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Supplement to



Vol. 12 — No. 5 (47)

**NEW ZEALAND
NUMISMATIC JOURNAL**



PROCEEDINGS OF THE
ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND
INCORPORATED

P.O. BOX 23, WELLINGTON, N.Z.

THE SUTHERLAND MEMORIAL LECTURE 1969

CAPTAIN JAMES COOK

R.N., F.R.S.

and his numismatic associations

By

P. P. O'SHEA, M.L.J., F.R.N.S., F.R.G.S.

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ALLAN SUTHERLAND, F.R.N.S., N.Z.

1900 — 1967

ALLAN SUTHERLAND, F.R.N.S.N.Z.

New Zealand Numismatist Extraordinary

With the passing of Allan Sutherland on 13 September 1967, New Zealand lost its most illustrious numismatist and the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand its founder, guide, counsellor, benefactor and friend.

Born on 4 December 1900 at Wendon, Southland, he joined the New Zealand Railways as a clerical cadet eventually becoming secretary to the General Manager.

In 1927 he became the youngest appointee to the staff of Hansard and from 1957 until his retirement in 1962 was Editor-in-Chief of Parliamentary Debates.

In 1931 his interest in numismatics prompted him to seek the co-operation of other numismatists and on 20 July he called the inaugural meeting in Wellington and on this day the Society was born. He was Secretary for 15 years until his election as President in 1946, to be re-elected in 1947 and 1948. He was a Vice-President 1949-52, 1957-58, 1966-67. Editor of the *New Zealand Numismatic Reports* from 1931 to 1946 and the *New Zealand Numismatic Journal* from 1947 to 1957, he remained an Associate Editor from then until his death. He served continuously on the Council of the Society from the day it was formed until his death, a period of 36 years.

In 1948, when Fellowships of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand were instituted, he was one of the first elected to this, the highest honour our Society can bestow upon its members. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society of London, Honorary Fellow of the Numismatic Society of South Australia, Honorary Numismatist of the Auckland War Memorial Museum and Honorary Corresponding Secretary for the American Numismatic Association.

One of the earliest advocates of decimal coinage, he represented the Society on the Government Coinage Commission of 1933.

In August 1956, on the motion of Allan Sutherland, the Society petitioned Parliament for a full enquiry into decimal coinage. Following a favourable report the Government appointed the Decimal Coinage Committee in 1957 and Allan again represented the Society, being the only member of the committee who had also been on the 1933 Coinage Commission. He was later appointed to the Decimal Coinage Design Advisory Committee.

He had also made representations to the Government for the striking of special coins and medals including the 1935 Waitangi crown and proof sets, the 1949 Royal Visit crown, the Society's 1935 Bledisloe Medal and 1940 Centennial Medal. His advice was eagerly sought by other societies and bodies contemplating the striking of medal awards and commemorative medallions.

His most outstanding literary work, the *Numismatic History of New Zealand*, broke entirely new ground and recorded his painstaking research over many years. First appearing in separate parts between 1939 and 1941, it was also published as a limited bound edition. His other publications include *Flags of New Zealand* (1958), *New Zealand Tokens* (1960) and *New Zealand Famous Firsts and Related Records* (1961).

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SUPPLEMENT TO
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Vol. 12 — No. 5 (47)

Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand
Wellington
1970

PREFACE

In late 1968 the Council of the Society instituted the *Sutherland Memorial Lecture* to honour the life and work of the late Allan Sutherland (1900-1967), New Zealand numismatist extraordinary and founder of the Society. The lecture, to be delivered annually at the invitation of the Council, may be on any aspect of New Zealand numismatics or related history, as laid down in the objects of the Society.

I am honoured at being invited to present the first memorial lecture and hope that my contribution is a fitting tribute to the Society's founder. I feel it is most appropriate that such should be presented during the Cook bicentenary celebrations, for it was Cook's rediscovery of New Zealand that gave birth to our numismatic history which Allan Sutherland has so diligently recorded. I shall always remember my friendship with him both as a numismatist and as an officer of the Society. It was from him that I learned to understand and appreciate the science of numismatics.

Since the presentation of the lecture, details of the New Zealand - Cook Islands Commemorative Dollar 1970 and several other bicentenary medals have been announced and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, on the occasion of the Royal Visit, has unveiled a bronze Cook Medallion which is part of the proposed Cook Memorial in Parliament grounds. Though not recorded in the text they are listed in the catalogue. I have retained the original spelling in all quotes.

Acknowledgments

I would like to express my sincere thanks to all who have rendered assistance during the preparation of the lecture: in particular, to Emeritus Professor John Cawte Beaglehole, O.M., C.M.G., Hon.D.Litt. (Oxon), F.R.S.N.Z., for his courtesy in reading and commenting on the same; to Mr B. G. Hamlin, F.R.N.S.N.Z., F.M.A.N.Z., Dominion Museum, Wellington, Captain G. T. Stagg, F.R.N.S.N.Z., R.N.Z.A. (Rtd), P.R.N.S.N.Z., and Mr C. R. H. Taylor, M.A., F.R.N.S.N.Z. (Hon.), F.N.Z.L.A., former chief librarian of the Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, for their comments, criticisms and scholarly advice; to Squadron Leader and Mrs. J. F. H. Harper for their assistance in translating French text; to Mr C. A. Scarfe for giving me free access to his extensive collection of New Zealand books and to Mr Roger Hayman for allowing me to reproduce his splendid emblazonment of Cook's Coat of Arms (Plate I).

The courtesy and patience shown by the staff of the Alexander Turnbull Library, General Assembly Library and Wellington Public Library is also appreciated.

Photographs

I wish to thank Mr Wayne J. Salt for his photographic assistance and the following for making specimens available for illustration:

Mr James Berry, O.B.E., F.R.N.S.N.Z.—Plate XIX (top).

Mr A. J. Freed—Plates XI and XV (top).

Also to the undermentioned for supplying photographs:

Mr D. J. Denham, F.R.N.S., Hythe, Kent, England—Plate VIII.

Mr H. G. Lorimer, Deputy Secretary to the Reserve Bank of New Zealand—Frontispiece.

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington—Plates II, IX, X, XII and XIX (bottom).

Canterbury Museum, Christchurch (Mr M. M. Trotter)—Plates III and VII.

Dominion Museum, Wellington—Plate VI.

Otago Museum, Dunedin (Mr J. T. Darby)—Plate IV.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. (Dr V. Clain-Stefanelli)—Plates XIII (top) and XVI (top).

The Treasury, Wellington—Plates XVI (centre and bottom), XVII and XVIII.

PHILLIP P. O'SHEA.

Wellington,
New Zealand.
March, 1970.

THE LECTURE

This lecture was delivered before the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand in the Lecture Hall, Dominion Museum, Wellington, on 24th November, 1969, with Mr. B. G. Hamlin, Vice-president, in the chair.

This year, 1969, has seen the beginning of the bicentenary celebrations commemorating James Cook's re-discovery and charting of New Zealand and I am sure that all New Zealanders have by these celebrations been made more fully aware of the rich heritage that Cook has bequeathed to us. It was he who, in the very meaning of the word, re-discovered New Zealand, placing it upon the map of the world as we know it today, or in the words of that eminent authority on Cook, Professor J. C. Beaglehole, "Cook's competence changed the face of the world".¹ Already much has been said and written about the man, his voyages and work, by better-qualified persons than myself, therefore I do not intend to repeat the same biographical facts about "the greatest explorer of his age, the greatest maritime explorer of his country in any age",² but to refer to the medals, coins and other numismatic specimens associated with him, his voyages of discovery and those that now serve as memorials to him.

THE "RESOLUTION" AND "ADVENTURE" MEDAL

(see plates II to VIII)

It is not a coincidence but a fact that the first medallic link between the civilised world and the primitive New Zealand of the 18th Century was by the hands of James Cook himself, who on receiving a supply of medals from the Admiralty, wrote in his Journal:³

their Lordships also caus'd to be struck a number of Medals, on the one side the Kings head and on the other the two Sloops & the time they were at first intended to sail from England, these Medals are to be distributed to the Natives of, and left upon New Discovered countries as testimonies of being the first discovereries.

[July, 1772]

Cook throughout his Journals refers to these medals simply as "medals" or "midals" and not by any particular name, and though they do not bear any direct association with Cook himself have come to be known as "Cook Medals" or "Cook Commemorative Medals, 1772". This is a misinterpretation of what the medals actually reveal from a general study and also of the purpose for which they were originally struck. They record the departure of the two ships, *Resolution* (under James Cook) and *Adventure* (under Tobias Furneaux), from England in 1772 during the reign of King George III. I do not know of any other numismatic item that derives its name from any source other than what is recorded on the item; this virtually being a law of numismatic science. Considering these points I agree wholeheartedly with the suggestion recently put before the Society by a Past President, that they should correctly be known as *Resolution* and *Adventure* Medals, 1772.⁴ This would also eliminate

1. Cook, James. *The Journals of Captain James Cook*. ed by J. C. Beaglehole. 3 vols, Hakluyt Society, 1955-67 (hereafter referred to as the *Journals*). Vol. 1, p. xxiii.

2. Skelton, R. A. *Captain James Cook after two hundred years*, London, British Museum, 1969. p. 9 quoting J. A. Williamson, *Cook and the Opening of the Pacific*, 1946. p. 213.

3. Op.cit. Vol. 2, p. 16.

4. B. G. Hamlin, Esq., F.R.N.S.N.Z., F.M.A.N.Z., at R.N.S.N.Z. Meeting on 29 September 1969.

further confusion with the Royal Society Cook Medals, to which I shall refer shortly.

The medals were commissioned by Joseph Banks, F.R.S. (later P.R.S. and a Baronet) and to my knowledge there is no documentary evidence as to why he suggested them in the first place, but presume that it was for one, or several reasons. Firstly, it was a time when it was commonplace to mark important events by the striking of medals. Secondly, Cook's first voyage was already indelibly written in the pages of world history and there was no reason to think that his second voyage was to be any the less historic and therefore worthy of a medal. Thirdly, they could be distributed to natives of new discovered countries as proof of Cook having landed, and fourthly, by the sale of such it was a means of raising additional finance. Though considering Banks was a "gentleman of large fortune" to whom money was no object, this motive could perhaps be discounted. Nevertheless it was far-sightedness on his part, and these items now form the corner-stone of our numismatic history.

The obverse of the medals bear the effigy of King George III which in itself indicates that Royal approval must have been given for their design and issue. This would not have been any problem for Banks to obtain, for he was a personal friend of the monarch. Below the Royal effigy are the letters of the designer, B. F. (Barnett *fecit*), who is confirmed as the designer by the Marquess of Milford Haven⁵ and also by a footnote in the *Report of Don Cayetano De Langara*, which points out that this and other medals, signed B, have been attributed to Burch "who was a sculptor and gem engraver of renown, elected A.R.A. in 1770, and R.A. a year later. Barnett never received that distinction, but he exhibited medals and designs at the [Royal] Academy from 1786 to 1824, and was seal engraver and medallist to the Prince of Wales during the latter part of the eighteenth century. A query . . . contributed to the journal of the Society for Nautical Research on the subject of the production of this medal elicited no response; and a search . . . made among Admiralty documents at the Record Office failed to bring any mention of it to light."⁶

The medals were struck by Matthew Boulton of Birmingham, though not at his Mint. A total of 2,000 brass,* two gold and a number of silver medals were ordered by Banks.⁷ No mention is made of any copper medals in the Journals, or other contemporary documents, but specimens are extant today.

