if paid by 30 June; with half price for junior members and for new members joining after 30 September). For Journals or other communications in hard copy the fee is NZ\$35 (\$A35 Australia; \$US35 rest of world; all discounted to \$30 in the relevant currency if paid by 30 June; with half price for junior members and for new members joining after 30 September). PayPal or Wise is available for overseas payments – please ask the Secretary if details are needed. Cheques can no longer be accepted.

RNSNZ Website

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

Our Facebook Page: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/RNSNZ/> (or <http://tinyurl.com/a6cx4yz>) now has 395 members, who are not required to be RNSNZ members, but are strongly encouraged to join.

Catalogues on the RNSNZ Website

Martin Purdy, Hamish MacMaster, Jason Gray and Rodney Hall have been producing a revised and updated catalogue of New Zealand commemorative medals. The revised sections are being published on the RNSNZ website, with the latest versions now available free online being:

- 1920's & 1930's
- 1939 – 40 Centennial and Exhibition
- 2010 - 19
- 2020's to date

Making a limited number of printed versions of each section available is being investigated. In addition, Rodney Hall has maintained the following catalogues that may be accessed on the website:

- Challenge Coins Discovered since March 2019
- New Zealand Geocaching Trackables

Please let us know of any errors, omissions or new discoveries. One advantage with electronic publishing is that we can update whenever necessary and make a new version available for downloading. It may pay to look in on the "catalogues" folder periodically to make sure the versions you have are the most recent.

[2016 – 2021 Uncirculated New Zealand Circulating Coins Sets](#)

These RNSNZ sets are currently in production at long last. We hold all the coins required for 2016-18 and 2019 sets now and some for 2020. The 2016-18 sets will include all 4 coins issued for circulation, including the Armistice 50 cent commemorative, and the 2019 and 2020 sets will have all five denominations. The coins in these sets will be selected from uncirculated coins from mint rolls and/or first coins available from distributors or bank outlets, presented in packaging like that used in New Zealand Post produced sets before their discontinuation in 2013. These coins are different from those in the New Zealand Post marketed official 5-coin Proof Sets as those have different compositions from the standard circulation coins.

Orders will be accepted through the Society soon for the 2016 – 18 and 2019 sets. Pricing will be \$30 per set or \$28 per set for 10 or more (if numbers allow). A maximum of 230 sets for each year will be available.

[RNSNZ Numismatic Library](#)

The Society's library is held at the Karori RSA. The locked building is accessible through Librarian Paul Bicknell or through Clint Libby (04-4768576) or David Galt (022 0321143) both of whom live close to the Library. Access will be easiest during daylight hours or at the weekend. Books are available for borrowing by members.

Recent Publications Acquired

The following publications were received in the period September – December 2021:

- Mintmark No. 439 – 443 (Sept 2021 – Jan. 2022)
- The Australian Numismatic Society Queensland Branch News Bulletin Vol.45 No. 2 - 5
- Numismatic Society of South Australia Newsletter 138 Sept 2021
- The Canadian Numismatic Journal Vol. 66 No. 7
- Tauranga Numismatic Society Newsletters Sept - Nov 2021
- Friends of the Turnbull Library Newsletter Sept 2021
- Turnbull Library Record Vol. 53 2021
- University of Vienna Institute for Numismatic and Money History Newsletter No. 63 Winter Semester 2021
- Perth Numismatic Journal Vol. 53 No. 3 and 4
- Australian Numismatic Society Journal Vol. 80
- Journal of the Numismatic Association of Australia Vol. 30
- Journal of the Heraldry Society of New Zealand, The New Zealand Armorer, No. 160 and 161
- Journals of OMRS 1974 - 2010 and of RNSNZ 1947 – 1978
- Spink, Coins of England 2022 (Predecimal and Decimal Catalogues)

Recent Meetings

29 September 2021 – Andrew Dowie

Ken Matthews spoke on the life and military service of his ancestor, Andrew Dowie (1773 - 1848) through campaigns in Flanders, the Caribbean, Minorca, Egypt, Ireland, Italy and America between 1792 and 1815, initially in the 42nd (Black Watch) for eleven years and then in the 21st Regiment for a further eleven years. Dowie was presented with a regimental medal in 1801 for assistance in helping to capture a stand of colours from the enemy in Egypt and was eligible otherwise only for the Military General Service Medal instituted after his death, despite his long service.

30 October 2021 – 90th Anniversary Celebration

The Society celebrated its 90th anniversary in 2021 with a dinner held at The Wellington Club on Saturday 30 October. A lockdown affecting Auckland limited travel from there but members of the Society were able to travel from as far away as Rotorua and Christchurch for the occasion. It was timed to coincide with the annual Medals Symposium held the same day, ably organised by Todd Skilton and attended by members of both the Society and our Orders and Medals Research Society Branch, as well as others able to attend by Zoom. Mark Stocker and Rob Pepping were presented with their Fellowship certificates. The Society congratulates its new Fellows, both of whom have impressive publications records in numismatics.

24 November 2021 – Members' Short Talks

Members of the Society presented brief talks at an evening enjoyed by all, once again benefitting from the ability to present both online via Zoom and in person at the meeting at the final meeting of the year.

[Member Anniversaries in 2021](#)

Four members had membership anniversaries in 2021 and were sent the appropriate badges:

Jim Noble	– 50 years
Tony Grant	– 40 years
John Sinclair	– 40 years
T. Horrell	– 25 years

[RNSNZ Badges](#)

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

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

Notice of Society Auction 2022

The Society's next auction will be held at the Dutch Club in Avalon, Lower Hutt on Wednesday 29th June 2022. Members are invited to provide numismatic items for this auction no later than Friday 25th March 2022.

The guidelines are as follows:

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

Flemming Sorensen – flsor@xtra.co.nz

Telephone (04) 478-5649

Clint Libby – cjlibby@xtra.co.nz

Telephone (04) 476-8576

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

Notice of Annual Inter-Club Meeting

9 AM – 4 PM Saturday 12 February 2022

All members of the Society, especially Wellington-based and the Manawatu members, and Wanganui Numismatic Society members are cordially invited to attend the Annual Inter-Club Meeting, hosted by the Manawatu members of the RNSNZ, being held at:

Levin Vintage Car Club Rooms, 14 Tiro Tiro Road
(Levin Showgrounds opposite the R & J Confectionary Factory)

All welcome; doors will open: –

- From 8 am for Dealers, Members requiring a Table to arrange Stock, & Members setting up Displays
- From 9 am, for all Members.

Entry is \$5 each for members and guests, includes Tea / Coffee & Food.

PROGRAMME: Some timings may change on the day.

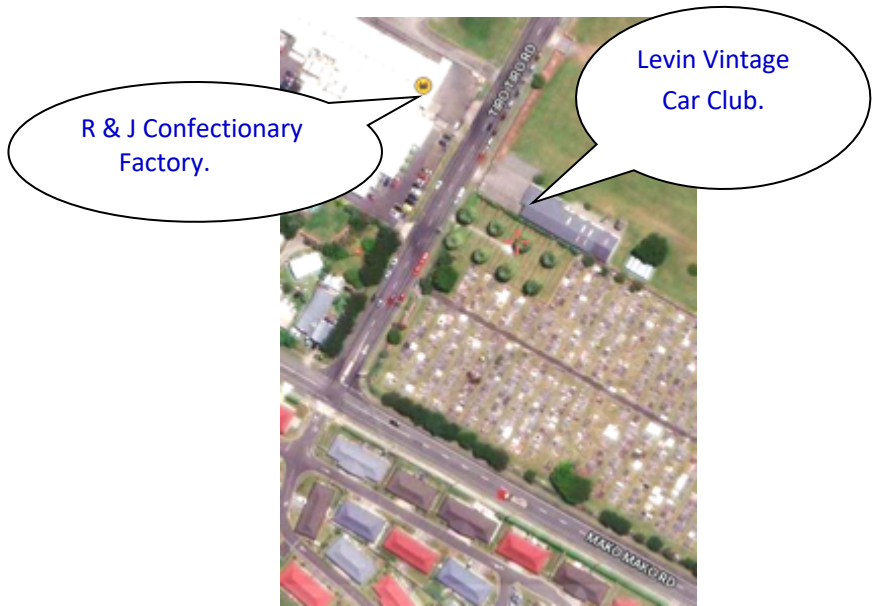
Please Note: in the event of a Covid Lockdown, we will postpone to another safe date.

- 9 am. Hall open. Tea/coffee available.
- 10 am. Welcome and Societies' updates.
- 10 10 am. SHOW & TELL, discussion of members' unidentified, interesting or unusual items. All are invited to bring a few items for this.
- 11 am. Inter – Club Quiz.
- 11 30 am Shield presented to the Winning Society.
- 11 35 am Brief introduction of displays.
- 12 Noon Lunch & Free time for selling & buying.
- 1 pm Public Entry opens.
- 3 pm Afternoon tea/coffee.
- 4 pm Farewell - meeting & fair closes.
- 5 pm Lock up Hall.

E-mail: - GRAEME.HANCOCK@NZDF.mil.nz

In the subject line, use the word: [Unclassified]

Lunchtime is best to Phone **06 3519 618**.



Getting there

From the South / Otaki on SH1.

At the BP Service Station on your Left, take the First Left Turn into **Mako Mako Road**, Travel at least **One Km**, (the Old Levin Cemetery is on your right), Turn Right into **Tiro Tiro Road**, & a short distance on your Right is the Entrance Gate to the Club Rooms.

From the North / Foxton on SH1.

At the Information Kiosk on your Left, take the First Right Turn into **Kawiu Road**, travel at least **One Km**, go down a Dip & Turn Left into **Tiro Tiro Road**, Travel at least **Two Km**, observe the Levin Showgrounds on your left, and the R & J Confectionary Factory on your right, then on your Left is the Entrance Gate to the Club Rooms.

Alternatively, if you miss either turn off or arrive on **Queen Street from Highway 57**. From the **Queen Street & Oxford Street/SH1 Lights**, turn towards the Sea (the Tararua Rangers will be in your Rear-view Mirror). **If you cross the Main Trunk Railway, turn around**. Go past the Levin Aquatic Centre on your left, & turn Left into **Tiro Tiro Road**. Travel at least **One Km.**, pass the Levin Showgrounds, & on your Left is the Entrance Gate to the Club Rooms.

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 coloured, 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 WCC40 th - RNSNZ 75 th medal - silver, uncased (1 only)	\$100
2009 RNSNZ Member's Medal - bronze	\$5
2014 Convention medal – Sutherland, bright bronze –	\$40
2014 NZ Circulating Coins Uncirculated Sets	\$30
RNSNZ Service medal - Alistair Robb – silver coloured, numbered	\$40
RNSNZ Service medal - Bill Lampard – silver coloured, numbered	\$30
RNSNZ Service medal - Bill Lampard Medal – incorrect strike	\$40
Manawatu Coin Club 50 th anniversary – merger with RNSNZ	\$20
WCC badges – large	\$2
WCC badges – small	\$2
James Cook 250 th anniversary medal – brass	\$25
James Cook 250 th anniversary medal – silver	\$130
2020 Conference medal - bronze	\$30
2020 Conference medal - rhodium	\$30
NZ Commemorative Medals 1941-2014 (2 nd edition, 2016)	\$35
NZ Challenge Coins (2nd edition, 2016)	\$35
NZ Challenge Coins (Supplement to 2 nd edition, 2019)	\$35
(All 3 books (or any three individual books) for \$100)	
RNSNZ Membership badge (eligible members only)	\$10

OUR NEW PATRON

We welcome Her Excellency The Right Honourable Dame Alcyion Cynthia (Cindy) Kiro GNZM QSO DStJ, 22nd Governor General, as our 16th Vice-Regal Patron. Dame Cindy was born in Whangārei in 1958, the eldest of six children. She is of Ngāpuhi, Ngāti Hine, Ngāti Kahu and British descent. She was the first in her family to achieve tertiary qualifications: a PhD in Social Policy and an MBA (Exec) in Business Administration.



Much of Dame Cindy's career has been in the tertiary education sector, where she became a distinguished researcher, and held leadership roles at Massey University, Victoria University Wellington and the University of Auckland. While at Auckland she was Director of the Starpath Project, which investigated the impacts of socio-economic status on educational achievement in New Zealand. Her public sector roles have included Children's Commissioner (the first woman and first Māori to be appointed to the role), membership of the Ministerial Cross-Sector Forum for the Ministry of Education, and Chair of the Welfare Expert Advisory Group.

Dame Cindy has had extensive experience in the public health sector, including a role as General Manager Funding and Services Planning and Māori Health for the Auckland District Health Board. Prior to taking up her role as Governor-General, Dame Cindy was Chief Executive of the Royal Society Te Apārangi. Dame Cindy is the first Māori woman to be appointed as Governor-General. Dame Cindy is married to Dr Richard Davies, has two sons and is step-mother to two sons.

Other Numismatic Societies

Numismatic Association of Australia

The RNSNZ is a sponsoring society of the Numismatic Association of Australia (NAA). The NAA supports high quality numismatic research, and its Journal, previously available to RNSNZ members on subscription, is now available on-line, as well as in our Wellington-based library. The NAA has moved towards more Zoom-style meetings for its activities. Full details are at: www.numismatics.org.au

New Zealand Numismatic Societies

Auckland: PO Box 818, Shortland St, Auckland 1140. Meets at 7.30 pm on the second Wednesday of every month except January in 'Discovery 4' within the MOTAT complex. Anyone wishing to attend should contact either Andrew Clifford (President) (Andrew@andrewclifford.com), Jim Duncan (phone 09-422-3525) or David Baird (phone 09-846-7463) for directions. All welcome. Please note that meetings now allow out of town members to participate by Zoom.

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

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

Wanganui: Meets in the afternoon of the last Wednesday of every month except December. Phone (06) 345-6587 for details.

Orders and Medals Research Society

The New Zealand society is a branch of the British Orders and Medals Research Society as well as being a branch of the RNSNZ. Regular meetings are held in Wellington with occasional meetings in other parts of New Zealand. Meetings are planned for February, April, June and August with a Symposium in October. For details contact tskilton@gmail.com or john_o_reilly@hotmail.com (note underlines).

