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May we have your List of Wants?

Due to unforeseen circumstances, and through no fault of the present office holders of the Society, this is the first Journal to be issued in over 2 years. The election in June of Executive Members for the current year included Mr. C.R.H. Taylor, M.A. (Dip.Jour), F.L.A.N.Z., F.R.N.S.N.Z. as Hon. Editor and moves are now afoot to catch up on the backlog. It is expected that, in addition to this issue, at least 2 further Journals will be issued during the current year ending June 1975. Mr. C.R.H. Taylor was chief Librarian of the Alexander Turnbull Library from 1937 until his retirement in 1963. He was also Hon. Editor of this Journal in the years 1959 through to 1963. James Berry, Hon. Secretary.

NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

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May, 1974

A SMALL U.S.A. BANKNOTE

Talk given by Alistair F. Robb

Recently I was given an interesting banknote by an ex-vice-president of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand, Mr S. McCallum of Wanganui. The note itself is well crinkled and ripped in 2 corners and would only just get a grading with a serious note collector. But to me it excited and in fact 'made my day'. During the evening I looked through my library and discovered the following facts on the history of the note issues of the United States and in particular the story of the Fractional Currency issues—Because the small note was for TEN CENTS!

Yes—a note for 10 cents! Did you know notes had been issued for this amount, and even smaller denominations? I knew, probably because I already have in my collection a similarly worn and crinkled Canada 25 cents note—or shinplaster as they were sometimes incorrectly called. Now let us look at the beginning of paper money in the United States.

HISTORY OF US PAPER MONEY:—

The issuance of paper money was more by necessity than by choice—typical with all British Colonies there was a shortage of coins and currency for trading purposes. In 1690 'The General Court of Massachusetts Bay' issued 2/6 and 5/- paper bills, the only specimens now being in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society in Boston. Other British ruled colonies followed as follows:—South Carolina (in 1703); New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut (1709); Rhode Island (1710); Pennsylvania (Incidentally these were printed by Benjamin Franklin until 1763), and Delaware (1723); New Hampshire (1737); North Carolina and Maryland (1748); Georgia (1749); Virginia (1757); and lastly Vermont (in 1791)—The only issue by an independent state after the Declaration of Independence July 4th 1776. Most of these Colonial notes were theoretically redeemable in Spanish 8 Reales (Pieces of Eight), but never were because they depreciated steadily until finally worthless. The Continental Congress was formed and issued paper money on May 10th 1775 until January 14th 1779 mainly to finance the Revolutionary War—the first notes were engraved in 1775 by Paul Revere. This became known as Con-

tinental Currency and like the Colonial Issues quickly became worthless thus coining the phrase 'Not worth a Continental'.

The first bank to issue notes (promising to pay) was the Bank of North America in 1782 which had been chartered by the Continental Congress the year before, and was located in Philadelphia. They issued some really funny denomination notes, there being 1/90th of a dollar; 3/90th of a dollar; 5c; 10c; 25c; 50c; \$3; and \$300. Other banks were chartered by the different states and by 1800 26 State Banks were issuing paper money. The Banks continued to issue their own paper money until July 1st 1866 when Congress placed a 10 percent Tax on all new issues of State Bank notes. This was to make everyone use the Legal Tender paper money issued by the Government first in 1861, as we shall shortly see.

There were none of the restraints then that there are on banks of Governments today, and notes were seldom traded at par. The promises to pay were often issued without the backing of cash in vaults or readily available and banks failed with alarming ease. When bank borrowers were unable to repay their loans because of their business mistakes and the banks had a run on their notes being changed for coins (Government issued), then they just had to close their doors creating extreme financial hardship on persons left holding the valueless paper money. The Federal Government had avoided issuing paper money because of the previous unfortunate circumstances.

The first paper money issued by the United States Government was on August 10th 1861 when Abraham Lincoln was President. The United States was desperately short of finance having borrowed constantly (about $\frac{3}{4}$ of all spending), to meet recurring deficits, and as a last resort paper money was authorised by Congress to help raise finance for the Civil War which was imminent. Speed was essential and no time was available to set up satisfactory printing presses—in fact the first notes were issued 23 days after the act was passed on July 17th 1861. Contracts were made with the existing bank note companies to use various parts of their plates for \$5, \$10, and \$20 notes. Space was left for 2 signatures as was customary with all the earlier bank issued notes. Therefore each legal tender note was supposed to be signed by both the Treasurer and the Registrar of the Treasury. But after one afternoon of signing autographs steadily the Treasurer of the United States found he had signed an infinitesimal number of the \$60 million value of notes to be issued. Consequently everyone available was directed to sign the notes with 'For the' in front of each official's designation. Later the words were printed and later again the signatures themselves were all printed at the one time.

Overspending on the war created a deficit of 250 million dollars in 1862 and led to the withdrawal of deposits from banks. People hoarded coins—mainly the intrinsic silver and gold U.S.A. coins, but also the Mexican, Spanish and other foreign coins still circulating even though they had ceased to be legal tender in 1857. The banks suspended payments of coin on December 28th and the Treasury would not redeem in coin its paper money shortly thereafter. Other banks had Southern securities which became worthless when civil war began and with other associated reasons 93 of the 110 chartered banks closed their doors by the end of 1862. Coins, except 1c (which had been reduced in size to be worth far less than 1c in metal value) were traded at a premium, reaching

a maximum of 23 percent in Chicago. Consequently any transaction between 1c and \$5 was most difficult as there were no coins to be used. Merchants tokens were used to a limited degree even though illegal.

The Treasury was at its wits end trying to work out a solution. Amongst other ideas it was decided to cut notes into smaller portions and paste them to pieces of soft board to circulate as small currency. Even postage stamps were legalised by Congress to be used as change. This greatly upset the Postal Service who were totally unprepared for the fantastic rush on stamps that took place. The Postmaster General then refused further sale of stamps to be used as money. Discussions took place and the temporary solution was to print specially marked stamps. Meanwhile the summer was humid and the stamps soon stuck together and at first the Post Office refused to redeem them, but had to give in in the public interest. Before the manufacture of the special stamps it was decided to leave them ungrained. Thus they ceased to be stamps and in fact became fractional Federal Promissory Notes. The authorisation date of July 17 1862 was on the notes but this law referred to the issue of stamps only. Therefore, the United States printed and issued these first notes with no legal authority whatsoever. The law was passed on March 3, 1863 authorising fractional notes. Thus they had Postage Currency.

POSTAGE CURRENCY

The chaotic state of affairs led to the Treasury Department issuing 5c, 10c, 25c, and 50 cent notes between 21st August 1862 and May 27th 1863 called Postage Currency because they bore facsimiles of the then current 5c and 10c stamps (25c had five 5 cent stamps pictured and 50 cent stamp had five 10c stamps), and initially were perforated but later had straight edges and could be cut with scissors. This issue was printed by the National Bank Company and the Reverse by the American Banknote Company in New York. Long queues were formed after the postage currency was first released in September 1862 when \$27,000 per day were being printed. This did not nearly meet the demand and was increased to \$100,000 per day in early 1863, and later still to \$130,000. This caught up with the shortage of currency and private issues of notes and tokens were generally not accepted after mid 1863. A total of over \$20 million in Postage Currency was printed at a relatively high cost by the Banknote Companies. The issue could be used to pay any dues to the Government in amounts less than \$5 or exchanged for United States notes in multiples of \$5. The four notes were widely collected by stamp collectors. This was the first of five issues produced by the Government between 1862 and 1876 totalling \$369 million in face value of which nearly \$2 million has still not been reclaimed. The four later issues were called Fractional Currency and were printed by Treasury because of the previous high printing costs.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

The second issue (October 10th 1863 to February 23rd 1867) has the bust of Washington on the obverse and different colours on each denomination because of the counterfeits that were already circulating. This issue was exchangeable for notes in sums not less than \$3 and also available to pay Government debts up to

\$5. The first \$1 and \$2 notes had been issued in 1862 (December?) and were immediately called Greenbacks because of the colour from then to now. Thirty-one million pieces of Postage Currency were redeemed by the second issue notes as well as an extra \$3 million printed and issued.

The third issue (December 5th 1864 to August 16th 1869 totalling over \$86 million) introduced a 3c note which was the amount needed to send a first class letter. The fourth issue (July 14th 1869 to February 1875 totalling over \$166 million) consists of 10c, 15c, 25c, and 50c—the 3c and 5c notes were deleted and the only issues of the 15 cent note was included. The Treasury Seal was engraved for the first time on these notes. The fifth issue consisted of 10c, 25c, and 50c notes only and were issued between February 26th 1874 and February 15th 1876 totalling nearly \$63 million. By this time the appropriation used to print the Fractional Currency had been used and this series of notes finished. In the 14 years the notes were issued there were 6 different denominations and 140 different types—not including about 50 specimens which were not released for circulation. Also by this time the shortage of coins had been rectified by the issue of many fractional silver coins.

SINCE 1876:

Since 1876 the note issues of the United States have been reasonably straight forward as far as face values are concerned. But there certainly has been variety with the eleven differently named banknotes. The Demand notes of 1861 are unique in as much as they are numbered once only and have no signature on them, nor the Treasury Seal. These were followed by the Legal Tender issues, Compound Interest Treasury notes, Interest Bearing notes, Refunding Certificates, Silver Certificates, Gold Certificates, Treasury or Coin notes, National Bank notes, Federal Reserve Bank notes, and Federal Reserve notes—all of which served a different purpose.

The notes have always been carefully printed to make the counterfeiter's job most difficult. The plates often take 6 months to prepare; the green ink is antiphotographic and was discovered in 1857 and is still a secret formula today; the notes are made of 75 percent silk and 25 percent cotton fibre impregnated with red and blue silk threads and go through a special wetting process before printing. Over 1000 tons of paper is used each year for the present sized notes which were reduced in size in 1929 to cut costs. Each note costs over 1c to produce irrespective of its face value. About half the notes in circulation are \$1 notes that last an average of 9 months. Notes for \$2 have been released as recently as 1963 and are not as rare as many people seem to think.

Denominations of notes originally included \$500, \$1000, \$5000, and \$10,000 from about 1878 but most of these have been withdrawn steadily and only the \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100 are commonly found in circulation. Every note has the date on it although it may be the date of the Act in Congress or it may be the year a series began and not necessarily the year of issue as with a coin.

Bibliography: Fractional Currency by Matt Rothert; Paper Money of the U.S. by Robert Friedburg and many issues of the Numismatist (A.N.A. publications 1827 to 1953).

OPERATION BERNHARD

The World's greatest forgery

talk given by N. R. A. Netherclift

INTRODUCTION

Although forgeries of valuable stamps and famous "old masters" seem to be very much in vogue today there is still something rather fascinating—especially to the numismatist—about currency forgeries. Many of us will either remember, or have read about the great Portuguese banknote fraud of 40 odd years ago when Waterlow & Sons produced over one million pounds worth of Portuguese banknotes for a mysterious Mr Marang who claimed that he represented the Bank of Portugal. Two hundred thousand notes in denominations of 500 Escudas (about £5) were printed and delivered and later on a further 380,000 were delivered, apparently for circulation in the colony of Angola. Unfortunately for Waterlows, Mr Marangu was the ringleader of a criminal syndicate and this little blunder cost Waterlows £610,000 in damages, quite apart from the costs of the lawsuits, which must surely have been enormous. At the other end of the scale was the elderly American who amused himself by producing a minute quantity of counterfeit dollar bills. These forgeries, which were apparently of quite good quality, were passed into circulation within a very small radius of his home and because he only bothered to make sufficient to cover his household expenses the enterprise continued for a good many years.

Who would believe that the humble New Zealand penny would attract the notice of counterfeiters? Yet this has happened in recent years.

Even the Great Train Robbery with its two and a half million pound snatch pales into insignificance when compared with "Operation Bernhard". Every now and then newspaper and magazine articles appear, with details of some new discovery of a hoard of counterfeit English banknotes. In 1961 for example, it was reported in the Press that £10,000 had been recovered by frogmen from the bottom of Lake Toplitz in Austria. A watertight box had apparently been found by an underwater television camera. When brought to the surface the box was burst open and 1000 notes had been recovered. The rest sank to the bottom so it appears that the notes were all "tenners". This particular article mentions that a similar box had been found two years previously. A clipping from the "Evening Post" of July 28th 1959 refers to the discovery of £250,000 worth of counterfeit Bank of England "fivers", again from Lake Toplitz, and once again the report refers to £5,000 worth of notes having "disappeared" in the excitement. At one stage a press reporter fell into the lake and in the resulting confusion a wide-awake bystander managed to pocket a large bundle of £100 notes. The leader of the expedition is quoted as having commented that the quality of the paper used for the notes was "even better than that used for real English £5 notes".

In 1966 there appeared another press report, this time from Cyprus, in which "banking circles here" reported that counterfeit dollars from Operation Bernhard had been circulating in gigantic numbers throughout the Middle East and that bills worth one

million three hundred and forty thousand dollars had been seized in Israel, Lebanon, Cyprus, Turkey and Greece. The U.S. Federal Reserve Bank in New York was said to be the only bank that could tell the forgeries from the genuine article. According to this 1966 article by Leo Heiman, the men behind "Operation Bernhard One" succeeded in producing £135,000,000 sterling which, at wartime exchange rates, was worth \$540,000,000. After the war the Allied Investigations Commission concluded that about one-third of this was changed into genuine U.S. dollars, gold coins and other securities and was hidden away in foreign bank accounts for a post-war Nazi revival. Another third was traced by the Bank of England after the war and destroyed and the remaining third, about £45 million, was either hidden or else used for sundry nefarious purposes by Himmler's S.S. Britain subsequently withdrew all currency notes of 5, 10, 20 and 50 pound denominations, leaving only one pound notes as legal tender until new notes could be printed. The assumption that "Operation Bernhard" had not covered one pound notes was later proved to be false when the "singles" began turning up in the Middle East, along with the vast quantity of counterfeit dollars.

