

"AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIST"

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THE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA



Meetings are held on the First Tuesday and Third Friday each Month

at

NATIONAL MUSEUM THEATRETTE

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THE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

FOUNDED 1946

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Editor: P. B. WALL

*"Peace on Earth
Goodwill among Men."*

LUKE 2.



Christmas Greetings from the President and Officers
of the Numismatic Association of Victoria.

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All Correspondence to be addressed to:
Box 615 D, G.P.O., Melbourne, 3001.

*The above photographs were taken by Mr. Tom May from a medallion
kindly loaned by Mrs. Betty Turvey.*

THE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA
(Incorporating the Numismatic Society of Victoria, founded 1914)

1977 SUBSCRIPTIONS

Senior Member — Aged 18 years and over	\$7.00 per annum
(If resident more than 80 kilometres from Melbourne G.P.O.)	\$6.00 per annum
Junior Members — Aged 11—17 years	\$3.00 per annum
Life Membership	\$175.00

THE FINANCIAL YEAR OF THE ASSOCIATION COMMENCES ON 1st JANUARY.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS SHOULD BE PAID TO THE TREASURER PROMPTLY.

All Correspondence to: Box 615 D, G.P.O., Melbourne, 3001.

The Secretary may be contacted by telephone on 85-1868 *(evenings only)*.

FORWARD SYLLABUS

FRIDAY, DECEMBER, 17th, 1976.

CHRISTMAS MEETING

SPECIAL FEATURE — A FILM “THESE WERE THE TIMES” produced by the Victorian Government to illustrate life in the early days of the Colony and the various Museums now established throughout the State for the benefit of future generations.

Supper — Please Bring A Plate.
Soft Drinks, Coffee & Tea will be provided.

REMEMBER NO TUESDAY MEETING IN JANUARY, 1977.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21st, 1977.

ANNUAL MEETING

Reports and Election of Office Bearers.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1977.

Mr. R.Henderson — “An Introduction to Hammered Coinage.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18th, 1977.

Mr. F. Heard — “Ferdinand VII of Spain”.
Perhaps the most interesting Numismatic Reign in History.

OUR 500th MEETING

The 500th General Meeting of the Numismatic Association of Victoria will be held on **TUESDAY, 5th APRIL, 1977.**

For this occasion both the Conference Room and Theatre of the National Museum have been booked (entrance from Latrobe Street gateway).

Arrangements being made for this occasion, which will include some surprises, should make it undoubtedly the event of the year.

The speakers and exhibits will cover the whole range of member's numismatic interests.

Further details will be announced soon.

But, remember the date: **TUESDAY, 5th APRIL, 1977, for THE EVENT OF THE YEAR.**

REPORTS OF MEETINGS

The 489th GENERAL MEETING on Tuesday evening, 5th October, was held in the Conference Room, Museum Buildings, Melbourne. The meeting was opened by the President, Mr. Hans Prange. Amongst the visitors was Mr. Terry Pepperell, President of the Melbourne Numismatic Society and President of the Victorian Council of Numismatic Societies, to whom a very warm welcome was extended.

The SYLLABUS for the evening was given by our distinguished guest, Mr. Ian Barnes, immediate Past President of the Military Historical Society of Australia. Taking as his topic "Militaria", Mr. Barnes gave a most interesting introductory talk on campaign medals highlighting the similarities and differences between numismatics and medal collecting. The talk revolved around a magnificent display of medals which Mr. Barnes brought with him. At the conclusion of the address Mr. Len Henderson passed a vote of thanks and then our President, Mr. Prange presented Mr. Barnes with one of the N.A.V.'s medallions to show our appreciation.

Supper and a short Tender Sale completed the meeting.

The 490th GENERAL MEETING, held on Friday, 15th October, 1976, in the Theatrette, National Museum, was opened at 8 p.m. by the President. 36 members and 13 visitors were present.

The big event of the evening was the Tender Sale in which 200 lots were offered for sale, which Ken Downie ably officiated. Sales for the evening totalled \$1,429.15. The commission received will go towards improving many aspects of the Association in the future.

At the conclusion of the sale members and visitors mingled as supper was served. The successful buyers had to form a queue at the Treasurer's desk.

The 491st GENERAL MEETING, was held in the Conference Room at 8 p.m. on Wednesday, 27th October, 1976.

After opening the meeting, the President, Mr. Hans Prange, announced that Council nominations for 1977 were now being called for and that the closing date would be the Friday meeting in November.