The expedition was to have set sail from England in March 1772, as the inscription on the medal indicates, but did not actually sail until July of that year. This was owing to the fact that Banks had insisted that adequate accommodation be given him and his party of twelve scientists on the *Resolution* in order that they might engage in their work in relative freedom and comfort. The Admiralty, the First Lord of which (the Earl of Sandwich) was a friend of Banks, accordingly ordered some extensive alterations but upon inspection by Cook and the Pilot it was found unsuitable and during sea trials it was also found to be somewhat

5. Milford Haven, The Marquess of. *British Naval Medals*, London. 1919. p. 188.

6. Op. cit. In, *The Quest and Occupation of Tahiti by the Emissaries of Spain, 1772-1776*. ed. by B. G. Corney, Hakluyt Society, London. 1914. p. 371.

7. *Journals*, vol. 2, pp. xxviii-xxix.

* See Postscript.

unseaworthy. On Cook's recommendation the Admiralty restored the *Resolution* to its former seaworthy state, and Banks in anger and disgust, withdrew and decided to go on an expedition to Iceland. Now considering Banks had conceived the idea of the medals we can be sure that he did not entirely dissociate himself from this venture, which is confirmed by existing letters and documents:⁸

In a letter dated 25 March 1772, from Boulton and Fothergill to Banks, are the words: 'You have the invoice of the gold and silver medals which we forwarded . . .' In another letter of either 4 April or 7 April 1772, reference is made to 100 silver medals to be sent. An invoice was enclosed showing that there were 100 silver medals weighing 145 ounces. Another letter mentioned two gold medals. A letter of 17 April 1772 referred to six more silver medals, the invoice for which was enclosed.

From this evidence it may also be inferred that Banks had something in mind with the medals; perhaps to present them to certain officials in the circles of the Royal Society, Admiralty and Court, or even to sell some or all of them. Proceeds from the latter would not have personally interested Banks, as I have already pointed out.

Evidence as to the placing of the order for the making of the dies and striking of the gold, silver, and base-metal medals is complicated by the vagueness of some contemporary records. It is fairly certain, that Banks placed the order for the striking of all the medals with Messrs Boulton and Fothergill of Birmingham and took delivery of two gold and 106 silver medals. It thus appears that Banks had obtained the use of the dies without actually paying for their manufacture, for no records exist of his having made such a payment. This would have been odd for a man in his position and two theories may be inferred from this. Firstly, Banks placed the order for himself and after he withdrew from the expedition, the Admiralty took over the cost of the dies and base-metal medals. Secondly, Banks acted as an agent for the Admiralty in arranging for the production of the base-metal medals and arranged for the striking of the gold and silver medals at his own expense and distributed them as a gesture of goodwill. We are certain, however, that Boulton dealt directly with the Admiralty in seeking payment for the dies and the 2,000 medals, for it is duly recorded that the Admiralty requested the Navy Board to pay Messrs Boulton and Fothergill of Birmingham "£50 for making a die and striking off 2,000 medals to be distributed to natives of such new discovered countries as the sloops may touch at".⁹ The medals were then presumably delivered to Cook by the Admiralty with these instructions.

Unfortunately, Cook did not record whether he knew that medals were, or had been, produced for his second voyage prior to his actually recording that the Admiralty had informed him of them and what they wished him to do with them. But I think it can be assumed that he did, from either Banks or the Admiralty.

Contemporary evidence therefore confirms the origin of the gold, silver and brass medals, and Forster in his account mentions gilt medals.¹⁰ Mr A. H. Baldwin of London records having seen bronze or bronze-brass and copper medals and also states that a brass medal in his possession

8. Sutherland, Allan. "Captain Cook Medals—given to Maoris as evidence of British rediscovery."

In *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, vol. 7, no. 1, 1953, p. 9.

Quoting from Arthur Westwood, *Matthew Boulton's "Otaheite Medal"*, Birmingham Assay Office, 1926.

9. *Journals*, vol. 2, p. 925.

10. Ref. 8, op. cit. p. 8.

“exhibits certain flaws and other evidence he has noticed indicative of a second die having been used in striking the reverse of some of these medals, owing to the original die having cracked” and continues to say that “traces of gilt lacquer remain on some of the brass or bronze ones, and a hole carrying a screw-thread is drilled into the rim for the attachment of a suspensory loop.”¹¹

It is perhaps interesting to note that there is no record of the type of metal actually used in the striking of the 2,000 medals and if in fact brass and/or bronze was used.*¹² The two issued specimens in the Dominion and Otago Museums are reported to be bronze rather than brass and besides references I have seen to copper-gilt medals, the Dominion Museum has two such medals. The first, which has a broken loop suspender, is clearly copper-gilt, and was purchased from A. H. Baldwin and Sons in 1909. The second is in poor condition, thus giving the appearance of an issued specimen, though there is no record of its origin. A brass medal that could have been acquired from a source within New Zealand, for it likewise gives the appearance of an issued medal, is that which belonged to General Robert Carey, C.B., who fought in the New Zealand (Maori) Wars 1860-66.

The copper medals likewise prove interesting but their origin is in doubt. As there appears to be only a small number extant I can put forward three reasons for their existence. Firstly, when it was seen that the reverse die was cracking while striking the brass medals, it was decided to use copper, a softer metal, and thus save the additional expense of making a new die. Secondly, these copper medals could have been trial or pattern pieces, the first struck from the dies, and supplied to either Banks or the Admiralty for inspection, comment and final approval, or thirdly, they could have been struck sometime during the general minting process for the purpose of seeing how the dies were wearing. These then could have been given to interested persons, which would account for their existence today. The latter theory is confirmed partially by the fact that of the copper medals I have seen all show signs of die cracks on the reverse and they do not bear any sign of having been intended for the attachment of a suspender. Also, to my knowledge, no copper medals have been found in New Zealand or the Pacific. The second theory of their being struck from a new die does not stand up to the fact that of the copper medals extant, none is tumbled or upset. This leads to another interesting point. Two of the recorded finds of medals in New Zealand, at Murdering Beach and Katiki (by M. A. Carter), are both tumbled or upset brass or bronze medals; that is where one of the dies has rotated 180 degrees out of alignment. This leads me to suspect that the first few pieces were struck from upset dies and as the natives for whom they were intended would not be fussy about the matter, they were overlooked and thrown into the general minting and eventually issued. This therefore to me is further evidence that the copper medals could not have been struck from the new dies. It was common for coins of this period to be upset, but it does not appear to be so with medals.

The final debatable point in regard to this medal is the question of the method of suspension. Sutherland states:¹³

11. Ref. 6, op. cit. p. 371.

12. Brass = copper and zinc; Bronze = copper and tin.

13. Sutherland, Allan. *Numismatic History of New Zealand; History reflected in money and medals*. Wellington, 1941. p. 210.

* See postscript.

The silver and copper medals bore a loop, and the brass medals were pierced so that they could be worn around the necks of native chiefs.

The loop referred to is a small horseshoe type attached to a pommel, the base of which screws into the top of the medal. A silver specimen in the Alexander Turnbull Library has this screw-threaded hole but lacks the actual suspender and of the brass or bronze medals found at Murdering Beach, Pelorus Sound and the Wairau Bar, only the latter two have the complete suspender, while the first has only the pommel. The medal found at Katiki by M. A. Carter and now in the Canterbury Museum, is a tumbled or upset pierced specimen. The hole is below the head of George III, but above the ships on the reverse, an interesting point that I will comment on when dealing with the actual find. I myself do not know of any copper medals with a suspender and cannot confirm where Sutherland obtained his information. He owned a copper medal but unfortunately does not say if it had a suspender. Sutherland also states that Cook "urged them [the natives] to wear the medals upon cords suspended around their necks as a mark of favour of a 'great white chief'."¹⁴ This is almost certainly correct but I cannot find any evidence of Cook recording the use of a cord and query as to whether or not cords were already attached or if it was left to the natives to provide their own means of suspension. James Burney, who was on the *Adventure* when it called at what was named "Adventure Bay" in Tasmania, in March 1773, wrote in his log:¹⁵

We left behind us a small Cask, several Medals tied to the Trees & many other things of little value".

This could be some indication that cords were in fact attached to the medals as with the similar Indian Chief Medals of the same period.

The silver specimen in the Southland Museum, Invercargill, has a hook suspender attached to which is a piece of faded ribbon, being white with a small piece of blue ribbon sewn in the centre, resembling that used on the Naval Gold Medals of the 1793-1815 period. There is some evidence, however, that ribbon was possibly used on the *Resolution* and *Adventure* Medals. In a despatch, of 10 April 1772, to the Admiralty Secretary, Cook records the purchase of "Ribbans" from Jos. Vaux, amounting to £4 17s. 9d. which the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty had ordered to be put aboard the two ships.¹⁶ This amounted to "30 dozen Yards".¹⁷ Admittedly, ribbon had various uses on a sailor's uniform and person during this period and it cannot be overlooked that the order could have been for this use. Though while preparing for the third voyage in 1776, Cook in another despatch of 18 March 1774, to the Admiralty Secretary, listing presents for natives of countries he may visit, records the purchase of "Ribband to string some Medals which remain 20 Dozⁿ Yards".¹⁸ This seems sufficient evidence that ribbon was actually used on medals carried on the third voyage, though Cook does not record their distribution. There is no evidence that indicates, however, whether it was originally intended to suspend the medals by either cords or ribbons. Might I comment on the fact that, in order that a medal, suspended by a ribbon, may be freely placed over the head some thirty-six inches of ribbon would be required. Now considering the

14. Ibid.

15. *Journals*, vol. 2, Appendix IV, p. 748.

16. Ibid. Appendix VIII, p. 922.

17. Ibid. p. 924.

18. Ibid. vol 3, part II, Appendix V, p. 1492.

evidence that 360 yards of ribbon were taken on the second voyage and 240 yards on the third voyage, and if each medal required a yard, some 360 medals must have been carried on the second voyage and 240 on the third. This gives a total of 600 medals that were possibly distributed with a length of ribbon attached, which seems a reasonable number.

In accordance with the wishes, or instructions, of the Admiralty "Cook took a considerable number of these medals on his voyage",¹⁹ and he recorded the distribution of the same on a number of occasions in his Journal, at such places as the Islands of Huaheine, the Tonga or Friendly Islands, Easter Island, Niue (Savage) Island, Tahiti, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Tierra del Fuego, on the Coast of British Columbia, and at three places in New Zealand.

The first place of distribution in New Zealand was in Dusky Bay, now Dusky Sound, and he wrote:²⁰

After a short stay and leaving in the Canoe some Medals, Looking glasses, Beads &c, I embarked and rowed to the head of the Cove . . .
[29 March 1773]

Forster, who accompanied Cook, also records this in his journal:²¹

On Cook's arrival at Dusky Bay, or what is now known as Dusky Sound, in March, 1773, we went in two boats, accompanying him and several of the officers into the cove, where the natives had been first seen. Here we found a double canoe hauled up on the shore, near some old, low huts, about which we saw vestiges of fire-places, some fishing nets, and a few scattered fish. The canoe, which appeared to be old and in bad order, consisted of two troughs, or boats, joined together with sticks, tied across the gunwales with strings of the New Zealand flax plant. Each part consisted of planks sewed together with ropes, made of the flax plant, and had a carved head, coarsely representing a human face, with eyes made of round pieces of ear-shell, which somewhat resembled mother of pearl. This canoe contained two paddles, a basketful of berries of the *Coriaria ruscifolia* Lin, and some fishes; but the natives were not to be seen or heard, which gave us reason to believe that they had retired into the woods. To conciliate their goodwill, we left some medals, looking-glasses, beads, etc., in the canoe, and embarked again after a short stay.

The second place of distribution was at the entrance to Wellington Harbour, recording in his Journal on Tuesday, 2 November 1773, the following:²²

On the east side of Cape Teerawhitte we discovered a new inlet which had all the appearance of a good Harbour. Being tired with beating against the obstinate NW winds I resolved (if I found it practical) to put into this place or to anchor in the Bay which lies before it . . .