THE 1940 NEW ZEALAND CENTENNIAL HALF-CROWN

By Paul Lawrence Bicknell

1940 marked 100 years since the signing of Treaty of Waitangi. As part of the celebrations, a Centennial Exhibition covering an area of 55 acres (22 Hectares) was opened on 8th September 1939 by Viscount Galway and the then Mayor of Wellington, Thomas Hislop, in Rongotai, Wellington. This exhibition, offering amusement rides and display pavilions from different counties, was visited by over 2 million people before it closed on 4th May 1940. The total population of New Zealand at the time was about 1.6 million.



Aerial View of New Zealand Centennial Exhibition, 1940.



The idea of a circulating commemorative coin for the centennial was first suggested in mid-1935 by Allan Sutherland (at left). Sutherland proposed that a commemorative half-crown issued at face value would be a popular means of commemorating the centennial, because the coins would flow as currency and everyone would thus share in the commemoration and be able to retain specimens as lasting mementoes of the event.

At the 32nd meeting of New Zealand Numismatic Society on 31st August 1936 it was agreed that the proposal be put to the New Zealand Government and that the society offer its co-operation with any further coins decided by the Government to mark the centenary in 1940 .

In September 1936 Sutherland approached Joseph Heenan, the Under Secretary of the Department of Internal Affairs, suggesting that he plan for any future coins in advance to get the best designers and to have the finished coins ready for the 1940 celebrations. In the same month, Sutherland wrote to George Kruger Grey, designer of the reverse of the New Zealand 1933 coinage, saying that it was proposed to “issue a commemorative half-crown and perhaps a medal to commemorate the centennial of New Zealand in 1940 and perhaps you might consider submitting designs when the time comes”.

On 31st May 1937, in the sixth annual report of the New Zealand Numismatic Society, the then President of the Society, Sir James Elliott, noted that the National Historical Committee appointed by the Government for the Centennial of 1940 proposed to co-operate freely with the Society over the issue of a Centennial Commemorative coin. He added, “a member of the Society is to be appointed to a sub-committee of that body.” The members of the Coinage Sub-Committee of the National Historical Committee at their first meeting were: Joseph Heenan (Chairman), George Charles Rodda (Secretary to the Treasury), Eric McCormick (Secretary of the National Historical Committee) and Allan Sutherland (New Zealand Numismatic Society).

On 13th October 1937 the Sub-committee agreed to recommend that the Government issue a commemorative half-crown to circulate in 1940 and also that a penny and halfpenny be introduced, also in 1940, to complete the New Zealand coin series. This was agreed to by the Government and on 21st June 1938 the Minister of Finance, Walter Nash, appointed a committee to consider designs for the half-crown, penny and halfpenny.

This committee consisted of Dr Athol Mackay from the New Zealand Treasury, Joseph Heenan from the National Historical Committee, and Sir James Elliott and Allan Sutherland from the New Zealand Numismatic Society. Artists and designers were invited on 22nd August 1938 to submit drawings for the reverses of the three coins to the committee by no later than 30th September 1938. A prize of £30 was offered to the winner of the half-crown design and £25 each for the winning penny and halfpenny designs.

The conditions of the Competition were:

- (1) Any number of designs might be submitted.
- (2) Each entry must be of the actual coin size but might be supported by large scale designs.
- (3) Each design was to be signed by a nom de plume only and accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the name and

address of the competitor with his or her nom de plume on the outside of the envelope .

(4) The design for the half-crown should be commemorative of the centennial and include the lettering: “New Zealand Centennial: 1840-1940 Half-crown”

(5) The designs for the penny and half-penny should generally be distinctive of the Dominion or it’s associations and in keeping with the existing series, and include the lettering: “ New Zealand : One Penny (or Half-penny) 1940” as appropriate.

About twenty artists submitted work, including James Berry, Francis Shurrock and Leonard Mitchell from New Zealand and George Kruger Grey and Percy Metcalfe from Britain. The winner of the competition for his half-crown, penny and halfpenny designs was Leonard Cornwall Mitchell, whose nom-de-plume was Taurus, his star sign.



Leonard Mitchell

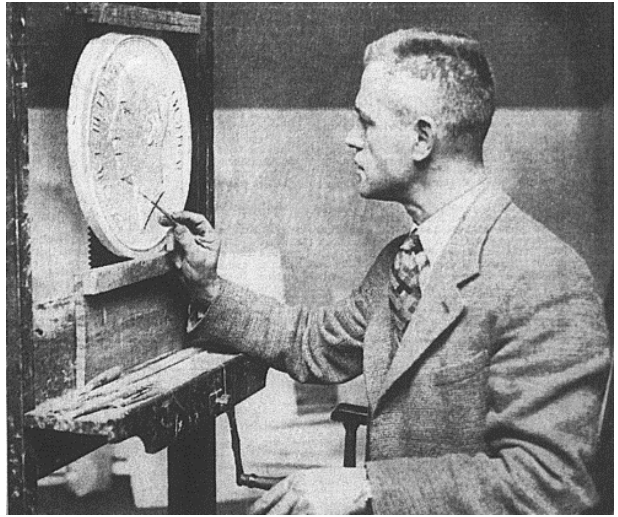
Leonard Mitchell was born in Berhampore, Wellington, on 25th April 1901 and was one of New Zealand's first graphic designers. His winning half-crown design (below) showed a Maori woman with outstretched arms, dressed in a *piupiu* (flax skirt) and wearing a *Hei-tiki* around her neck, with above her head the rays of the sun. To her left is a *whareniui* (meeting house) and *puhara* (a Maori lookout tower) with a cabbage tree (*Cordyline australis*) nearby, while to the right are modern city buildings. This design received formal approval on 9th May 1939.



A budget of £12,600 Pounds was set for production of the Centennial Half-crown and this figure was sent to the Royal Mint for a quote. The Mint responded that £12,600 Pounds would purchase 100,800 minted half-crowns. The £12,600 was to be split between the Bank of New Zealand branches in the four main regions and the Reserve Bank as follows: Auckland £4,000, Christchurch £2,000, Dunedin £2,000 and the Reserve Bank £4,600.

An order was placed with the Royal Mint in late May 1939. The Mint gave the work for making plaster models of Leonard Mitchell's designs to Percy Metcalfe, a sculptor and designer of coins and seals, born in Wakefield, Yorkshire, on the 14th January 1895, who designed for the Royal Mint from 1924.

Metcalfe was paid £50 each for his work on the centennial half-crown, half-penny and penny designs. He had completed the model for the half-crown by 12th July 1939.



Percy Metcalfe (above) and his model for the half-crown (below)



Metcalfe's finished model differed from the original drawing by Leonard Mitchell in key details:

- The outlines of the palisades were thicker.
- The Cabbage Tree was less defined.
- The facial features of the women were changed making the woman look more European than Maori.
- The women's calves were slimmer.
- The *Poi* tied to her waste were smaller.
- The *piupiu* had no plaited pattern.

The finished model was shown to Sir James Elliott (left) a founding



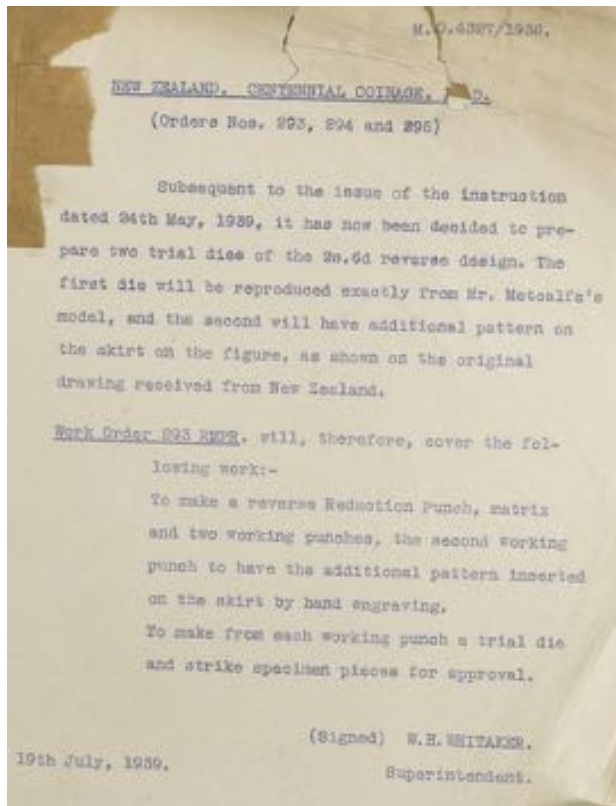
member and president of the New Zealand Numismatic Society, who had been given authority by the New Zealand Treasury, before departing from New Zealand for England, to discuss and give his assistance on the centennial coin designs to Royal Mint officials.

Sir James agreed to all but one of the alterations made to Mitchell's design by Metcalfe, probably due to his and also New Zealand High Commissioner William Jordon's fears that time constraints were too short to have the coins minted and shipped to New Zealand for

the centennial. Sir James insisted the *piupiu* was to have a plaited design. The Mint feared adding a plaited design might give the effect that the woman was cut in two, and it was decided to make two trial dies: with and without the plaited pattern on the *piupiu*.

This was recorded in a Mint memorandum dated 19th July 1939, shown right. It was agreed between Mint staff, Sir James and William Jordon that, if the second die were unsuccessful, the first die design would be put into production.

Adding the plaited pattern proved easier than the Mint staff had thought, without ruining the design, and it was the second die that was used to mint the half-crown.

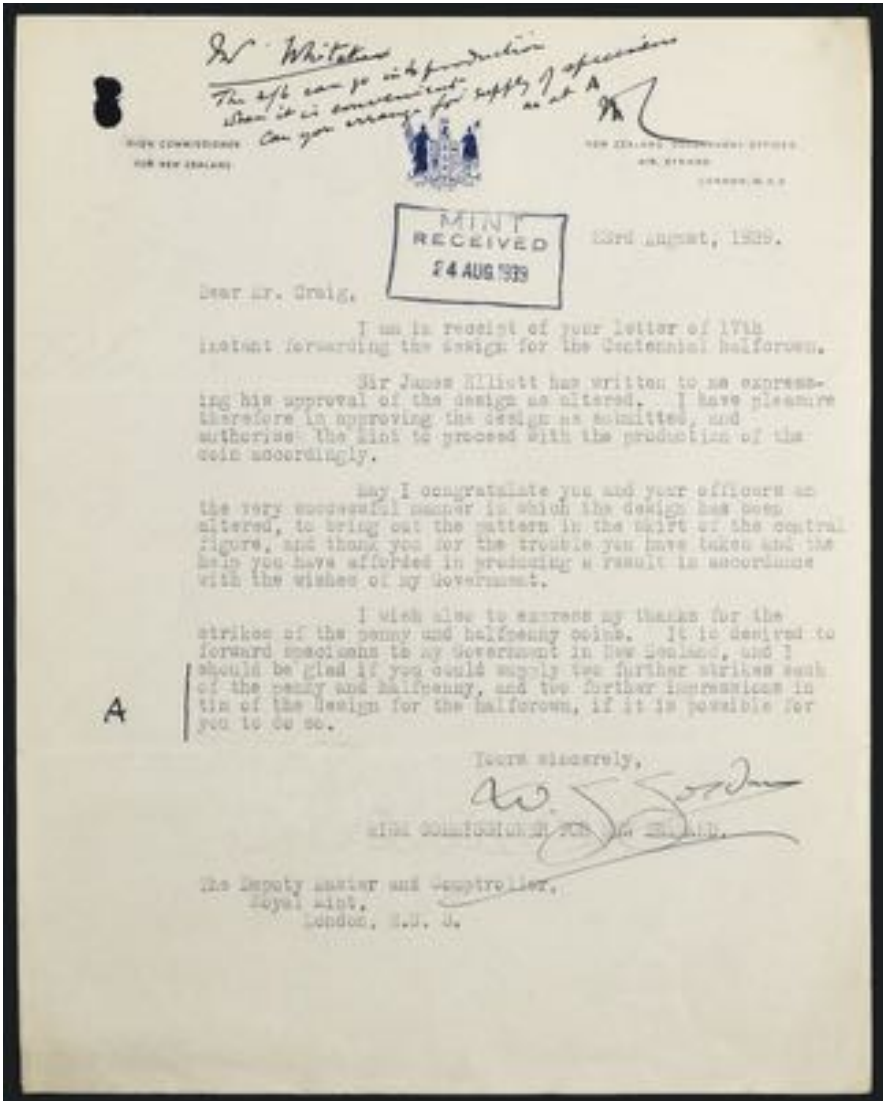


A letter from the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint to Sir James Elliott, shown below, dated 17th August 1939, refers to trial strikes in tin of the designs for the half-crown, penny and half-penny. The location of any trial strike from the first die, of Metcalfe's design, is unknown. One trial strike from the second die was given to Sir James Elliott and a second was given to High Commissioner Jordon.

The High Commissioner then asked for two extra trial tin impressions of the half-crown and two strikes each of the penny and half-penny for the New Zealand Government, in a letter dated 23rd August 1939.



The finished half-crown, penny and half-penny coins used Thomas Humphrey Paget's bust of George VI on the obverse with the reverse designs by Leonard Cornwall Mitchell. The centennial half-crown was shipped to New Zealand on the SS Tamaroa on Thursday 28th September 1939 and went into circulation from 2nd January 1940. Three proof Centennial Half-crowns remain in the Royal Mint collection, with an unknown number in various other collections.



W. Whitaker
The left can go with production
Don't it is convenient
Can you arrange for supply of specimens as at A
W. J. Jordan

ROYAL COMPTROLLER
FOR NEW ZEALAND



NEW ZEALAND COMPTROLLER OFFICE
418, STRAED
DUNEDIN, N.Z.

MINT
RECEIVED
24 AUG 1939

23rd August, 1939.

Dear Mr. Craig,

I am in receipt of your letter of 17th instant regarding the design for the Centennial halfpenny.

Sir James Elliott has written to me expressing his approval of the design as altered. I have pleasure therefore in approving the design as submitted, and authorise the Mint to proceed with the production of the coin accordingly.

May I congratulate you and your officers on the very successful manner in which the design has been altered, to bring out the pattern in the skirt of the central figure, and thank you for the trouble you have taken and the help you have afforded in producing a result in accordance with the wishes of my Government.