A special welcome back was made to Stan Church who had been in Europe since May.

The SYLLABUS for the evening was presented by Mr. Reg Williams who spoke on his recently published book, "The Victoria Volunteer Long and Efficient Service Medal, 1881 - 1901". Mr. Williams spoke on the details surrounding the issue of this medal and some of the problems he had to overcome while compiling the manuscript for the book. The President thanked Reg for his talk and particularly

his generous thought in donating a copy to our Library. After the meeting was officially closed members viewed the exhibits during supper.

The 492nd GENERAL MEETING, held in the Theatrette of the National Museum on Friday, 19th November, 1976, was opened by the President, Mr. Hans J. Prange at 8 p.m. There were 37 members and 16 visitors present. A special welcome was extended to a number of interstate and overseas visitors included among whom was Mr. Alistair F. Robb of New Zealand. It was also nice to see again one of our Queensland members, Mr. George Dean of Tarragindi, and one of our Sydney members, Mr. Mark Freehill.

NOMINATIONS for membership were received from:—
Mr. Leo Musumeci of Parkdale, Vic., and Mr. Paul H. Davis of New York, U.S.A.

Five NEW MEMBERS were voted in to the Association. They were:—

- No.890 G. Bachan Singh, 13 St. Malo Avenue, Doncaster, Vic. 3108.
Collecting interest:— Gold coins.;
- No.891 Michael Farkas, 28 Yarrbat Avenue, Balwyn, Vic. 3103.
Collecting interest:— General.
- No.892 David M. Clifford, 85 Oriel Road, Ivanhoe, Vic. 3079.
Collecting interest:— Modern Irish.
- No.893 Zygmunt Wawrzycki, 56 Twyford Street, Williamstown, Vic.3016.
Collecting interest:— Proofs.
- No.894 Howard W.L. Brown, 4 Majore Street, Hawthorn, Vic. 3122.
Collecting interest:— Australian.

Our recently appointed Archivist, Mr. Len Henderson, read excerpts from a history of the Association since 1914 that he has been preparing. This study will be released to coincide with our 500th Meeting early next year.

Mark Freehill took the opportunity to mention that the I.B.N.S. (International Bank Note Society) has an active chapter in Sydney. Anybody interested should contact Mark care of Martin Daniel's coin shop in Sydney.

The SYLLABUS for the evening was in the hands of Frank Robinson who spoke on "Numismatics and Genealogy". With the aid of colour slides Frank showed the inter-relationship between these two studies. The numismatic families which Frank's paper covered ranged from the Severan Dynasty of Rome, through Middle Age English Royal Houses and the Bonaparte Dynasty of France, to the family of Queen Victoria. The speaker concluded by indicating a possible connection between his own ancestors and those of Alfred Toogood, a Sydney token issuer. Detailed exhibits supported the paper. A vote of thanks was proposed by George Dean who remarked that Frank's monumental paper was a work of considerable research and scholarship.

The meeting was then officially closed for a short supper.

GRANT MUSGROVE MOVES TO TASMANIA



It was with mixed feelings that we learnt of Grant Musgrove's intention to accept a position in the Tasmanian Audit Office requiring him to move to Hobart. We congratulate Grant on his appointment (knowing of his desire to return to "Tassie"), but are sorry to lose the talents of one of our keenest younger members.

In the 3½ years he has been a member, Grant has performed sterling service. He was Librarian for a year and a Councillor for two years, acting as Minute Secretary in 1974 during a particularly difficult period.

Grant's specialised field of commemorative medals and medallions has led him to give a number of papers at our meetings. All who have been acquainted with Grant will have found that behind the quiet and unassuming personality there lies a warm and very helpful nature.

I believe Grant will apply for membership to the Tasmanian Numismatic Society shortly after his arrival in Hobart, however Tasmania's gain will not be entirely Victoria's loss as Grant plans to maintain his N.A.V. membership and visit us whenever possible.

On behalf of all N.A.V. members I would like to thank Grant for his services so far and for the knowledge he has imparted to us. We wish him an especially rewarding time in the rich research territory that is historic Tasmania.

Ken Marshall who had moved to Sydney earlier this year with his family has since returned to Melbourne. Welcome back, Ken! Promise us you won't think of following your good friend and fellow medal collector, Grant Musgrove to Tasmania at least until after you have given us some more of the magnificent short papers you have written, and left your earlier ones with the editor for publication.