A much more lurid and sensational article appeared in the 'Post' on July 1st, 1967 under the name of Leo Neiman (presumably the same person as the Lea Heiman of the 1966 article?) and this time the report came from Kitzbuhel in Austria. In June 1967 the Austrian police had found the battered body of Hans Peters, a 27-year-old German bird watcher who had disappeared in the general area of the Treasure lakes. Peter was said to be the 217th victim of the Treasure lakes since 1945. An Austrian attorney reported to the author that the bulk of the treasure lay at least 200 feet under water, protected by steel nets and booby traps. Its recovery would entail a major engineering project with floating cranes, diving bells and underwater blasting so the possibility of its recovery by casual treasure hunters seems very remote. As well as currency the S.S. was thought to have hidden secret archives, blueprints, codes and suchlike material.

These are only a few of the many reports that have appeared in recent years. We can assume that others will reach us in years to come. Now let us take a look at the real story behind the rumours and the press articles.

The Origins

The story begins in war time Germany with Alfred Naujocks, the man who has now earned the dubious title of being "the man who started the war" with his bogus raid on the radio station at the Polish-German border town of Gleiwitz but that is another story altogether.

It was Naujocks who first conceived the idea of mass-producing English currency in sufficient quantity to upset the entire British economy. With characteristic energy he called in experts and defined the three immediate objectives which were:

1. Production of identical paper
2. Establishing a proper system of numbering the notes
3. Preparation of plates.

The actual work was to be entrusted to Bernhard Kruger who was in charges of the lavishly-equipped workshops where Himmler's S.S. produced fake passports and all manner of other documents so necessary in wartime.

As the first target was £5 notes the forgery crew collected a quantity of originals and cut them up into minute pieces which were then divided into pieces of unmarked paper and bits which showed any marking. The clean batch was then split into 6 heaps which were distributed to 6 technical colleges for analysis.

The special type face posed a problem as none similar was used in Germany so that special type face had to be copied and cast. Britannia posed another problem as the engravers found immense difficulty in copying her exactly. By means of large bonuses offered for the first truly successful reproduction and seven months of trials, Alfred eventually got what he wanted.

Problems with Paper

The first reports on the paper were equally depressing for although it was made from rags it was clear that it would have to be hand made and skilled paper-making craftsmen were rare. However by early 1940 Naujocks had a reliable team at work in a small closely-guarded factory in Spechthausen, close to Berlin. An apparent flaw in the early samples was revealed under an ultra-violet light when the German paper appeared dull in contrast to the bright vividness of the original English banknote paper. One of Naujock's original advisers, Dr Landau, then discovered that the "pure flax" linen used in paper making was not in fact 100 percent pure so Turkish flax was obtained. Again, the results were disappointing but in an inspired moment Naujocks reasoned that the rag was probably soiled by the time it reached the English paper factories. A consignment of his Turkish flax linen was sent out to workshops as waste, covered in grease and filth, returned to Spechthausen, cleaned, pulped and examined. The results were perfect—the paper was quite indistinguishable from the original and the celebrations that followed were the first of many.

A specialist in economic affairs was then dispatched to Hungary to make a full investigation and report into the great Hungarian Franc forgery of the early 1920's in which Prince Windischitzgratz had been involved. Naujocks was quite determined that none of the mistakes of the past would be repeated in his venture.

By this time the forgery team had come up with samples which they thought would pass any test. Even magnification of the notes to 20 times their size had failed to reveal any flaws.

A Survivor Remembers

One of the privileged few who were actually able to inspect the forgery plant—and who survived the war to tell of the visit—was Willi Hottl.

Dr William Hottl is the author of "Hitler's Paper Weapon", a very useful, first-hand account of operation Bernhard, published by Hart-Davis in 1955. For some odd reason, Hottl is referred to by Anthony Pirie in his 1961 book "Operation Bernhard" as "Dr Willi Holten" and although it is obvious from the text of the later book that Pirie has drawn on Hottl's work he makes no acknowledgement of this in his bibliography.

Late in 1940 Naujocks showed Hottl the huge vats in which the pulp was stirred. Workmen scooped the pulp out in frames, each containing two matrices which were needed to imprint the

elaborate watermark. The wire mesh had to be exact to a fraction of a millimetre, a job which had been undertaken by a celebrated coin counterfeiter who had been brought from prison for the purpose. The right thickness of paper was ensured by putting pulp of the correct consistency onto the frames which supported the two matrices. The pulp ran off the edge of the matrices leaving the deckle edge. Then the pulp remaining on the matrices was rolled off onto felt pads and after drying was left with the impression of the watermark. When twenty felt pads were interlined with paper the whole pile was put into a press and the moisture squeezed out by exactly calculated pressure. The next step was oven-drying and hand-pressing, followed by printing. Hottl claims that this same basic process was still being used four years later, long after Naujocks had departed for other enterprises and when the forgery plant had shifted to Oranienberg Concentration Camp

More Problems

The correct numbering of the notes was just as important a job as the quality of the paper and the dies. Serial number, date, place of issue of chief cashier's signature all had to agree and the dates of the genuine notes extended over 20 years. This entailed the insertion of interchangeable strips onto the plate, to provide for serial number, date of issue and signature. As about 350 different prefixes were involved the production of the insertions took several months and 350 series of notes were printed, each covering 0 to 100,000. Eventually, notes were printed, each covering denominations of 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and £1,000 although the £500 and £1,000 notes were never actually issued and the £100 notes were rare.

The Tests

The final test came on March 1st 1941 when Naujocks arranged for an agent to deposit a quantity of the notes in a Swiss bank with a request that they be examined for authenticity. The bank carried out an exhaustive series of tests and reported to its "client" that they were undoubtedly genuine. Although this put the matter beyond doubt, Naujocks' agent insisted on having the serial numbers examined by the Bank of England and in due course the Bank confirmed that all notes had actually been issued. This meant that the only possibility of detection lay in the chance that the serial number of a forged note, deposited in a European Bank, was recorded and its genuine counterpart was recorded in an English bank.

Schellenberg, in his memoirs, says that the Bank of England withdrew about ten percent of these notes as forgeries but confirmed that the rest were genuine. As nominal head of Operation Bernhardt, Schellenberg would not have been as closely involved with this part of the venture as either Naujocks or Hottl, neither of whom report any rejection. Their versions are probably more acceptable than Schellenberg's.

Changeover: Andreas to Bernhardt

Naujock's original forgery scheme which had been code-named "Operation Andreas" had been to ruin England's entire economy by flooding the country with the forged notes. After his quarrel with Heydrich, and subsequent banishment from the

S.D. Naujocks disappeared completely from the scene and "Operation Bernhardt" was scaled down, with its objective being to gradually dispose of the notes through neutral countries in order to finance Secret Service schemes.

Medals for Notes

One ironical incident is recorded by Hottl who was asked by Kruger to help him get official approval for the issue of 12 War Service Medals and 6 second class War Service Crosses to his staff. Hottl dully arranged this but was astonished to discover, later on, that Kruger had bestowed 3 of the medals to his best counterfeiters—who happened to be Jewish concentration camp inmates. Word leaked out but, fortunately for Hottl, Heydrich had recently been assassinated in Prague and his successor, Kaltenbrunner, had a sufficient sense of humour to let the storm gradually blow over. The Jewish prisoners were even allowed to wear their medals in the privacy of their barracks although heads would almost certainly have rolled if they had ventured out onto parade in their newly-won regalia.

Changeover

Although Himmler was said to favour the original concept of "Operation Andreas" as a method of upsetting the British economy, this idea was rejected as being completely impractical by Friedrich Schwend, a German economist who had a more realistic knowledge of Anglo-Saxon economy. Schwend's theory was to use the counterfeiting scheme as the basis for an international bank with unofficial agencies in every country. Schwend argued that a Secret Service, armed with almost unlimited finances in foreign exchange, could work wonders and he persuaded Hottl to approach Schellenberg with this idea. Schellenberg's original attempts at distributing the notes had been complete failures. His agents had sold 100,000 of the notes to a Paris bank but the German military Administration smelt a rat and promptly arrested both the French bankers and the German agents. Fortunately, Dr Best, an ex-chief of the German S.S. Head Office, had been transferred to the Military Branch and he was able to hush everything up. Another attempt to distribute the counterfeit notes was made in Greece and this time it was Dr Funk the German Minister of Economic Affairs, who stepped in and forbade the S.S. to interfere with his carefully-planned attempts to stabilise the various currencies of occupied Europe.

These two clumsy failures apparently convinced Hottl that the wrong approach had been adopted and that the use of the counterfeit currency to finance individual S.S. and Gestapo projects was preferable. A rather dramatic example of this appeared when an S.S. agent used forged notes to bribe Count Ciano's household staff. Their subsequent disclosures of Ciano's indiscreet gossip led to his arrest and execution. Hottl claims to have by-passed Schellenberg who was his immediate chief and to have gone direct to Kaltenbrunner who by that time had succeeded Heydrich as Head of the entire centralised Security Forces. Kaltenbrunner must have been impressed by Hottl's arguments for he took the scheme direct to Hitler himself, obtained his approval and ordered "Operation Bernhardt" to go ahead at full steam.

The Pushers

When Schellenberg heard the news of his suborindate's successful mission he again took heart and welcomed Hottl's return from Berlin by presenting him with a heavy sealed brief-case. On opening this in his room Hottl found that it contained half a million pounds sterling with all the serial numbers neatly recorded on an accompanying list. This money was sent as a first installment to Schwend, now known for security purposes as Dr Wendig—the official distribution expert for Operation Bernhardt. Kaltenbrunner's terms appeared generous for he allowed Schwend to keep 33 1/3 percent of the turnover but as against this Schwend had to bear all losses from confiscation and other causes. After paying his head salesmen 25 percent Schwend was left with 8 1/3 percent but even so, his expenses were enormous. Most of his sales team were hotel proprietors but a couple were bank managers.

The last technical hitch was finally overcome when Kruger found a way of giving his brand-new counterfeit notes the genuine appearance of 'used' currency. In genuine notes, ageing is shown by slow seepage of the oil in the ink into the surrounding paper so that the original 'print-sharpness'—the mint appearance—gradually becomes fuzzy. A chemical was found which released the ink—oil almost immediately so that the counterfeit notes appeared several years old within a few days of their printing.

Headquarters in Berlin were satisfied with the notes and a production target of one million notes a month was set. An inspection and classification system was set up. One inspection group checked the notes' watermark, another checked their printing and colour and the third was responsible for the combined effects of printing, colour and watermark. Top quality notes were reserved solely for German agents working in enemy countries and for business ventures in neutral areas; the next best were for collaborators in occupied countries and black market deals while the worst notes were reserved for unimportant people and minor transactions. In the early days distribution was done mainly by using a couple of luxurious ocean-going yachts, one of which flew the Portugese flag and sported a mysterious asbestos covered safe which was hidden deep inside the engine and could not be reached until certain engine parts were removed. As the team of distributing agents perfected their system the demand for counterfeit currency increased greatly. An urgent call from Schellenberg in Berlin to Kruger at the Oranienberg Concentration Camp for "one hundred good ones" meant that one hundred thousand of the "A" grade notes were to be produced immediately. Everything was channelled through Schellenberg in Berlin and each part of the organisation was kept in complete ignorance of the others.

Schellenberg, in his past war memoirs, tries to play down his part in Operation Bernhardt. "Orders were orders and I was frequently forced to take my most valuable technicians away from their serious works to work on some crackpot idea". He devotes only two pages of his 461 page memoirs to "Aktion Bernhard" but does mention that the engraving of the notes could only be started after 160 main identifying marks in the British notes had been determined and that the counterfeit notes were always "100 to 200 notes ahead of the Bank of England" in the registration numbers.

Strangely enough, Schellenberg gives as his reason for the abandonment of the original plan to airdrop millions of notes over Britain the fact that Britain's air defences were too strong and Germany's supply of aviation fuel too low.

The first attempt at distributing the new "fifties" was disastrous. One of Dr Wendig's top salesmen was dispatched to Paris with £200,000 and was promptly arrested by one of Muller's Gestapo men. Muller knew all about Operation Bernhardt by this time and for reasons of his own—probably jealousy—did everything he could to sabotage the scheme. Although Wendig was able to secure the release of his agent he was unable to prevent a blistering complaint by Funk, Reich Minister of Economics, from reaching Schellenberg as Chief of the Security Service.

Production Line

Meanwhile, back at the camp, production of the counterfeit money was stepping up to 400,000 notes per month and Kruger had increased his staff to 140. The chemical "ageing" process was being improved but the finishing touches were applied with typical Teutonic thoroughness. Before a consignment of notes left the camp some 40 or 50 men were summoned together, including specialists such as engravers and printers and two long columns were formed. The notes were then passed from hand to hand, absorbing dirt and perspiration as they went. One man would rub them between his palms, another would fold them, some would be pierced with sharp wire, others would have little pencilled figures scribbled on them in imitation of the bank tellers tallies. By the time they finally reached the outside world they were well and truly 'broken in'.

Dollars

Towards the end of 1944 Kruger received an urgent call from his subordinates at Sachsenhausen. When he arrived he was told that for weeks his staff had been unable to produce a single top-grade note. Ultra-violet tests had again shown them up to be forgeries and a check on the paper quality soon revealed that the supply of good Turkish flax which Naujocks had worked so hard to get some years before had become exhausted when Turkey broke off trade and diplomatic relations with Germany in August 1944. This may have been one of the reasons why the plant gradually switched over to dollar production. A Bulgarian gypsy named Solley Smolianov was found after a search of police files on forgery experts and before long Solley had produced a set of perfect 100 dollar plates. The other inmates of the camp were so disgusted at having to work with a real-life criminal that they began a sit-down strike which Kruger stopped only by promising to put his new expert in a special room of his own. Honour was apparently satisfied. Solley was delighted with the new arrangement and production forged ahead with a fresh vigour. By Christmas, Kruger had pestered the authorities in Berlin into getting him the paper he required for the new dollar notes and within a week of its arrival in Sachsenhausen the first batches were coming off the press, as well as a full quota of pounds.