On the following day the tide was against him and he was forced to anchor about a mile from what is now Barrett's Reef at the entrance to the Harbour, and he continued in his Journal:²³

Soon after we had anchored several of the Natives came off to us in three Canoes, two from the one shore and one from the other, it required but little address to get three or four aboard to whom I distributed midals and nails, the latter they were extraviganly fond of, . . .

19. Ref. 5, op. cit. p. 188.

20. *Journals*, vol. 2, p. 113.

21. Ref. 8, op. cit. pp. 7-8.

22. *Journals*, vol. 2, p. 284.

23. *Ibid.* p. 285.

Cook does not record the distribution of medals on his second visit to Queen Charlotte Sound in June 1773 but Forster indicates that they were. On his third and last visit to the Sound, late in 1774, another opportunity was taken to distribute medals to some natives who recalled them from the earlier visits:²⁴

But the moment we landed they knew us again, joy took place of fear, they hurried out of the woods, embraced us over and over and skipped about like Mad men. I made them presents of Hatchets, Knives, Cloth, & Medals and in return they gave us a quantity of fish.

[24 October 1774]

Forster also records this distribution in his journal:²⁵

Our people were received with every mark of friendship, and the Captain distributed many presents to them. Among these was a number of brass medals, gilt, about 1½ in. in diameter, which had been struck on purpose to be left as a memorial of this voyage among the nations we should meet with; on one side was the head of his present Majesty, with the inscription, George III, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland etc. On the reverse the representation of two men-of-war, with the names Resolution and Adventure over them, and in the exergue, 'Sailed from England, March MDCCLXXII.' Some of these medals had already been given to the natives of Dusky Bay, and those of Queen Charlotte Sound. In exchange for iron, cloth, and beads, our people collected a great number of arms, tools, dresses, and ornaments, as curiosities among them, they having greater quantities of these things than any New Zealanders we had seen.

One will never know the exact number of medals that Cook took with him for distribution and if in fact he distributed all that he took: it is probable that he did not always record their distribution. There is also evidence that he still had some medals left for the third voyage, although as mentioned, he never recorded their distribution.²⁶ Banks' gold specimen is now in the British Museum and it is almost certain that the mint silver, bronze, brass, copper and copper-gilt medals in some of the notable Museums and private collections throughout the world were acquired from sources in England and not from the places that Cook visited.

Today, as evidence that Cook did visit various parts of the Pacific including New Zealand, we have these medals that have been acquired from natives years after or found on beaches and other isolated places by explorers, traders, settlers and local inhabitants.

There have been eight verified recorded finds of medals in New Zealand, though all in the South Island. Three in the Marlborough Sounds, one at the Wairau Bar, two in North Otago, and two near the Otago Heads. The latter two areas were not visited by Cook but as Dr Robert McNab says in his book, *Murihiku*.²⁷

Although these medals were distributed amongst the natives at two places only [in South Island] — Dusky and Queen Charlotte Sounds — they have been found at different spots along the coast. The few distributed, and the small number of natives who resided at Dusky, suggest the probability of the medals discovered having come from the neighbourhood of Ship Cove rather than from Pickersgill

24. *Ibid.* p. 571.

25. *Ref.* 8, *op. cit.* p. 8.

26. *Ref.* 18, *op. cit.*

27. *Op. cit.* p. 60.

Harbour. Their distribution up and down the coast shows the trade routes of the original holders or the course followed by them when Northern warriors drove them from their old homes.

Dr Roger Duff,²⁸ Director of the Canterbury Museum, attributes the finding of medals in Otago rather than Kaikoura and Canterbury with their large centres of Maori population, to the pitiless raids of Te Rau-paraha in 1829 and 1831, which drove the fugitives south into the sanctuary of Murihiku (Otago-Southland). He also says that during Cook's sojourn in Dusky Sound "he made friends with a fugitive Maori family, whose head we now believe to have been the chief Maru, but it is unlikely that the Maoris survived tribal warfare long enough to have carried their medals elsewhere."

The first find of a medal was about 1860 by a Mr Hood at Otanerau Bay, on the northern coast of Arawapa Island in Queen Charlotte Sound, "where a boat's crew of white men were murdered by the Maoris". This medal was later owned by Mr James Jackson of Te Awaiti, on the south-eastern coast of Arawapa Island, and is now in the Canterbury Museum. (See plate III.) A whaling station was founded at Te Awaiti by Captain John Guard in 1827. It was the most important European settlement of the South Island and thus it is possible that the medal was originally obtained from a local Maori by a whaler or settler and eventually lost.

The second find was in 1863 at Murdering Beach, once the site of a village rich in greenstone, which was wiped out in 1817 by the crew of a whaling ship. Its find was recorded by Mr Murray G. Thomson of the Railway Workshops, Dunedin, who was present when the medal was picked up.²⁹

In 1863, when a lad of 12 years of age, I went to live with an old couple, Mr and Mrs J. W. Hunter, at Murdering Beach, about 4 miles to the left of the Otago Heads, at one time called Smaill's Bay, but altered to the former name after the murders took place. I lived there for over three years with the Hunters who had been living in the District ever since 1840, and I used to listen to their tales of their early days with great attention, especially when they spoke about the whaling days under Johnny Jones at Waikouaiti. Well it was our custom on Sunday afternoon to go for a walk to the beach, and also to take a stroll over the old Maori camps that were scattered about the sandy flat inside of the low sandhills. Murdering Beach had at one time been the headquarters of a large body of manufacturing Maoris from the number of places that we used to call Maori Workshops that were to be found. Many a time I have spent a whole afternoon looking over these interesting places just to see what I could find. I sometimes was very fortunate in finding numbers of nicely finished greenstone weapons, implements or ornaments. One Sunday, in company with Mr and Mrs Hunter we were having our usual look round when Mrs Hunter called out,—“I have found an old penny”, and handed it to me to look at. My young eyes soon saw that it was not a penny and soon I had it polished up a little by rubbing it on the sleeve of my coat. Very soon the two ships came into view and part of the names were to be seen. Mr Hunter at once said it had something to do with Captain Cook's

28. Duff, Roger Shepherd. "The purpose of Captain Cook Medals", In *Christchurch Star*, 21 December 1968.

29. McNab, Robert. *Murihiku*. A history of the South Island of New Zealand and the Islands adjacent and lying to the South, from 1642 to 1835. Wellington. 1909, pp. 60-61.

voyages. When we got home I procured some oil and with a small piece of cloth I soon had it polished up quite bright and clean so that I could read the inscriptions quite easily. We kept it for a while, and then it was handed over to my father the late Mr Peter Thomson. After his death it came into my hands again and I have taken great care of it ever since. It is in a good state of preservation, the inscriptions and the two ships being seen quite plainly.

This medal, a tumbled specimen, was bequeathed to the Otago Museum by Mr Murray G. Thomson, and the Ethnologist at the Museum has advised that it is also bronze rather than brass. (See plate IV.)

The medal now in the Marlborough College was found at Tuna Bay in the south-west arm of Pelorus Sound, about 1893 by Mr Thomas Henderson. It was later owned by a Mr A. S. Duncan who presented it to the College together with a letter dated 1898, from the British Museum verifying its issue by Cook, and the following newspaper extract, which is rather interesting.³⁰

There is in possession of Mr A. S. Duncan, of the Grove, a medal, perhaps not intrinsically valuable, but remarkable for the associations connected with it. The medal is composed of copper-bronze or some similar material, and was found at Tuna Bay, in the SW arm of the Pelorus Sound, by Thomas Henderson. The place where the medal was picked up is an old Maori clearing, and is now occupied by Messrs Duncan and Sons as a site for a saw-mill. . . . When Sir George Grey was in Picton Mr Duncan was speaking to him about the medal, and Sir George informed him that on one visit to this part Captain Cook deposited a number of medals on the Brothers, intending on his return to Ship Cove to distribute them, but on going to remove the medals it was found that the cache had been rifled, and no traces of its contents could be found. The token in possession of Mr Duncan is one of the very few in the Colony. We have heard of another in possession of a European woman in Queen Charlotte Sound; but with these exceptions it is not known that any of the medals struck in commemoration of Captain Cook's second voyage are in existence.

Sutherland³¹ states that this reference to a cache of medals being placed on the Brothers Islands in Cook Strait by Cook, and being rifled by Maoris, is the first he has read of this event, though Grey, a former Governor of New Zealand, had a wide source of information. Likewise, this is the only reference to a medal being in the possession of a European woman in Queen Charlotte Sound and I am not sure if it is one that has since been recovered.

The fourth recorded find was in 1896 by Mr T. D. McManaway of Pelorus Sound and is one of two found with the suspender intact. It was later acquired by Mr A. H. Turnbull of Wellington, founder of the Alexander Turnbull Library, where it was last recorded as being but recent searches have failed to locate it.^{31a} McManaway's account of the find and a photograph (see plate V) are also in McNab's book, *Murihiku*.³²

30. Ref. 8, op. cit. p. 6.

31. Ref. 8, op. cit. p. 7.

31a. Turnbull's extensive numismatic collection was sold after his death in 1918 and the medal could well have been sold. Sutherland (Ref. 13) records the medal as being in the Turnbull Library in 1941.

32. Op. cit. p. 61.

About thirteen years ago I found it at Rams Head, Tawhitinui, Pelorus Sound. It had apparently been buried in a old go-shore or three-legged pot, and was indicated by the appearance of the earth around, which showed signs of rust. An unusually high tide and heavy weather had removed the vegetation and earth, showing a circle of rust. I removed the earth to a greater depth and found the medal. . . .

The second medal to be found complete with suspender, was that found in a mudbank on the Wairau Bar, Marlborough, by Mr. C. Woolf, now of Wellington, in 1939 who recently sold it to the Dominion Museum. The numismatist to the Museum, Mr B. G. Hamlin, has also advised me that it is bronze rather than brass or copper. This is by far the best-preserved specimen ever recorded as being found in New Zealand or the Pacific. (See plate VI.)

In 1953 Mr Richard Steele found a medal at Ryan's Beach, near Wickliffe Bay at the Otago Heads, and it is still in his possession. Following this find being reported to the press Mr P. Watts-Rule, F.R.N.S., F.R.N.S.N.Z., of Timaru reported in the *Timaru Herald*³³ that he was also in possession of a medal "of brass, in excellent condition and is similar to the find made at Wickliffe Bay, Otago, recently". Mr Watts-Rule had purchased it many years before from the well-known Dunedin collector, the late Mr Willi Fels, C.M.G., and I doubt that this medal was actually found at or near Wickliffe Bay as the newspaper accounts at the time of the find by Mr Steele imply. This is supported by the fact that no documentary evidence exists to verify such, something that Mr Watts-Rule would have made known.

There have also been two recorded finds in the vicinity of Katiki, known as Kartigi until 1927. One find, now in the possession of a Mr A. H. Hillman of Gisborne, is supposed to have been "found about Kartigi". The second was found by Matthew Andrew Carter, who had a cottage at the southern end of the Katiki Beach, adjoining which was a sand-dune burial ground of a Maori hamlet known as Whata-Paraerae (storage rack for plaited sandals), an off-shoot of the pa Te Raka-a-Hine-Atea of Katiki Point. Here it was found amongst the bones of its last owner, a treasured item. The wind which had scoured the sand to expose the burials had also sand-blasted most of the detail from the medal. This medal, which is tumbled or upset, and pierced below the truncation of the King's neck, is the only such type found in New Zealand. According to Dr Duff,³⁴ "this is pierced, but so crudely that I would have suspected it was done by the Maori recipient, . . . whoever was responsible was more interested in the ships, because when the medal was worn these were shown the right way up and the monarch's head upside down". This medal is now on loan to the Canterbury Museum by a grandson of the finder. (See plate VII.)

Another specimen that is known to have been acquired from Cook during the second voyage is that in the Ethnographical Museum of Sweden. This medal was acquired by Dr Anders Sparrman, a botanist, who was taken aboard the *Resolution* at Cape Town in October 1773 and left in April 1775 at the same port to complete some local research.