NOTES FROM YOUR LIBRARIAN.

After giving his excellent talk on the beginnings of coin-making at our recent meeting, Dr. Zerman donated to our library the book "The Coinmakers" by Thomas W. Becker. This book traces the origins of coin manufacture from its earliest beginnings in classical Greece to today's modern Mints. It's well researched text and plentiful illustrations recommend this book to anyone interested in minting methods from ancient to modern times.

Another addition to our library is :- "Coins, Tokens and Banknotes of New Zealand" which was kindly donated by its author, Alistair F. Robb of Wellington, N.Z. This book is a "must" for the serious collector of New Zealand as it not only lists all coins and banknotes but also contains a host of articles on all kinds of subjects relating to the coinage of New Zealand.

Hans H. Ferdinand

PAPER OR METAL FOR MONEY.

By Gabor Hoffmann -- N.A.V. 540

Talking about money, is always an interesting subject in every society all over the world. Many countries changing over to decimal currency, and others are reviewing their existing system. When this happens in any country, the material to be used for money, paper or metal, and if metal, what sort of a coinage material to be used, is a hotly debated subject.

For thousands of years base metals, copper, silver and gold were commonly used for money. Paper money did not exist until at later or recent times. The reason was, to be able to translate larger sums, or paying cash in larger sums, without the inconvenience of carrying or transporting a large quantity of weighty metal coins. Even so in many countries the denominations of these Bank-Notes were restricted for only larger amounts, e.g. in United Kingdom £5 and above. Gold coins were still minted for the lower currencies, e.g. £1 and £½.

As a result of rapidly increasing gold prices after World War I, the usage of gold as a coinage metal was terminated, and the introduction of Currency Notes began, and since then have become universal.

Here I would like to explain the difference between Bank-Notes and Currency Notes. The Bank-Notes are a form of bearer's cheque, issued by the State or National Bank of a country, and could be exchanged for Coins or Currency Notes to the value shown on the Bank-Note. Currency Notes were introduced to replace the smaller denomination gold

coins, e.g. the sovereign and half-sovereign with £1 and 10 Shilling notes.

Between the two World Wars, most countries were using Bank-Notes for higher transactions, Currency Notes to replace the gold coins, silver and bronze or other base-metal coins for smaller denominations and transactions.

Even as gold coins were disappearing, still many changes occurred in coinage in the period between the two World Wars. Silver prices increased; in many cases the silver value rose to two to three times the value of the coin. Governments were forced to withdraw the coins and re-issue them in a lesser silver content, like Australia's silver coinage in the period between 1946 and 1964, or replace some of its silver coinage with paper money, e.g. the U.S. Dollar in 1936.

During World War II this sequence of events was accelerated due to metal shortages, and many countries issued paper money for very low values, like the Ceylon 5 cent, German 5 pfennig, Hungarian 5 filler, etc. All these small denominations were less in value than our 2 cent coin.

At the end of World War II it became evident, that the long reign of silver as coinage material, had come to an end. It also became apparent that most modern coinage and note were only tokens. None of the material used has the worth of the face-value of the denomination. It became a serious problem to governments as to the material they should use for money,

metal or paper. The material has to be cheap, so in the foreseeable future it will not exceed in material value the face-value; it has to have good wearing properties and corrosion resistance, and the finished product must be attractive, so at least it looks valuable.

Small Currency Notes are relatively cheap and inexpensive to produce or print. Because of this factor, many governments have the tendency to drift into this direction, including our own government with the \$1 note. This is in fact false economy. Take for example a \$1 Note. To print and distribute a single dollar, it will cost the government in the vicinity of 10 cents. Because this is the lowest value paper money in our system it has the highest circulation factor and it deteriorates faster, about one to two years average life. To withdraw this single dollar through the private banks, Reserve Bank, all the red-tape procedures of checking and writing off serial numbers, and finally burning, will cost about 30 to 40 cents. This means that every one dollar note in maximum two years time will cost the government 50% of its face-value.

If the same currency were struck in metal, like cupro-nickel, the initial cost,

(making dies, machinery and material cost minting, labour, and distribution) will be in the region of 80 to 90 cents. But as cupro-nickel is a good wearing-resistant metal, then currency struck now could, theoretically, still be in circulation in 40 years time. Even then, when it is necessary to be withdrawn because of wear, instead of a quantity of ash as from paper, the metal is still useful and can be remelted to mint new coins. Loss due to wear, will be no more than 1 or 2 cents.