I wish also to express my thanks for the strikes of the penny and halfpenny coins. It is desired to forward specimens to my Government in New Zealand, and I should be glad if you could supply two further strikes each of the penny and halfpenny, and two further impressions in tin of the design for the halfpenny, if it is possible for you to do so.

A

Yours sincerely,

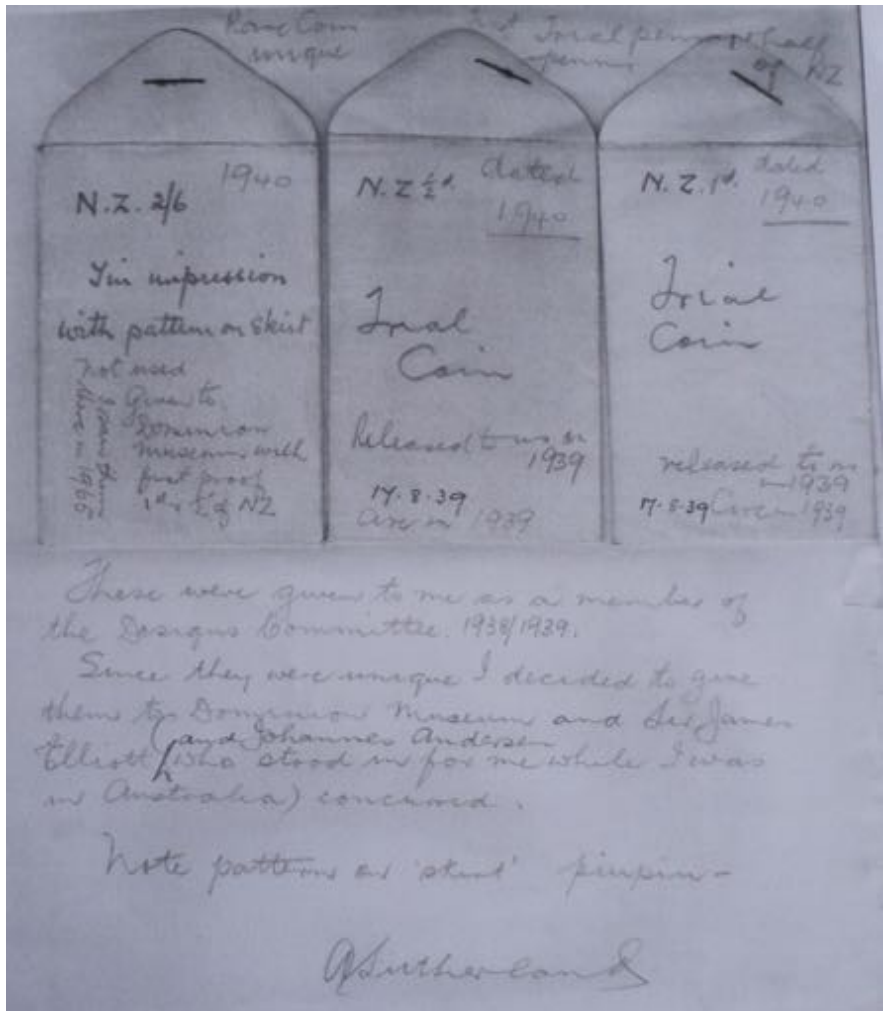
W. J. Jordan

ROYAL COMPTROLLER FOR NEW ZEALAND

The Deputy Master and Comptroller,
Royal Mint,
London, E.C. 4.

Once back in New Zealand, Sir James Elliott showed his tin trial coin to members of the New Zealand Numismatic Society at the October 1939 meeting. This coin was put into the Society's collection and was last recorded in that collection in the July 1966 issue of the New Zealand Numismatic Journal.

In July 2019 archival material relevant to the Society's activities during the 1960s was returned to the Society library. This archive contained a reference to a 1940 tin trial half-crown that had been deposited in the then Dominion Museum, and seen there by Allan Sutherland in 1965.



Allan Sutherland's notes on a page of the former record of the collection of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand recording "1940 N.Z. 2/6 Tin impression with pattern on skirt"

The Dominion Museum was superseded by Te Papa Tongarewa in 1998. Te Papa confirmed the Trial Half-crown was in their collection and agreed to it being measured against the issued commemorative.

The trial coin is of a visibly darker metal, with a blank obverse and plain edge. It is 3mm thick compared to 2.3mm for the circulated coin and weighs 15.8 grams, compared to 14.2 grams for the issued coin, and is 31.9 mm across compared to 32mm for the circulated half-crown.



The idea of a boxed coin set with the three 1940 New Zealand coins was apparently raised by the New Zealand Government in mid-1939. The Royal Mint's reply on 18th July 1939 was that, on a minimum order of 250 sets, the mint could supply these at 5 shilling and 9 pence each. After some consideration the Government declined to proceed on 27th September 1939. But physical evidence of Centennial Coinage sets shows that an unknown number were produced.

Three are known: a set was sold in 2005 by Noble Numismatics as part of the late William (Bill) Lampard collection; there is documentation of another set owned by Sir Walter Nash that was donated to the then Dominion Museum and recorded in Te Papa's archives, but at present the actual set cannot be located by the Museum; a third set, shown below, was sold by Noble Numismatics in 2002, as part of the Allan Sutherland collection.



Acknowledgments

My research on the 1940 New Zealand Centennial Half-crown was first presented at the 2020 International Numismatic Conference held in Wellington on 16th - 19th October 2020.

I would like to thank the following people who have contributed to my research: Bethan Clark (Public Engagement and Information Officer, Royal Mint), Katie Cooper (Te Papa), Jim Duncan, David Galt, John Eccles, Tom Hockenull (British Museum), Dr Michael Humble, Jim Johnson, Robert Pepping, Anna Reed (Mitchell Studios) and Dr Mark Stocker.

I also acknowledge the generous assistance of the following organizations: Ashmolean Museum of Art Archaeology, British Museum, Fitzwilliam Museum, Mitchell Studios (Wellington), Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, National Archives (UK), New Zealand Treasury, Noble Numismatics Pty Ltd (Sydney), Numismatic Society of Auckland, Reserve Bank of New Zealand, Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand, New Zealand Maritime Museum (Auckland), Royal Mint Museum (UK).

Bibliography

Alsop, Peter, Anna Reed and Richard Wolfe, *Mitchell and Mitchell: A Father and Son Arts Legacy*, Nelson, New Zealand, Potton and Burton, 2018.

Hargreaves, R.P. *From Beads to Banknotes: the Story of Money in New Zealand*, John McIndoe Limited, 1972.

New Zealand Herald, 12 January 1935, 'Percy Metcalfe'.

Numismatics : Purchases ,presentations ,offers to sell –General; 1908-1959; paper MU000002/069/0001, Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa.

Pepping, Robert. *New Zealand History Coined: Coins of New Zealand 1933-1965*, Wellington, Robert Pepping, 2017.

Royal Mint Archives, 1938-1940, *PRO MINT 20/1714: New Zealand Centennial Coinage 1940 Part I*, National Archives, Kew.

Royal Mint Archives, 1938, *PRO MINT 24/289: New Zealand Centennial 1940: Coinage*, National Archives, Kew.

Sutherland Papers, 1938, Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand.

Stocker, Mark, 'Completing the Change: The New Zealand Coin Reverses of 1940', *British Numismatic Journal*, 81 (2011): 203-222.

Image credits

Aerial view of the 1940 New Zealand Centennial Exhibition reproduced from photo by Eileen Deste, official photographer for the Exhibition.

Photograph of Allan Sutherland senior reproduced with permission of the RNSNZ.

Photograph of Leonard Mitchell reproduced with permission of Anna Reed.

Image of the New Zealand Centennial Half Crown reproduced with permission of the National Archives, Kew, England.

Photograph of Percy Metcalfe's Model for the Centennial Half-crown reproduced with permission of Dr Mark Stocker.

Photograph of Sir James Elliot reproduced with permission of the RNSNZ.

File note from Royal Mint File 20/1714 reproduced with permission from the National Archives, Kew, England.

Letter from Royal Mint to Sir James Elliott reproduced with permission of the RNSNZ.

Letter to Royal Mint from Royal Mint File 20/1714 reproduced with permission from the National Archives, Kew, England.

Archive catalogue reproduced with permission of the RNSNZ.

Images of 1940 Half-crown, CC BY-NC-ND 4.0. Te Papa (NU007603), by permission of Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa

Photograph of 1940 Three-coin set reproduced with permission of Dr Michael Humble .

JAMES BERRY: NUMISMATIC SUPERSTAR

By Ken Matthews

Introduction

James Berry is New Zealand's numismatic superstar. Over the 45-year period from the time he joined the New Zealand Numismatic Society in 1934 until his death in 1979, Berry designed many stamps, coins and medals. His most well-known achievement is the design of all six of New Zealand's decimal coins introduced in 1967. Two of those designs (10c and 50c) are still in use today, 54 years after being first issued. He was also a prolific designer of both New Zealand and Pacific Island countries' philatelic issues. His first stamp design was for New Zealand health stamps in 1934, and his first coin design was the Waitangi Crown in 1935. Over his lifetime he produced over 1000 designs for stamps, coins, and medals. He is rightly recognised as New Zealand's foremost numismatic designer.

This article comments on Berry's designs used on commemorative medals. Comments on design are subjective, and the views in this article are mine (and I realise, not universally shared). I have chosen particular examples of Berry's work to illustrate the evolution of his design style and career.

Early days: 1935 - 1945

Berry designed a medal issued by the New Zealand Numismatic Society in 1935 (NZNS). The then Governor General, Lord Bledisloe, facilitated the gifting of the Waitangi Treaty grounds and the Treaty House, by the British Government to the people of New Zealand, and the NZNS medal was to commemorate this event. At this time Berry was 29 years old.

In the 1930's numismatic designers were still inhibited by classical design attitudes and incorporated classical design features in medallic design. The chief design feature on the Berry-designed reverse is a classical portico (columns supporting a roof).

Figure 1: 1935 NSNZ Bledisloe/Waitangi Medal - Reverse.



However, the columns and roof are constructed of Maori design elements. The portico is flanked by kowhai leaves and flowers. (In later designs Berry makes extensive use of Maori design features and native fauna and flora). In this design, he can't bring himself to totally abandon classical design features, which were probably expected by the numismatic establishment of the time that Berry was trying to join. The overall result is a somewhat schizophrenic design, and the young Berry is still searching for what will be his personal style. But it is still a handsome medal.

In 1940, Berry breaks free. He designed the reverse of the NZNS's medal marking the centennial of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi and 'A Century of Progress'. There are no classical features in this design. It includes a skyline of high-rise modern (in 1940) buildings, the very latest in modern passenger ships (based on a vessel named 'Dominion Monarch'), and a four-engine aircraft in the skies overhead. The obverse was by a designer named T. Jenkin which has a 19th century scene of a Maori waka. Taken together the obverse and reverse show a 'then' and 'now' theme (something which Berry utilises again later to good effect). It's a lovely little medal.

Figure 2: 1940 NZNS NZ Centennial Medal - Reverse



Development of personal style: 1945 -1956

In 1948 Berry designed the first of his several medals marking the centenary of local bodies, (under commission to the local body concerned). The centenary medal of the Province of Otago shows that Berry had now developed a personal style that would last for the rest of his designing career.

The obverse of this medal shows the obligatory coat-of-arms of the local body superimposed on a map of Otago. Subsequent local body centenary medals by Berry included the coat-of-arms on the obverse, which no doubt kept the commissioning councilors happy.

The reverse of the Otago centenary medal illustrates Berry's emerging design genius in its subject and detail. It shows a Maori and native vegetation in the foreground and the founding ships in the background. It is a balanced and attractive design, which has considerable fine detail with a good perspective.



Figure 3: 1948 Otago Centenary Medal - Reverse

In 1950 Berry blots his designer copybook, with an unsuccessful reversion to classicism. His design for the Participation Medal for the 1950 Empire Games held in Auckland has a crested, helmeted Britannia before the rays of a sunrise behind the forested outline of Rangitoto Island on the obverse

and the reverse some fussy border design featuring a Union Jack. It is a most unattractive jingoistic medal, which in my opinion is the worst of Berry's designs.

Figure 4: 1950 Empire Games Participation Medal - Obverse



Forward to 1956. Berry gets a little quirky. He designed the reverse of the Wellington Chamber of Commerce Centenary medal. This design shows 'Plimmer's Ark'. The Ark was the remains of the ship *Inconstant* that was wrecked in Wellington harbour. James Plimmer, a merchant pioneer of Wellington, acquired the wreck and beached it on what was to become Lambton Quay. Upper works were added to the ship's hull to convert it to a two-level store, and this makes it look like a houseboat. The Ark on the medal has a flag flying from a front flagstaff, with barrels lying in front and a ship in the background. It is an unusual subject for a centenary medal. It is one of my favourite Berry designs.

Some remains of the Ark can still be seen beneath the old BNZ building on Lambton Quay.

Figure 5: 1956 Plimmer's Noah's Ark Medal - Reverse



Bread and butter work: 1957 – 1970

By this time Berry's reputation was well established, and he was in demand as a numismatic designer. During these years he produced many designs, making a steady living, mainly with philatelic designs. Berry also designed medals for philatelic exhibitions during this period. His successful designs for the decimal coins introduced in 1967 enhanced his stature significantly.

In 1967 he designed a large medal for the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand (as the NZNS became in 1948) to mark the introduction of decimal currency. The reverse of this medal incorporates life size images of all the new coins in a successful design. I find the obverse which features the RNSNZ logo and some decoration a bit heavy.

Figure 6: 1967 RNSNZ Introduction of Decimal Currency Medal – Reverse and Obverse



The bicentenary of James Cook's rediscovery of New Zealand occurred in 1969. Berry produced many designs commemorating this event, and in doing so became an expert on the history of James Cook. His favourite Cook subject matters were busts of Cook and images of his ships; he became particularly expert in drawing sailing vessels. He was commissioned by the Hawkes Bay and Gisborne Savings Bank to produce a commemorative medal in 1969, and later followed this up with medals for the bank that marked Cook's 2nd and 3rd voyages. All of these feature busts of Cook and/or his vessels.