At about the same time Muller made another unsuccessful attempt to discredit and destroy Schwend. The Bernhardt sales organisation for France and Japan was led by a Frenchman, Laval,

who had heard that as a result of recent financial agreements between De Gaulle, Churchill and Roosevelt, the French Government was to be supplied with large dollar and sterling credits. Laval, through his business and political connections was able to buy up a large quantity of these funds with Bernhardt currency, starting with a one million pounds consignment in £50 notes.

On receiving his summons to Schellenberg's office Schwend thoughtfully took with him a heavy suitcase which he left with Schellenberg's secretary, with orders that it was to be given to Schellenberg himself.

At the meeting Schellenberg produced Muller's Gestapo files and accusations that Schwend had been observed making contacts with the enemy. The reply was devastating, for Schwend then had the suitcase brought in and revealed a gigantic hoard of French gold "Louis D'or" coins and priceless jewellery which had been bought from the "enemy" with part of the Bernhardt counterfeit. This, as Schwend pointed out, was exactly what he had been ordered to do. Muller, once again, retired in defeat and Operation Bernhardt proceeded triumphantly.

In January 1945 the first of the new dollar notes were presented to Kaltenbrunner, who had earlier succeeded Heydrich as Chief of the S.S. As expected, orders were given to gradually shift the entire production from pounds to dollars. At the same time, Kaltenbrunner decided to shift the production plant from Sachsenhausen to the safer regions of the Austrian mountains and one cold winter's morning the whole forgery staff were surrounded by S.S. guards with sub-machine guns and ordered to pack up and leave. All the engraved plates, printing machines, special type face, paper and bundles of finished notes were loaded onto lorries and the long convoy began. After a 3 month journey from one temporary hiding place to another the convoy finally came to rest at Riedel Zipf in northern Austria and set up the presses in a series of huge caverns cut into the granite face of the mountain range.

For Operation Bernhardt the end came early in the morning of May 2nd, 1945. S.S. Obersturmfuhrer Hansch (whose rank roughly corresponded with that of first lieutenant) was worried about his tremendous responsibility. He had been left in charge of the remaining staff of 140 forgery experts and was unable to get further order so on his own initiative ordered his men to destroy everything they could. In the middle of the ensuing demolition it suddenly occurred to him that some of the prepared money and the plates could be used again, perhaps at better times, so three heavy lorries were hastily loaded and set off on the hazardous journey over the narrow winding mountain roads towards Alt-Aussee where Kaltenbrunner had set up temporary headquarters. Two of the three lorries broke down en route and, in desperation, Hansch telephoned through to Kaltenbrunner to see what he should do with the priceless cargo. By an extraordinary coincidence the call was received in Kaltenbrunner's office by Dr Hoettl who had arrived some hours earlier to find his chief absent. Hoettl, not realising what the trucks contained, angrily told Hansch to dump his load in the nearest river and the obedient Hansch, who thought that he was talking with Kaltenbrunner, promptly had an entire lorry load of Bernhardt pounds thrown into the flooded waters of the nearby river Traun. The remaining lorries pressed on and by late afternoon Hansch reached

Alt-Aussee. Kaltenbrunner, who had arrived shortly before, ordered him to continue onwards to try to link up with Colonel Skorzeny but by nightfall the roads had become so jammed with refugees that Hansch realised the impossibility of this task. At Grundlsee he met a naval research unit and after a hasty conference with its commanding officer Hansch arranged for the remainder of his cargo to be sunk in the deep water of nearby Lake Toplitzsee. The naval men were hauled out of their beds and the entire night was spent in loading the cases onto barges with the aid of screened searchlights, and then dropping them into deep water. Next morning the naval unit found that Hansch and his S.S. detachment had vanished without trace. Back at Reidel-Zipf the remainder of the Bernhardt team waited patiently for Hansch to re-appear until finally someone decided to march on to the Red Cross station at Ebensee where they linked up with an advancing U.S. artillery unit. Smolianov, the ex-convict forgery expert, promptly disappeared and has never surfaced and others followed his wise example.

The Allies' first hint of Operation Bernhardt came soon afterwards when the cases which had been dumped into the Traun burst open and the river banks were covered with notes. An investigation team then discovered Hansch's other abandoned lorry, still with its load intact. The 23 crates were found to contain several million pounds worth of currency in five, ten and twenty pound denominations. An American forgery expert, George McNally, had the foresight to track down Kruger's chief book-keeper, Skala, who was still at Ebensee and was astonished to find that the twelve million notes printed up to December, 1944, had a face value of one hundred and fifty million pounds.

Skala had no idea of how many of the notes were put into circulation but McNally's original estimate was £100,000,000 worth. Schwend survived the last few chaotic days of the war and surrendered to the Allies in Munich but was double-crossed by one of his top salesmen into revealing a hoard of treasure, including 2000 ounces of gold, which he had buried in his garden at Kaunsertal. His overseas investments, from the sale of Bernhardt currency, were untouched and after a short internment by the Americans he sailed for Peru. Years passed before the Allies fully realised that he had been one of the key figures in the world's greatest forgery.

SOURCES:

'Himmler'—Willi Frischauer, 1953.

'The Man who Started the War'—Gunter Peis, 1960.

'Evening Post'—Blundell Bros., 1955-1970.

'S.S. : Alibi of a Nation'—G. Reitinger, 1956.

Memoirs—Walter Schellenberg, 1956.

Operation Bernhard—A. Pirie, 1961.

Hitler's Paper Weapon—Hottl, 1955.

Heydrich—C. Wighton, 1961.

Memoirs—Franz von Papen, 1952.

Addendum:

The latest reference to the mysterious "Dr Willi Hoettl" dates back to Wighton's 1962 biography of Heydrich where Hoettl is described as being "now director of a fashionable boarding school in Austria". He had re-appeared on the scene as a prosecution witness during the Israeli trial of Adolf Eichmann in 1960-61.

Long Service and Good Conduct (Traffic Enforcement) Medal

A new NEW ZEALAND AWARD

by B. Delahunt

The Long Service and Good Conduct (Traffic Enforcement) Medal was established on the 28th September 1970 as a reward for long and efficient service of Traffic Officers, Traffic Instructors, Road Safety Officers and Parking Meter Officers of the Ministry of Transport.

Description

Designed by a committee from the Ministry of Transport and the Tourist and Publicity Department, the medal is of 'silver alloy' being $1\frac{14}{32}$ inches in diameter and bears on the obverse the insignia of the Ministry of Transport. The reverse bears the inscription 'FOR / LONG SERVICE / AND / GOOD CONDUCT / TRAFFIC / ENFORCEMENT' in six lines, above two sprigs of fern.

The suspender is a rather heavy and ornate pair of stylised fern fronds with the attachment to the medal being by means of crimping the base of the suspender without the usual through-pin.

The medal was struck by Dick and Watt of Wellington, and is issued with the name of the recipient and the year of award impressed in thin elongate capitals without serifs on the rim.

The ribbon is light blue being $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width, with a central black stripe of $\frac{1}{3}$ inch, with a central white stripe of $\frac{1}{12}$ inch.

Service Requirement

The medal is awarded by the Secretary for Transport, who also has the power of forfeiture on the grounds of misconduct, to

Traffic Officers, Road Traffic Instructors, Road Safety Officers and Parking Meter Officers who have:

1. Completed fifteen years continuous service
2. Not contravened the State Services Act 1962, the Public Service Act 1912 or the Police Regulations 1950 and 1959, although contravention of a 'minor or technical nature' may be overlooked. Service with a public body within New Zealand or with the New Zealand Police is also allowed to count, but this must not exceed ten years.

Clasps

Further service is recognised by the award of silver clasps at intervals of ten years after the original qualifying period for the medal. The clasps measure $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches by $\frac{3}{16}$ inch and consist of three narrow bars upon which is superimposed the numerals '25' or '35' denoting the total length of service of the recipient. A rosette is worn when ribbons are worn alone to signify the award of a clasp.

The first presentation of the medals took place on the 18th December 1972. The initial recipients were as follows:

Medals Only

Supt. A. Goldsmith	STO W. Sterritt
Supt. S. L. Young	STO C. N. Swift
Asst. Supt. M. Hally	STO N. W. Tasker
CTO J. C. Butterfield	STO C. T. Wilson
CTO I. G. E. Coddington	STI J. C. Cherry
CTO C. H. Croft	STI G. A. Scholes
CTO R. Evered	STI G. L. Smith
CTO P. W. A. Ford	TO W. F. Alexander
CTO E. Fowke	TO H. H. Baker
CTO R. W. Fox	TO D. H. Boyes
CTO I. K. Francis	TO J. W. Clarke
CTO H. B. Gore	TO L. Cumming
CTO K. G. Grierson	TO I. McF. Duncan
CTO T. R. Hoskin	TO B. K. Glynn
CTO E. G. Laurence	TO G. A. Gould
CTI A. E. Collie	TO F. R. Hennah
STO C. L. Adams	TO I. W. Iles
STO R. C. R. Dallas	TO D. W. Mead
STO E. E. Drabble	TO P. R. Millar
STO A. P. Dugdale	TO R. L. Pelvin
STO I. M. Gray	TO M. B. Reid
STO W. R. G. Henesy	TO B. E. M. Robins
STO G. G. Hood	TO K. C. Rogers
STO R. L. Hurle	TI I. D. Banks
STO J. H. Mahoney	TI J. K. Bell
STO J. W. G. McKimmie	TI R. J. Coddington
STO W. S. Paddy	TI C. J. Coe
STO L. C. Ramage	TI L. N. Hutchison
STO P. Rushton	TI D. N. Johnstone
STO R. P. Schwass	RSO (Mrs) B. A. Roberts
STO E. L. P. Sloane	

Medal and one clasp (25 years)

Chief Supt. D. F. Ross	CTO H. R. Willis
Supt. M. C. Bridge	CTI G. L. Claasen
Supt. A. I. Garriock	CTI C. J. Heaven
Supt. J. L. Grant	CTI W. W. Horsfall (retired)
Supt. A. A. Roxburgh	STO W. P. Gibson (retired)
CTO D. W. S. Boyes	STO H. A. Taylor
CTO E. E. Dunlop	STI R. B. Doggett
CTO H. F. Gilligan	TO A. J. Archer (retired)
CTO L. R. Jones	TO Henderson (deceased)
CTO B. P. Muggeridge (retired)	TO Perreau (deceased)
CTO R. Peters	TO W. C. Shaw (retired)
CTO D. K. Watson	TO W. Wilson (retired)

Medal and two clasps (35 years)

CTO B. R. Hill	CTO J. H. R. Semple (retired)
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Supt.—Superintendent	CTI—Chief Traffic Inspector
CTO—Chief Traffic Officer	STI—Senior Traffic Inspector
STO—Senior Traffic Officer	TI—Traffic Instructor
TO—Traffic Officer	RSO—Road Safety Officer

Totals

Medals	61
Medals with one clasp	24
Medals with two clasps	2
Total number of awards	87

Acknowledgments

I wish to thank Mr G. T. Henry and Chief Traffic Officer Coddington of the Ministry of Transport for providing me with the list of recipients and a specimen of the medal.



IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF SCOTT

The Polar Medal with the Clasp Antarctic 1960-61 or Antarctic 1960-62

by B. Delahunt

Almost seventy years have elapsed since the institution of the Polar Medal by King Edward VII in 1904, and yet it has remained a rare and coveted award, avoiding the debasement that has befallen so many British awards instituted before and after it.

The shape of the Polar Medal is somewhat unusual in that it is octagonal, being 1.315 inches in diameter. The obverse bears the effigy of the reigning sovereign, while the reverse bears an Antarctic scene which is said to depict Scott's sledging party, with their ship 'Discovery I' in the background.

Suspended from a white ribbon, the medal was originally issued in silver (to members of landing parties who undertook actual polar exploration) and in bronze (to members of the ships' crew who were responsible for the transportation of landing parties, and their equipment to the polar regions). Since 1939 all medals have been awarded in silver.

The standard of service required for the award of the Polar Medal has varied throughout its history. Initially it was awarded to those who visited the Polar region, as this in itself was considered to be a hazardous operation. Nowadays sophisticated technology has lessened the risk to life in these regions, and because of this the standard of service required for the award of the medal has increased substantially. The 1970 Royal Warrant states that to qualify for the award, the recipient must have 'personally made notable contribution to the exploration and/or knowledge of the Polar Regions and who, in so doing, have undergone the hazards and rigours imposed by the Polar environment to life and movement.'

All modern awards bear a clasp upon which the location and years of service are engraved. Where larger numbers are awarded this is often found in relief.

Rather than generalise as to the criteria of award of the medal, I propose to describe at length the events that occurred during the 1960-62 British, Australia and New Zealand Antarctic Research Programme at Scott Base, which resulted in the bestowal of the Polar Medal on three members.

Commonwealth Antarctic exploration is undertaken by two exploration teams known as the Southern and Northern parties. These teams are responsible for the summer exploration of the Antarctic within and surrounding the area of the Ross Dependency. In addition to these two teams, further static research work is undertaken by the Wintering-over Party at Scott Base.

Selection of personnel was undertaken from qualified applicants who answered public advertisements, and in September 1960 the Southern and Wintering-over Parties for the coming season were announced. The Southern Party consisted of eight personnel, with the objective of carrying on a programme of exploration and

research that was to extend from Cape Selborne to Shackleton Inlet. Fourteen people made up the Wintering-over Party, under the leadership of Lieutenant L. D. Bridge M.B.E., R.N.Z.E., and included two members of the summer exploration parties P. M. Otway and W. H. Herbert, both assistant surveyors. The primary purpose of this group was to maintain the programme of observation of physical phenomena with emphasis on the measurement of temperature, atmospheric pressure and variations in the earth's magnetic and gravitational field at the Base.