Comparatively, a one dollar value on paper has to be printed 20 to 40 times in the assumed lifespan of a one dollar coin. This means that the government in 40 years time spends \$10 to \$20 to circulate each one dollar note, against 80 to 90 cents cost of a one dollar coin. It is really hard to understand how the economists are thinking in our Treasury Department.

These facts cannot be disproven, although the figures are only estimated and will vary in certain countries, due to labour and material costs. But there is definitely a great economical advantage in changing the lower denomination of currency from paper to a dignified coin.

YOUR FREE CLASSIFIED COLUMN.

Wanted to buy: New or secondhand "HENDO" AUSTRALIAN COIN ALBUM with at least three sheets for holding florins (holds 20 coins per sheet) and three sheets for holding shillings (these hold 24 coins per sheet). The "HENDO" Album which is no longer being made has front and back covers of plastic over cardboard held together by three extractor screws. The Size of the covers are 225mm x 195mm.

Norm. Evans, N.A.V. 716

Please address all replies to the above advertiser: C/—, Box 615 D, G.P.O. Melbourne, 3001. (Or contact the Secretary). Each letter will be forwarded on to the member it concerns.

Members wishing to place a small advertisement in this Journal have only to submit their type-written copy to the Editor. Private addresses will not be printed unless specifically requested.

A COIN OF EMPEROR AUGUSTUS

*By a staff member of the Australian Institute of Archaeology,
174 Collins Street, Melbourne.*

After many centuries of being governed in other ways, the Romans found themselves being governed by an Emperor whose name was Augustus. He was Emperor during the period B.C. 30 to A.D. 14. His successor was Tiberius, who ruled during the period A.D. 14 to A.D. 37. These two Emperors are of great importance for the history of New Testament times. Augustus was ruling in Rome at the time when the Lord Jesus Christ was born, and Tiberius was reigning at the time of his death.



The special interest in Augustus for Christians is found in Luke's gospel. "And it came to pass that in those days that there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus that all the world should be taxed. And this taxing was first made when Cyrenius was governor of Syria" (Luke 2: 1, 2).

The "world" referred to here is the Roman world. This was not the only time that Augustus did this sort of thing. There are in existence important papyrus records from Egypt which give some details of the way these taxations were carried out. The occasion referred to by Luke is when Cyrenius was Governor of Syria. The exact year, however, is not given. This Cyrenius, or as he is known in Roman writings, Quirinius, is a historical figure about whom we know a number of important facts. He was governor of Syria in the period around 6 B.C., during the days when Herod the Jew was a local king in Judea. King Herod died in 4 B.C., not long after this census was taken.



We know a great deal more about the Emperor Augustus. Of special interest to us is his actual appearance. This is known from several carvings and statues, and also from coins. The coin shown here is a silver coin of Augustus. It is really a denarius. It will be seen that it bears the inscription "Caesari Augusto", which means "Belong-

ing to Caesar Augustus". The coin is a little rough when judged by our own standards, but it is typical of the coins of those days.

Coins, of course, are of great value to the student of history, and archaeology. When found in an ancient building they give some idea of the period when the building was used. When found in the foundations of the building, as they often are, they give us a clue to the date when the building was erected. But they often tell us a great deal in themselves. The inscriptions on them give us an idea of the titles of Kings, their claims, and sometimes their politics. We can even gain important information about religious beliefs at times. And finally they give evidence of trade between different lands. Indeed, these coins of Augustus have been found in many parts of the Roman Empire.

It is worth reminding ourselves in connection with this story in Luke's Gospel, that modern research has shown that Luke was a most accurate recorder of facts. Sir William Ramsay, who was a Professor in Oxford, spent a great deal of his life in investigating the writings of Luke—namely, the Gospel of Luke and the Book of Acts. He came to the conclusion that "Luke is a historian of the first rank". Many times Sir William Ramsay draws attention to the minute accuracy of Luke's records. Wherever we can test his writings by modern methods of archaeology we prove him to be accurate. This helps us to trust him in places where we cannot test him. Here in Luke 2: 1, 2, in the matter of Augustus and his census, in the days when Quirinius was Governor of Syria, we have another good example of Luke's careful and painstaking method of recording facts.

How important a coin is then, for the historian. We could tell a story about a great number of coins which have reference to Bible events. There are Persian coins, Greek coins, coins of the Jewish rebels both before and after Christ, coins of Herod the Great, of Herod Agrippa, and so on. Each one has its own importance. But we must leave this interesting study to another time.