In 1969 he designed another large medal for the RNSNZ to mark the bicentenary. The obverse has a bust of Cook, and the reverse shows his vessels in detail. It uses a design repeated by Berry from earlier medals – the scene is from a position on the waterfront, native vegetation in foreground, Maori figures in foreground, and European sailing vessels in the background. It is a handsome medal (Figure 7).

Figure 7: 1969 RNSNZ Cook Bicentenary 1969 Medal - Obverse and Reverse



The Rivals

There were a few other New Zealand numismatic designers who worked contemporaneously with Berry. George Hawkins, who was associated with the Waitangi Mint / South Pacific Mint was active in the 1970's in particular. He produced many designs (several centenary designs included), but to my mind they did not have the appeal or flair of most Berry designs. However, I do find the designs of the short-lived (1968-1971) Historical Medal Society of Australia and New Zealand attractive. This Society, that existed more on paper than in reality, was the creation of Bert Williams (a President of the Numismatic Society of Auckland) and was largely a commercial venture. The Society produced eight medals in its own name, all of a high quality of design and manufacture. It is uncertain who designed these medals, but it is probable that Bert Williams was heavily involved. My favourite is the Art Deco reminiscent medal marking the 1971 centenary of Auckland City. The Numismatic Society of Auckland recycled some old designs, and the Auckland and Wellington Coin Clubs issued several medals in the 1960's and 1970's, using several designers. None of them inspire, and some are downright ugly.

Figure 8: 1971 HMSANZ Auckland City Centennial Medal - Obverse.



Final Creativity: 1971 – 1979

In 1970 Berry entered into a commercial arrangement with the Franklin Mint. The Franklin Mint is a privately owned mint, based in Philadelphia, USA, producing a huge variety of commemorative medals and even some coins for a few

countries. Berry designed some medals with a New Zealand subject, and they were minted to a high-quality standard by the Franklin Mint, intended primarily for sale in New Zealand. The designs included Hillary atop Mt Everest, a tribute to Ernest Rutherford, (another) James Cook piece (bust and ship again), and a commemoration of Antarctic exploration showing Scott on one side and a rather scary looking Amundsen on the other. I rate these medals in the order I have listed them.

Figure 9: 1973 Franklin Mint Mt Everest Ascent Medal - Reverse



My favourite Berry design was inspired by a prosaic subject, the centenary of the Christchurch Drainage Board in 1975. This medal tells a story, using both sides of the design. The obverse has a

scene of the Avon River in the city with a few primitive houses on a reedy riverbank – the ‘then’ picture. The ‘now’ picture on the reverse is the same location 100 years later, showing an attractive riverbank with mature trees and some ducks. In my opinion it is a most beautiful design, and a clever way to portray the progress made by the Drainage Board during the 100-year period. This is an underrated medal on the second-hand market.

Figure 10: 1975 Christchurch Drainage Board Centenary Medal - Obverse and Reverse



Due to his association with the Franklin Mint, Berry had the opportunity to design what is, in effect, his own numismatic memorial. The Franklin Mint produced a series of medals that featured individuals from various countries and included Berry as the New Zealand subject. I think Berry was given a largely free hand to design what he wanted. The medal was very chunky, at about 6oz of antiqued sterling silver.

Berry used a fantail among kowhai branches on the reverse - a quintessential New Zealand subject. The obverse was a self-portrait. Berry portrays himself in his studio overlooking Wellington Harbour. In the background, visible through the window, are the hills surrounding

the harbour and the inter-island ferry. Berry appears to be working on a portrait of James Cook, his favourite subject. Also, in the edges of the tableau are some of his iconic decimal coins. Berry looks happy with a Mona Lisa-like smile. It's a wonderful image.

Figure 11: 1971 Franklin Mint Tribute to Berry Medal - Obverse



Conclusion

Nobody seriously rivalled Berry as a numismatic designer in New Zealand over his 45-year designing career. His numismatic designs are technically competent and mostly beautiful. Because his output was prolific his medals frequently appear on the market and are popular with collectors. Berry's work will be a long-lasting tangible reminder of his talent. The Government honoured him with an OBE and the RNSNZ honoured him with a rocking chair.

A NUMISMATIC JOURNEY WITH COOK IN NEW ZEALAND

By Graeme Brown

When considering numismatic items associated with James Cook it is logical to do so in chronological order. Often, the Resolution & Adventure Medal or the Copley Medal, or the Royal Society Medal are the ones that I am asked about first. However, the items relating to Cook that feature in his first visit to New Zealand are two much smaller pieces in the form of a small medalet and a silver threepence.

Medalet

In September 1983 a small medal was discovered on the surface of an archaeological site at Whangara, north of Gisborne on the east coast of the North Island. It is a brass copy of a gold guinea struck in 1761 to commemorate the coronation of George III. The medal shows a bust of George on the obverse, with the royal arms and the date (1761) on the reverse. There are very good reasons to associate this medal with the *Endeavour* voyage and James Cook.

Cook had gifted counters of this coin in Tahiti some months prior to his arrival in New Zealand. Three months later, on 19 October 1769, when a Māori chief, likely to be of Ngati Konohi, came aboard *Endeavour* off the coast near Whangara, the surgeon William Monkhouse noted, "A medal of the present King was hung around his neck". The chief was wearing two fingernails and a greenstone earring in his ear. Cook gifted him tapa and the medal. The hole punched through the medal meant it could be suspended on a ribbon or cord and worn around the neck.

This medalet could be the earliest European item to have been found in New Zealand. Two months later at the end of December 1769, Captain Jean de Surville lost some anchors of his ship, *St John Baptiste*, during a storm at Doubtless Bay. Two anchors were recovered in 1974.



Weighing approximately 3g, the counter has a diameter of 2.37 cm and is 0.16 cm thick. It is tumbled (i.e., the top of one side corresponds to the bottom of the other side) and has been crudely pierced by a nail or round instrument, the hole being punched into the obverse side to the right of the face. The obverse (left) bears the cuirassed and laureate bust of George III facing to the

right. The legend reads: GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA ('George III, by the grace of God').

The reverse (below) bears the Royal Arms and the legend

M.B.F.ET.H.REX.F.D.B.ET.L.D.S.R.I.A.T.ET.E.17-61, which stands for:
Magnae Britanniae
Franciae et Hiberniae Rex
Fidei Defensor
Brunsviciensis et
Luneburgensis Dux, Sacri
Romani Imperii Arch-
Thesaurarius et Elector
1761 ('King of Great
Britain, France and Ireland,
Defender of the Faith,
Duke of Brunswick and
Luneburg, High Treasurer
and Elector of the Holy
Roman Empire, 1761').



The only other artefact from the Endeavour voyage held in New Zealand is a cannon, which was one of six jettisoned on the Great Barrier Reef after Cook struck and holed his ship there and is now held by the Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, Wellington.

Silver Threepence

At the end of January 1770, *Endeavour* was anchored at Ship Cove. Cook decided to mark their presence in Queen Charlotte Sound by erecting two posts “with inscriptions upon them setting forth the Ship’s name, month and year”. On 30 January, one of the posts was “set up at the watering place on which was hoisted the Union flag”.

The next day he “took the other over to the Island which is known by the Name of Motu-ouru... having along with me Dr Munkhouse and Tupia”. Using Tupaia as an interpreter, Cook explained to an “old man and several others that we were come to set up a mark upon the Island in order to shew to any ship that might put into this place that we had been here before”. Cook then “gave to everyone present one thing or another, to the old men I gave silver threepenny pieces dated 1763 and spike nails with the Kings broad Arrow cut deep in them things that I thought were most likely to remain long among them”.



Silver threepence dated 1763.

The “King’s broad arrow” was a symbol used by the British to mark government property. Regrettably, none of these coins has ever been located.

Cook then went on to set up the post at “the highest part of the Island and after fixing it fast in the ground hoisted thereon the Union flag and I dignified this Inlet with the name of Queen Charlotte Sound and took formal possession of it and the adjacent lands in the name and for the use of his Majesty”.

On 31 January 1920, 150 years later, a cairn was erected by the Captain Cook Memorial Committee to mark the spot where the post was erected. I was able to visit and photograph the cairn on 6 May, 2021.



The plaque reads:
“THIS CAIRN was erected by the Captain Cook Memorial Committee to mark the spot at or near which on Wednesday, 31st January 1770, the famous Circumnavigator, in the presence of the Native Chief of the Island, raised the British Flag, took possession of the mainland in the name of King George III, and named the inlet Queen Charlotte Sound after the King’s Consort. January 31, 1920.”

Resolution and Adventure Medal

Resolution and Adventure medals were distributed to native peoples during Cook’s Second and Third Voyages. These medals show the two ships on the reverse, and a bust of King George III on the obverse.

They were commissioned by Joseph Banks, who was intending to travel on Cook's Second Voyage, but paid for by the Admiralty after he had pulled out of the voyage. Two thousand of these medals were struck in platina — a form of brass-gilt, copper-gilt and copper. They were distributed at various places throughout the Pacific including three localities in New Zealand:

- Dusky Sound in March 1773;
- off the entrance to Wellington Harbour in November 1773;
- Queen Charlotte Sound in June 1773 and February 1777.

There have been eight verified finds of these medals in NZ, plus one unverified one. Four of the verified finds were in the Marlborough region:

- Otanerau Bay, Queen Charlotte Sound
- Tuna Bay, Pelorous Sound
- Rams Head, in Pelorous Sound
- On a mud bank near the mouth of the Wairau River.

Four more were from Otago region:

- Whareakeake (Murdering Beach)
- Ryan's Beach on the Otago Peninsula.
- Katiki Beach (two medals)

As neither of Cook's voyages visited Otago, the specimens found there must have been brought from elsewhere, most likely from Dusky Sound. It would seem the location of these eight finds were on trade routes used by the recipients, or perhaps on the courses they took when northern warriors drove them from their homes.

The unverified find occurred in 1826 in Dusky Sound. John Boulton found a medal on a heap of rubbish. He wrote, "This I foolishly gave away for a trifle, (which I am sorry for as several of my friends would have liked to have had it)".



Resolution and Adventure Medal commemorating the second voyage of Captain James Cook, 1772.

Obverse: Bust of King George III, laureate (right). Legend: 'GEORGE . III . KING . OF . GR . BRITAIN . FRANCE . AND . IRELAND . ETC.'

Reverse: Port-quarter view of the 'Adventure' (right) under sail; starboard-quarter view of 'Resolution' (left).

Legend: 'RESOLVTION ADVENTVRE'.

Exergue: 'SAILED . FROM . ENGLAND . MARCH . MDCCLXXII'.



Hippa off Motuara Island, Queen Charlotte Sound, as James Cook would have first seen it as he came in from the North-East

Sources

1. Images of 1761 Medalet of George III Coronation supplied by Tairawhiti Museum with approval of Whangara Blocks Incorporated.
2. Beaglehole, J.C., *The Journals of Captain James Cook. Vol. I: The Voyage of the Endeavour, 1768 – 1771*. Hakluyt Society. 1955.
3. O’Shea, P. P., *Captain James Cook, R.N., F.R.S. and his Numismatic Associations: The Sutherland Memorial Lecture 1969*, Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand, 1970.
4. Klenman, Allan, *The Faces of Captain Cook: A record of the coins and medals of James Cook*, Published privately, 1983.
5. Mira, Dr W.J.D., *James Cook: His coins and medals*, Australian Numismatic Society, 1970.
6. Jones, Kevin, “A 1761 George III Medalet From the East Coast, North Island, New Zealand: Relic of Cook’s First Voyage?” *Journal of the Polynesian Society*, 1984, Vol. 93, no. 3, Pages 315-320.
7. Smith, L. Richard, *The Interesting Story of the 1772 Resolution and Adventure Medal*, Dusky Bay Press, 1999.
8. Smith, Ian, *Pākehā Settlements in a Māori World: New Zealand Archaeology 1769-1860*, Bridget Williams Books, 2019.
9. Copland, Tessa, “French Explorers and Missionaries”, *Te Ara – The Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, 2005, at www.teara.govt.nz
10. Hippa off Motuara Island, Queen Charlotte Sound, photo by Brian Wyeth.

HEALTHCARE NUMISMATICS

By John Pearn



Numismatics is the most enduring archive of the history and heritage of healthcare. More than 20,000 medals portray the fight against disease, the importance of health, and biographic memorials to those esteemed professionals who have served with distinction in the healthcare domain. Many medals and coins portray the symbols of medicine in metaphor. These symbols range from the Asklepiian staff with its entwined serpent to the lamp symbolising nursing care. The healthcare deities include Asklepios and his later Roman persona, Aesculapius; Hygieia and her later form as Salus; and Telesphorus, the Roman God of Rehabilitation and Convalescence. Many medals comprise the only memorialisation of those who have been esteemed teachers in the healthcare professions; or who have been dedicated servants of their clinical patients. The cabinet of medical numismatics can be arranged as a chronology of the history of medicine itself.



Insofar as the preservation and promotion of health is one of society's more important domains, it is unsurprising that the numismatic cabinet is replete with medical pieces. I estimate that more than 20,000 different "medical" medals have been struck. More than 900 are known from Australia alone. The details of most have never been published.

The heritage of healthcare is contained in many different symbols, metaphors and often obscure images which date from the earliest of literate times. Following the invention of coinage *circa* 615 B.C.E.,¹ Greek coins portrayed the healing deities – Apollo, Asklepios and Hygieia. Later, Roman coins depicted the transpersonalised Aesculapius, and Salus. The Staff of Asclepios, a single staff with its entwined snake, is often used as an allegory for curative or healing medicine – not to be confused with the caduceus, the winged wand of the herald, Hermes, later the Roman Mercury, the God of Business, Commerce, Travellers, Prisoners and Thieves.

Every significant event in the history of healthcare has been portrayed in medallic form. In some instances, the numismatic record is the only surviving archive. "Medical" medals and coins preserve a record of the lives and works of doctors, nurses, pharmacists and many other healthcare professionals. Medical coins highlight crucial events in the history of nations. Medical medals also highlight the fight against disease. Named prize medals preserve the service of those who have contributed much to the education of doctors, to the worlds of collegiate medicine, and to the preservation and promotion of best-practice standards of healthcare in all its forms.²

Most medical medals are fine works of the medallic art, crafted by sculptors and by die-engravers working in one of the most demanding of creative fields, that of a small biface disc or metallic ovoid. I present on the following pages a chronological précis of selected examples of what I call "Medical Numismatics", or the medallic record of healthcare in its many forms.