The Southern Party commenced its programme of exploration in November 1960, with a flight to an ice movement station on the Ross Ice Shelf. At these stations the rate of progress of the Antarctic ice sheet is measured as it moves from the Pole, northward. From here the party sledged to the mouth of Barne Inlet, it was here that the first difficulties were encountered, due to unusual atmospheric conditions, that resulted in a radio blackout prohibiting contact with Scott Base for a period of two weeks. The party moved onto the slope of Cape Selborne (3000 ft. above sea level) and crossed the saddle at 6800 ft. while carrying out detailed mapping of the geology and topography of this hitherto unexplored region. U.S. Otter aircraft successfully resupplied the group at the foot of Byrd Glacier, however radio batteries were omitted, and it was not until a week later, on December 29, that these were air dropped to the party, by which time contact had again been lost with Scott Base.

The party headed northward along Byrd Glacier, and completed their field programme by returning on January 20, 1961. In all three months had been spent in the field, during which time six hundred miles had been covered and three thousand square miles had been mapped—much of this at high altitudes, the highest region being seven thousand feet above sea level.

During this time the Northern Summer Party had also been in the field, carrying out a mapping programme extending from the Nimrod Glacier to the Ross Ice Shelf. The party was air-dropped onto the ice in November 1960 and proceeded to an altitude of five thousand feet up the Nimrod Glacier.

This team experienced much more severe conditions than did their southern counterparts. Blizzards at the beginning of the traverse inhibited mapping, and heavy snowfalls forced the abandonment of supply drops by U.S. aircraft, forcing the party onto emergency rations. On December 22 the party headed inland and descended three thousand feet along the valley floor to Beaumont Bay, and it was here that excessive snowfall prohibited the dropping of supplies. They then proceeded to within eight miles of the coastline, but could not move further due to the presence of crevasses, and blizzard conditions that resulted in widespread deep snow. The lack of supplies forced the abandonment of the exploration of the Cape Wilson area, and the party therefore had to retrack to Beaumont Bay where they were supplied on January 24. Following the airdrop, they sledged onto the ice shelf through a thick line of crevasses. This slowed their progress considerably as the path had to be proven before the sledges were permitted to proceed. Conditions were further complicated by a heavy blizzard that buried the sledge and dog leads, these being retrieved with difficulty, and the party was returned to Scott Base in late January 1961, having travelled four hundred miles during their three months in the field.

Upon the return of the Northern and Southern Parties, and the arrival of the other members of the Wintering-over party, preparations were made for the onset of winter. Exceptional breaking out of the sea ice in McMurdo Sound hindered pre-winter activity greatly, necessitating constant inspection of the ice to ensure that any further breakaway would not occur, resulting in the destruction of the buildings. The dog lines, only several hundred feet from the camp, had to be continually moved, as they were in constant danger of being swept out on the breaking ice. The situation was eventually alleviated by a fresh fall of snow that served to cement the ice and prevent any further drift. Preparations included the transfer of fourteen thousand gallons of aviation fuel to the air strip, this operation was slowed by the presence of three crevasses en route, which had to be blasted. Fifty thousand gallons of diesel fuel had also to be transported from the U.S. base at McMurdo, as this was necessary for the maintenance of Scott Base for the ensuing year.

Weather at the end of May was cold but calm, with the lowest days temperature in the order of 60° of frost (-28°F), and the winds slight at 35 knots. The onset of the Antarctic winter was late in 1961, with mild weather continuing until June 3. On June 4 severe blizzards caused powder snow to beat upon the roof of the covered way, sifting through the cracks in the corridor to cover the inside wall with frosted snow. This was later sucked inside by the ventilator fans and consolidated as ice on the blades preventing their movement.

On July 13, a large magnetic disturbance was noted on the magnetometer, while outside a brilliant aurora lit up the sky allowing movement about the base without the use of a torch. The magnetic disturbance prevented radio reception and made it necessary for all communications to be restricted to morse. Three weeks later, on August 3, during the transference of fuel from the outside store, the pre-heating unit caught fire which rapidly spread to a tractor only a few yards from the main fuel dump. The burning tractor and unit were driven out onto an open area, and the fire extinguished in ten minutes with the outside temperature at -44°F.

The 1961 winter at Scott Base lasted from April 23, until the return of the sun on August 19, a total of 118 days in complete darkness. The lowest temperature at the base during this time was -62°F (94° of frost), while at the dog lines only two hundred yards away, the temperature was ten degrees lower at -72°F. The wind, however, during this period, was only slight with the highest velocity just exceeding 70 knots.

Late in 1961 the summer parties were again in the field, Otway and Herbert this time as members of the four-man Northern Geological and Survey Expedition, with Herbert as the leader. The object of this expedition was to explore the area from the head of the Beardmore Glacier to the Shackleton Glacier by means of topographic survey, and the mapping of the geology of the area.

The progress of this expedition was, in the main, uneventful until November 19 when, three hundred miles from the South Pole, severe blizzards resulted in mild frostbite among all the members of the party. Frostbite again slowed their progress at a survey station on Beacon Rock, some 11,500 feet above sea level. It was here that a major discovery of plant fossils was made, in-

dicating that the Antarctic continent was not always frozen, but was at one time warm enough to support at least plant life.

The progress of the Southern Party was not as uneventful. They had set out by U.S. aircraft on November 7 to retrace Amundsen's polar trail, construct geological maps and establish survey stations en route. Initial movement was slowed by the presence of widespread crevasses, and was further impeded by the inability of the supply aircraft to make scheduled drops, due to persistent snowstorms. At an average rate of eight miles per day the party moved north-east, establishing survey stations, until January 16 when they reached the base of the 13,700 ft. Mt. Fridtjof Nansen. This was scaled with difficulty, however the ascent did enable the surrounding area to be surveyed from the summit. Following the descent, the party moved to the source of the Axel Heiberg Glacier, which was reached on January 23. The glacier was traced to its foot, and it was here that they were located by U.S. aircraft on February 7, and were returned to Scott Base, where they remained until the completion of the Antarctic summer programme for the 1962 season.

Of the fourteen members of the Scott Base Wintering-over Party of 1961, only the following three received the Polar Medal;

Walter William HERBERT. Assistant Surveyor Southern Geological Party 1960-61 and Scott Base 1961, Leader Northern Geological Party 1961-62. Clasp dated 1960-62.
William Raymond LOGIE. Maintenance Officer Scott Base 1961. Clasp dated 1960-61.

Peter Miles OTWAY. Assistant Surveyor Northern Geological Party 1960-61, Scott Base 1961 and Northern Geological Party 1961-62. Clasp dated 1960-61 (See illustration, medal engraved in heavy serified capitals 'P. M. OTWAY').

The failure to recognise Otway's 1962 service is inexplicable, but it is probably the result of oversight, as Herbert and Otway were members of the same 1962 summer expedition and should therefore have received identical awards.

Herbert subsequently received the clasp ARCTIC 1968-69 for his services as the leader of the British Trans-Arctic Expedition which completed the first crossing of the Arctic Sea ice.

In addition to the above, the following people received Polar Medals for periods of service that included the Antarctic Research Programme of 1960-62.

Ronald William HEWSON. Southern Geological Party 1961-62. Clasp dated 1961-63.

Peter John HUNT. Leader Southern Geological Party 1960-61. Clasp dated 1959-61.

Garth John MATTERSON. Leader Northern Geological Party 1960-61. Clasp dated 1959-60.

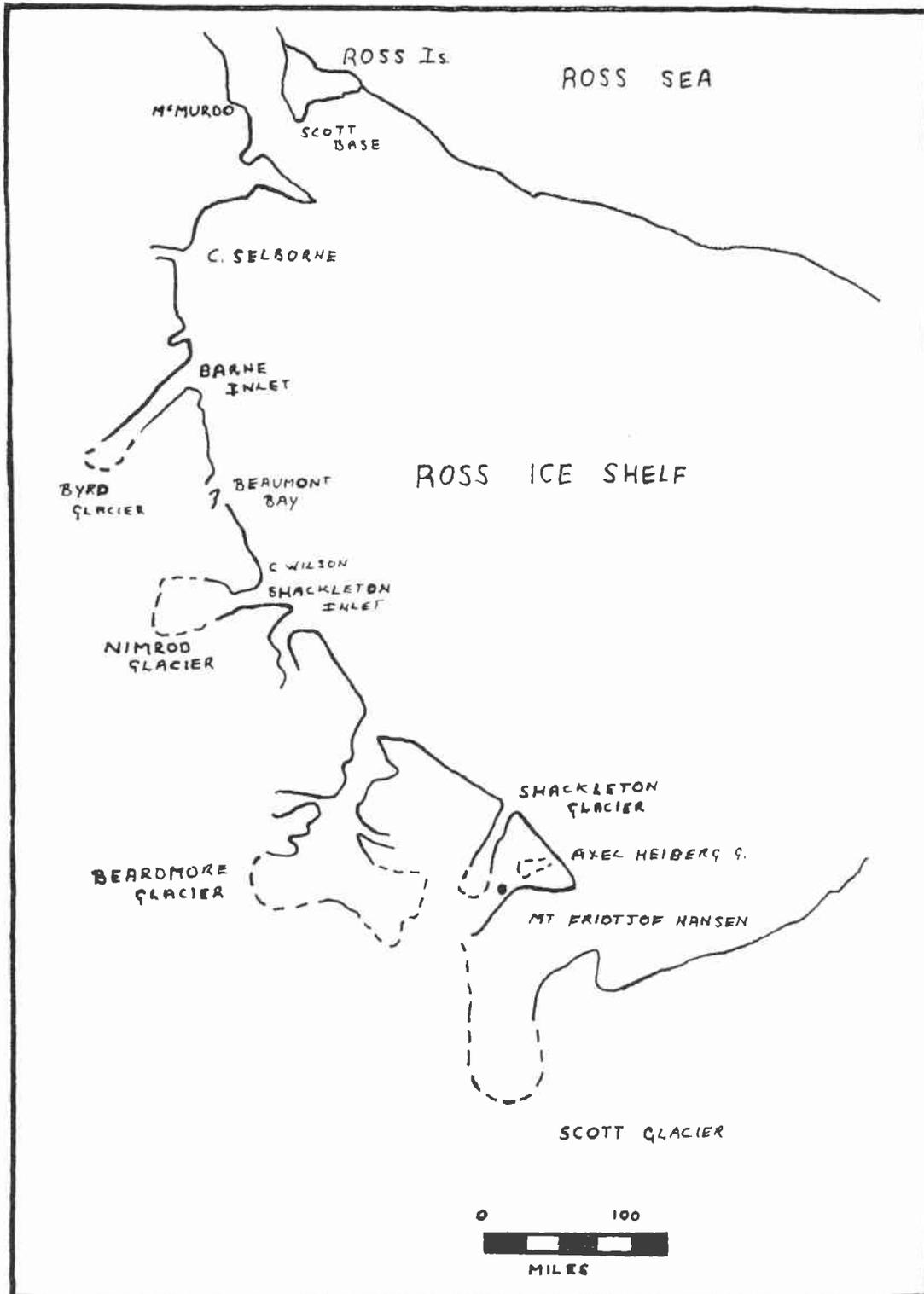
Kevin Patrick PAIN. Northern Geological Party 1961-62. Clasp dated 1961-63.

Acknowledgments

I wish to express my gratitude to P. M. Otway Esq., for allowing me to photograph his Polar Medal, and to A. E. F. Prowse Esq., for providing me with dates on the clasps of the later issues of the Polar Medal.

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THE BOY'S BRIGADE CROSS FOR HEROISM

The Boys' Brigade, which claims to be the oldest uniformed youth movement, was founded by Sir William A. Smith in the slums of Glasgow on the 4th of October 1883; with the object, then—as now, of, "The Advancement of Christ's Kingdom Among Boys, and the promotion of habits of Obedience, Reverence, Discipline, Self-Respect, and all that tends towards a true Christian Manliness." Each national branch of the Brigade is organised into Companies and is found in some sixty countries or islands mostly within the former or present British Commonwealth. There are some 255,000 officers and boys in the world-wide movement, and approximately 12,000 in New Zealand. The international Patron is Her Majesty The Queen, and in New Zealand the Governor-General is the local Patron.

The Cross for Heroism, instituted in 1904, is a bronze cross patee, 30 mm square. The centre bears the Brigade's anchor and cross badge within a band bearing the inscription, "The Boys' Brigade / For Heroism". The boy's name and the date of the incident are engraved on the reverse. The Cross is suspended from a blue ribbon; although prior to the 1939/45 war it was of blue and white vertical stripes. The Cross, which is accompanied by a certificate stating the circumstances under which it was won, is awarded to any boy who is a member of the Brigade for "a single act of self-sacrifice for others, shown heroism in saving life, or displayed marked courage in the face of danger."

A Diploma for Gallant Conduct is awarded to boys who "have shown gallant conduct in attempting to save life, or marked courage in the face of danger, unaccompanied however, by the high degree of heroism which would merit the awarding of the Cross".

Recommendations for both awards must be submitted within six months of the deed, and decisions as to awards are made by the President and a commission of the Brigade's executive.

Since the institution of these awards there have been 186 awards of the Cross, and 308 of the Diploma, to August 1971. There have been four posthumous awards of the Cross, whilst two boysh have gained both the Cross and the Diploma.

The only awards to New Zealanders have been four diplomas, namely:—Private L. J. McKay, aged 15, 2nd Gisborne Company, 1st January 1941, for saving his sister from drowning in a river at Gisborne; Private E. Devon, 1st Nelson Company, 2nd July 1954, for wrestling with an eleven-stone man who was attacking his grandfather with a bayonet, and saving him, although he only weighed six stone and his height was five feet; Sergeant N. Elgar, 1st Stratford Company, 19th April 1955, who was in a car with his officer when it overturned and caught fire, and he then escaped and rescued the officer; Private A. L. Norwell, aged 13, 5th Wellington Company, 1957, who returned home late one evening to find a burglar. He grappled with him, and was knocked down twice, before the burglar escaped—later to be apprehended.

In addition 294 awards have been made to England and Wales, 145 to Scotland, 23 to Ireland, 10 to Australia, 6 to South Africa, 1 to Nigeria, 6 to Canada, and 5 to the Carribean.