THE TALBOT COLLECTION AT THE TASMANIAN MUSEUM

By W.E. Purnell, N.A. V. 718

(This paper was presented to members at the meeting on 7th September, 1976).

The late Lord Talbot de Malahide presented the Talbot collection of coins, medals and books to the Tasmanian Museum in 1972, and an outstanding selection of them are brilliantly displayed on the 1st floor of the Museum in Hobart.

The total collection consists of 3,062 coins and 77 medals in four elegant wooden cabinets. The collection was made by Colonel the Hon. Milo Talbot, Companion of the Bath, who lived 1854–1931. Lord Talbot de Malahide had the collection catalogued in London before presenting it to the Tasmanian authorities. No doubt opinions will differ, but taking into account that it covers from the

Greek City States of about 600 B.C. to George V, it is perhaps the third best museum collection of coins in Australia.

Over 350 gold coins and four gold medals are the most impressive, including eight from Carthage, Cyrene, Lesbos and Syracuse dated 440 to 242 B.C. In the Roman, some 58 Aureus of 30 Emperors or their wives from Augustus to Diocletian and solidus of 13 Emperors of West and East Rome from Constantine I of about 330 A.D. to Constantine V of 770 A.D.

There are 203 gold coins from Britain, starting with three pre-Roman staters about 45 B.C. to 10 A.D. to nobles, half nobles, quarter nobles, of Edward III and then excepting Henry IV and Edward V, all reigning sovereigns up to George V, are represented.

Eleven Scottish gold coins from a St. Andrew of Robert III (1390–1406) through James I to VI and ending with a unite of Charles I (1625–1649) are among some of the rarer Scottish gold.

The middle East to India are represented by some 48 gold coins from Afganistan through the Fatima Khalifs, Memlook sultans, and Mogul Emperors to the Turks with mohurs and others in almost FDC condition.

Of interest to our President would be the four gold medals depicting Oliver Cromwell 1658, and the coronations of Anne, 1702, George III, 1761, and Victoria, 1838. The remaining 10 silver and 63 bronze or pewter medals mainly portray royalty (there are 20 of Anne) but one in bronze shows Richard Wogan Talbot later the 2nd Baron of Malahide.

Greek and Roman coins form more than half the collection, 1,928 of the total of 3,062.

The Great Britain coins covering British, Irish and Scottish, makes a total of 603 coins, made up of 428 British, 89 Irish and 86 Scottish.

Europe is represented by some 236 coins, and India and the Middle East by 295 coins.

One could continue for a long time merely listing the scarce to RRR coins in this valuable collection. A London dealer is reputed to have offered, early in 1975, half a million dollars Australian for the coins NOT on display, but to go on detailing the coins would only make those of you who specialise in whatever area is discussed, even more envious of the Tasmanian Museum.

I had the good fortune in May during the lunch breaks at the 47th ANZAAS Congress to spend some time examining not only the display, but through the courtesy of the Director of the Museum, Mr. D.R. Gregg, and the kindness of Mr. Merv. Bow, who gave up one of his lunch hours, many of the coins not on

display; and I assure you there are some beautiful specimens in the collection.

Now my almost instant reaction on seeing the display was to question how the coins are mounted so that they literally stand out from the surrounding material, and the answer is simple. They have been stuck on to the flat of nails or clouts so that they stand out any required distance from 1 to 3 or 4 cms from the surrounding white particle board.

As one who has lectured at you on the need for extreme care in the conservation and preservation of your coins, naturally my immediate concern was what was used as the adhesive, how easily can the reverse (or, in some interesting cases, the obverse) be inspected, and here lies the nub of the problem.

There is a suspicion among some numismatists that epoxy resins were used as the adhesives of the clout to the coin, whilst the Director informs me that a polychloroprene was used.

Thank goodness it's not my problem as to what was used, and I know that many of Australia's foremost numismatists shudder at the idea of ANY adhesive being used on such valuable coins, but if epoxy resins were used on any but the most robust gold coins, such room temperature cured epoxys are notoriously difficult to remove and the "solvents" that might disintegrate the epoxy adhesive would almost surely damage or dissolve any alloying metal if the gold coin is in any way debased; as for any other metals except platinum, as far as I know, it would be a lost cause and a lost coin.