Ancient Medicinal Plants

One of the best examples of the preservation of heritage by the numismatic medium is the depiction of the medicinal herb, *silphium*, on ancient coins of Cyrenaica, a Dorian Greek Colony in what is present-day Libya. Ancient texts record an extensive list of the purported medicinal benefits of Cyrenaic *silphium*. Its use, and reputation as an aphrodisiac herb, led to its extinction by over-harvesting.³ It became an essential item of trade from the ancient North African city of Cyrene. Coins of that city typically portray the botanical features of the plant. It is the only surviving record of its form and substance, now extinct and not recorded in any other medium. Silver tetradrachms of the period 520-500 B.C.E. portray the nymph Cyrene seated before a *silphium* plant, with her right hand stretched out to touch it.

Coins of Kos

The island of Kos was settled by the Dorians from Epidaurus in mainland Greece. They brought with them the worship and traditions of Asklepios, the God of curative medicine. By 400 BCE, the influence of the real-life doctor, Hippocrates (460-377 BCE), and the fame of the healing institution, the Koan Asklepieion, had spread throughout the literate world. Kos became an epicentre for both clinical healing and medical teaching. It also became famous for its wine and seafood; for four centuries the crab was portrayed as an iconographic symbol of the Koan polis or city-state.

The moneyers on Kos featured gods such as Zeus, Aphrodite and Asklepios, and heroes including Herakles (the Roman and English Hercules). On the reverse of these early coins, common themes included a club (relating to the labours of Herakles), a crab, and the Asklepiian serpent of healing. Between 145-88 BCE, a distinctive series of small silver coins was minted in which the head of Herakles was replaced by that of a bearded profile face of Asklepios, facing right, on the obverse. Illustrated here is one “medical” example of these Koan coins.⁴



The Reverse of the coin shows the coiled serpent of healing in an incuse stamp with the serpent's head facing right. This series of coins is sometimes called lightweight drachms, and weigh on average 1.6 g, compared to the Rhodian standard tetrabol of 3.05 g. These small coins, an enduring witness of the origins of modern Western medicine, are some of the finest examples

of the early die-engravers' art.

Roman "Medical" Coins

There are many examples of Roman coins depicting the themes of healthcare. Salus, appears on scores of coins.⁵ The first medallion which incorporated a medical theme was a large (37mm) bronze medallion struck by the Antoninus Pius, who ruled from 138 to 161 A.D.⁶

The first commemorative medallions were struck by Roman emperors. The dies were engraved, and the pieces struck, to resemble coins. It is believed that emperors used these medallions as personal gifts.

The reverse of the Antonine medallion shows a river scene with a ship carrying the Aesculapean serpent to Rome being greeted by the River God, Tiber. The scene commemorates a legend of when Aesculapius was brought to Rome during the devastating plague of 293 B.C.E. It was recorded that the plague abated.⁷ This rare piece is an archive which recounts in medallion form how the Aesculapean serpent chose the Tiber Island (Isola Tiberina) as the home for the healing god. A charity hospice remains on Tiber Island to this day.

Medieval "Medical" Coins

Some of the best representatives of mediaeval coins with medical and nursing associations are those of the Order of Malta, officially the Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of Saint John of Jerusalem. The Order was established by a Papal Bull of 1099.⁸ Unrelated, but adopting

its traditions and ethics, is the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, a British Royal Order of chivalry first constituted in 1888 by Royal Charter.

The older St John numismatic collection comprises Crusader coins, Order medals of esteem and service, and laudatory medals which perpetuate the names of those who have given the world the profession of pre-hospital care. Crusader coins comprise that miscellany of coins carried by pilgrims from Western Europe, principally deniers minted in France from 1095; and coins specifically minted in Jerusalem, Antioch and Tripolis during the 196 years (1095-1291) of the eight Crusades. They comprise also those coins minted over the ensuing five centuries in the great St John medieval cities at Rhodes and finally Malta.

The numismatic cabinet of St John includes medals, medalets and badges, and comprises hundreds of separate pieces.⁹ It contains commemorative coins and medals, and many hundreds of different badges of office and associations in national, state, county and local societies and associations. In the twenty and twenty-first centuries in western nations, these latter all portray the derivative Amalfi Cross, the eight-pointed Crusader Cross. Modern commemorative coins and medals include the nine-hundred-years 1999 gilded medal struck by the Royal Mint and the limited edition (10,000) one-ringgit coin in Nordic gold, issued on 24 June 2008 by the Central Bank of Malaysia to commemorate the centenary of St John Ambulance in Malaysia.

The founder of civilian first-aid, Dr Peter Shepherd (1841-1879), is commemorated in the Shepherd Gold Medal, bestowed as a medal of primacy in the ranked examinations in surgery at the University of Aberdeen. In Australia, several Brassey Medals commemorate the life and service of Earl Brassey (1836-1918), who with the first Lady Brassey were successful advocates for the establishment of the St John Ambulance Association in Australia.

Renaissance “Medical Medals

In the flowering of art which characterised the early Renaissance period, artists experimented with medallic sculpture. Through this medium, they contributed to the heritage of healthcare. Individual doctors were portrayed on medals for the first time and one fine example was cast in Italy in 1472 by Sperandio Savelli, the son of a goldsmith, who was born in 1425 at Mantua.

The medal commemorates the life and works of one of the leading physicians of Ferrara, Dr Pietro Bono Avogario (1425-1506). The reverse depicts the standing figure of Asklepios, holding aloft a flask of urine, depicting the best-practice uroscopy principles of the day. The figure of Urania at right portrays her as the Muse standing on the globe with an astrolabe attached to her girdle, holding aloft a book of divinatory knowledge. This tableau is a striking example of the core themes of *Quattrocento* medicine in Europe. It is an enduring archive that, by Renaissance times, uroscopy had developed into a highly sophisticated clinical “science”.¹⁰



Nineteenth Century “Medical” Medals

The first Australian “medical” medal was one self-bestowed by Dr James George Beaney (1828-1891). James Beaney was born in Canterbury where he completed his indentures as a surgical apprentice. He studied surgery in Edinburgh and, after qualification, he joined the army and served as a military surgeon with the 3rd Lancashire Regiment on deployment to Gibraltar. In 1857, Doctor Beaney immigrated to Melbourne where he became the richest doctor in Australia. His public display of gold and jewels earned him the *sobriquet* of “Diamond Jim”.



His flamboyance and dress, and his indomitable personality and resilience enmeshed him in fierce battles. He was the first in Australia, in 1859, to publish a medical textbook and the first, in 1873, to publish a paediatric text – *Children: their treatment in health and disease*. He undertook heroic, yet conservative surgery, on children and was the first to write in detail about paediatric anaesthesia. He designed and paid for a beautiful gold medal which he gave to students who attended his operations at the Melbourne Hospital from 1876. Only one example of the medal is known to have survived, and is in the museum of the Brownless Biomedical

Library at the University of Melbourne.

Contemporary “Medical” Medals

Throughout the twentieth and twenty-first centuries thousands of medals have been commissioned and struck to record the life and works of those who have contributed to the heritage of healthcare. The one illustrated is that commemorating the life and works of the surgeon-explorer, George Bass (1763-1808).

Maritime exploration in the 18th and 19th centuries was hazardous, with every sailor exposed to mortal risk either from disease or injury. John-François de Galaup, the Comte de Lapérouse (1741-?1788) left Botany Bay on 10 March 1788 and never seen again by Europeans. Evidence of the wrecks of his two ships were subsequently found (1826) at Vanikoro in the Solomon Islands and confirmed in 1964. A similar fate presumably befell George Bass who had disappeared without trace on his trading brig, *Venus*, after he left Sydney for the South Pacific in 1808. George Bass was a



former Lincolnshire Royal Navy surgeon before he sailed to Australia and explored with Matthew Flinders. In 1998, the private mint of K. G. Luke, Melbourne Trophy and Medallists, designed a medal to commemorate Bass' life and works. The George Bass Medal was commissioned by the Numismatic Society of Victoria, and 150 pieces were struck in bronze. Although there are many toponyms which memorialise Bass (e.g. Bass Strait), the obverse of this elegant medal captures what is believed to have been his adventurous *persona*.

An Australasian Medal

A single medal can portray many different sentiments – humour, classical allusions and anatomical studies, all in one. One such is the Jamieson Medal, bestowed annually by the Neurosurgical Society of Australasia. This medal portrays on the obverse the profile portrait of Dr Kenneth Grant Jamieson (1925-1976), Australian neurosurgeon, who pioneered much research on the prevention of road trauma, including the introduction of seat belts.¹¹

The reverse of the Jamieson Medal shows two lizards, the New Zealand tuatara and the Australian stumpy-tailed skink – a theme apparently unrelated to neurosurgery or to those who practise in this specialty. The two-lizard emblem of the Neurosurgical Society of Australasia had its origin in a humorous but introspective and reflective after-dinner Presidential Address, delivered in 1973 by Dr Jamieson himself.¹² In that Address Dr Jamieson said that the most valuable instrument possessed by neurosurgeons was “the vision of hindsight”. Two of Dr Jamieson's neurosurgical colleagues, the Adelaide surgeon and numismatist Professor Donald Simpson, and Mr Philip Wrightson, conceived the idea of designing a medal for the Neurosurgical Society of Australasia that would symbolise the theme of “the importance of hindsight” – together with the theme of trans-Tasman symbolism that would enjoin both the Australian and New Zealand neurosurgical specialties.



As a teenager and young adult, Donald Simpson of Adelaide (already a keen numismatist) had been encouraged to study the anatomy of the nervous system of lizards. His dissections showed that the relatively large parietal eye (the forebear of the pineal body of human brains) of both the Australian stumpy-tailed skink (*Trachysaurus rugosus*) and that of the New Zealand tuatara (*Sphenodon punctatus*) were sometimes referred to as a “third eye”. This proto-pineal

structure is composed of a retinal cup with photoreceptors behind a translucent scale in the centre-front of the reptiles’ skulls. The two neurosurgeons proposed that this would be a ludic and perhaps humorous reference to the Tibetan belief in the “third eye” and its connotations of both interpreting the past and having a mystical vision of the future.

The future will certainly be enriched by the numismatic record of healthcare, now extending for more than 2000 years.

Endnotes

- 1 Pearn, John. “King Croesus’ Gold and the Origins of Coinage in Sardis. [The Patron’s Address at the Biennial Scientific Meeting of the Australian Numismatic Society, Brisbane, 9-10 November 2013.
- 2 Pearn, John. Enduring biographic heritage – Medical numismatics. *J Med Biography* 2016. Accessed electronically at DOI: 10.1177/0967772016676784.
- 3 Koerper, Henry and Kolls, A.L., *The Silphium motif adorning ancient Libyan coinage: marketing a medicinal plant*. *Economic Botany* 1999; 53 (2): 133-143.
- 4 Pearn, John, A coin of Kos: Asklepios and the serpent metaphor of medicine, an enduring witness of Hippocratic healthcare. *Journal of the Numismatic Association of Australia* 2010; 21:42-48.

- 5 Penn RG. *Medicine on ancient Greek and Roman coins*. London, Seaby, 1994. Will will will:36-38.
- 6 Gruber HA, Poole RS. *Roman Medallions in the British Museum*. London, British Museum, 1874:4-5.
- 7 Penn RG. Op.cit. (see Endnote 5): 36-38.
- 8 Pearn, John and Howie-Willis, Ian, *Pie Postulatio voluntatis. The Papal Bull of 1113*. One St John [Inter Hist J Order of St John] 2016; 2:5-10.
- 9 Pearn, John. *"The Numismatics of St John"*. Paper delivered at the 11th Annual History Seminar of St John Ambulance Historical Society of Australia, Queensland, 19 June 2009.
- 10 Mettler CC. *History of Medicine*. Philadelphia, Blackiston Company, 1947:294.
- 11 Pearn, John. *"Safety Promotion – A Late Specialty"*. The 2016 Kenneth Jamieson Oration. The Annual Kenneth Jamieson Oration delivered at the 25th (Silver Jubilee) Healthcare Symposium held at the Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital, 13 September 2016.
- 12 Pearn, John, Looking Both Ways: The Jamieson Memorial Lecture, 2006. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Surgery 2007; 77:410-417.

The above was presented at the International Numismatic Conference in Wellington on 16-19 October 2020 hosted by The Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand Inc.



Major General Professor John Pearn AO GCStJ RFD

Patron, Australian Numismatic Society

PAPER DECIMAL BANKNOTES OF NEW ZEALAND

1967-91

By Robert Haese



Introduction

I am a member of the New Zealand Banknote Guild (NZBG). Guild members are dedicated to preserving the historical details of all banknotes used in New Zealand, from notes issued by the Trading banks to current polymer issues.

From 1993 I collected only New Zealand pre-decimal coins, both in proof and for circulation, and was not at all interested in banknotes. But this all changed in 2007 while attending a numismatic show at the Adelaide Festival Theatre. At the show were four Lefeaux Specimen notes, all of which were once in the hands of Interpol in Paris. This was the start of my passion for collecting New Zealand banknotes.

I first collected pre-decimal notes by signature, and as the passion developed, then by prefix. Around 2012 I started collecting New Zealand decimal notes. Prefix collecting was far more difficult for decimal notes than for pre-decimals as there was greater competition from other collectors in this area and the number of prefixes increased dramatically for each denomination compared with pre-decimals.

I intend to discuss some very rare decimal issued notes and decimal specimens issued by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand from 1967 onwards, mainly during the period of the one and two dollars paper notes. The signatories for these notes during this period were:

**Robert Neal
Fleming**
(1956 to 1967)



**Dick Lloyd
Wilks**
(1968 to 1975)



**Reo Lindsay
Knight**
(1975 to 1977)



**Herbert Raymond
Hardie**
(1977 to 1985)



**Spencer Thomas
Russell**
(1985 to 1989)



**Donald Thomas
Brash**
(1989 to 1991)



The very rare Wilks star notes

The high prices for these banknotes result from the tiny number of examples of these prefixes that have survived. It is very much a question of supply and demand. However, we are very fortunate to have statistics collected by Scott de Young, who recorded the prefixes and digits of all Wilks stars he viewed on eBay, TradeMe and in auction catalogues over a period of many years. Here are his findings (as at October 2020):

\$1		\$2		\$5		\$10		\$20	
0A*	42	0A0*	13	001*	29	A0*	40	AA*	41
0B*	21	0A1*	23	002*	7	A1*	13	YJ*	152
0C*	3	0A2*	6	990*	75	99A*	258		
Y90	109	9Y0*	145			99B*	8		
		9Y1*	4						

The rarest ten Wilks stars include:

The one dollar **0C***, with **three** known and this is the finest.