Attached to this medal is a piece of cardboard on which Sparrman appears to have written a note. Translated it reads, "Medal struck in Commemoration of the Voyage round the earth to the South Pole, for presentation to the Kings of the Indians".³⁵

33. Op. cit. 20 January 1953. In Ref. 8, pp. 9-10.

34. Ref. 28, op. cit.

35. Begg, A. C. & N. C. *Dusky Bay*. 2nd ed., Christchurch, 1968, p. 150.

The proceedings of the Society record nine finds of medals in various areas of the Pacific; at such places as Tahiti (3), Raiatea (2), New Hebrides (1) and British Columbia (3). One such find was about 1948 on Raiatea Island in the Society group which was reported to be very corroded but the outline of the ships and some lettering enabled positive identification. It was found by a Mr Scholtz, of the Avera district, on the site of an ancient Faaroto *marae*, once a very sacred piece of ground. The specimen in the Archives of British Columbia, Canada, is reported to have been found in the grave of an Indian.³⁶

An earlier recovery of two medals may be found in the "Report of Don Cayetano De Langara," Commander of the Spanish frigate *El Aguila*, in *The Quest and Occupation of Tahiti by the Emissaries of Spain, 1772-1776*.³⁷

[To the Viceroy of Peru]

In case it might help to throw light on the objects with which certain English frigates have visited and explored all these islands in great detail I pass to Y.E.'s [Your Excellency's] hands two of the medals they distributed, and which I was able to procure, in order that you may apply them to such purpose as you may deem they will serve.

A footnote to this report gives further background and mentions three other recoveries:³⁸

Captain Cook records that on the 23rd of August, 1773, he had an interview at "Oaiti-piha Bay" with the prince "Waheatoua", and that "The present I made him consisted of a shirt, a sheet, a broad ax, spike-nails, knives, looking-glasses, *medals*, beads, &c." From Vehiatua's possession two medals came into the hands of Maximo Rodriguez, the *Padres'* Interpreter, while the frigate was away at El Callao in 1775; and on her return to *Tautira* he delivered them to Commander de Langara. Langara, as related in the text, presented them to the Viceroy Amat, who, as he observes in his covering despatch no. 1189, sent them forward to the Secretary of State—as in honour bound. That despatch was signed, however, only three days prior to Arriaga's death; so that it was Galvez who received the medals (or one of them—for he only alludes to one) at Madrid, and passed it on to Grimaldi with the despatch, for the King's information.

With the obliging co-operation of the Exc^{mo} Senor Don Guillermo de Osma, and his friend Don Antonio Vives, who is a Fellow of the *Real Academia de la Historia* and one of Spain's most eminent numismatists, a search has been made for the purposes of this note in the hope of ascertaining whether the subsequent history of one or both of these medals could now be traced; but Senor Vives has reported that neither in the National Museum nor in H.M. King Alfonso's collection is any example of the Cook medal to be met with.

Two other instances of this medal being recovered from natives have come to my notice—in each case by a mere lucky chance, so that yet others may be on record. The first of these is described in an article contributed in the year 1825 by Dr R. P. Lesson, surgeon-naturalist of the *Coquille*, to the *Journal des Voyages*, with a line engraving of the obverse and reverse. This article contains the following passage [in French]:

36. *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, vol. 7, no. 4, pp. 116-117.

37. *Op. cit.* (Ref. 6), pp. 369-370.

38. *Ibid.*

[Translation]

While we were at the anchorage at *Borabora*, an islander with an air of secrecy came to find M. D'Urville, one of our officers, and showed him a medal of Cook. One understands the eagerness he had for the acquisition of the object which the name and the works of that great navigator rendered so interesting. It was in the possession of one named *Temena*, who himself had received it from a Frenchman named *Joseph*, killed in the service of *Pomare*, King of Tahiti. This European, in fighting against the people of *Borabora* had been made a prisoner and was about to submit to the law of the vanquished and be put to death when *Temena* laid claim to him and saved his life. In gratitude *Joseph* gave him the gift of his medal, strongly advising him not to show it to the missionaries and assuring him that it was an object of great value and which later on could be very useful to him. *Temena* did not hesitate to believe that *Joseph* had himself stolen it from a legitimate owner; moreover he hid it carefully with regard to the missionaries and showed himself very exacting towards M. D'Urville. However the offer of two shirts and two new handkerchiefs tempted him and he surrendered his medal. The missionaries, instructed by the [Missionary] Society of London to collect all these objects in order to send them to the British Museum were surprised to learn this fact, ensuring since their arrival, despite their care and their recommendation they themselves had still not been able to procure any.

The other instance is recorded in a letter addressed by Peter Dillon, of *Wailea* fame, to the editor of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, which was printed in the (Calcutta) *Government Gazette*, no. 594, of 16 October 1826, and contains the following laconic passage:

"I got one of Captain Cook's medals at Port Resolution."

Dillon was at that time master of the brig *Calder*; and Port Resolution (in Tanna, New Hebrides) had been rarely visited since Cook's call there in August, 1774, when he received four natives on board, said to be *ariki*, and "made each of them a present of a hatchet, a spike-nail, and some *medals*".

ROYAL SOCIETY AWARDS

Cook, already a national hero, arrived back in England from his second voyage in July 1775 to receive the symbolic laurels of a fruitful expedition. His Majesty the King accorded him the rank of a Post Captain in the Royal Navy and in February 1776 the Royal Society of London, which in part was responsible for his voyages, conferred a Fellowship on him, an honour which was then, and still is, regarded as the foremost of the scientific world. He was formally admitted at a meeting in March of the same year, when he also presented a paper on the methods he had used for the prevention and cure of scurvy on his ships. It was for this paper and his overall outstanding contribution to the sciences that the Royal Society, in 1776, bestowed its highest award on Cook, the *Copley Gold Medal*. This medal, struck in gold and silver until 1942, was founded in 1736 under the terms of the will of Sir Godfrey Copley, Bt., F.R.S., and is "awarded annually to the living author of such philosophical research, either published or communicated to the Royal Society of London, as may appear deserving of that honour".³⁹ Cook learned of this honour several days before he set sail (11 July 1776) on what was to be his third and last voyage; the day before which in a

39. Jocelyn, Arthur. *Awards of Honour*, London, 1956. pp. 226-227.

letter to Banks he described it as an "unmerited honour".⁴⁰ It is most unfortunate that he did not live, actually to receive the award, being murdered at Hawaii in February 1779. The medal was conveyed to his widow, Elizabeth Cook, by the President of the Royal Society Sir John Pringle and is now in the British Museum.

In 1784 the Royal Society, at the suggestion of Sir Joseph Banks who was now President, once again honoured its late distinguished Fellow and Medallist, Captain James Cook, by commissioning the striking of a special memorial medal bearing his portrait. (See plate IX.) It was designed and engraved by Lewis Pingo, Chief Engraver of the Royal Mint, where it was struck in gold, silver and bronze. Sutherland also mentions copper medals, and though I have seen these, I cannot account for their existence, but it could be for similar reasons as the copper *Resolution* and *Adventure* Medals. The medals were distributed amongst the subscribers to the fund established for providing the medal, and a gold specimen, which is now in the British Museum, was forwarded by Sir Joseph Banks to Cook's widow. She acknowledged the medal by the following letter:⁴¹

MILE END,

16th August 1784.

SIR,—I received your exceeding kind letter of the 12th instant, and want words to express in any adequate degree my feelings on the very singular honour which you, Sir, and the honourable and learned Society over which you so worthily preside, have been pleased to confer on my late husband, and through him on me and his children who are left to lament the loss of him, and to be the receivers of those most noble marks of approbations which, if Providence had been pleased to permit him to receive, would have rendered me very happy indeed.

Be assured, Sir, that however unequal I may be to the task of expressing it, I feel as I ought the high honour which the Royal Society has been pleased to do me. My greatest pleasure now remaining is in my sons, who, I hope, will ever strive to copy after so good an example, and, animated by the honours bestowed on their Father's memory, be ambitious of attaining by their own merits your notice and approbation. Let me entreat you to add to the many acts of friendship which I have already received at your hands, that of expressing my gratitude and thanks to that learned body in such a manner as may be acceptable to them.—I am, Sir, etc., etc.,

ELIZ. COOK

Some years ago the Dominion Museum was shown a bronze specimen of this medal which was found on the Eastbourne Beach in Wellington Harbour. No other information is available of the actual find and there are many possible explanations that can be put forward as to how it came to be there in the first place. It would not be out of place to assume that this medal could have been originally amongst the treasures and heirlooms of an early settler of that area.

MEMORIAL MEDALS

Medals are in themselves special memorials and since the first medallic memorial to Cook, that which I have just mentioned, there have been a number of medals struck to pay tribute to his 'courage and perseverance',

40. Banks, Joseph. *The "Endeavour" Journal of Joseph Banks, 1768-1771*. ed. by J. C. Beaglehole. 2 vols. Sydney, 1962. vol. 1, p. 112.

41. Kitson, Arthur. *The Life of Captain James Cook the Circumnavigator*. 2nd ed. London, 1911. p. 327.

his voyages and discoveries, his contribution to the sciences and his tragic death at Kealakakua Bay in Hawaii. Perhaps one of the motives for their issue can be summed up in the words of a noted American numismatist when he said, "in these faces of majesty, carved in tiny metallic memorials, we pick up an ageless echo: —have faith —have patience —we, too, faced problems —we solved problems —mankind is here to stay".⁴²

BICENTENARY MEDALS

The bicentenary celebrations in various parts of Australasia have aroused an unequalled interest in Cook and his voyages, and the numismatist for one has not allowed the even to pass without some contribution. Here in New Zealand five different organisations, including this Society, have produced or are producing medallic records of the occasion. In Australia four societies and a Saving Bank have either issued, or intend to issue medals and two have already been produced in the United States of America.

Our Society's medal (see plate XIV), designed by James Berry, O.B.E., a Fellow and past president, is appropriately being struck by the Royal Australian Mint in Canberra. The obverse bears an excellent profile portrait of Cook superimposed on a sphere showing the Pacific basin; this sphere being the main device of Cook's Coat of Arms. The whole is surrounded by an appropriate inscription. The reverse bears a representation of H.M. Bark *Endeavour* at anchor in a bay, with some specifications of the ship below: complement 94 men; 368 tons burden; length 98 feet; and beam 29 feet. It was in this small vessel that Cook first sailed from Plymouth in August 1768 and so into the pages of our, and the world's, history.

Though not strictly within the scope of this lecture, I feel it is appropriate to make mention of Cook's unique Coat of Arms. This was granted posthumously to Cook by King George III in September 1785 and accepted by his widow and the two of his six children that were still living. An early biographer of Cook points out it is "his belief that it was the last one ever granted as a direct recognition of service"⁴³ [to the crown]. Its description is as follows:

Azure (blue), between two pole stars gold, a sphere on the plane of the meridian, North Pole elevated, circles of latitude for every ten degrees and of longitude for fifteen, showing the Pacific Ocean between sixty and two hundred and forty west, bounded on one side by America and on the other by Asia and New Holland, in memory of his having explored and made discoveries in that Ocean, so very far beyond all former navigators: His track thereon marked with red lines.⁴⁴

And for a Crest, on a wreath of the colours, is an arm imbowed, vested in the uniform of a Captain of the Royal Navy. In the hand is the Union Jack on a staff proper. The Arm is encircled by a wreath of palm and laurel.

The uncommon distinction of two mottos was also granted. Above the Crest is CIRCA ORBEM (around the world) and below the shield, NIL INTENTATUM RELIQUIT⁴⁵ (He left nothing unattempted).

42. Dodson, Rear Admiral Oscar H. Director, The Money Museum National Bank of Detroit & Past President of the American Numismatic Association. In *Money tells the story*, Wisconsin. 1962, p. 62.