If the Director is correct and polychloroprene adhesive only was used then, with considerable care, patience and a variety of solvents that don't attack alloying metals, I think most of the coins can be separated from their mountings without damage, but imagine the delicacy that will be needed to separate a stater of Carthage or Thrace or pre-Roman Britain from a 2 cm clout stuck together with a very effective adhesive. As I said before, I am pleased it's not my problem.

Now, whilst the numismatists who have criticised the Museum for the method used, certainly have a point, and I can't imagine any enthusiastic coin collector ever letting any of his or her coins be displayed in this way, I think that the Museum, by their initiative in displaying a selection of the Talbot collection in such a dramatic way, have brought more general public attention to coins and their collection than would have been possible using orthodox methods of display. I know one can say "But, has it increased the number of coin collectors in Hobart?" And that I don't know, but during the times I was there, I was surprised at the number of people who were in the process of walking through the gallery to other exhibits, but who stopped and went back to the start of the collection and its story, and were obviously interested by the display.

We can all take pride in the achievement of one of our members of long standing, Mr. Reg. Williams, N.A.V. 372, author of a book on a rare and lesser known Colonial Australian medal.

The book reviewed here represents an important contribution to Australian numismatics and is recommended to all students of Australiana. The following brief review is published with the kind permission of the author.



**"THE VICTORIA VOLUNTEER LONG AND
EFFICIENT SERVICE MEDAL"**

By R.D. Williams F.R.N.S.

The medal collector, the student of pre-federation military history and the Australiana enthusiast, will find this limited edition a useful adjunct to their respective hobbies. For the genealogist, the book provides a valuable listing of members of many of Victoria's early families.

It is remarkable that the government of a British Colony in the 1880's would dare authorize, have struck, and issue a medal to reward the long service of its Volunteer troops, thereby risking the displeasure of the "Fount of all Honour" Queen Victoria. Even more remarkable is the fact that this technically illegal medal, received Royal sanction a mere sixteen months after its institution.

The author has painstakingly researched this excellent work of reference which could well become as much a collectors item as the medal it describes.

Reviewed by JOHN FREWEN

President of the Military Historical Society of Australia.

FORWARD MEETING DATES – Theatre and Conference Room Bookings, 1977.

1977	Conference Room	Theatre	1977	Conference Room	Theatre
January	---	21st	July	5th	15th
February	1st	18th	August	2nd	19th
March	1st	18th	September	6th	16th
April	5th	5th & 15th	October	4th	21st
May	3rd	20th	November	8th	18th
June	7th	17th	December	6th	16th

The syllabus for 1977 is now being prepared and members wishing to present papers are asked to indicate as soon as possible their choice of date. This will allow a balanced programme to be drawn up in advance.

THE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

FOUNDED 1946

PAST PRESIDENTS:

Rev. F. C. BREMER, E.D..	-	-	-	1946 — 1948
W. E. CURRAN, Esq. E.D., F.R.N.S.	-	-	-	1948 — 1950
N. W. ADAMS, Esq.	-	-	-	1950 — 1953
R. W. FARMAN, Esq.	-	-	-	1953 — 1955
E. KENNEDY, Esq. F.A.S.A.	-	-	-	1955 — 1957
J. GARTNER, Esq.	-	-	-	1957 — 1958
H. P. HIGSON, Esq.	-	-	-	1958 — 1960
E. PHILPOTTS, Esq.	-	-	-	1960 — 1962
W. E. CURRAN, Esq. E.D., F.R.N.S.	-	-	-	1962 — 1964
R. T. N. JEWELL, Esq. F.R.N.S.	-	-	-	1964 — 1965
R. G. STEWART, Esq.	-	-	-	1965 — 1967
P. SIMON, Esq. F.R.N.S.	-	-	-	1968 — 1969
F. H. HEARD, Esq.	-	-	-	1970 — 1972
W. E. PURNELL, Esq.	-	-	-	1973 — 1974

THE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
OF VICTORIA

Established 1946

OBJECTS :

Briefly, the objects for which the Association was established, are—

To encourage the study of Numismatics in all its branches

To represent generally the views and interests of all Numismatists

To provide education in the field of Numismatics, and to encourage
sound and methodical collecting practice

ACTIVITIES :

Discussion at Monthly Meetings

Reading of Papers

Assisting members in the study and acquisition of numismatic specimens

An Annual Exhibition

A bi-monthly publication containing articles and items of interest
to all Numismatists

Stimulating research into the currency of Australia

Encouraging correspondence between members throughout the world