Two dollars **9Y1***, with **four** known. A month or so ago there were only 3 known, but Peter Eccles has recently unearthed another.



Two dollars **0A2***,
with **six** known.

This is the finest and
is uncirculated.



Five dollars **002***,
with **seven** known
examples.

This note has grade
aU.



Ten dollars **99B***,
with **eight** recorded.



Two dollars **0A0***,
with **thirteen** known
examples.



Ten dollars **A1***,
with **thirteen**
known.



One dollar **0B***,
with **21** known.



Two dollars
0A1*, with **23**
known
including this
consecutive pair
in very high
grade.



Five dollars
001*, with 29
known.



The obvious questions arise: How many other rare Wilks star notes are currently not recorded? Is there, for example, a consecutive run of uncirculated OC stars, and how would such a find affect catalogue prices? Not so long ago there was only one known example of the OC*; then came a second and recently a third.

Banknote essays

The word essay is usually associated with 'a short piece of writing on a particular subject'. However, it also has the meaning 'to try to do something'. So, when associated with banknotes, it is 'an attempt to create a new design'. Banknote essays were a cut and paste of logos, mechanically drawn designs and printed words. They may result from a competition amongst local artists or employees of the printer, whereas others are early stages of construction of the 'final design'. Here is the essay for the first five dollar note, on its way to a final design.



Notice that the words FIVE and DOLLARS have been stuck on. On the note one can clearly see that all key features are glued in position.

This is followed by the essay for the corresponding first ten dollar note. It is interesting to compare this essay to an issued note.



A ten dollars Fleming essay with Captain Cook on the front and a photo of a thermal region on the back:



A fifty dollars Brash essay pasted on grey card:



Banknote specimens

Banknote specimens have been given various descriptors. These include: proofs, colour trials, progressive proofs, printers record notes which are sometimes referred to as printers' archival specimens, punched hole specimens, printers' specimens, printers' advertising specimens, etc. However, in general we usually just use: proofs, specimens and printers' record notes.

Some unique printers' record specimens exist for Reserve Bank decimal notes, including the unique collection of Hardie II one dollar, two dollars and ten dollars printers' record notes. There are five of each denomination reflecting five print runs for each.

Notice how each subsequent note follows on from the previous one. Also, the letters I, O, Q and U were not used in this series.

For one dollar notes, the first print run goes from AAA number one to ABH one million:



The second goes from ABJ one to ACS one million.



The third goes from ACT one to AEB one million.



Then AEC number one to AFK one million (not shown here).

And finally, AFL one to AGV one million.



For Hardie II two dollars notes the printer's records are:

EAA one to EBH one million.

EBJ one to ECS one million.



ECT one to EEB one million.

EEC one to EFX one million.



And finally for this series, EFY one to EHF one million.



And the complete set of ten dollars printers' record notes:





NAA one to NBH one million;
 NBJ one to NDD one million;
 NDE one to NFX one million;
 NFY one to NHF one million;
 NHG one to NJP one million.

Hardie II \$50 Specimens

Some Hardie II specimens are plentiful and quite easy to procure, but the fifty and one hundred specimens are extremely scarce. The following trial specimens are very rare, pleasing to the eye and give insight into the process used by De La Rue to create this fifty dollars denomination from start to finish.

From an essay accepted by the Reserve Bank, coloured proofs were made and eventually one was chosen. The first version is with a small A in the top right corner. The second trial with version B at the top right corner was mainly in green.





Version C and version B1 had more sepia tones:





Finally, on the 7th of December 1982, the chosen version:



This note marked **AA** was submitted to Reserve Bank on the 2nd of February 1983.



This note, dated 6.7.83, was submitted for approval in house at De La Rue.



And finally, the note sent to the RBNZ for approval by Hardie.



\$100 Specimens from Fleming to Brash

A Fleming De La Rue \$100:

Below, an example of a Fleming specimen note with perforations that spell out SPECIMEN OF NO VALUE. If



this were so, then how come so much had to be paid to acquire it?



Here we have the two versions of Knight specimens:



The note below is a Hardie II crimson colour trial; obviously not the final colour chosen:



Compare the above to the Hardie II specimen which was signed and approved by Hardie on the 12th of August 1981:



The following note is very interesting. It is a YA* specimen which was never issued. There may be four of these YA* specimen notes. Does anyone know the reason why these notes were not issued?



Here are typical Hardie II YAA and YAB specimen notes with dotted SPECIMEN on the sides:



Different approaches to marking specimens can be seen with these Russell YAC specimens. The first with De La Rue logos and punch mark, the second with perforations.



Two specimens of Brash II with prefixes AA. The first has been coded in handwriting at the top. The second was probably a De La Rue advertising specimen.



The final Brash specimen has prefix **AF**, and this prefix was probably the last of the series.



Finally, here is a set of proofs of the Hardie II series from \$1 to \$50. In this set there are no prefixes or digits.



Acknowledgements

I would like to thank all the members of Banknote Guild for their help and encouragement. In particular, special thanks must go to Scott de Young and Stephen Prior. Scott has been my mentor and inspiration, and is always prepared to share his amazing knowledge of NZ banknotes. Stephen also has generously given his time and encouragement. He is always willing to listen and offer help and without his motivation and drive the Banknote Guild may not have formed.

PIEDFORT COINS IN NEW ZEALAND

By Michael Humble

Numismatic history of a sort was made in the United Kingdom in February 2010 when a 24 years-old woman, Kate Harding, was the first person to be prosecuted under the 1996 Treasure Act for failing to report a finding of treasure to the Coroner. She was given a conditional discharge and ordered to pay £25 of the £300 court costs. The treasure in question was a silver piedfort coin of a double parisis (the Paris Pound) issued to mark the accession of King Charles IV of France in 1322.



(left). It was valued at £2000. It had been found in Kate Harding's garden 13 years previously. She showed it to the Ludlow Museum in 2009 and in June 2011 was ordered by the Ludlow Coroner's Court to hand the coin to the British Museum.

'Piedfort' (pronounced by saying PA4) is derived from the French words *pied* (foot) and *fort* (heavy). A piedfort coin is usually a coin of double thickness. They were minted in mediaeval France primarily for administrative approval for production of dies. In the 16th-17th centuries piedfort coins were often given by a monarch as a sign of approval to someone at Court, and became called 'Royal Prestige Coins'. Very few of these coins were produced in England, but one notable example was the double sovereign of Henry VII. By the 18th century the production of piedfort coins had all but ceased in Europe.

The Royal Mint resumed production of piedfort coins in 1982 with limited issues of the current coinage in proof silver. Since that time numerous piedfort coins have been minted in the UK. In stark contrast, there have only been two piedfort coins issued in New Zealand!

NEW ZEALAND PIEDFORT COINS

	1992	1995
MINTAGE	5000	2500
MINT	ROYAL MINT	ROYAL MINT
DENOMINATION	ONE DOLLAR	TWENTY CENTS
DESIGN	KIWI	PUKAKI
DESIGNER	MAURICE CONLY	MAURICE CONLY
METAL	STERLING SILVER	STERLING SILVER
DIAMETER	23mm	28.58mm
WEIGHT	16g	28.25g
EDGE INSCRIPTION	25 YEARS OF DECIMAL CURRENCY	1995 HE TAONGA TE REO

New Zealand's first piedfort coin was issued to mark the 25th anniversary of decimal currency in New Zealand. It was the first time that the Reserve Bank issued a coin by ballot. The reason given in 'Mintage Notes' (sadly no longer produced by the Reserve Bank and still missed by many) was that only 3300 piedfort coins out of a total mintage of 5000 would be available in New Zealand.

Fortunately, the coin has survived the years undamaged in its capsule, but the same cannot be said for the case, which was made out of a material which has turned to a form of *superglue* over time and has stuck to the external cardboard case with disastrous effect. The same happened with the case for the 1990 gold kiwi and 1992 individual proof coin for the 25th anniversary of decimal currency.



The second New Zealand piedfort coin was issued in 1995. It was named 'He Taonga Te Reo' (A celebration of Maori Language) in order to commemorate Maori Language Year. Like its predecessor it was issued by the Reserve Bank by ballot. (This time I was successful in the ballot.) The announcement of this piedfort coin in 'Mintage Notes' was unique, as it was very appropriately printed in Te Reo and English.





HE TAONGA TE REO

1995 A CELEBRATION OF MĀORI LANGUAGE

He Taonga Te Reo – 1995 Te Tau Whakataitanga i te reo Māori – koianei te tino kaupapa o Te Tau o Te Reo Māori. Ko te tino uara ia o tēnei tau:

- ko te whakāhina i a taitou anō kia ako i te reo Māori, ā, kia kōrero Māori ia rā, ia rā ahakoa he aha te mahi;
- ko te whakanui i te reo i roto i ngā kōrero mō Aotearoa o ngā rā kua huri, o ēnei rā anō hoki;
- ko te whakawhāiri, ko te tino whakamahi i te whakaaro pōi torohū ki te reo Māori puta noa i Aotearoa nei.

Ko 'He Taonga Te Reo' e tohu ana i te tau tuatahi o Te Ngahurutanga o Ngā Tau ki Te Tangata Whenua Puta Noa I Te Ao. I tautoko a Aotearoa i te whakatau a Te Whakakotahitanga o Ngā Iwi O Te Ao kia pāmuia ēnei tau ngahuru nei i Te Whakaraukatanga Whānui a Te Whakakotahitanga O Ngā Iwi O Te Ao i te marama o Whiringa-ā-rangi, i te tau 1993. Ko tē ēnei Tau Ngahuru e whai nei ko te whakāhaha i te mahi tahi a ngā iwi o te ao hei rongoi mō ngā mate e pā ana ki te mana tangata, ki te taiāo, ki

te mātauranga me te hauroa, ā, e noho nei ko te tangata whenua, puta noa i te ao, te pupa.

Ko te whakaputanga o tēnei ukauka motuhake papangarua, e rua tekau hēnei nei te wāriu, he whakanui nā Te Pūtea Matua o Aotearoa i 'He Taonga Te Reo'.

Ko ngā tūhinga - 1995 'He Taonga Te Reo' - ka kitea e motuhake mai ana i te tapa o te ukauka. Ko tēnei ukauka kua āta pēnei nei te whakastanga i mahia mai ki te hiriwa houtupu, ā, ko tōna 2,500 noa iho nei kei te mahi. Kia ōrite ai te libei mai o te tangata ka riro rawa mā te rota e whakatao ko wai ka māngari.

Ko te whakairo o te angamate he whakairo Māori rongonui i tikina atu i te waharoa o tētahi pū i Rotorua i ngā tau tīmatanga o te rautau tekau mā iwa.

Ko te whakairo ake i takea mai i tētahi rangatira o Ngāti Whakaue ko Pūkaki te ingoa, tae atu hoki ki tana wahine me ā rāua tamaiki tokorua engari ko te taha whakararo o te whakairo kua poreke, kua tipoko. Ko tēnei whakairo kei Te Whare Taonga o Tāmaki-makau-rau e takoto ana, ā, i uru atu ki te whakauranga o Te Māori i huri nei i te motu i ngā tau kua pahemo.



The Te Reo version of the unique issue of Mintage Notes for the 1995 He Taonga Te Reo piedfort Pukaki 20 cents.

Considering the uniqueness of these two coins, it is perhaps surprising that their catalogue value is quite low; \$70 and \$75 respectively. The centenary of the minting of New Zealand's own coinage will occur in 2033. Perhaps the Reserve Bank could consider issuing a proof piedfort set of New Zealand coins to mark this occasion, assuming (of course) that there will still be circulating coins in 12 years' time!



BRIERLEY'S KNIGHTHOOD AND RELINQUISHED HONOURS

By Gregor Macaulay



As is well known, Ronald Alfred Brierley (left), born in 1937 in Wellington, is a wealthy investor and corporate raider, a noted philatelist, and a fan and benefactor of cricket, who was knighted in 1988. He is also a convicted criminal, who pleaded guilty in a Sydney court in April 2021 to possessing child abuse material; on 14 October 2021 he was sentenced to 14 months in prison. It was reported in

April 2021 that Brierley had resigned his knighthood and in May 2021 that “Ron Brierley is no longer a knight, according to an official notice in the New Zealand Gazette.”

Let us consider the processes used for awarding and rescinding Brierley’s knighthood.

The knighthood, “For services to business management and the community”, was announced in the 1988 New Year Honours, gazetted in *The London Gazette* on 31 December 1987 and in *The New Zealand Gazette* on 19 January 1988 (below). Curiously, the list was repeated a few days later in *The New Zealand Gazette* of 22 January 1988. Brierley received the accolade and insignia of his knighthood from the Governor-General, Sir Paul Reeves, at Government House, Wellington, on 18 May 1988.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF
THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD
ST. JAMES'S PALACE, LONDON S.W.1

31st December 1987

The QUEEN has been graciously pleased, on the advice of Her Majesty's New Zealand Ministers, to signify her intention of conferring the Honour of Knighthood upon the undermentioned:

Knights Bachelor

John Mokonuiarangi BENNETT, Q.S.O. For services to education.

Ronald Alfred BRIERLEY. For services to business management and the community.

New Year Honours 1988

His Excellency the Governor-General has announced that The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the celebration of the New Year, to confer the following honours:

CIVIL LIST

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

John Mokonuiarangi BENNETT, Q.S.O., of Havelock North. For services to education.

Ronald Alfred BRIERLEY, of Wellington. For services to business management and the community.

According to a notice in *The London Gazette* of 3 June 1988, the Governor-General had been authorised by a Royal Warrant to confer the honour of knighthood on Brierley, but there does not appear to have been any similar notice published in *The New Zealand Gazette*.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF
THE ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD

HONOURS AND AWARDS

St. James's Palace, London S.W.1.