43. Ref. 41, op. cit. p. 326.

44. Scott-Giles, C. W. & Brooke-Little, J.P., *Boutell's Heraldry*, rev. ed. London. 1966, p. 95.

45. Cf. Hayman, Roger. "The Story of Captain Cook's Coat of Arms", In *Evening Post*, Wellington, 4 October 1969 (for crest and mottos).

COINAGE

Unlike the finds of *Resolution* and *Adventure* Medals which serve as proof of Cook having visited these shores there has never been, to my knowledge, any recorded recovery during the last century of the three-penny pieces and other coins that Cook recorded as being distributed on his first voyage. Visiting Hippa Island, at the entrance to Queen Charlotte Sound, he recorded:⁴⁶

I then gave to every one present one thing or another, to the old men I gave silver threepenny peices dated 1763 . . .

[31 January 1770]

It is perhaps pertinent to presume that this distribution gave Banks the grand idea of having medals produced for the second voyage and distributed.

In his Journal for the second voyage Cook records the recovery of a coin given on his first voyage, from Oree, a chief on the Island of Huaheine:⁴⁷

Lastly the Chief sent me the Inscription engraved on a small peice of Pewter which I left with him when [I saw] him in 1769, it was in the same bag I had made for it together with a peice of counterfeit English coin and a few Beads given him at the same time, . . .

[4 September 1773]

William Wales also records this event in his Journal, and wrote:⁴⁸

We went from hence to the Kings House. He is a thin elderly man, very grave & seems to be much revered by his subjects. Capt. Cook gave him, when here in the Endeavour a Copper Coin of some kind, and a piece of lead with His & the Ship's Names &c and told him that if any ships like the Endeavour visited his Island to shew them that & they would be friends with him: accordingly the first time Capt. Cook saw him he pulled the coin & bit of lead out of a small bag & presented them to him, Capt. Cook returned them to him along with some Medalls & a piece of Copper on which were the Names of the present ships & the Year &c., with the same advice which he gave him before, which there is no doubt will be treasured up by his family for many generations if no ships Visit this Island sooner.

To date only two countries have actually paid tribute to Cook on their coinage; the United States of America, and New Zealand, though next year Australia is to do likewise. The first coin bearing an association with Cook was the silver half-dollar issued by the United States Government in 1928 to mark the 150th anniversary of the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands (formerly known as the Sandwich Islands) by Cook. The profile portrait of Cook is the same as that which appears on the Royal Society's Memorial Medal of 1784. (See plate XVI.) In 1966 when designs were being studied for New Zealand's new decimal coins several artists submitted designs and sketches incorporating either Cook or a 'Cook theme'. James Berry submitted an historical set, four denominations of which were associated with Cook. (See plate XVIII.) But only one was accepted, this being a proposed 10-cent design bearing the

46. *Journals*, vol. 1, p. 242.

The Admiralty Journal of the same voyage states "a silver threepenny piece".

47. *Ibid.* vol. 2, pp. 216-217.

48. *Ibid.* pp. 802-803.

Bark *Endeavour*, which when redesigned incorporated Mount Egmont. This was issued as a 50-cent piece with which we are all very familiar.

This year, the bicentenary year, New Zealand saw fit to issue two special coins. The 50-cent piece was issued bearing an appropriate edge inscription, and likewise the commemorative dollar coin, which bears Cook's remarkably accurate chart of New Zealand showing his route around the Country, together with a profile portrait and view of the *Endeavour* off Young Nick's Head. (See plates XVI and XVII.)

In all types of weather Cook sailed round New Zealand, charting some 2,400 miles of coast in six months, producing a map, which except for two errors, is very accurate. It also proved that New Zealand was not part of any great southern continent.

Cook made three separate voyages to New Zealand and these are represented on the New Zealand Coat of Arms, by three Lymphads, or heraldic ships, which are commonly described as being symbolic of the importance of New Zealand sea trade. The Coat of Arms appears on our old half-crown and on the 1967 Decimal Coinage Commemorative dollar.

Next year to mark the visit of Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H.R.H. Princess Anne, in association with the Cook bicentenary, another commemorative dollar is to be issued which, though it does not bear direct association with Cook, serves as a mighty memorial and pays tribute to his stature and courage. It bears Mount Cook, or Aorangi (cloud-piercer), the highest mountain in Australasia, rising majestically some 12,349 feet above sea level. It was named in honour of Cook in March 1851 by the Commander of H.M.S. *Acheron*, Captain J. L. Stokes, while carrying out a survey for the Admiralty. (See plate XVI.)

WEDGWOOD AND PASTE MEDALLIONS

Another interesting aspect of Cook, though some would query its association with numismatics, is that of the Wedgwood and paste medallions or plaques. The best known of this series is that produced by Josiah Wedgwood and Bentley in 1784 which was designed and modelled by John Flaxman, R.A. (see plate XIX). It is oval, bearing a cameo profile portrait of Cook in white on a 'Wedgwood blue' background. The whole is encircled by a raised wreath of white laurel leaves. I have seen a photograph of a very similar one, also attributed to Flaxman, which is without the border mentioned and has instead what appears to be a gilt metal frame with a loop at the top. This medallion also bears the inscription CAPT. COOK below the bust and the coat lapels appear to be somewhat longer.⁴⁹ The Alexander Turnbull Library also has one of these medallions which is white on black, this being a rarer type of Wedgwood.

In 1956 the Hakluyt Society reported⁵⁰ that the firm of Messrs Josiah Wedgwood and Sons had advised that the medallion could still be made from the original wax and accordingly, to mark the beginning of the publication of Cook's Journals, edited by Professor J. C. Beaglehole, the Society arranged for its re-issue for members. A total of 125 were made, each bearing the name of the Society on the reverse. At this time it was also stated that no more of these medallions would be manufactured, but in 1968 to mark the bicentenary of the departure of Lieutenant James Cook on his first voyage the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich re-issued the medallion which was likewise cast from the original mould by the firm of Wedgwood.

49. Ref. 2, op. cit. coloured frontispiece.

50. Cf. Hakluyt Society Annual Reports for the years 1956 & 1957.

The second Wedgwood work is a cameo-portrait plaque of Cook that was designed from an engraving by John Basire, from a William Hodges portrait painted about 1777, and also bears the inscription CAPT. COOK below the bust. The Alexander Turnbull Library has one of these plaques which was presented to the founder of the Library by Lady Leigh-Wood. (See plate XIX.)

The third medallion in this series is the paste medallion by James Tassie, the only extant specimen of which appears to be in the Scottish National Gallery in Edinburgh. This medallion is oval and the portrait is based on the Nathaniel Dance portrait of Cook.⁵¹ According to one source this actual medallion is undated⁵² though the Marquess of Milford Haven states that "on the truncations of both arms (incuse) Tassie F. [fecit]. The one on the left has a year added which is indistinct, but may be 1770. 4.1 x 3.25" though he continues, "Gray also describes another medallion about one inch less in height, unsigned; no specimen has been met with."⁵³

Considering though, that the portrait by Dance was not painted until 1776 this piece must date from that period.

BANK NOTES

The first association of Cook with bank notes was in 1938 when the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, now the Reserve Bank of Australia, introduced a portrait of Cook as a watermark on all their notes. It is a profile portrait, similar to that which appears on the Wedgwood Medallion by Flaxman and is still in use today on the decimal currency notes. The 1923, 1926 and 1932 issues of the one pound note portray Cook's Landing at Botany Bay on the back, a scene similar to the painting by E. Phillips Fox in the National Gallery of Victoria.⁵⁴

It was not until February 1940, however, that New Zealand issued bank notes bearing an association with Cook. These were the second series of notes issued by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand and were withdrawn in 1967 when New Zealand changed to decimal currency.

The face of the ten shilling, one pound, and five pound notes were the same, having to the right a plain oval 'window' containing a portrait of Cook. The ten pound and fifty pound notes bore the same portrait though it was surrounded by a wreath of laurel leaves. The back of the one pound note portrayed Cook's ship, H.M. Bark *Endeavour*, in full sail off the East Coast of New Zealand, which is very similar to the painting by M. T. Clayton, painted in 1905 and now in the Library of the Auckland Institute and War Memorial Museum.⁵⁵ Mount Cook and Lake Pukaki are featured on the back of the five pound note and Mount Egmont, named after the Earl of Egmont by Cook who sighted it in January 1770, is on the back of the fifty pound note. This series of notes was designed by Professor Sir James Shelley, K.B.E., M.A., who based his portrait of Cook on that by Nathaniel Dance, though I have heard that he substituted his own face for that of Cook. The current decimal notes, first issued in July 1967, bear as a watermark the head of Cook taken directly from the Dance portrait.

51. The original portrait, painted in 1776, is in the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, and reproduced in all major works on Cook.

52. *An Encyclopaedia of New Zealand*. vol. 1, p. 393b.

53. Ref. 5, op. cit. p. 190 (with plate).

54. See plate on p. 68 of *The Voyages of Captain Cook*, by Rex and Thea Rienits. 1968.

55. See plate on p. 17 of *With Captain Cook in New Zealand*, by Edward Axford. Auckland, 1969.

CONCLUSION

Thus, on reflecting over the field I have just covered, Captain James Cook is probably the only commoner in English history whose name is immortalised on and by so many numismatic specimens—specimens which are inseparable from our numismatic and national history for they are the primary source of both.

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| <i>No.</i> | <i>Year</i> | <i>Location</i> | <i>Finder</i> | <i>Present whereabouts</i> |
|------------|-------------|--|--|--|
| 1. | 1860 | Otanerua Bay on Arawapa Island in Queen Charlotte Sound (see plate III). | Mr Hood; later owned by Mr James Jackson of Tory Channel. | Canterbury Museum. |
| 2. | 1863 | Murdering Beach, Otago Heads (see plate IV). | Mrs J. W. Hunter, in presence of M. G. Thomson. | Otago Museum. |
| 3. | 1893 | Tuna Bay—SW. arm of Pelorus Sound. | Thomas Henderson; later owned by Mr A. S. Duncan. | Marlborough College. |
| 4. | 1896 | Rams Head, Tawhitinui Reach, Pelorus Sound. (see plate V). | Mr T. D. McManaway. | Last reported to be in Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington. |
| 5. | 1939 | Mudbank at Wairau Bar, Marlborough (see plate VI). | Mr C. Woolf, now of Wellington. | Dominion Museum. |
| 6. | 1953 | Ryan's Beach (near Wickliffe Bay), Otago Heads. | Mr Richard Steele, of Dunedin. | In finder's possession. |
| 7. | n.d. | North of Katiki (Kartigi) near Moeraki. | No record of actual finder but has been in the possession of Mr. A. H. Hillman of Gisborne for many years. | A. H. Hillman. |
| 8. | n.d. | Katiki (Kartigi) Beach (see plate VII). | Matthew Andrew Carter. | On loan to Canterbury Museum. |
| 9. | 1773/75 | Probably obtained from Cook. | Dr Anders Sparrman who sailed on the <i>Resolution</i> with Cook. | Ethnographical Museum of Sweden. |

APPENDIX B

CATALOGUE

Abbreviations

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Dia: | Diameter. |
| Ex. | Exergue. |
| <i>i</i> | left. |
| Leg. | Legend. |
| MH | Milford Haven (see bibl. ref. 5). |
| <i>N.Z.N.J.</i> | New Zealand Numismatic Journal. |
| Obv. | Obverse. |
| <i>r.</i> | right. |
| Ref. | Reference. |
| Rev. | Reverse. |
| S. | Sutherland, A. (see bibl. ref. 13). |
| WM | Watermark. |

1. "Resolution" & "Adventure" Medal, 1772.

Ref: MH no. 373.

Obv: Head of George III, *r.*, laureate, no drapery. Below, B : F. (Barnet fecit).
Leg.: GEORGE . III . KING . OF . GR . BRITAIN . FRANCE . AND . IRELAND ETC.