The first award was made to a South African for saving life at a level-crossing, while awards have been made for rescues, or attempts, from drowning, preventing electrocution on a live rail; and generally provide an impressive record of boys' bravery, courage and service over sixty-seven years. Although the Cross is a little-known award, it must be one of the oldest private awards for bravery, and it gives some indication of the community service effected by former members of the Brigade, of which at least fifteen have later won the Victoria Cross.

R. A. Kerr, LL.B.

The help of the Boy's Brigade Headquarters in London and Wellington is acknowledged.

A NEW JOHN McINDOE TITLE

From Beads to Banknotes by R. P. Hargreaves (retail price \$5.40), 197pp. Casebound, 142 excellent illustrations, glossary, reading list, index.

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From Beads to Banknotes fills a gap in New Zealand historical literature and will be welcomed by both coin collectors and all those interested in the country's past.

Dr R. P. Hargreaves has had an interest in coins since his high school days in Whangarei when an aunt presented him with some American coins. He is a foundation member of the Otago Branch of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand, and has held office both as secretary and chairman. The *N.Z. Numismatic Journal* has published two articles by him on early Otago paper money. Dr Hargreaves is married with two daughters, and is Associate Professor of Geography at the University of Otago.

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Don't delay—order today!!!

OBITUARY

Harry A. Robinson

One of New Zealand's leading numismatics died suddenly recently. He was Mr Harry Robinson, the oldest established Auckland coin dealer and an international authority on New Zealand coins and medals. He was a friendly and welcome sight at all local conventions and socials and his advice and services were sought by collectors all over the world.

Mr Robinson, who in early life had many commercial interests, operated the Akarana Coin Company for some years and later established the Auckland Coin Company. He was a member of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand and attended the Auckland Branch Meetings until the formation of the Numismatic Society of Auckland, when he became a foundation member.

He was Member No. 11 and served as Treasurer in 1960. The H. A. Robinson Annual Trophy for the best paper on tradesmen's tokens was named in his honour.

His collection of Maori War Medals, communion tokens and early medals was probably the most complete of its kind in the world. Much of his time in the last decade was spent in acquiring and researching items for his collection and his knowledge was most extensive. He wrote many papers and articles of expert and original research, contributing much to the general knowledge of numismatics in this country. Two of his papers are reprinted in this issue.

He leaves a gap in the numismatic scene which will be difficult, if not impossible to fill. His attributes and achievements are in themselves a numismatic event and it is hoped in the near future to prepare a suitable memorial publication to commemorate his life and interests.

EMERITUS PROFESSOR HUGH ALEXANDER MURRAY

It was in 1946 that Professor Murray left Durham University to succeed Sir John Rankine Brown, K.B.E, in the chair of classics at Victoria University, Wellington, a post he held till 1970. He held a M.A. degree of Aberdeen, and a B.A. degree of Cambridge. He became a member of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand in October 1946, was elected a Fellow in June 1951, a member of the Council from 1947 to 1952, and President from 1952 to 1956.

In 1948 he founded the Wellington Branch of the Classical Association of New Zealand, and was its president till 1970. As a tribute to Professor Murray, the Association published in 1970 a volume of their proceedings.

He was especially interested in the Dominion Museum serving on the management committee from 1951 to 1961, and as the Honorary Curator of coins 1953-58. His other interests lay in the study of Stylistics, Greek drama and Coptic language. He contributed to a number of learned journals, including our own. His paper "An ancient dolphin story: Opo and Hippo", in the N.Z. Numismatic Journal 1956, received a personal tribute from the renowned classical scholar, Sir Gilbert Murray.

Professor Murray died at Wellington on 17th October 1973, and is survived by his wife, a son and three daughters.

AUCKLAND TRADESMEN'S TOKEN

(Reprinted by courtesy of the Editor of 'Mintmark', and the Numismatic Society of Auckland)

By H. A. Robinson

Tokens are metal discs with devices, inscriptions, or commonly both, impressed upon them by specially cut stamps or dies. They were ordered and circulated in considerable quantities by mercantile firms, banks, public companies, or other persons, as money, like ordinary coins.

By far the greater number consists of copper, the remainder of silver or inferior metals.

As their adoption in the British colonies arose from the insufficiency of legitimate small change in circulation, they supplied an obvious want, and so long as they represented a fair value and remained restricted to circumscribed localities they evidently did no harm, but were beneficial to all parties concerned.

However, when it was discovered that the tokens not only formed an excellent medium for advertising, but also a handsome profit could be made by debasing the value much below that of the legal current coin which the tokens displaced, they were issued in such vast numbers that the public and State suffered loss; hence, during the sixth decade of the last century, Acts were passed for their suppression in the various British Dominions.

Tasmania seems to have been the Australian colony to lead the way, with a copper token issued in 1823. The next one was issued in Sydney in 1836, and the last was probably one issued in Christchurch in 1883, by Milner and Thompson.

Advertising may have progressed since the 19th century, but one valuable item is missing now. No longer do business houses coin their own "pennies" and have them accepted as currency of the realm.

There was a great output of copper and brass tokens between 1857 and 1881, and occasionally a suburban delver or a bus-guard comes on one of them. Their currency value gone, they are of interest only to the numismatist, who is willing to pay a few shillings for the less common of them or even a few pounds for the rarest.

The opportunity to have their tokens struck came to the firms during a shortage of copper currency. The only restriction seems to have been that each token should be made of a penny's or a half-penny's weight of metal.

The earliest tokens issued in New Zealand seem to have been the "pennies" struck in 1857 by Archibald Clark, and M. Somerville. Other firms which issued their coins were H. Ashton (1862-63), Licensed Victuallers (1871), Charles C. Barley (1858), S. Coombes, T. S. Forsmith (1858), B. Gittos (1864), R. Gratten (1872), Holland and Butler, Morris Marks, Morrin and Co., S. Hague Smith, United Service Hotel and Edward Waters, all of Auckland and Geo. McCaul who started business in Grahamstown, Thames, and later in Auckland.

No Beauty of Design

No token revealed great beauty of design. The last set, struck in 1881 by Milner and Thompson a musical firm of Christchurch, had eight varieties and was the most handsome issue. On the face was the head of a Maori chief and on the reverse side a native figure with a kiwi and a flax tree—all artistically drawn.

For simplicity of design there was nothing to compare with the penny of Morris Marks, formerly a pawnbroker and salesman of Queen Street and Wellesley Street. This was made of brass and three raised lumps on the face represented the traditional golden balls of the profession. This token is fairly rare.

Another Auckland token is a halfpenny of Ashton's, one side of which has been rubbed out and stamped "Queen Street Wharf Toll 6d". In the early days of settlement a toll gate was kept at Queen's Wharf by a Mr Russell. The token had evidently been improved by him to serve as toll money.

Another rare token was an oval strip of copper stamped "T.S.F. Sixpence". It is thought that this must have been issued to its wharf carters by the firm of Thornton, Smith and Firth, millers. Mr Russell would collect the tokens and receive payment for them at the firm's office.

Private Paper Money and Semi-Tokens

Horse-bus proprietors, all proudly claiming on their tokens that they ran "safety lines", are represented. They include William Crowther, McMilland and Young.

Only one firm, Sims Brothers, drapers, went to the extent of issuing paper money. Five denominations, 1s, 1s 6d, 2s, 2s 6d and 5s were issued, but now only one note is in existence. It is in the Old Colonists Museum.

Most of the coins were struck in Birmingham, but some were produced by Thomas Stokes of Melbourne. The tokens have never been ruled out as legal tender. Any firm which has issued them would be bound to accept them.

One hundred years ago, on the hill not far from Queen Street, a Secretary of Governor Grey recorded the closing stages of the first phase of New Zealand's coinage history. Probably using a quill he recorded in copper-plate handwriting that foreign gold, silver and copper coins had nearly disappeared from circulation. In 1850 he recorded for the first time that Imperial coins constituted the sole metallic currency of the colony.

The Queens Street businessman of today would receive a shock if a customer tendered a golden doubloon or a silver piece-of-eight of Spain of the type used in treasure-trove days, but these coins were often used in Queens Street until 1849. The Governor's returns show that in 1844 the doubloon was officially accepted in Auckland at £3.4.0, the piece-of-eight at 4s, the French franc at 9d., and the rupee at 2s.

Shortage of Coins

Owing to a shortage of coins of small denominations, "Shin-plasters"—or paper I.O.U.'s or promises to pay—made their appearance in Auckland in 1845, and we are indebted to Sir George Grey and Sir John Logan Campbell for their action in presenting some of these to the Old Colonist's Museum. These

tradesmen's coupons, including notes for 1s and 6d, issued by the Ship Inn, Auckland, and a series of notes for 5s, 2s 6d, 2s, 1c 6d, 1s, 6d, and 3d, issued by J. and N. Sims, the Woolen and Haberdashery Warehouse, Auckland, both issued in 1845.

Some I.O.U.'s were square pieces of paper the size of a postage stamp, printed inside the perforations, merely with the words "I.O.U. Name in full," with a line between for the name. There was no provision for an address which, apparently, was not important.

More elaborate sixpenny notes, the size of a modern cheque form, were printed by J. Williamson for R. and D. Graham, Victoria House. Dated November 1845, these stated that "on presentation of ten of these notes, we promise to pay the bearer the sum of five shillings. . ."

In 1845 J. and H. MacFarlane, Auckland, issued printed threepenny notes stating: "On presentation of 20 of these we promise to pay the bearer the sum of 5s. The value of this document is threepence." Each three-penny "document" was numbered signed and dated in ink.

In 1847 the press reported that American dollars and French five-franc pieces "almost threatened the exclusion of the coins of the realm". A meeting of the principal merchants in Auckland decided to reduce the value of these coins to 3s 6d at a time when the current value in Wellington was 4s, and Wellington merchants were irate at the opportunity Auckland merchants had afforded themselves of "exporting" the coins to Wellington for a premium of 12½ percent.

St. John's College, Auckland, issued £5 printed notes in 1853. These were signed by the senior bursar and college tutor. The notes were for private circulation and were redeemable "on the first Tuesday from March to October inclusive".

At various times during a temporary shortage of coins, traders have given customers a packet of pins or a box of matches in lieu of change. There is, however, a limit to such recourse

There were 16 issuers of trade tokens in Auckland including Georges McCaul, who originally set up business in Grahamstown, and I am including him in the list of Auckland issuers.

Biographies

I have endeavoured to gather personal particulars of all the issuers and have been successful in the case of thirteen. There are three of which I have had no success—H. Ashton, C. Barley, and Holland & Butler.

Archibald Clark, born in Ayrshire in 1805, the year of the Battle of Trafalgar, was a draper in Shortland Street. He issued a penny token in 1857. He was trained for the Presbyterian ministry, but on arrival in Auckland in 1849 he started business on a site immediately below the present Bycroft's mill. He took his sons, J. McCosh, Archibald and Matthew, into partnership, and later transferred his business to Wellesley Street West, where it was continued until 1928.

Archibald Clark, Sen., was the first mayor of Auckland, being head of the then Auckland Common Council, created in 1851-52 under charter by the Governor. The Council controlled the Manukau Isthmus, Onehunga, Howick, Panmure and Tamaki, but these

boundaries were narrowed in 1871. Clark was an Auckland member of the House of Representatives from 1860 to 1870 and for Franklin from 1871 to 1874, and a member of the Auckland Provincial Council in 1867 and 1868 representing Auckland East. He was probably the first token-issuer in New Zealand. He died in 1875.

His eldest son, J. McCosh Clark, was also Mayor of Auckland from 1880 to 1883, and member for Newton in the Provincial Council in 1870. During his term as Mayor the Auckland tramways were constructed and the sites for the public library and municipal offices fixed.

Samuel Coombes, born about 1837 was the only issuer of currency tokens in New Zealand who placed his portrait on his tokens. He is depicted in the style of the day, full-face, with side whiskers, and like King Henry VIII, whom he resembled, he made the mistake of showing his portrait almost full on, with nose protruding, instead of in profile.

Henry VIII issued silver-plated copper coins with the portrait full-face, and when the nose wore down, the copper showed underneath, giving rise to the nickname "Old Coppernose". The likeness of Samuel Coombes, tailor of Queen Street, will go down to posterity on metallic portrait-gallery of kings.

On his tokens he proclaimed that he was a manufacturing clothier, tailor outfitter, and gentlemen's mercer at Queen Street, Auckland and Albert Street, Grahamstown, the latter place then being the most important centre on the Thames goldfields. He issued three varieties of tokens and the existence of a fourth variety is doubtful.

An early directory shows that he traded from 86 Queen Street, opposite Wyndham Street, where Andrews & Clark Ltd., now operate. There was a "Coombes Arcade" at this spot, but this has been swept away by modern developments.

The distinction of being Premier of New Zealand for two days—and the second Premier of the colony—goes to **Thomas Spencer Forsaith**, wholesale and retail draper, who issued penny and halfpenny tokens in 1858. Forsaith was a man of many parts. Born in London in 1814, the year before Waterloo, he was successfully a rover, businessman, politician and preacher.

In 1834 he was fourth officer on a convict ship from England to Botany Bay. Returning to England in 1838, he married and migrated to the Bay of Islands. Then 24 years old he spent some time in Hokianga, a thriving trading centre, where he befriended the Maoris. He saw the birth of British sovereignty in New Zealand in February 6, 1840, and arrived in Auckland in 1841. In 1842 he was appointed Sub-Protector of the Aborigines and Protector in 1843.

In 1844 he attended Governor Fitzroy at a meeting of Maoris at Waikanae, following the Wairau massacre. It was at this place, and probably at the same meeting, that Te Rauparaha, the wily Maori chief, complained to Fitzroy that Chief Warepori, without consulting the Maoris, had sold Port Nicholson, Wellington, land to Wakefield for red blankets, muskets, tomahawks, tobacco, jew's harps and sealing wax and that Warepori "was smoking his tobacco and wearing his blankets alone". But Te Rauparaha admitted that with another he, too, had sold Blind Bay and

Massacre Bay to Wakefield without consulting anyone else. Forsaith was present at the signing of the Te Aro deed of purchase at Port Nicholson.