3rd June 1988

Under Authority of a Royal Warrant, The Governor-General of New Zealand at Government House, Wellington on the following dates conferred the Honour of Knighthood upon the undermentioned:

Wednesday, 18th May 1988

Sir Ronald (Alfred) BRIERLEY.

The Honourable (Mr. Justice) Sir (James) Peter QUILLIAM.

Friday, 20th May 1988

Sir John (Mokonuiarangi) BENNETT, Q.S.O.

Sir Murray (Gordon) HALBERG, M.B.E.

(Her Majesty's approval of these Knighthoods was signified on 31st December 1987). (1 SI)

The insignia Brierley received was a neck badge. This badge had been authorised by a Royal Warrant of the Sovereign of the United Kingdom dated 19 July 1973 that was put on record in *The London Gazette* on 31 July 1973 (see following page).



ROYAL WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE

THE IMPERIAL SOCIETY OF KNIGHTS BACHELOR
By Royal Warrant bearing date the 19th day of July 1973
Her Majesty The QUEEN has given and granted unto Knights
Bachelors Royal Licence and Authority that they may hence-
forth wear the Badge of a Knight Bachelor (as shown in a
painting annexed unto the said Warrant) about the neck
suspended from a riband of vermillion edged with gold or
gold colour and also the Badge in miniature suspended
from a medal bar and taking precedence in such respect in
accordance with established custom by a riband of the
same design and colour (all as shown in the painting here-
under referred to) and that a Knight Bachelor who is
armigerous may display the Badge of a Knight Bachelor
pendant beneath his Shield of Arms in proper manner and
with such precedence in relation to other Badges, Decora-
tions and Insignia as may from time to time be determined.
And that Her Majesty's said Grant and Precriptions be
recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

It was announced in April 2021 that the process for rescinding Brierley's knighthood had been initiated. The Clerk of the Executive Council wrote to Brierley on 6 April saying, "It is my duty to inform you that, as a result of [your guilty pleas], the Prime Minister is considering recommending to Her Majesty The Queen that your appointment as Knight Bachelor be cancelled". The Clerk gave Brierley 30 days to respond and concluded, "I note for completeness that it is possible to resign your appointment as a Knight Bachelor. If you did choose to follow this course of action, you would be expected to return your insignia and your name would be removed from the Honours lists. You could no longer use the title 'Sir'. However, in that case, while the Queen would be informed, it would not be necessary to advise her to cancel your appointment."

On 3 May, Brierley sent an email to the Clerk including the sentence “I wish to advise that I resign my appointment as a Knight Bachelor” and the next day a statement from the Prime Minister’s office said, “Ron Brierley has written to the Clerk of the Executive Council to tender his resignation as a Knight Bachelor. The Queen has been informed.” By then it had apparently been decided that action by the Queen was needed after all and a notice (below) appeared in *The New Zealand Gazette* on 18 May 2021. The advice to the Prime Minister had said that “The resignation, and the cancellation and annulment of the knighthood is published in the *New Zealand Gazette* and the *London Gazette*”, but no announcement has yet been published in England.



On 20 May, Phillip O’Shea reported that he had received a message from the Clerk of the Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor saying that “we will remove Mr Brierley’s name from our database and records.”

There are several curiosities and anomalies concerning both the award and the cancellation of Brierley’s knighthood. By 1988, when Brierley was knighted, New Zealand was clearly and indisputably a fully independent country with its own distinct monarchy. That had been

made progressively more explicit in terms of the Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1947, the Royal Titles Acts of 1953 and 1974, the 1983 Letters Patent Constituting the Office of Governor-General of New Zealand (amended in 1987), and the Constitution Act 1986.

Although Elizabeth II is Sovereign and Head of State of both the United Kingdom and New Zealand, it is in two separate capacities: Queen of the United Kingdom and Queen of New Zealand. The Queen of the United Kingdom has no authority in New Zealand, just as the Queen of New Zealand has no authority in the United Kingdom.

Nevertheless, Brierley was dubbed and invested by the Governor-General of New Zealand, the local representative of the Queen of *New Zealand*, apparently acting under a Royal Warrant of the Queen of *the United Kingdom*. The earliest reference to such a warrant appears to be that in *The London Gazette* of 15 February 1938 – before New Zealand had adopted the Statute of Westminster – and references to similar warrants were gazetted in Britain until 1996, long after New Zealand had transitioned from being a dominion to a completely independent realm. The Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood in London has not responded to a request for the wording of one of the warrants. It is reasonable to assume that a warrant being reported in *The London Gazette* is an instrument of the Sovereign of the United Kingdom.

The Governor-General of New Zealand is not a representative of the Queen of the United Kingdom, who is represented in this country by the British High Commissioner and, to some extent, by New Zealand Herald, as is visually demonstrated by the appearance of the royal arms of the United Kingdom on the High Commission building in Hill Street, Wellington, on the badge of office worn by New Zealand Herald, and on the tabard that he has worn in England as a herald of England.

Brierley was invested with the badge of a United Kingdom Knight Bachelor; the badge has never been authorised by the Queen of New Zealand nor its existence gazetted in New Zealand; the badge is not a piece of New Zealand insignia.

When New Zealand was a colony and dominion it was of course perfectly appropriate and valid for the Sovereign of the United Kingdom to confer the dignity of a Knight Bachelor of the United Kingdom on New Zealanders (see below), but it is many decades since New Zealanders owed allegiance to the Crown of the United Kingdom or that New Zealand was part of the British Empire or the concept of 'imperial' honours made any sense in this country.

THE LONDON GAZETTE, 1 MARCH, 1921.

1693

Kennett, Esq., C.I.E., M.P.
 Egger, Esq., M.D., M.Ch. of

Esq., M.P.
 Esq., Town Clerk of Dublin.
 Collier, Esq., C.I.E., Direc-
 Stores, India Office.
 Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.
 Esq., Member of the Cardiff City

Esq., of Cardiff.
 Kenham, Esq.
 Esq., Coal Controller,

Esq., Honorary Treasurer,
 Institute.
 Esq., O.B.E., M.P.
 Esq., Senior Master of the
 Chancery Division.
 Esq., K.C.
 Esq., Esq.,
 Esq.,

John Stabb, Esq., O.B.E., were unable to be present, and will be dubbed at a later date.

The KING has also been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, each Patent bearing date the 11th February, 1921, to confer the dignity of a Knight Bachelor of the said United Kingdom upon:—

The Honourable Theophilus Cooper, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Dominion of New Zealand.

Henry Cowper Gollan, Esq., C.B.E., K.C., Attorney-General of the Island of Ceylon.

Alexander Jarvie Hood, Esq., M.B., Senior Honorary Physician at the Prince of Wales' (Military) Hospital, Randwick, in the State of New South Wales.

George Hunter, Esq., Member of the House of Representatives of the Dominion of New Zealand.

One of the implications of the separation of the Crowns of the United Kingdom and New Zealand is that the two countries have separate Founts of Honour and that neither can award or rescind honours established by the other. The Queen of the United Kingdom can create Knights Bachelor in the United Kingdom and its possessions; only the Queen of New Zealand should have had any involvement in the creation of Knights Bachelor in New Zealand.

Although the 1995 report of the Prime Minister's Honours Advisory Committee asserted that Knight Bachelors "are not ours to change" (page 5), and no Knights Bachelor have been included in New Zealand honours lists since the New Year Honours list of 1996, there is no constitutional or legal reason why New Zealand Knights Bachelor should not have been created by the Sovereign of New Zealand at any time since the separation of the Crowns, or indeed why they should not still be created.

Sir Ivan de la Bere, author of *The Queen's Orders of Chivalry*, has written that "it must be explained that every person who is appointed to be a Knight Companion of the Orders of the Garter or Thistle, or a Knight Grand Cross or Knight Commander of any of the other orders of chivalry, must be dubbed as a Knight Bachelor before he is invested with the appropriate insignia of the order to which he has been appointed." It will be noted that such dubbing occurs in New Zealand before Knights Companion and Knights Grand Companion of the New Zealand Order of Merit are invested with their insignia. If that is *not* the creation of Knights Bachelor, what other meaning or purpose does the ritual have? If it *is* the creation of Knights Bachelor, why can the honour not be revived (without involving appointment to an order) as part of the New Zealand honours system?

It is my view that the Sovereign of New Zealand has always had the power, under the royal prerogative for New Zealand, to create Knights Bachelor, and that the power has never been abolished; it is merely in abeyance, without justification.

Sir Ivan has also written that "As a knight was, and still is, created by formal investiture, he could and still can only be deprived of this honour by formal degradation." In former centuries that was done using a ceremony of humiliation, often followed by imprisonment or execution. Nowadays, Knights Bachelor in the United Kingdom who are deemed to be unworthy of the honour have their knightships cancelled and annulled by letters patent under the Great Seal of the Realm – an

exceptionally formal legal instrument – and notice that the process to effect the cancellation has been carried out is published in *The London Gazette*.

Here are two examples – for ‘Fred the Shred’ Goodwin, the former CEO of the Royal Bank of Scotland (top) and financier Jack Lyons (bottom):

Crown Office

House of Lords, London SW1A 0PW

1 February 2012

Letters Patent dated 1 February 2012 have passed the Great Seal of the Realm cancelling and annulling the Knighthood conferred upon Frederick Anderson Goodwin on the 25 November 2004 as a Knight Bachelor.

C.I.P. Denyer

(1523274)

CROWN OFFICE

LORD CHANCELLOR'S DEPARTMENT

House of Lords, London SW1A 0PW

20th March 1991

Letters Patent dated 20th March 1991 have passed the Great Seal of the Realm cancelling and annulling the Knighthood conferred upon Isidore Jack LYONS on 27th February 1973 as a Knight Bachelor.

**CENTRAL CHANCERY OF
THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD**

St James's Palace, London SW1A 1BH

22nd March 1991

The QUEEN has directed that the appointment, dated 1st January 1967, of Isidore Jack LYONS to be a Commander of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, shall be cancelled and annulled and that his name shall be erased from the Register of the said Order.

(2 SI)

Since 1900, there have been ten Knights Bachelor who have been degraded in the United Kingdom but, until this year, none in New Zealand that I am aware of.

The official UK Government website makes it plain that, although “an individual may decide to renounce their honours voluntarily ... they would still hold the honour unless or until HM the Queen annulled it.” There is no codified provision in the UK or New Zealand to disclaim honours except for peerages (and for them only since 1963). When English banker James Crosby offered to renounce his knighthood in 2013 in the wake of the Halifax Bank of Scotland collapse there was no mention of a ‘resignation’ in the subsequent notice in *The London Gazette* and letters patent under the Great Seal were issued to rescind his honour.



It is not clear why the possibility of resignation was ever suggested to Brierley. It is also difficult to see how an instruction from the Queen that a knighthood is to be cancelled can be of any effect without any formal action to implement the order – a mere *Gazette* announcement of intent cannot convincingly be described as “formal degradation”. In Ron Brierley’s case, there has been no announcement that the process to fulfil the Queen’s direction – the issuing of letters patent – has been carried out.

The Crowns of New Zealand and the United Kingdom are separate legal entities with separate Founts of Honour. If Brierley’s knighthood was an

honour of the Sovereign of the *United Kingdom* (even if conferred on her behalf by the representative of the Sovereign of New Zealand), it could logically have been rescinded only by the Sovereign of the United Kingdom, by letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom. That does not appear to have happened.

On the other hand, if Brierley's knighthood was an honour of the Sovereign of *New Zealand*, then not only was the assertion in the 1995 report that Knight Bachelors "are not ours to change" baseless, but the knighthood should have been rescinded by letters patent issued by the Sovereign of New Zealand under the Seal of New Zealand: a *Gazette* notice of intention is not enough. Either way, Brierley does not appear to have yet been validly deprived of his knighthood.

Forfeitures of honours are rare in New Zealand. Dr Morgan Francis Fahey was a respected GP and Christchurch City Councillor, including a time as Deputy Mayor. He was appointed OBE in 1977; his name was included in the Silver Jubilee and Birthday Honours Lists in *The London Gazette* on 10 June that year and in *The New Zealand Gazette* six days later. In 2000, however, Fahey pleaded guilty to charges of rape and other sexual offences and was imprisoned. On 14 September 2000 this notice was published in *The New Zealand Gazette*:

Vice Regal

Forfeiture of an Honour

14
SEP
2000

The Queen has accepted the resignation of Dr Morgan Francis Fahey, of Christchurch, from the Order of the British Empire and directed that his appointment to be an Officer of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, dated 11 June 1977 (*New Zealand Gazette* No. 66, 16 June 1977, page 1660), shall be cancelled and annulled and that his name shall be erased from the Register of the said Order.
Dated at Wellington this 30th day of August 2000.
MARIE SHROFF, Clerk of the Executive Council.

The mention of resignation in the notice is curious, as the Statutes of the Order of the British Empire make no provision for members to resign. Statute XXXVI, however, makes provision for the Sovereign of the Order (i.e. the Sovereign of the United Kingdom) “to cancel and annul the appointment of any person to this Order”. It is not clear from the *Gazette* notice if it was the Queen of the United Kingdom or the Queen of New Zealand who directed that Fahey be expelled from the Order, but no notice of his expulsion appears to have been published in *The London Gazette*, and so it is doubtful that Fahey was validly deprived of his OBE. The Queen of New Zealand certainly had no authority to expel anyone from an order of the Crown of the United Kingdom.

To reiterate and summarise, it is my view that Brierley and Fahey were awarded UK honours that have not yet been rescinded and that they cannot be validly rescinded by the Queen of New Zealand. On the other hand, if it can be shown that Brierley was awarded a New Zealand honour, why are Knights Bachelor no longer created in this country?

This article is adapted from a presentation to a symposium of the Orders and Medals Research Society (New Zealand Branch) and the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand. held in Wellington on 30 October 2021.

Editor’s note: The author is the Secretary of The Heraldry Society of New Zealand Inc. and Editor of the Journal of that society, *The New Zealand Armorer*.

David Galt

The 2020-21 year for the RNSNZ has been successful but challenging in many respects. Our aim remains to promote numismatic knowledge, trading opportunities and the interests of numismatists.