Rev: The two frigates making sail to a fair breeze. *Leg.*: RESOLUTION ADVENTURE. *Ex.*: SAILED . FROM . ENGLAND / MARCH . MDCCLXXII.

Dia: 1.65 inches. (S = 1.72 inches also).

Struck in gold, silver, bronze, brass and copper by Messrs Boulton and Fothergill of Birmingham.

Minting: 2 gold; 106 silver; 2,000 base metal.

Plates II to VIII.

2. Royal Society Cook Memorial Medal, 1784.

Ref: MH no. 374.

Obv.: Bust of Cook, *l.*, uniform, pigtail. No epaulettes. *Leg.*: IAC . COOK OCEANI INVESTIGATOR ACERRIMVS. (The most intrepid investigator of the seas).
 Below, REG . SOC . LOND . / SOCIO . SVO . Under truncation, *r.*, L.P.F. (Lewis Pingo fecit).

Rev: A draped female figure (Fortune) stands, leaning upon a naval column, a sceptre in her left hand; her right places a rudder upon a globe at her feet. The British shield leans against the column. *Leg.*: NIL INTENTATVM NOSTRI LIQVERE. (Our men have left nothing unattempted. -*Hor. Ep. ad Pis.* 285). *Ex.*: AUSPICHS / GEORGH / III.

Designed and engraved by Lewis Pingo, chief engraver, Royal Mint, London.

Dia: 1.7 inches.

Struck in gold, silver, bronze and copper.

Plate IX.

2a. Copley Gold Medal of the Royal Society, London.

(awarded to Cook in 1776).

Ref: Jocelyn pp. 226-227.

Obv: Pallas Athena, seated on a dais facing front; she helmeted and wearing Grecian attire with a chain cuirass in the centre of which is the head of Medusa. Her right arm is extended and in her hand she holds a chaplet of laurel tied with riband; Supported by her left arm the bust of the Ephesian Artemis on a fluted column, below an oval shield charged with the Copley Arms (a cross moline, with a hand sinister). On the ground on the left of Athena a terrestrial globe, and rolled plans; and on the right, a brazier, retort and other scientific apparatus. On the bottom corner of the base of the dais, T (John Sigismund Tanner). *Leg.*: G. COPLEY BART. DIGNISSIMO. *Ex.*: (recipient's name in copperplate).

Rev: Armorial shield of the Royal Society, with crest and supporters. *Leg.*: SOCIETAS REG. LONDINI. *Ex.*: on a scroll, NULLUS IN VERBA.

Dia: 1.7 inches. Gold.

(N.B. This medal is often confused with the Royal Society Cook Memorial Medal, 1784).

3. Cook Memorial Medal.

Ref: MH no. 375.

Obv: Bust of Cook, $\frac{3}{4}$ *r.*, tie-wig and naval undress uniform. *Leg.*: CAPT. JAMES COOK.

Rev: Inscription, in three lines: COURAGE / AND / PERSEVERANCE. Above, a floral ornament. *Ex.*: BORN 1728. DIED 1779.

Dia: 1.5 inches.

Struck in bronze. (S = copper also).

Plate X.

4. **Cook Memorial Medal.**
 Ref: MH no. 376.
 Obv: same as preceding.
 Rev: Inscription, in four lines: KILL'D . / BY THE INDIANS / . AT O'WHY'HEE. /
 . FEBRUARY 14 . / . 1779. Stops, roses. Two leaves on each side of year.
Ex.: Two oak branches.
 Dia: 1.5 inches.
 Struck in bronze.
5. **Cook Memorial Medal, 1823.**
 Ref: MH no. 377.
 Obv: The bust of Cook, *l.*, in uniform, no epaulettes. Below, SMITH . F .
Leg.: JACOBUS COOK.
 Rev: Inscription: NATUS / AN . M . DCC . XXVIII . / MARTON / IN CUMBRIA
 ANGLIE / OBIT / AN . M . DCC . LXXIX. SERIES NUMISMATICA / UNIVERSALIS
 VIRORUM ILLUSTRIMUM. M. DCCC . XXIII . / DURAND EDIDIT.
 Dia: 1.6 inches.
 Struck in copper.
6. **Hawaii Sesquicentennial Medal, 1928.**
 Ref: *Historia*, March & August, 1970.
 Obv: Profile of Cook, *r.*, *Leg.*: CAPTAIN JAMES COOK DISCOVERS HAWAII 1778.
 Rev: The Cook memorial, that which stands at Kealakakua Bay. *Leg.*:
 KEALAKAKUA KOMA, HAWAII.
7. **Hawaii State Numismatic Association Cook Medal, 1964.**
 Ref: *Historia*, August 1969.
 Obv: Profile of Cook, *r.*, *edge leg.*: PACIFIC EXPLORER. *inner leg.*: CAPT. JAMES
 COOK.
 Rev: Map of the Hawaiian Islands. *Leg.*: OWHYHEE SANDWICH ISLANDS 1779.
 At base a scroll with *leg.*: HAWAII STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 1964
 with flags of Great Britain and Hawaii protruding from same.
 Designed by Gordon Medcalf and George T. Shiro, Honolulu.
 Struck in silver and bronze.
 Minting: 500 silver; 500 bronze.
8. **Hawaii Captain Cook Festival Medal, 1967.**
 Ref: *Historia*, March 1969.
 Obv: Full face portrait of Cook. *Leg.*: CAPT. COOK FESTIVAL 1967 - JAMES
 COOK - 1728-1779 - ENGLISH.
 Rev: Two sailing ships. Below *leg.*: CAPTAIN JAMES COOK - SCIENTIST, CARTO-
 GRAPHER, EXPLORER - PIONEER OF THE PACIFIC WHO IN 3 VOYAGES IN 10
 YEARS CHARTED THE PACIFIC AND IN 1778 DISCOVERED HAWAII.
 Dia: 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
 Struck in silver and bronze.
 Issued by the Kona Jaycees.
9. **Numismatic Association of Victoria Cook Medal, 1967.**
 Obv: Profile of Cook, *l.*, *Leg.*: CAPTAIN JAMES COOK, RN, FRM.
 Rev: Vessel in full sail with map of Australia in background. *Leg.*: above,
 NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA, below ENDEAVOUR 1768-1771 /
 RESOLUTION - ADVENTURE 1772-1775 / RESOLUTION - DISCOVERY 1776-
 1779.
 Dia: 2 inches.
 Struck in silver and bronze by K. G. Luke, Melbourne.
 Minting: 100 silver; 200 bronze.
 First in a series of explorer medals.
 Plate XI.
10. **New South Wales International Exhibition Medal, 1879.**
 Ref: *N.Z.N.J.* no. 37, 1963.
 Obv: Full face portrait of Cook. *Leg.*: above, FIRST INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
 below on scrolls, JAMES COOK / DISCOVERED N.S.W. / 1770.
 Rev: View of exhibition buildings. *Leg.*: above, COMEMORATION MEDAL, below,
 N. S. WALES 1879.
 Struck in silver and possibly issued as a prize medal.
 Plate XII.
11. **"Tarapex"—N.Z. National Stamp Exhibition Medal, 1969.**
 Obv: The bark *Endeavour* sailing south with a representation of Mt. Egmont
 in the distance. Below *Leg.*: TARAPEX 1969.
 Rev: Details of award and name of recipient engraved thereon.
 Design based on the fifty-cent coin.
 Struck in gold, silver and bronze, and issued as prize medals.

12. **Britannia Commemorative Society Limited, London, Cook Medal, 1969.**
 Obv: Profile of Cook, *r.*, *leg.*: CAPTAIN JAMES COOK. To right of portrait the dates 1728-1779, with sextant below.
 Rev: Full length portrait of Cook, flag in right hand, on land. Longboat with crew in foreground. *Endeavour*, in sail, in background. *Leg.*: MAP MAKER - EXPLORER.
 Designed by Thomas G. Lo Medico.
 Dia: $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
 Struck in silver by the Britannia Commemorative Medal Society, number 14 in a series.
 Plate XIII.
13. **Hawke's Bay and Gisborne Savings Bank Cook Medal, 1969.**
 Obv: The bark *Endeavour* in full sail, *Leg.*: above, 1769. JAMES COOK . 1969, below, NEW ZEALAND.
 Rev: Inscription; 1969 / JAMES COOK / BI-CENTENARY / HAWKE'S BAY / & GISBORNE / SAVINGS / BANK.
 Designed by James Berry, O.B.E.
 Dia: $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
 Struck in gold, sterling silver (hull of ship in 9 carat gold), bronze and copper, by Dick and Watt Ltd., Petone, Wellington.
 Minting: 2 gold; (others unknown at time of compilation).
14. **Historical Medal Society of Australia and New Zealand (Auckland), Cook Bicentenary Medal, 1969.**
 Ref: *Historia*, July, 1969.
 Obv: Profile of Cook, *l.*, *Leg.*: JAMES COOK 1728-1779 EXPLORER & NAVIGATOR.
 Rev: *Edge leg.*: THE HISTORICAL MEDAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND. Central *Leg.*: 1969-1970 BI-CENTENARY OF JAMES COOK'S JOURNEY TO THE SOUTH PACIFIC 1768-1771. TAHITI APRIL 13 1769 / NEW ZEALAND OCT 9 1769 / AUSTRALIA APRIL 29 1770 IN THE ENDEAVOUR BARK.
 Dia: 38 mm.
 Struck in silver and bronze by K. G. Luke, Melbourne.
 Minting: -- silver; 500 bronze.
15. **Jaspen Products, Auckland, Cook Bicentenary Medal, 1969.**
 Obv: Full face portrait of Cook superimposed on sextant. *Leg.*: CAPTAIN JAMES COOK 1728 - 1779.
 Rev: The *Endeavour* between a map of New Zealand and Eastern Australia. *Leg.*: BICENTENARY 1769 - 1969.
 Dia: 2 inches.
 Struck in a bronzed metal.
16. **Numismatic Society of Auckland Inc., Cook Bicentenary Medal, 1969.**
 Obv: Statue of Captain Cook. *Leg.*: JAMES COOK NAVIGATOR.
 Rev: *Edge leg.*: NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF AUCKLAND INCORPORATED. Central *leg.*: TO MARK THE BI-CENTENARY OF THE REDISCOVERY OF NEW ZEALAND BY JAMES COOK, LT. R.N. IN THE VESSEL ENDEAVOUR 1769.
 Dia: 44 mm.
 Struck in silver and bronze by Dick and Watt Ltd., Petone, Wellington.
 Minting: 200 silver; 300 bronze.
17. **Nuphil Associates Ltd., Christchurch, Cook Bicentenary Medal, 1969.**
 Ref: *Franklin Mint Almanac*, collectors ed. December, 1969.
 Obv: Head of Cook in tricorn, *l.*, dates, 1769-1969, either side. *Below*: R.B. *Leg.*: JAMES COOK (gothic).
 Rev: H.M. Bark *Endeavour* on sea, below which a roped circle containing a map of New Zealand. Dolphins either side. *Leg.*: H.M. BARK "ENDEAVOUR", above, and below, NEW ZEALAND.
 Designed by James Berry, O.B.E., sculptured by Richard Baldwin and Barry Stanton at Franklin Mint, U.S.A.
 Dia: 39 mm.
 Struck in gold, sterling silver, Franklin bronze and nickel silver.
 Minting: Proof—3 (22 carat) gold; 2,200 sterling silver; 1,600 bronze; 1,000 nickel silver. Specimen quality—100 in nickel silver.
 Milled edge with Franklin Mint crest stamped uppermost.
 Plate XIII.