Village of Wellington:

In 1845, as Protector of the Aborigines, Forsaith rode by the side of Te Rauparaha into the village of Wellington. At this time Governor Fitzroy was recalled owing to currency and Maori troubles and the great pro-consul, Grey, became Governor-in-Chief. Grey abolished Forsaith's office and accused him of irregularities in land dealings, but later retracted his charges.

In 1847 Forsaith established a draper's business in Auckland and his later shop of brick and stone, built in 1952, said to be site His Majesty's Arcade, was the finest in Queen Street.

In 1852 he was elected to represent the Northern Division in the Legislative Council of New Ulster, which never met. Before members for New Munster could be elected the new Constitution was adopted granting responsible Government to New Zealand. Forsaith was elected in 1853 to the new General Assembly which met in Auckland in 1854. The first Parliament House in New Zealand was a wooden two-storey structure which was demolished to make way for Anzac Avenue.

A Change of Shirt

Following a dispute between Administrator Wynyard and the elected Parliament the first Premier, Fitzgerald, resigned and Forsaith was requested to form a Ministry. He asked for time in which to change his shirt before appearing at Government House and this resulted in his regime being referred to as the "clean shirt Ministry".

Forsaith's Ministers included Macandrew, Travers, and Edward Jerneingham Wakefield, but after two days the feeling of the House was so strong against this team that Forsaith resigned. Forsaith was responsible for Parliamentary proceedings being opened with a prayer, a practice which remains.

Forsaith now devoted himself closely to business. In 1857 he was again elected to the House of Representatives for one Parliament. He remained in business until 1862. Later he was ordained to the pastorate of the New Congregational Church, Port Chalmers and subsequently preached in New South Wales and Venice. At the close of the century he died at Parramatta, aged 84.

Chronologically among token-issuers **Benjamin Gittos**, 1808-84, occupies pride of place. In 1840 his family pitched a tent in the midst of flax and manuka scrub on the then Auckland waterfront, now the corner of Queen and Shortland Streets. Blackett's Building now covers the spot, with Skeates Bros., Jewellers, on the corner underneath. Surmounting the building is a standing female in concrete, holding a flag and an anchor, probably symbols of the South British Insurance Co. which formerly operated on that corner.

With his family Benjamin Gittos temporarily lived in Auckland in 1840, prior to taking up land at Hokianga. Gittos remembered that the first Government House was then being erected in Auckland. Passengers and goods were, of course, landed by boats.

In the deed of purchase of Auckland land from the Maoris in 1840, the consideration was £6 in cash, 50 blankets, 20 pairs of trousers, 20 shirts, 10 waistcoats, 10 capes, four casks of tobacco (then a medium of exchange among the Maoris), one box of pipes, 100 yards of gown-pieces, 10 iron pots, one bag of sugar, one bag of flour, and 20 hatchets. The Maoris usually signed these documents by copying the scrolls tattooed on their faces.

On September 18, 1840, the British flag was first hoisted in Auckland by Captain Symonds, after whom Symonds Street was named. In 1841, the first town lots were sold, and for the 143 sections, mostly over a quarter of an acre, the prices varied from £49 to £442. These prices were regarded as extravagant, being greater than the average price of land near London at that time. The purchasers included Shortland, John Swainson, Coates, William Goodfellow, Dr Campbell and William Brown, the two latter being the first European settlers in the Waitemata Harbour, at Brown's Island.

Fled from the Maoris

Records show that in 1845, while farming at Hokianga, where he also conducted a night school, Gittos with his family and other Europeans, had to flee to Auckland to avoid hostile Maoris following the outbreak of the war with Hone Heke. A son, William, remained in the north with Maning, and being a fluent Maori linguist, acted as interpreter and agent for Maoris in supervising land leases. Later he became a figure of consequence in the north.

In 1847 Benjamin Gittos started a leather business in Wyndham Street near the present Herald and Weekly News publishing office, and in 1863 he established a tannery on the Whau at Avondale. In the following year he issued his tokens on which he proclaimed that he was a leather merchant, importer of boots and shoes, and had wholesale and retail grindery stores. He developed tanning with native barks, such as tanekaha and towhai.

An attractive token design of a Maori in a canoe, the whole encircled by fern leaves, with "1872" under and "**R. Gratten**, Thames Hotel, Auckland" on the obverse, recalls a noted Queen Street hostelry. At the now-busy corner of Queen and Customs Streets (No. 2 it was then) roystering revellers were 'debouched' from the tavern at any hour up to 11 p.m. and free fights nearby were frequent and furious. The name suggests an association with gold-diggers.

The origin of the **Auckland Licensed Victuallers' Association**, which has been a "bit of a mystery" to the association itself, has been clarified by a translation from an 1876 German numismatic journal which recently appeared in Adelaide. The association's beginning came, it appears, from a great shortage of pennies in Auckland in 1871.

This information is given by the late Alan Sutherland F.R.N. S.N.Z., of Milford, who had been collecting coins and tokens for some time.

In 1872, says Mr Sutherland, Mr R. Gratten, of the Thames Hotel (on the site of the present Dilworth Building) issued copper pennies from his hotel and two years later the United Service

Hotel issued pennies from its Queen Street corner site. In that year copper tokens of traders and other represented "half of the copper money in circulation in New Zealand".

"The German report stated," he says, "that in spite of prohibition of currency tokens by several Colonial Governments the law could not be enforced and the Auckland innkeepers arranged together to have £150 worth of pennies minted in Birmingham.

"The cost of each penny would be about a farthing and lost in the mud of Queen Street the innkeeper would benefit by about three farthings. There may have been some repeat orders for some tokens as there are three, possibly four, die-varieties of the Association's tokens. These depict on one side the young head of the Queen and the inscription 'Victoria, born May 24, 1819'."

The Auckland Licensed Victuallers Association issued penny tokens showing that the Association was established in New Zealand in 1871. In 1873 the President was Mr D. Page, and the Association used to meet at the British Hotel, corner of Queen and Durham Streets, where the Auckland Power Board building now stands. The Association still exists elsewhere in the city and is one of the few surviving organisations that issued tokens.

In 1873 the **United Service Hotel** stood at the corner of Queen and Wellesley Streets. In a disastrous fire on September 6, 1873, 54 buildings were burned, including the United Service Hotel, but apparently it soon rose again from the ashes, as all hotels do, for in the following year the hotel keeper issued two types of penny tokens.

The directories show that in 1882 the hotel was No. 239-241 Queen St., and was kept by H. N. Abbott. It is said that Abbott conducted sweeps or "consultations" at a time when this was legal, and when made illegal he went to Tasmania. The hotel is still in existence, but no longer has a Queen Street entrance, being overshadowed by the building of Smith & Caughey Ltd. This hotel has now changed its name to the "Civic Hotel".

On an opposite corner **Morris Marks**, a pawnbroker and salesman flourished. His penny token, which is rare, depicts the sign of the three golden balls, symbols of the pawnbroker, said to be derived from the coat of arms of the mighty house of Medici, rulers of Florence. Perhaps with a desire to reproduce the golden effect on the three balls, Marks issued brass tokens instead of copper ones, and this, together with the fact that the tokens were below standard size, made them unpopular, and many refused to accept them. This may account for their scarcity. Reference books are silent on the rise and fall of Marks, but one directory shows that in 1882 he had shifted to Grey Street, near Cook Street.

George McCaul, who issued a penny token in Grahamstown, Thames, in 1874, was born in Perthshire in 1835. He served his apprenticeship to the plumbing trade, migrated to Birmingham, London and thence to Adelaide, Australia, being attracted by the gold rushes there. In the early 1860's he crossed the Tasman Sea with 900 men on the ship 'Red Jacket' bound for Gabriel's Gully near Lawrence, Otago. When news of gold discoveries came from Hokitika he set out with others to walk to the diggings there and many died on the journey. He and his mates subsequently abandoned a lonely claim on the West Coast for fear of the Burgess-Kelly gang of desperadoes. Moving on to the Thames goldfields in 1868, he won little gold but "remembers two ton

of the precious stuff taken out of the famous Caledonia in a week". He then engaged in the plumbing and tinsmithing trade in Thames, where he issued his tokens. It is stated that he forced his tokens into circulation by issuing them to his employees in pay, and that the men "almost had to use a wheelbarrow to take home their money". In due course he moved to Auckland where he became wealthy, and he died there at the age of 96.

Morrin & Co., grocers and wine and spirit merchants, issued tokens from the then 124-126 Queen Street, near Durham Street. Apparently John Carsley Morrin did not remain in business very long as in later life he was the Auckland representative of Arthur Heather, merchant, Customs Street. The tokens are attractive, depicting a tree-fern on one side, with Justice standing on the other, and a digger and a Maori shaking hands in the background.

Thomas and Samuel Morrin, after whom Morrinsville was named, purchased a large area of land in that district from the Maoris in 1874 and subsequently became prominent businessmen in Auckland.

Samuel Hague Smith, who was born in Lincolnshire in 1840, and who arrived in New Zealand in 1859, and was an ironmonger, shipowner and politician. In 1867 the Thames goldfields opened with a will and S. Hague Smith, then 27 years old, became a shipowner and put on steamers from Auckland to Thames. His ships were the 'Duke of Edinburgh' and 'Royal Alfred', which were later sold to the Northern Steamship Co. He was very patriotic, for in addition to the royal names used on his steamers he showed on his tokens a portrait of Prince Albert with the words: "Born August 26, 1819, died December 14, 1861". He may have used the tokens for his Gulf steamers, or he may have used them for advertising purposes in connection with his candidature for the Provincial Council in which he sat, as a representative for Newton, in 1870. He was manager of the Colonial Mutual Insurance Co., Sydney, where he died in 1917.

S. Hague Smith was a soldier in the Maori wars and was given a block of land on the Northcote foreshore, but this was sold many years ago for a few hundred pounds. Just imagine what it would realise today had it been kept!

During a shortage of English coinage the local bank manager of the Trading Bank in which Mr Hague Smith did his business, prevailed upon him to let the bank have his tokens to be used as currency during the temporary shortage. The reason given for this was the whilst the English coinage showed Queen Victoria, on this local token was the effigy of the Prince Consort, husband of Queen Victoria and this was the nearest the bank could get to English coinage, so this was used as currency.

'The New Zealander', March 6th 1850 (extract)—

"A notice that the partnership heretofore existing between **Mark Somerville** and Robert McCutcheon under the firm of Somerville & Co. of Shortland Street, Auckland, Grocers, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Mr Somerville will pay the debts of the partnership and is solely entitled to receive the debts due thereto. Dated at Auckland 2nd March 1850. Signed M. Somerville, R. McCutcheon.

"The business will in future be carried on by M. Somerville on his own account where he trusts by civility, care and strict

attention to deserve the same patronage formerly bestowed by his numerous friends and the public in general."

To the present generation "South British Corner" has been a landmark in Auckland from the beginning of the city's history. When city lots were sold the corner allotment became the property of Mr Mark Somerville who erected a two storey shop-residence. Thenceforth until the South British Company built on the property the street junction became known as "Somerville's Corner". For a long period also it was the datum point for most information given to strangers as to suburban distances; "so many miles from Somerville's Corner" was the common form of direction. Mr Somerville carried on business in the corner shop for many years and then moved to another site between Durham Street West and Victoria Street but now with livery stables added to his general business. From that time onward until its acquisition by the South British Company the store was carried on by a Mr Walter Graham. Mr Somerville on retirement lived at Northcote until his death in 1902.

Edward Walters owned a Coffee Palace (hotel) in Auckland, which was the rendezvous of Pacific Island traders and sailors. He was interested in pearl fishing and was well known to the roving South Sea mariners. He was also a wholesale and retail confectioner in which capacity he issued his penny tokens. This hotel has now changed its name but at the time of writing it has not been possible to discover what this name is.

Following is a list of the tokens issued by Auckland traders.

Herewith is an alphabetical list of the tokens issued by the 16 Auckland trades people, not including transportation and other tokens.

Ashton, H. Auckland

104. C582. A19.

Halfpenny 1858. 27½ mm (W. J. Taylor).

O.—H. Ashton Importer of Haberdashery & Tailors Trimmings Queen St. Auckland within beaded trim.

R.—Justice seated on a bale with a cask behind and a ship in the distance; New Zealand above; 1858 in the exergue. Scale bar between NE; Head between EA. Beaded trim.

104a. C583. A20.

Halfpenny 1859. 27½ mm

O.—As No. 104; letters larger.

R.—As No. 104 except date. New Zealand in smaller letters. Scale bar to N; Head under A.

104b. C463. A21.

Penny 1862. 34 mm (Heaton & Sons)

O.—As No. 104. The T of Tailors between T and R of Trimmings and T of latter opposite first E of Queen; I of Importers over B.

R.—Justice standing as in No. 103, with minute G and date 1862 in exergue; New Zealand above. (Also found upset.)

104c. C465. A22.

Penny 1863. 34 mm

O.—As No. 104b.

R.—As 104b but dated 1863.

104d. C464. A23.

Penny 1863. 34 mm

O.—As 104c. Dot over &; T of Tailors over T of Trimmings the T of which is nearly over the second E of Queen; I of Importers between BE.

R.—As No. 104c. (Also found upset.)

104e. C466. A24.

Penny 1863. 34 mm

O.—Similar; Haberdashery higher and longer (28 mm) bringing I of Importer almost in contact with E, the words Tailors and Trimmings in bolder letters and T of latter opposite first E of Queen.

R.—As No. 104c.

Barley, Charles C., Auckland

105. C472. A27.

Penny 1858. 34 mm (W. J. Taylor)

O.—Whole Grocer Auckland in three lines across field; Charles C. Barley curved above; New Zealand below; beaded rim.

R.—Justice seated on a bale, holding scales; God Save The Queen above; 1858 in exergue; beaded rim.

