

## NEW ZEALAND



### 1935 - SIXPENCE - OBVERSE

NEW ZEALAND, DOMINION of  
LONDON MINT

SIXPENCE 19MM .500 FINE 2.83 GRAMS

1933	3,000,000
1934	3,600,000
1935	560,346
1936	1,480,000

▲OV: Head of George V, facing left, GEORGE V KING, left EMPEROR, right.

▲RV: Huia bird to right, NEW ZEALAND, above, SIXPENCE DATE below, K.G under bird.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = Royal Mint, LONDON

DESIGNER: (obv) Percy Metcalfe  
(rev) K.G = (George) Kruger Gray

REFERENCE: Y-2, KM-2

POPULATION: 1930 - 1,485,594 excluding about 50,000 native Maoris.

FOOTNOTE: Nickname for Sixpence; Tanner, Sprat, Tizzy, Bender, and Snapper.

FOOTNOTE: The 1935 issue includes 346 proof strikes.



### 1935 - SIXPENCE - REVERSE

NEW ZEALAND, DOMINION of  
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SIXPENCE 19MM .500 FINE 2.83 GRAMS

1937	1,280,000
1939	700,000
1940	800,000
1941	440,000
1942	360,000
1943	1,800,000
1944	1,160,000
1945	940,000
1946	2,120,000

▲OV: Head of George VI, facing left, GEORGE VI KING, left EMPEROR, right, HP under bust, below.

▲RV: Huia bird to right, NEW ZEALAND, above, SIXPENCE DATE below, K.G under bird.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = Royal Mint, LONDON

DESIGNER: (obv) HP = Thomas Hugh Paget  
(rev) K.G = (George) Kruger Gray

REFERENCE: Y-10, KM-8

*From Beads to Banknotes by A.P.Hargreaves, Dunedin, 1972.*

POPULATION: 1936 - 1,573,810

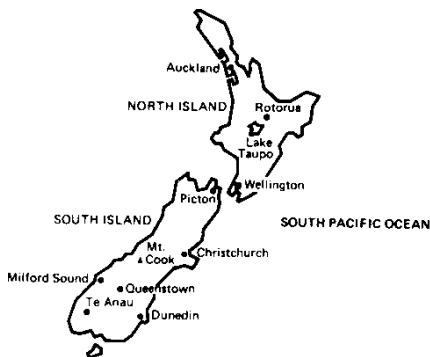


### 1937 - SIXPENCE - OBVERSE

FOOTNOTE: New Zealand - Name given by Dutch navigators, the word - Zealand - denotes "Sea-land", being significant of the low countries.

FOOTNOTE: George Edward Kruger was born on Christmas Day 1880. A talented artist, he took his wife's surname - Gray on his marriage in 1918. A Royal Exhibition Scholar of the Royal College of Art in addition to being a medallist, Kruger Gray's talents included water-color, landscape and portrait painting and designer and painter of stained glass. He died in 1943 ten years after his famous Huia Bird first appeared on the New Zealand sixpence. The New Zealand native bird is the female of the extinct Hula.

FOOTNOTE: The Dominion of New Zealand is a small and wealthy country of a million and a half people situated in the South Pacific Ocean. It is a land of singular natural beauty, renowned for its mountains, lakes, fiords, and forests. The Dominion extends for a length of over 1,000 miles north and south. New Zealand is responsible for supplying nearly two-thirds of the British imports of cheese, nearly one-third of the import of butter, a little over half the import of mutton and half of those of lamb. New Zealand also occupies fourth place amongst the world's wool producers.



New Zealand today



### 1937 - SIXPENCE - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: New Zealand used Australian gold and British silver coinage, until Australia issued subsidiary silver starting in 1910. The Australian coinage circulated extensively in New Zealand until the early 1930's. In 1930 the Australian pound was depreciated and increased quantities of Australian silver coinage were imported into New Zealand. As the value of the New Zealand pound fell in 1931 and again on January 20, 1933, the New Zealand Government ordered from the Royal Mint their first silver sixpence dated 1933. This series continued bearing the effigy of the British Monarch until 1946.

FOOTNOTE: New Zealand was a British Crown Colony from 1840 when the English concluded a treaty with the Maori natives, by which they were assigned reservations on condition that they would recognize Queen Victoria as their Sovereign. New Zealand, named after the low-lying meadows at the mouth of the Rhine in spite of the Alpine type mountains. New Zealand became a Dominion of the British Empire on September 26, 1907. In 1814 the year that the Rev. Samuel Marsden arrived in New Zealand, horses, sheep, cattle and poultry were introduced into the country. Pigs had been introduced by Captain Cook in 1769. It was not until after systematic settlement was embarked upon, that sheep-raising got under way, when it was chiefly confined to the Tussock Plains of Canterbury and Otago in the South Island. Between 1851 and 1871 the sheep total increased from 250,000 to over 10,000,000. By 1938 the flock was over 32,400,000 sheep with only larger countries exceeding in total flocks such as Australia, Russia, United States, Argentina, India and South Africa.



New Zealand sheep