SUCSESSES

The successes have included:

- Monthly meetings continued from March 2020. The use of Zoom conferencing technology for the first time at this meeting allowed meetings to proceed as scheduled with much wider and larger participation by members regardless of their location.
- Our third four-day conference was held successfully at the Wellington Club, with overseas speakers able to speak via Zoom, despite being unable to attend in person. Members from overseas and New Zealand were able to attend via Zoom. Up to 125 members, guests and partners were able to attend across all events, as well as members of the public who attended the successful fair held within the Conference. It was a pleasure to welcome our Patron, Her Excellency, Dame Patsy Reddy as Governor General who flew from Auckland the day following the 2020 general election to open the conference – a real privilege for us. Visits to the National Library and Te Papa provided an opportunity to view numismatic items not available for normal viewing by the public. The Conference Dinner with Sir Bruce Ferguson speaking on the award of the first New Zealand Victoria Cross since World War Two to Willie Apiata was another highlight, with members of both the parent society and Orders and Medals Research Society Branch able to turn out in force. The conference talks catered for varying interests in coins and banknotes, ancient coins and medals through the mix of streamed papers and plenary sessions.
- The OMRS Branch continued to meet. The March RNSNZ Society meeting on the New Zealand Honours system saw an excellent turnout of 33 members thanks to both Branch and parent Society members being present and Zoom providing for a very full turnout.

- The Levin Combined Society event was organised by the RNSNZ this year for lower North Island numismatic societies and saw a turn-out of more than 30 people for an enjoyable day at the Vintage Car Club premises at Levin, with a further 20 members of the public attending in the afternoon at a short fair organised as part of the day. This was a successful in more than doubling attendance and is an innovative format which we propose be repeated. Like the conference, it showed that it is possible to enhance events to attract both members sharing their numismatic knowledge and dealers and the public, providing for more attendance and wider outreach.
- Both the conference and the March monthly meeting provided the opportunity to build important relationships with agencies which are important to numismatics in New Zealand. Flows of information from such events are valuable and provide an opportunity to promote the Society's interests.
- Thanks to the efforts of Martin Purdy, Hamish MacMaster, Rodney Hall and Jason Gray, valuable new catalogues have been added to the Society's web site, providing up to date coverage of Challenge Coins issues and updates on modern New Zealand Commemorative medals. For the Society, this allows for the information to be made freely available at much lower cost and member time than the previous printed publications.
- We enjoyed steady additions to our membership, particularly at the time of the conference, offsetting losses through deaths and resignations.

CHALLENGES

The major challenges were:

- Managing the affairs of the Society in a period hugely affected by Covid. At times during the year, Council members and Conference Committee members took a deep breath as they contemplated the risks of Covid sinking our conference planning. We are very pleased they continued and managed the risks involved so that our programmes could continue, with the Conference ultimately proving a financial success too.

- Use of Zoom has allowed overseas and local participation at all main meetings since April 2020. This was a big learning curve for us. Thank you to members for your patience as we developed the skills to provide a good experience. Please persist in joining our meetings. All our main meetings will be on Zoom now so all members can participate.
- Resourcing the tasks that keep the Society functioning well. Many people contribute to keeping the Society functioning well. All members do so but I particularly thank our speakers, our Secretary and Editor, Treasurer, Auctioneers, those who help with mail-outs, our sponsors and our authors again.
- Maintaining activities to keep the Society strong. This is always a challenge, to keep any Society relevant to evolving trends in Society. Your thoughts are welcome on how we attract new and younger members and those who help with the work.

We now look forward to an exciting year as the Society celebrates its 90th anniversary.



FINANCIAL REPORTS

Statement of Income and Expenditure

	Notes	2021	2020
Income			
Member subscriptions		7,457.22	5,890.28
Medal sales	1	967.55	5,859.80
Uncirculated sets sales	1	719.70	5,718.00
Advertising revenue	2	1,915.00	2,773.75
Auction revenue	3	5,476.50	4,806.00
Catalogue sales	1	735.28	1,214.18
Conference revenue		30,672.44	0.00
Functions & meetings revenue		667.00	60.00
Refunds & sundry receipts		3.58	441.40
Donations		906.50	
Interest		3,924.41	6,012.42
FX gains – realised		0.00	24.70
FX gains - unrealised	4	0.00	96.74
Total		53,444.18	33,111.27

Expenditure			
Printing	5	3,184.58	3,470.80
Medal expense	1	580.00	7,141.18
Uncirculated sets expense	1	0.00	3,497.73
Catalogue expense	1	0.00	3,560.00
Auction expenses		4,659.69	2,919.10
Officer expenses	6	3000.00	3,000.00
Conference expenses	7	18,270.75	2,020.54
Rent		2,868.50	2,626.96
Library expenses		211.08	455.34
Website expenses	8	1,232.42	437.00
Functions & meetings expenses		1,189.69	963.00
Society badges & service medals		20.00	935.00
Grants & donations	9	0.00	1,341.50
Subscriptions		300.29	445.21
Postage & stationery		487.81	806.78
Advertising		1,046.50	373.75
Bank fees & audit expenses		41.50	57.71
FX loss realised		42.58	0.00
Total		37,134.39	34,051.60
Net Surplus (Loss)		16,309.79	(940.23)

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2021

	Notes	2021	2020
Assets			
Current Assets			
Current Account		17,101.10	22,602.56
PayPal Account	4	2,762.16	4,214.58
Tax Credit	10	744.50	1,052.09
Petty Cash		30.00	30.00
Bank notes held – 100 x \$2	11	200.00	200.00
Total Current Assets		20,837.76	28,099.23
Non-current Assets			
Funds on Term Deposit	12	201,399.42	189,288.16
Fixed Assets			
Display units		2,068.84	2,068.84
Library	13	3,741.63	3,741.63
Total Fixed Assets		5,810.47	5,810.47
Total Assets		228,047.65	223,197.86
Liabilities			
Conference 2020 credits	14	0.00	11,460.00
OMRS Branch funds		2,700.00	2,700.00
Members' Funds			
Opening Balance		209,037.86	209,747.47
Plus Surplus/(Loss)		16,309.79	(940.23)
Tax credit		0.00	230.62
Closing Balance		225,347.65	209,037.86
Total Liabilities		228,047.65	223,197.86

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 in 2020 FY:

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 when monies are uplifted.
5. Printing expenses in 2021 were for Journal and Newsletters only; 2020 included printing expenses for bookmarks.
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 in 2020 FY was air fare for one overseas speaker.
8. Website expense in 2021 FY was for further development of website.
9. Grants and donations in 2020 FY included a donation to the Matthew Trundle Visiting Lectureship Fund and a small research grant.
10. Tax refund for 2018/19 was received in the 2020 FY.
11. Bank notes are 100 of \$2 notes held for overprinting.
12. Term Deposits include:

Investment	Amount	Rate	Matures
BNZ 1	14,750.26	4.55%	27.04.2021
BNZ 2	15,564.01	3.15%	19.06.2022
BNZ 3	27,623.82	0.35%	14.06.2021
BNZ 4	18,062.42	0.80%	17.08.2021
BNZ 5	34,038.24	1.90%	14.06.2022
BNZ 6	10,779.33	0.80%	06.03.2022
BNZ 7	10,000.00	0.35%	30.05.2021
BNZ Rapid Save	20,581.34	Variable	N/A
ASB	50,000.00	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 were recorded in those accounts for 2020 FY.

NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC DEALERS ASSOCIATION

P.O. Box 3855, Wellington, New Zealand 6140 .

The following 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 Collectable Buyers Limited (Mr Geoff Brown) PO Box 33-305 Barrington, Christchurch 8244. Tel +64 3 326 6083. Mobile +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 Avenue, Epsom, Auckland 1051 (PO Box 9222, Newmarket, Auckland 1149) Tel +64 9 377 7965. Mobile 027 474 8178 Email howardbmitchell@gmail.com Website www.coindealer.co.nz eBay ID: nz2u TradeMe ID: curio

Aventine Numismatics (Mr Joshua Lee) PO Box 2989, Auckland 1140. Email: Joshua@Aventine.co.nz Website: Aventine.co.nz TradeMe ID: Aventine-NZ MA Shops: Aventine Numismatics

John Bertrand (Collectables) Limited (Mr Tony Grant) Level 1, Harcourt's Building, 215 Main Road Tawa, Wellington 5028. (By appointment only). P O Box 323, Wellington 6140. Tel +64 4 232 9832 or 0800 BUYERS (0800 289 377) Email: info@bertrand.co.nz Website: www.bertrand.co.nz eBay ID: jbl-nz TradeMe ID: acw-nz

Colonial Collectables (Mr Richard Newton) PO Box 35-625, Browns Bay, Auckland 0753 Tel +64 9 479 4278. Mob. 021 105 7619 Email sales@colonialcollectables.com Website www.colonialcollectables.com eBay ID: sekhmetfrog Trademe ID: Freedom39

Eccles Coins & Banknotes (Peter & Margaret Eccles) Royal Oak Mall, 691 Manukau Road, Auckland 1023 (Mezzanine Floor Shop 49) PO Box 2937, Shortland Street, Auckland 1140 Tel +64 9 373 2320. Mob. 021 743 530 Email eccles.coins@xtra.co.nz eBay ID: numismattic TradeMe ID: numismatic

Eccles Stamps, Coins & Postcards (Mr John R. Eccles) 67A Manners St, Te Aro, Wellington 6011. PO Box 1174, Wellington 6140. Tel +64 4 499 6460. Mobile 027 448 1153 Email john.eccles@xtra.co.nz eBay ID: john.eccles TradeMe ID: collectorman

Goldco International Limited (Goldco Antique Buyers) (Mr Dino Mavros). PO Box 579, Wellington 6140. Tel +64 4 499 0307. Email goldco@xtra.co.nz eBay ID: goldco-nz TradeMe ID: goldco-nz

Rotorua Stamps & Coins (Lois Ion) Turner Road, Hamurana, Rotorua 3097 (By appointment only). Postal: PO Box 342, Rotorua, New Zealand 3040 Tel. +64 7 348 0108. Mobile : 022 352 2599 Email Lois.Ion@xtra.co.nz TradeMe: loision Website www.rotoruaastampsandcoins.com

A.M. Kilpatrick Ltd (Mr Alan Kilpatrick) 64 Severn St, Green Island, Dunedin 9018. Tel +64 3 453 3389 Mobile 027 316 0001 Email amkilpatrick1@gmail.com eBay ID: amknz TradeMe ID: AMK

Military Memorabilia Ltd (Mr Geoffrey Oldham) Unit 3, 52 Bruce McLaren Road, Henderson, Auckland 0612. (PO Box 21-022, Henderson, Auckland 0650) Tel +64 9 837 6150. Mobile 021 271 5141 Email medals@milimem.com Website www.milimem.com eBay ID: milimem TradeMe ID: medals8

Mowbray Collectables (Mr David Galt) 247 Main Highway, Otaki 5512. (Private Bag 63000, Wellington 6140) Tel +64 6 364 8270. Fax +64 6 364 8252 Mobile 022 032 1143. Email david.galt@mowbrays.co.nz Website www.mowbraycollectables.co.nz TradeMe ID: hosnz

Oceanic Mint Limited (Mr Cameron Fraser) PO Box 90400 Victoria St West, Auckland 1142 Tel +64 2775 02775 Mob. 02775 02775 Email sales@oceanicmint.com Website www.oceanicmint.com eBay ID: OceanicMint & Numismatist.NZ TradeMe ID: Numismatist

Philatelic Distributors Ltd (Mr Chris Wells) 15 Mt Edgumbe Street, New Plymouth 4310 (PO Box 863, New Plymouth 4340). Tel +64 6 758 6568. Mobile 027 442 2862. Email coins@stampcollecta.com Website www.stampcollecta.com TradeMe ID: philatelic

Pulsar Stamps and Collectables Ltd (Mr Kav Gounder) Level1, TeAroCourt, MannersStreet, Wellington 6011. Tel: +64 21 491 181 Fax: +64 4 566 5194 Email: pulsarstamps@outlook.com

Shades Stamp Shop (Coins/Medals: Julie) PO Box 10-122, Phillipstown, Christchurch 8145 Tel +64 3 366 6390. Email julie24658@hotmail.com Website www.newzeal.com TradeMe ID: julie2406

Silver Gold Bullion (Mr Vadim Rusu) PO Box 276, Rangiora 7440. Tel +64 21 175 5356. Email silvergoldbullion1@gmail.com Website www.silvergoldbullion.co.nz eBay ID: silvergoldbullion TradeMe ID: silvergoldbulli

TPF Coins (Mr Rob Watts) PO Box 24-044, Abels, Hamilton 3253 Tel +64 7 834 0631 Email robattpf@gmail.com

Translate Ltd (Martin & Rita Purdy) PO Box 40-665, Upper Hutt 5140 Tel +64 27 231 9272 Email translateLtd@gmail.com eBay ID: translateLtd TradeMe ID: translateLtd

Winterstoke (1998) Ltd (Mr John Wills) PO Box 1909, Wellington 6140 Tel +64 21 476 793 Email jwills@winterstoke.co.nz Website www.medalsnz.com eBay ID: medalsnz TradeMe ID: medalsnz



JOHN BERTRAND
COLLECTABLES LTD

Buying Now!

**Coins – Banknotes
War Medals/Badges
Old Postcard Collections
Rolex & Vintage Watches
Gold and Silver Coins
Scrap Gold**

Whole Collections & Estates my Specialty

**I will travel anywhere in New Zealand
to purchase suitable material.
Tell me what you have been offered
and I will try and better it!**



Specialist Buyer & Catalogue Author, Anthony W. Grant FRNSNZ

JOHN BERTRAND (COLLECTABLES) LTD
PO Box 323, WELLINGTON 6140, NEW ZEALAND

PHONE: +64 4 232 9832

WWW.BERTRAND.CO.NZ

Members of the New Zealand Numismatic Dealers Association
and Australasian Numismatic Dealers Association



How will **your** insurance stack
up when the heat is on?



Contact H.W. Wood Australia Pty Ltd
for any of your insurance needs.

H.W. Wood Australia Pty Ltd | ABN 16 007 414 566 | AFS License No. 230009
Telephone 00.61.3.9819.9122 | admin@hwint.com.au

Visit our website at www.hwint.com.au