Clark, Archibald, Auckland

110. C473. A64.

Penny 1857. 34 mm (T. Stokes)

O.—Within an inner beaded circle Shortland Street Auckland; Archibald Clark Draper curved around; beaded rim.

R.—Justice seated on a bale, New Zealand over, 1857 in exergue; beaded rim.

Coombes, Samuel, Auckland and Grahamstown (Thames)

113. C476. A76.

Penny (n.d.) 34 mm (T. Stokes)

O.—Portrait of issuer, full face with side whiskers; Samuel Coombes above, Manufacturing Clothier in half circle below; Queen Street on left and Auckland on right; the A of Auckland is between the M and B of Coombes; tuft of hair at the top of head, and first vest button over R; beaded rim.

R.—Tailor, Outfitter Queen Street Auckland S. Coombes Albert Street, Graham Town Gentlemen's Mercer in seven lines; indented rim.

113a. C474. A77.

Penny (N.D.) 34 mm

O.—As No. 113, but with a slightly larger head and wider opening to vest, the first button being between R and I; the A of Auckland under B, and the words Queen St. and Auckland are more extended; no tuft at top of head.

R.—As No. 113.

113b. C475. A78.

Penny (N.D.) 34 mm Rare

O.—As No. 113a.

R.—As No. 113a but Auckland longer; bringing D under T of Street. (Existence doubtful, not in Chitty, Yelland. Andrews' Collections.)

Forsait, T. S., Auckland

116. C447. A130.

Penny 1858. 34 mm (W. J. Taylor) Scarce

O.—Within an inner plain circle Manchester House Auckland and between circle and beaded rim T. S. Forsait over Wholesale & Retail Draper under.

R.—Justice seated on a bale, New Zealand over, 1858 in the exergue; beaded rim. (Brass pattern in Australian Museum.)

116a. C584. A131.

Halfpenny 1858. 28 mm Rare

O.—As No. 116.

R.—As No. 116.

Gittos, B., Auckland

119. C478, A149.

Penny 1864. 34 mm (T. Stokes)

O.—B. Gittos Leather Merchant Importer of Boots & Shoes &c. &c. in six lines; beaded rim.

R.—Wholesale & Retail Leader & Grindery Stores Wyndham Street, Auckland N.Z. 1864 in nine lines; beaded rim.

Holland & Butler, Auckland

124. C480. A263.

Penny (N.D.) 34 mm (Stokes & Martin) Scarce in good condition.

O.—Within a plain inner circle the outline of a painter's palette, with Stokes and Martin above and Melbourne below in minute capitals; the palette bears in four lines Oil, Color & Glass Merchants and around within the beaded rim Holland & Butler 28 & 30 Victoria St. Auckland; a semicircle over S in Merchants.

R.—Importers Painters Materials around Of Paperhangings Gilt Mouldings Glass Shades & in five lines; beaded rim. (Owing to a flaw in the die some specimens read Builer instead of Butler.)

Licensed Victuallers Association, Auckland

129. C4770. A326.

Penny 1871. 31 mm (J. Moore)

O.—A laureated head of Queen Victoria in a circle; around Victoria. Born May 24 1819; curl of hair touches the inner circle at the figure 2; beaded circle and rim.

R.—Within an inner beaded circle Established in New Zealand April 4 1871 in five lines, and between it and the beaded rim Auckland Licensed Victuallers Association.

129a. C469. A327.

Penny 1871. 31 mm

O.—As No. 129; curl between 2 and 4.

R.—As No. 129.

129b. C471. 31 mm

O.—As No. 129; curl at 2.

R.—As No. 129, with the inner circle larger, N in In opposite S in Victuallers.

Marks, Morris, Auckland

130. C481. A341.

Penny (N.D.) 30 mm Brass Very rare. (T. Stokes)

O.—Morris Marks Pawnbroker and Salesman Corner of Queen St, Wellesley St., Auckland in seven lines; beaded rim.

R.—Three balls in an inner plain circle; no legend; beaded rim.

Morrin & Co., Auckland

136. C483. A387.

Penny (n.d.) 34 mm (Heaton & Son)

O.—A fern tree in centre, Queen Street above in half circle and Auckland below, and around within beaded rim Morrin & Co. Grocers, Wine & Spirit Merchants; T between TS of Merchants, frond under S.

R.—Standing figures of Justice holding scales and cornucopia; a digger and a Maori shaking hands in distance; Advance Auckland above, head under A; beaded rim.

136a. C482. A388.

Penny (n.d.) 34 mm

O.—As No. 136, but T under S of Merchants; frond under T.

R.—As No. 136.

136b. C484. A389.

Penny (n.d.) 34 mm

O.—As No. 136; frond under St.

R.—As No. 136 with words Advance Auckland contracted bringing the head between the A and U; a minute G amongst the fruits.

Smith, S. Hague, Auckland

142. C486. A470.

Penny (n.d.) 34 mm (T. Stokes) (Dot after 1819)

O.—Head of Prince Consort to left with Prince Albert around above and Born Augt., 26, 1819. Died Decr. 14 1961 below; space before Prince, 9 mm (longest measurement); beaded rim.

R.—S. Hague Smith (29 mm) between two straight lines across the centre; Wholesale & Retail Ironmonger in two lines curved above and Merchant straight and Auckland (18 mm) curved below; the A of Auckland under M, and D between NT. Merchant high, beaded rim.

142a. C485. A471.

Penny (n.d.) 34 mm

O.—As No. 142.

R.—As No. 142, but Merchant lower, Auckland longer bringing the A under M and D under T.

142b. C487. A472.

Penny (n.d.) 34 mm

O.—As No. 142. (Not in brochures of Chitty or Andrews)

R.—As No. 152, but A under M, name longer (30 mm) Auckland (19½ mm) bringing D almost to left of T.

142c. C488. A473. (No dot after 1819.)

Penny (n.d.) 34 mm

- O.—As No. 142, but no dot after 1819 and less space before Prine (6 mm).
 R.—As No. 142, W of Wholesale close to line, name 30 mm; A of Auckland (18 mm) between ME, D between NT.
- 142d. C489. A471.
 Penny (n.d.) 34 mm
 O.—As No. 142c.
 R.—Name 30 mm, Auckland 19½ mm
- 142e. C490. A475.
 Penny (n.d.) 34 mm
 O.—As No. 142c, but slightly wider space before Prince (7½ mm) and slightly more space between Died and Decr.
 R.—As No. 142a, but name 30 mm, Auckland 21 mm, T of Merchant left of I in Smith.
- 142f. C491. A476.
 Penny (n.d.) 34 mm
 O.—As No. 142c. (Uncertain variety).
 R.—Has A under M; W and L of Wholesale & Retail closer to line. T in Merchant under I in Smith.
- 142g. C492. A477.
 Penny (n.d.) 34 mm
 O.—As No. 142c. Space 7½ mm.
 R.—Has W closer to line and the I of Ironmonger decidedly higher. Name 29½ mm; Auckland 19½ mm. A under M. T under I of Smith.
- 142h. C492a. A478.
 Penny (n.d.) 34 mm
 O.—As No. 142c.
 R.—As No. 142c. Name 30 mm Auckland long (21 mm).

Somerville, M, Auckland

143. C493. A497.
 Penny 1857. 34 mm
 O.—M. Somerville Wholesale Family Grocer City Mart Auckland in five lines with a beaded rim; W over M in Family.
 R.—A group of rose, shamrock, and thistle, with New Zealand over, .1857. under; the middle leaflet above the rose points upright almost to E; right leaf points between AL; ribbon close to 7; beaded rim.
- 143a. C496. A498.
 Penny 1857. 34 mm
 O.—As No. 143, with the outer circle of legend slightly larger, and Wholesale shorter and higher, leaving more space between M and W; W over right upright of M.
 R.—As No. 143; middle leaflet to ZE and right leaflet to AL; right spray centre leaf almost to middle of A.
- 143b. C495. A499.
 Penny 1857. 34 mm
 O.—As No. 143a.
 R.—A group of rose, thistle and shamrock as before; ribbon further away from 7; the middle leaflet above the rose leans to left and points between Z and E, and right leaf to LA.

143c. C494. A500.

Penny 1857.. 34 mm

O.—As No. 143a.

R.—As No. 143b; dot nearer N, legend slightly longer; the top leaflet leans to left and points to AE, right leaf to LA; right spray centre left points to second downstroke of A.

United Service Hotel, Auckland

145. C497. A590.

Penny 1874. 34 mm

O.—Head of Queen Victoria with victoria Dei Gratia over, 1874 below, beaded rim.

R.—United Service Hotel in two straight lines in an inner plain circle; round within the beaded rim . Corner of Queen & Wellesley Streets. Auckland. N.Z.

145a. C489. A591.

Penny 1874. 34 mm

O.—As No. 145.

R.—As No. 145, but with the United Service curved over Hotel straight.

Water, Edward, Auckland

147. C500. A609.

Penny (n.d.) 33 mm (Stokes & Martin)

O.—Maori head; One Penny Token; Stokes and Martin Melbourne in very small letters under bust; beaded trim.

R.—Edward waters in straight line in centre; Queen St. Auckland in two lines below, Wholesale & Retail Confectioner in two half-circular lines above; Queen St. long; Q under D of Edward; beaded rim.

147a. C499. A610.

Penny (n.d.) 34 mm (Thick and thin flans.)

O.—As No. 147.

R.—As No. 147 with Q under W of Edward; the word Confectioner is also in a smaller semi-circle; beaded rim.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**1972**

Members of our Society have one common hobby—the collection of coins, medals or similar items. Most of our members would collect seriously enough that they would consider themselves numismatists. Collections in each person's particular field are therefore likely to be reasonably complete and the acquisition of sought after pieces occurs only infrequently. Therefore, members tend to get into a static position with little activity or enjoyment. This is one way that most members could look at their activity for the last year—what have I achieved, and have I enjoyed my hobby enough.

One way that members could do more is to give a talk or present a paper on a favourite piece or pieces in their collection. There are plenty of magazines and articles to borrow information from and put it into the words of the member for the benefit of other members. During the past year only two papers were presented—one on Rutherford and one on U.S.A. banknotes. Digging up information and collating it is a truly satisfying activity that could be done by any member in his spare time. These articles could be edited by the Journal Editor and become a permanent record of your participation. Monthly meetings are a good way for members to get together. In the past year I have tried to introduce all new members to enable them to meet other people with similar interests, but the meetings need something more than this. See if you can participate more and also get other members to become more involved.

MEMBERSHIP DECLINING

During the year membership has continued to decline as is common to all New Zealand Numismatic clubs. Resignations have been received from eight past members and one member was expelled. New members that joined during the year totalled 18, but deducted from the membership figures were the overdue subscriptions and letters returned 'gone—no address'. It is with regret that the following members passed away during the year:

G. C. Jackson, Tawa.
F. C. Roth, U.S.A.
T. Kun, Christchurch.

Harry Robinson, Auckland.
D. A. McCurdy, Wellington.
G. T. Stagg, Wellington.

The combined membership of the Society is now about 550 (down approximately 24). This is made up of 103 in Wellington, 50 in Auckland, 48 in Christchurch, 20 in Dunedin, 17 in Taihape, 16 in Palmerston North, 12 in Hastings/Napier, 11 in New Plymouth, 9 in Wanganui, 7 in Hamilton, 6 in Tauranga, 2 on Rotorua, 26 between Wellington and Gisborne, 25 Canterbury to Nelson, 16 Otago and Southland, 12 in Auckland rural, and about 170 overseas.

From these membership figures it is a possibility that a branch of the Society could be formed in New Plymouth—meeting approximately every three months, possibly in a member's home.

JOURNAL

In past years I have expressed my wish that more journals be published, and that not so much medal material be included. I now retract all my past comments because the Editor has one journal in the pipeline at present and it has only one coin article by a member in it. No other coin, token or banknote article has been received or read to the Society in the last 12 months or more. I therefore repeat my plea, this time on his behalf, for more articles on any numismatic subject, to be forwarded to the Editor as soon as you can.

PUBLICATIONS

Many publications are received by the Society and these can be borrowed at monthly meetings or from the Editor, Philip O'Shea, who is the Treasury Department Librarian.

Keeper of the Collection

This position on the Council has been a fiasco for the last two years. At this stage I doubt if anyone knows exactly what coins are in the Society's collection. The member elected last year as Keeper of the Collection was unable to even get the previous keeper or his agent to meet at the museum to receive and check the list of the Society's coins. Consequently, he never saw the collection—let alone kept it or brought the lists up to date.

Mr Bruce Hamlin of the Dominion Museum has kindly agreed to stand down as a vice-president and offer his services as the Keeper of the Collection. This will have the added advantage of getting all the numismatic items belonging to the Society into one place.

The Museum will be arranging a permanent numismatic display and one of the side advantages will be that parts of the Society's collection could be permanently mounted ready to be displayed either in the Museum or at future outside displays.

RULES

Another year has passed and these still have not been completed. However, this year the fault lies square at my feet. This must be rectified this year as the rules we are using date back to 1949.

VENUE

Holding meeting in the 'Mausoleum', as I call it, does not assist us in getting members to enjoy the meetings. It is possible that some time in the future the use of special rooms could be obtained in a Royal Society Building, in the Treasury, or when the W.C.C. Library moves, or even possibly in rooms we could own ourselves one day.

BRANCHES

These seem to have operated more or less within themselves and more communication is urgently required, not just by one or two of the Committee but by all members. We have not had a Christchurch, Dunedin or Taihape visitor for at least 18 months to my knowledge—yet surely one of their members has been in Wellington during the evening of our meeting. Similarly, how many of us know the meeting nights of our Branches or the names of their presidents, so that if we are visiting their areas we can go to a Numismatic Society meeting.

MEETINGS

Through the continued generosity of the Dominion Museum we have met in the Royal Society room. There have been several talks, displays and a visit by Mr A. Dowling of the Royal Mint who spoke informally to members. The Christmas meeting was held at Mrs Ranger's home.