18. **Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand Cook Bicentenary Medal, 1969.**
 Obv: A profile portrait of Cook in uniform, *l.*, superimposed on a representation of the Pacific basin. *Leg.*: JAMES COOK, CIRCUMNAVIGATOR OF THE GLOBE, EXPLORER OF THE PACIFIC. Below, ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY / OF NEW ZEALAND, 1969.
 Rev: A representation of H.M. Bark *Endeavour* anchored in a bay. Bush and figures of Maoris in foreground. Below ship, H.M. BARK "ENDEAVOUR" / COMPLEMENT 94 MEN / 368 TONS BURDEN / LENGTH 98 FEET / BEAM 29 FEET. *Leg.*: BICENTENARY OF JAMES COOK'S REDISCOVERY OF NEW ZEALAND. 1769 * 1969.
 Designed by James Berry, O.B.E.
 Dia: 2½ inches (63 mm).
 Struck in sterling silver and bronze, both with antique finishes, by the Royal Australian Mint, Canberra, A.C.T.
 Minting: 250 sterling silver; 250 bronze.
 Plate XIV.
19. **Australian Numismatic Society Bicentenary Medal, 1970.**
20. **Commercial Bank of Australia Limited, Cook Bicentenary Medal, 1970.**
 Obv: Bust of Cook, *l.*, (after Wedgwood medallion). *Leg.*: 200TH ANNIVERSARY . 1770 . 1970 .
 Rev: Australian Coat of Arms.
 Dia: 1.75 inches.
 Struck in gold (18 carat—1.75 ozs troy) by Royal Australian Mint, Canberra, A.C.T.
 Each medal bears the assay mark of Matthey Garrett (Pty.), Ltd., official gold refiner for Australia. Numbered on rim.
21. ——— ditto
 except,
 Rev: The *Endeavour* in full sail, flying Red Ensign.
 Dia: 1.25 inches.
 Struck in gold (18 carat—0.75 ozs troy).
 Also bears assay mark and medal number on rim.
22. **Mebourne Numismatic Society Cook Bicentenary Medal, 1970.**
 Obv: Profile portrait of Cook, *l.*, on decagon base. *Inner leg.*: CAPTAIN JAMES COOK, R.N., F.R.S., *outer leg.*: BI-CENTENARY OF LANDING IN AUSTRALIA 1770.
 Rev: Ornamental scroll with superimposed *leg.*: MELBOURNE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY FOUNDED 1965.
 Dia: 1½ inches.
 Struck in sterling silver; oxidised silver; copper/bronze; by Stokes (Australasia) Ltd.
 Minting: 50 sterling silver; 75 oxidised silver; 75 copper/bronze.
 Plate XV.
23. **Metropolitan Coin Club, Sydney, Cook Bicentenary Medal, 1970.**
 Obv: Statue of Cook, *l.*, (that which stands outside the Admiralty, London).
Leg.: CAPT. JAMES COOK, R.N., F.R.S. 1770 AUSTRALIAN BI-CENTENARY 1970.
 Rev: The bark *Endeavour* under sail, on globe. *Leg.*: NEW SOUTH WALES 1770 . BATAVIA . THE CAPE 1771 . ENGLAND 1768 . MADEIRA . RIO . THE HORN 1769 . TAHITI . NEW ZEALAND 1769.
 Edge: NUMBER ——— MCC 5TH ANNIVERSARY, APRIL 1970.
 Dia: 2¼ inches.
 Struck in sterling silver, oxidised silver and copper by Amor Pty. Ltd.
 Minting: 250 oxidised silver; 250 copper.
- 23A. **Newcastle Numismatic Society Cook Bicentenary Medal, 1970.**
24. **The Shire of Sutherland, Council Medal, 1970 (Australia).**
 Obv: Cook's Coat of Arms.
 Rev: *Leg.*
 Dia: 1½ inches.
 Struck in a metal with gold, silver and bronze finishes by Amor Pty. Ltd.
 Minting: 5,000.
 Awarded to winners and placegetters of art contests, show classes, brass band championships and sporting events, etc.

25. **The Shire of Sutherland, Council Medal, 1970 (Australia).**
 Obv: Head of Cook, and *leg.*
 Rev: *Leg.*
 Dia: $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches.
 Struck in gilt metal by Amor Pty. Ltd.
 Minting: 40,000.
 Presented to all school children in the Shire. Suspended by a sky-blue and white ribbon.
26. **State Savings Bank of Victoria Cook Bicentenary Medal, 1970.**
 Obv: Profile of Cook, *r.*, (after Wedgwood). Above, *Leg.*: 1770 AUSTRALIA 1970. Below, CAPTAIN JAMES COOK BI-CENTENARY.
 Rev: H.M. Bark *Endeavour* under sail off coast. *Leg.*: above, THE STATE SAVINGS BANK OF VICTORIA. Below ship, H.M. BARK ENDEAVOUR.
 Models by Stanley Hammond, dies by Keith Gray.
 Dia: $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
 Struck in 18 carat gold and sterling silver by Stokes (Australasia) Ltd.
 Minting: 50 gold (with right to issue a further 50); 5,000 silver (with right to issue a further 5,000).
 (High relief).
 Plate XV.
27. ——— ditto
 except,
 Rev: Below the *Endeavour* a representation of a cannon.
 Dia: $1\frac{5}{16}$ inches.
 Struck in bright bronze. Low relief.
 Minting: 100,000 (with right to issue a further 100,000).
28. **United States of America — Hawaii half dollar, 1928.**
 Obv: Bust of Cook in pigtail and uniform. *l.*, *Leg.*: above, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Below, HALF DOLLAR. *l.*, CAPT JAMES COOK DISCOVERER OF HAWAII, *r.*, IN GOD WE TRUST.
 Rev: A chief of the Islands standing, *l.*, a staff in his left hand, with right outstretched; a palm tree behind; in distance a view of the shore and mountain, *l.* *Leg.*: E. PLURIBUS UNUM. Dates 1778-1928 at base.
 Designed by Julietta May Fraser.
 Dia: 3 cm.
 Struck in silver by the Philadelphia Mint, U.S.A.
 Minting: 9,950 (some 3,200 were returned to the Mint).
 Plate XVI.
29. **New Zealand Half-crown, 1933-1965.**
 Obv: The effigy of the reigning sovereign.
 Rev: The Ensigns armorial of New Zealand on their shield surmounted by the Royal crown and surrounded by Maori carvings.
 Reverse designed by Kruger Gray, London.
 Dia: 1.272 inches.
 Struck in silver (1933-46) and cupro-nickel (1947-65) by Royal Mint, London.
 Minting: 21,600,000.
30. **New Zealand Decimal Coinage Commemorative Dollar, 1969.**
 Ref: *Coinage Regulations 1967/104.*
 Obv: The effigy of Her Majesty the Queen in profile wearing a diamond tiara of festoons, scrolls, and collet-spikes, with the inscription ELIZABETH II NEW ZEALAND and the date 1967.
 Rev: The Ensigns armorial of New Zealand on their shield surmounted by the Royal Crown surrounded by two fern fronds and with the words ONE DOLLAR underneath the shield.
 Design: Obv—Arnold Machin, O.B.E., London. Rev—William M. Gardner, A.R.C.A., F.S.I.A., London.
 Dia: 1.525 inches.
 Struck in cupro-nickel by the Royal Mint, London.
 Minting: 500,510 (10 proof; 50,500 polished; 450,000 uncirculated).
31. **New Zealand Fifty-cent coin, 1967.**
 Ref: *Coinage Regulations 1967/104.*
 Obv: Same as dollar.
 Rev: A representation of the bark *Endeavour* sailing south with Mount Egmont in the distance below the figure 50.
 Design: Rev—by James Berry, O.B.E.
 Dia: 1.25 inches.
 Struck in Cupro-nickel by the Royal Mint, London.
 Plate XVI.

32. **New Zealand Fifty-cent Cook Bicentenary Coin, 1969.**
 Ref: *Coinage Regulations 1967, Amendment No. 1, 1969/99.*
 Obv: Same as dollar, except dated 1969.
 Rev: Same as previous.
 Edge inscription (incused) COOK BI-CENTENARY 1769-1969.
 Dia: 1.25 inches.
 Struck in cupro-nickel by the Royal Australian Mint, Canberra, A.C.T.
 Minting: 100,000 (50,000 polished; 50,000 uncirculated).
 Plate XVI.
 Note: Nos. 31 and 32 appear on the reverse design of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand's Decimal Coinage Medal 1967.
33. **New Zealand Cook Commemorative Dollar, 1969.**
 Ref: *Coinage Regulations 1967, Amendment No. 1, 1969/99.*
 Obv: Same as dollar, No. 30, except dated 1969.
 Rev: An impression of Captain Cook's chart of New Zealand showing the course of his first voyage around New Zealand, with the effigy of Captain Cook in profile to the left of the chart and the date 1769 above the bark *Endeavour* sailing off Young Nick's Head to the right of the chart. Above the chart the inscription COOK'S CHART and below the chart the inscription ONE DOLLAR.
 Edge inscription (incused) COMMEMORATING COOK BI-CENTENARY 1769-1969.
 Design: Rev—by James Berry, O.B.E.
 Dia: 1.525 inches.
 Struck in cupro-nickel by the Royal Australian Mint, Canberra, A.C.T.
 Minting: 500,000 (50,000 polished; 450,000 uncirculated).
 Plate XVII.
34. **New Zealand Royal Visit Commemorative Dollar, 1970.**
 Ref: *Coinage Regulations 1967, Amendment No. 2, 1970/30.*
 Obv: Same as dollar, No. 30, except dated 1970.
 Rev: A representation of Mount Cook above which is the inscription MOUNT COOK and below ONE DOLLAR. At the foot of the mountain is the word AORANGI, the Maori name for Mount Cook.
 Design: Rev—by James Berry, O.B.E.
 Dia: 1.525 inches.
 Struck in cupro-nickel by the Royal Australian Mint, Canberra, A.C.T.
 Plate XVI.
35. **New Zealand - Cook Islands Commemorative Dollar, 1970.**
 Ref: *Coinage Regulations 1967, Amendment No. 2, 1970/30.*
 Obv: Same as dollar, No. 30, except dated 1970.
 Rev: An impression of the bark *Endeavour* in full sail with a portrait of James Cook to the right of the bark and the words JAMES COOK beneath the portrait. Above the bark the words COOK ISLANDS and below the bark the words ONE DOLLAR.
 Design: Rev—by James Berry, O.B.E.
 Dia: 1.525 inches.
 Struck in cupro-nickel by the Royal Australian Mint, Canberra, A.C.T.
 Minting: 30,100 (5,030 proofs; 25,070 uncirculated).
 Plate XVII.
36. **Australia Cook Bicentenary Commemorative Fifty-cent Coin, 1970.**
 Obv: Same effigy of Queen as on No. 30, except inscription reads ELIZABETH II AUSTRALIA 1970.
 Rev: An effigy of Captain Cook superimposed on a representation of Australia showing the route of his voyage along the east coast. It also bears a reproduction of Captain Cook's signature and the date 1770. The effigy of Cook is based on the famous portrait by John Webber which is understood to have been done at Cook's request in 1776 just prior to commencing his third and final voyage.
 Design: Obv—Arnold Machin, O.B.E., London. Rev—Stuart Devlin.
 Dia: Approx. 1.240 inches (12 sided).
 Struck in cupro-nickel by the Royal Australian Mint, Canberra, A.C.T.
37. **Wedgwood Medallions.**
 Obv: (a) A cameo profile portrait of Cook, in white on a wedgwood blue background, encircled by raised wreath of white laurel leaves. (b) ditto . . . except, encircled by gilt metal frame with loop at top and *leg.*: CAPT. COOK below.
 Designed by John Flaxman, R.A.
 Dia: $4\frac{1}{4}$ x 3 inches.
 Plate XIX.
38. Same as 37 (b) except white on black background and in higher relief.

38A. **Ditto** — All black.

39. **Wedgwood Plaque.**

Obv: Full face portrait of Cook, classical in style. Below, *Leg.*: CAPT. COOK, being white on wedgwood blue.

Designed from an engraving by John Basire, from a William Hodges portrait painted about 1777.

Dia: Oval, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Plate XIX.

40. **Cook Paste Medallion, c1776.**

Ref: MH 376a.

Obv: Full face portrait of Cook in uniform (after Dance). On truncations of both arms (incuse): *Tassie* F. The left having the date 1770 (?).

Design by James Tassie.

Dia: Oval, 4.1 x 3.25 inches.

The only extant specimen is in the Scottish National Gallery, Edinburgh.

40A. **Cook Memorial Medallion, Parliament Grounds, Wellington.**

Obv: Portrait of Cook, after Dance.

Leg.: COOK BICENTENARY 1769 - 1969 / UNVEILED BY HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. Below, on second rim, 12 MARCH 1970.

Designed by G. Ngan of Wellington.

This bronze uniface medallion is mounted on a marble slab.

40B. **Numismatica Italiana Cook Bicentenary Medal, 1969.**

Obv: Full face portrait of Cook in uniform (after Dance). *Leg.*: 1728 l., and 1779 r., of portrait. Above JAMES COOK.

Rev: Sailing ship, l., of renaissance period, on sea. *Leg.*: above, TRANS MARE CURRUNT.

Dia: 32 mm.

Struck in gold (900/1000) being one in series of explorer medals each having the same reverse.

BANK NOTES

AUSTRALIA

Commonwealth Bank of Australia, now Reserve Bank of Australia, issues.

Ref: Hagley, S. V., "Bank notes of Australia; distinctive Government issues 1910-1966" (see bibl.).

Unless stated all notes bear as a watermark a profile of Cook.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--|------------------|
| 41. Ten Shillings, | 1939-52 issues. | WM |
| 42. ——— | 1954-60 issues. | WM |
| 43. One Pound, | 1923 issue. Back: Picture of Cook landing at Botany Bay. | |
| 44. ——— | 1926-32 issue. Back: same as 43. | |
| 45. ——— | 1938-53 issue. | WM |
| 46. ——— | 1953-65 issue. | WM in medallion. |
| 47. Five Pounds, | 1939-52 issue. | WM |
| 48. ——— | 1954-66 issue. | WM |
| 49. Ten Pounds, | 1940-52 issue. | WM |
| 50. ——— | 1954-66 issue. | WM |
| 51. One Dollar, | 1966- | WM |
| 52. Two Dollars, | 1966- | WM |
| 53. Five Dollars, | 1968- | WM |
| 54. Ten Dollars, | 1966- | WM |
| 55. Twenty Dollars, | 1966- | WM |

NEW ZEALAND

Reserve Bank of New Zealand, second series, 1940-67.

Ref: *R.B.N.Z. Bulletin*, June 1967.

56. Ten Shillings, brown. Face: on right an engraved portrait of Cook.
57. One Pound, mauve. Back: An engraving of Captain Cook's ship *Endeavour* off the East Coast of New Zealand.
58. Five Pounds, blue. Back: An engraving of Lake Pukaki and Mount Cook.
59. Ten Pounds, green. Face: A ship in full sail, and on the right an engraved portrait of Captain Cook.
60. Fifty Pounds, red. Back: Pastoral scene with Mount Egmont in the background.

R.B.N.Z. DECIMAL CURRENCY SERIES, 1967-

The following bear, as a watermark, the head of Captain James Cook taken from the portrait by Nathaniel Dance.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| 61. One Dollar, brown. | WM |
| 62. Two Dollars, mauve. | WM |
| 63. Five Dollars, orange. | WM |
| 64. Ten Dollars, blue. | WM |
| 65. Twenty Dollars, green. | WM |
| 66. One hundred Dollars, crimson. | WM |

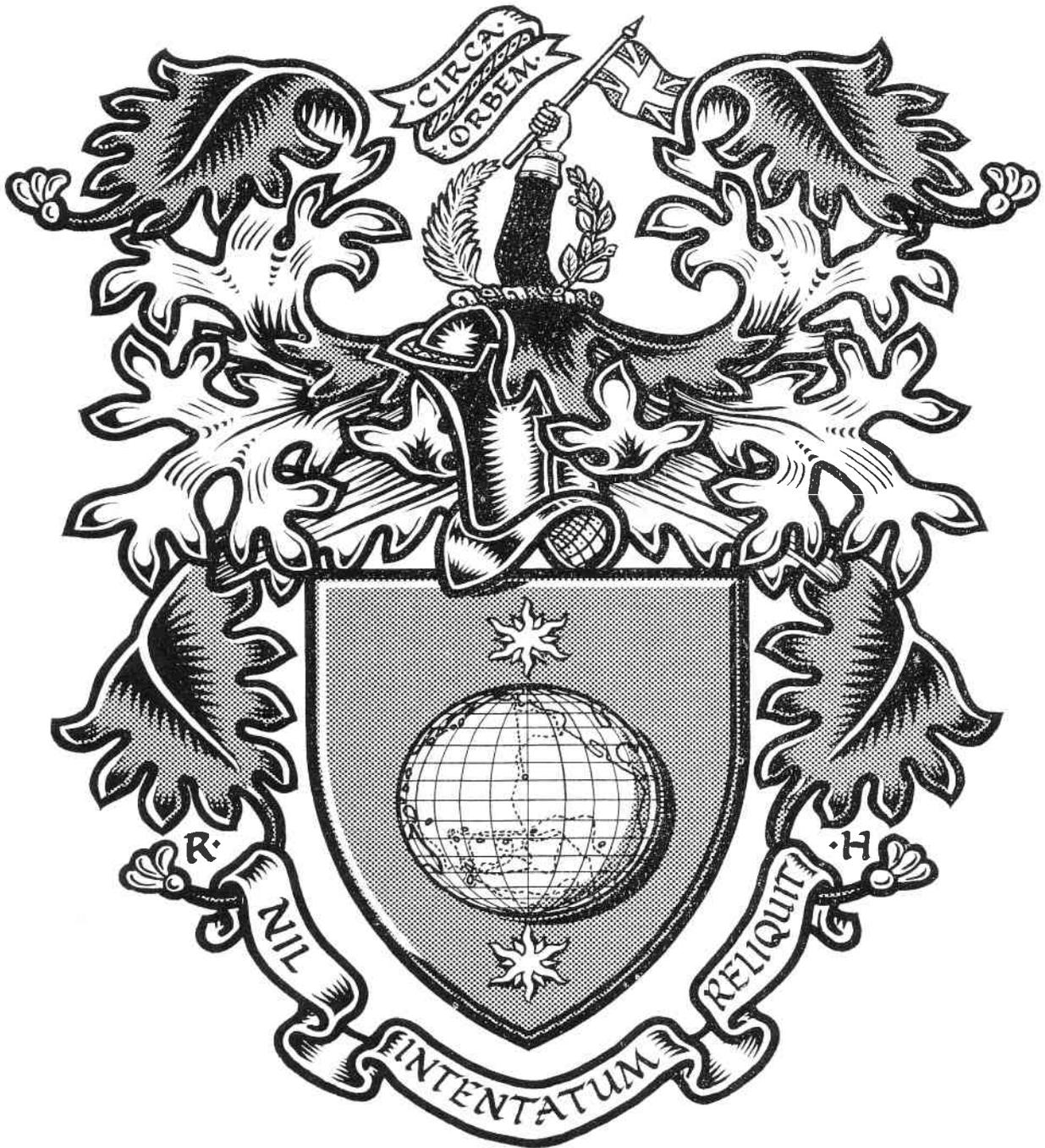


PLATE I: The Armorial Bearings of Captain James Cook, R.N., F.R.S.



PLATE II: Obv. and Rev. *Resolution and Adventure* Medal, 1772.



PLATE III:

Obv. and Rev. *Resolution and Adventure* Medal, 1772. Base-metal specimen found at Otanerua Bay on Arawapa Island in Queen Charlotte Sound, 1860.



PLATE IV: Obv. and Rev. *Resolution and Adventure* Medal, 1772. Base-metal specimen found at Murdering Beach, Otago Heads, 1863. (N.B. This is an upset medal.)



PLATE V:

Obv. and Rev. *Resolution and Adventure* Medal, 1772. Base-metal specimen found at Rams Head, Tawhitinui Reach, Pelorus Sound, 1896.



PLATE VI:

Obv. and Rev. *Resolution* and *Adventure* Medal, 1772. Base-metal specimen found on mudbank at Wairau Bar, Marlborough, 1939.



PLATE VII:

Obv. and Rev. *Resolution and Adventure* Medal, 1772. Base-metal specimen found on Katiki (Kartigi) Beach by M. A. Carter. (N.B. This is an upset medal.)



PLATE VIII:

Obv. and Rev. *Resolution and Adventure* Medal, 1772. Base-metal specimen which belonged to General Robert Carey, C.B., who fought in the New Zealand (Maori) Wars, 1860-66.



PLATE IX: Obv. and Rev. Royal Society Cook Memorial Medal, 1784. Silver specimen in Alexander Turnbull Library.



PLATE X: Obv. and Rev. Cook Memorial Medal. n.d.



PLATE XI:

Obv. and Rev. Numismatic Association of Victoria Cook Medal, 1967.



PLATE XII:

Obv. and Rev. New South Wales International Exhibition Medal, 1879.



PLATE XIII: (Top) Obv. and Rev. Britannia Commemorative Society, London, Cook Medal, 1969.
 (Bottom) Obv. and Rev. Nuphil Associates Ltd., Christchurch, Cook Bicentenary Medal, 1969.



PLATE XIV: Obv. and Rev. Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand Cook Bicentenary Medal, 1969.



PLATE XV: (Top) Obv. Melbourne Numismatic Society Cook Bicentenary Medal, 1970.
(Bottom) Obv. and Rev. State Savings Bank of Victoria Cook Bicentenary Medal, 1970.



PLATE XVI: (Top) Obv. and Rev. United States of America—Hawaii Half dollar, 1928.
 (Centre) Rev. New Zealand 50-cent piece, 1967-
 (Bottom) Rev. New Zealand Royal Visit Commemorative Dollar, 1970.



PLATE XVII:

(Top) Rev. New Zealand Cook Bicentenary Commemorative Dollar, 1969.
 (Bottom) Rev. New Zealand - Cook Islands Commemorative Dollar, 1970.



PLATE XVIII: Some suggested designs submitted to the Decimal Coinage Advisory Committee in 1967. (Top, second line, third line—left) Historical set by James Berry. (Third line—right) E. Fraser. (Bottom) F. A. Shurrock.



PLATE XIX: Wedgwood Medallion by John Flaxman, R.A.
(Bottom) Wedgwood Plaque by John Basire. c1777.

POSTSCRIPT

Resolution and Adventure Medals, 1772, see pages 7 and 9.

The original invoice from Boulton and Fothergill of Birmingham* describes the base-metal medals as "2,000 platina medals". *Engineering alloys*, 4th ed., by Norman Woldman (Reinhold, 1962), lists platina in the 'trade names' section, showing that it is distinctive to Birmingham, England. Two compositions are given: (1) 46.6% copper, 53.15% zinc, .25% iron—used for hardware and ornaments, etc.; (2) 20.25% copper, 79.4% zinc, and .33% iron. From discussions with authorities in metallurgy it would appear that Boulton also used this name as a 'trade term' to describe the composition of various metals with similar qualities or characteristics, e.g. malleability and ductility, though not white in colour as platina suggests. Considering that these medals have been described as being made of brass together with the fact that of those recovered in New Zealand all show signs of corrosion indicative of the zinc having been eaten out by the action of salt (sea water), it is possible that the first mentioned composition, a form of brass which is relatively cheap to produce, is the nearest one could get to the actual composition of the medals without analysing them.

* April, 1772, to Jos. Banks, Esq. — MS papers, 155, Banks 8, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand.

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