40th YEAR NUMISMATIC CONVENTION

This was the highlight of the year and was held on Saturday, 20th May, in the James Cook Hotel, The Terrace, Wellington. The Convention was attended by representatives of many of the leading Numismatic Societies in New Zealand, and included cocktails and dinner.

In conjunction with the Convention the Wellington Coin Club organised a two-day numismatic display. The display consisted of 30 cases covering a wide field with the central theme of British coinage from the time of the re-discovery of New Zealand by Captain Cook during the reign of George III to the introduction of New Zealand's own distinctive coinage in 1933.

The display was opened by the Rt. Hon. R. D. Muldoon, who also presented the prizes for the **Sunday Times** Coin Colouring Competition. Nine dealers including one from Brisbane, Australia, took tables and during the two days it is estimated that 1,000 members of the public visited the display.

A public auction was held on the Saturday.

A. F. ROBB, President.

APPENDIX

MEMBERSHIP

(As at 31st May 1972)

Membership (31.5.71)	.....	.....	574
Less Resignations and Death	.....	25	
Removal from Roll	.....	—
In Reserve (G.N.A.)	.....	41	
		—	66
			508
Plus New Members	.....	.....	18
			526
			==

MEETINGS

WELLINGTON

28 February, 1972. The President in the Chair.

Elected to Membership: G. Lowe, B. M. Lamieson, S. Lahman, G. J. Simpson, D. E. C. McAlinden, M. D. McAlinden, L. A. McAlinden, D. E. McAlinden, Miss M. L. McAlinden.

Speaker: Mr James Berry, O.B.E., spoke on his visits to various overseas Mints.

27 March, 1972. The President in the Chair.

Elected to Membership: C. L. Southern, G. D. Wetherill, E. B. Lemon.

Displays and short talks by Members.

1 May 1972. The President in the Chair.

Discussion on the forthcoming convention.

29 May 1972. The President in the Chair.

Elected to Membership: J. V. Griffiths, C. W. Waites, G. W. Stanley, Miss J. Logan, F. Michaels, Mrs C. Shand.

Displays and short talks by Messrs O'Shea, Begley and Freed.

26 June 1972. The President in the Chair.

Elected to Membership: M. A. Simpson, J. Lindsay, J. A. Franklin.

7 August 1972. The President in the Chair.

Elected to Membership: G. D. Dean, E. A. Black.

Displays and short talks by Messrs O'Shea and Berry.

4 September 1972. The President in the Chair.

Papers: Two were presented. "The Freedom of Canea Medal and its associated History" by J. Griffiths, and "Operation Bernhard—the World's greatest forgery" by N. R. A. Netherclift, LL.B., Past President of the Society, read in his absence by A. E. Prowse.

2 October 1972. The President in the Chair.

Display: Mr P. P. O'Shea showed slides of the Society's 1967 Decimal Currency Exhibition.

6 November 1972. The President in the Chair.

Speaker: Mr A. C. Shales, B.A., A.C.A., spoke informally on his recent visit to the Royal Mint and Thomas de la Rue & Co., London.

27 November 1972. The President in the Chair.

Elected to Membership: A. R. Conwell.

Christmas Social Evening in the Theatrette of the BP Building, Johnston Street, Wellington. Films were shown by Mr Ranger.

**ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND
OFFICERS 1974-75**

Patron: His Excellency the Governor-General, Sir Denis Blundell,
G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E., K.St.J.

Hon. Life Patron: The Right Honourable the Viscount Bledisloe,
Q.C., England.

President: Mrs P. Ranger, F.R.N.S.N.Z.

Vice-Presidents: James Berry, O.B.E., F.R.N.S.N.Z.; B. G. Hamlin
F.R.N.S.N.Z, F.M.A.N.Z.; D. A. McDougall, B.Com., A.C.A.
A.C.A.; P. P. O'Shea, M.L.J., F.R.N.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A.

National Secretary: James Berry, O.B.E., F.R.N.S.N.Z.

Editor: C. R. H. Taylor, M.A., Dip.Jour., F.L.A.N.Z.

Hon. Treasurer: William Lampard.

Hon. Auditor: A. C. Shailes, B.A., A.C.A.

Keeper of the Collection: B. G. Hamlin, F.R.N.S.N.Z., F.M.A.N.Z.

Council Members: D. C. M. Baker, E.D.; A. J. Freed, Virtuti
Militari (Poland), Cross of Valour (Poland); I. B. Sanders;
Representatives of Branches (3).

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dollar.
- 1970 **Royal Visit:** Polished and Uncirculated sets (7 coins);
uncirculated dollar.
- 1971 Uncirculated dollar.
- 1972 Uncirculated dollar.
- 1973 Uncirculated dollar.
- 1974 **British Commonwealth Games: Uncirculated dollar.**

Further information and prices on request from:

THE TREASURY
(Coinage Section),
Private Bag,
Lambton Quay,
Wellington 1,
New Zealand.

MEMBERS' SPECIALITIES AND WANTS

The following schedule has been compiled for the benefit of Members of our Society and it will be repeated in every issue of the Journal unless cancelled or alterations authorised by the member concerned. All members have the right to have their names included and a small charge is made for each line for each issue. Use registered post or insure parcels when sending specimens by post.

ALLEN, Professor H. Don, F.C.C.T., F.R.N.S., Nova Scotia Teachers' College, Truro, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Paper money. Modern lottery tickets as examples of security printing.

ATKINSON, D. O., F.R.N.S.N.Z., 23 Claude Road, Manurewa, Auckland, N.Z.

Speciality—Medals and Badges, especially Australian and Colonial.

BELL, R. G., F.R.N.S.N.Z., 50 Murray Place, Christchurch.

Wanted to buy or exchange: New Zealand and Australian tokens, commemorative medals, medalets, coins. Correspondence welcomed.

BERRY, JAMES, O.B.E., F.R.N.S.N.Z., G.P.O. Box 23, Wellington

Commemorative Medals of all types with particular emphasis on artistic angle, also Illustrated Books of same.

BETTON, JAMES L. Jr., P.O. Box 533, Santa Monica, California, U.S.A. Zip 90406.

Speciality: Colonial and Commonwealth coinage.

CRAIGMYLE, J., P.O. Box 99, Wanganui.

Speciality—Gold Coins.

Wants—N.Z. Waitangi Crown 1935.

DENHAM, D. J., Berwick, 69 Seabrook Road, Hythe, Kent, England

Fire Brigade medals, badges, buttons, helmets, old photos, etc. Will buy or exchange New Zealand coins and tokens.

FERGUSON, J. DOUGLAS, Rock Island, Quebec, Canada.

I am interested in all types of transportation tokens in metal, celluloid, or plastic, from all parts of the world, and will buy or exchange uncirculated Canadian coins of many years for them.

FOWLER, F. J., 4 Cambridge Street, Tawa, Wellington.

Speciality—Coins of Pacific countries.

FREED, A. J., 20 Cortina Avenue, Johnsonville, Wellington.

Speciality—Coins generally.

GILTRAP, J. S., 191 Te Awe Awe Street, Palmerston North.

Supplies of modern proof sets and other commemorative issues available. N.Z., Pacific Islands, U.S.A., Canada, Jamaica, Bahamas, &c.

HORWOOD, W. E., F.R.N.S.N.Z., 6 Highbury Road, Wellington.

Speciality—English and Roman Coins.

JEFFERY, F. J. & Son Ltd, Melksham, Wilts., England. Est. 1932

Collects Royal Maundy, top-grade English, enamelled coins. Supplier of coins of the world to any part of the world. Send for free list.

LOWRIE, Graeme W., 108 Francis Avenue, Christchurch 1.

Speciality—New Zealand coinage, tokens, commemorative and war medals, and notes. Buy, trade or exchange. Please write.

McNAUGHT, C. M., P.O. Box 166, Wellington.

Stamps and Coins including U.S.A. and Canadian Dollars. N.Z. and Australian commemorative coins and early English silver coins, especially crowns.

METCALF, MICHAEL, 4767 Drayton Green, Baltimore, Maryland, 21227 U.S.A.

Wanted: First and Second Annual Reports of the Royal Australian Mint.

MITCHELL, W. A., 72A Cresswell Street, Dianella, Western Australia.

Wants—Coin weights and scales.

NICHOLSON, H. G., 62 Nottingham Street, Karori, Wellington.

Speciality—Military Decorations and Medals, especially British.

NORAGER, L. D., 4 Weymouth Road, Manurewa, Auckland.

Wanted: U.S.A. and Canadian cents, English farthings, pennies and halfpennies.

ROBINSON, P.O. Box 5081, Auckland.

Wanted N.Z. Tradesmen's Tokens, Church Tokens, and all or any material listed or not listed in the N.Z. Numismatic History or Allan Sutherland. Have exchange material or will buy.

POLASCHEK, A. J., H.Q. ANZUK SPT. G.P., F.P.O., c/o G.P.O. Auckland.

Speciality—Medals, British and foreign.

TANDY, J. G., 83 Beauchamp Street, Karori, Wellington.

Speciality—British Coins.

VAN HALE, MARTIN J., P.O. Box 38, Palmerston North, N.Z.

dates. Will buy or trade.

Wants—Coins of the Netherlands and her Colonies, of all types and

VIETS, C. S., 36W Chalmers Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio, 44507.

Want Sydney mint sovereigns, 1860 and 1862. Interested in pre-1940 issues of Australian and New Zealand banknotes in good condition.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND**Incorporated****G.P. Box 23, Wellington, New Zealand****OBJECTS**

To encourage the study of the science of numismatics and kindred historical subjects by the holding of meetings for the reading of papers and the exhibition of specimens by the issuing of reports or publications relating to such meetings; by assisting members and students in the study, and acquirement of numismatic specimens—coins, medals, tokens, seals, paper-money, native currencies and kindred objects; by cultivating fraternal relations among numismatists in New Zealand and abroad; by fostering the interest of youth in these objects; by encouraging research into the currencies and related history of New Zealand and the Islands of the Pacific, particularly Polynesia, and publishing or assisting in the publication of such material; by striking commemorative and other medals from time to time; by co-operating with the Government of New Zealand in the selection of suitable designs for coins and medals; by disseminating numismatic and kindred knowledge; by developing interest in the fascinating and educational pursuit of numismatics, and generally by representing numismatic and kindred interests as a Dominion organisations;

(Rules: 2(b).).

Applications for Membership should be made on the prescribed form available on application to the National Secretary.

Subscriptions: (Renewed on 1st June each year).

Annual Subscription Member N.Z. \$3.50

Annual Subscription, junior or student member N.Z. \$2.00
(i.e. persons under 16 years or full-time students.)

Composite Life Membership Fee scale:

Age on Election to Society	On After Years of Membership						
	Election	5	10	15	20	25	30
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
21/25	50	45	40	35	30	25	20
26/30	45	40	35	30	25	20	
31/35	40	35	30	25	30	—	—
36/40	35	30	25	20	—	—	—
41/45	30	25	20	—	—	—	—
46/50	25	20	—	—	—	—	—
51/& over	20						

Members receive copies of the **New Zealand Numismatic Journal** gratis and any other benefits that the Council may from time to time offer.

Membership Badges are available at N.Z.50c each.

The New Zealand Numismatic Journal is the official organ of the Society being published irregularly. Contributions are unpaid. All matters relating to the Journal should be addressed to the Editor.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 31st MAY 1972

1971	INCOME	1972	1971	EXPENDITURE	1972
770	Subscriptions	662	1077	Journals	1100
100	Composite Subscription Account	75	39	Tax	47
204	Advertising	54	200	Honoraria	150
90	Journals and Badges	54	126	Secretarial Service	100
	Interest:		168	Postages	54
	Government Stock	51.50	44	Sundry	31
	Investment Account	45.00	—	Grant to Dominion Museum	500
	Bank of New Zealand	54.81	478	Loss on Medal Account	1640
	Composite Subscription Account	28.61	140	Branch Subsidies	—
230	Medal Trust Account	13.83	70	Travelling Expenses	—
	Conversion Surplus	194			
		29			
948	Excess of Expenditure over Income	2386			
<u>2342</u>		<u>\$3622</u>	<u>2342</u>		<u>\$3622</u>

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND (INC.)

Balance Sheet as at 31st May 1972

1971	LIABILITIES	1972	1971	ASSETS	1972
7256	Accumulated Funds as at 1.6.71:	7256	2233	Bank of New Zealand	1106
	Less excess of expenditure over income	2386	1000	B.N.Z. Savings Bank Investment Account	1000
		4870	942	Composite Subscription Account	1045
			395	Medal Trust Account	409
			1000	N.Z. Government Stock due 15th Sept. 1975	1000
			1686	Medals on hand	310
<u>7256</u>		<u>\$4870</u>	<u>7256</u>		<u>\$4870</u>

**PUBLICATIONS OF THE ROYAL
NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND**

New Zealand Numismatic Journal (1947-)

Available: Nos. 5 to 24; 26 to 30; 32; 34; 36 to 38; 40 to 49.

	Members	Non-members
Price: Nos. 5 to 45	35c	50c
Nos. 46 —	50c	75c

Sutherland Memorial Lecture 1969

“Captain James Cook, R.N., F.R.S., and his numismatic associations,” by P. P. O’Shea. Supplement to **Journal** 47.51 p., 19 plates. Price: \$2.00.

Sutherland Memorial Lecture 1970

“The Royal touch in England: A theory of origin derived from observations in the New Zealand Maori,” by Dr L. K. Gluckman. Supplement to **Journal** 49, 36p., 8 plates. Price: \$1.00.

Index to the New Zealand Numismatic Journal (1966)

Compiled by P. P. O’Shea, being a comprehensive index of all printed Journals of the Society.

From Vol. 4, No. 1 (4), 1947, to Vol. 11 No. 6 (42), 1966. Price \$1.25.

(All prices in New Zealand currency.)

THE SOCIETY’S DECIMAL COINAGE MEDAL, 1967

A limited supply of bright bronze decimal coinage medals are still available.

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