

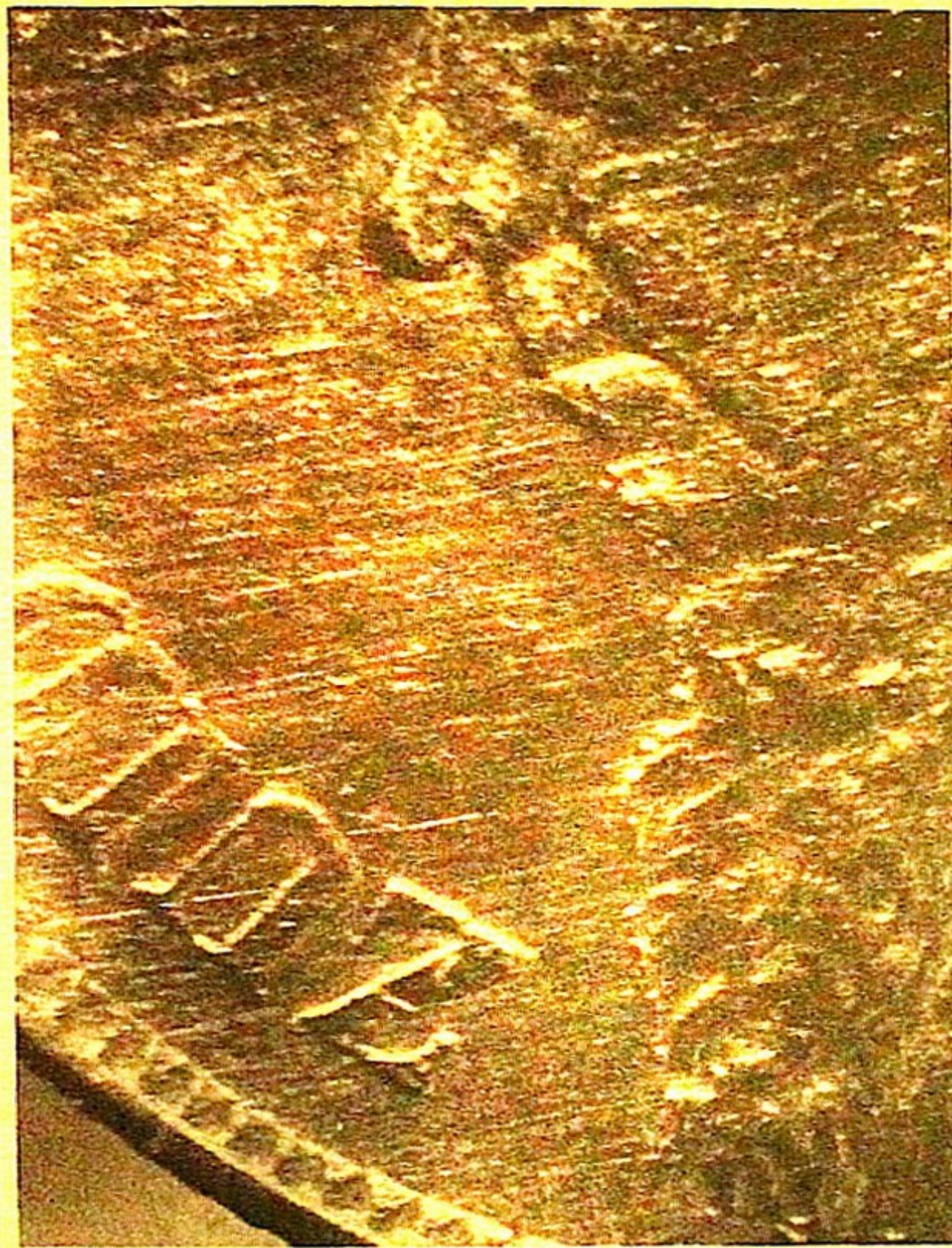


# COIN AND MEDAL NEWS MUNT EN MEDALJE NUUS

*nickels*

IN ASSOCIATION WITH **VOLKSKAS** LIMITED  
IN SAMEWERKING MET **BEPERK**

JUNE/JULY 1973  
JUNIE/JULIE 1973  
VOL. 8 NO. 6  
40c



# VERVALSTE KRUGERPONDE

## bladsy 8



# Volkskas kan vir u die wêreld se munte kry



## Volkskas is geldtalig

Geld praat baie  
tale. Rand. Dollar.  
Frank. Pond.  
Escudo. Yen.  
Mark. Gulde.

Volkskas was heel eerste in Suid-Afrika met 'n volledige *Numismatiese Diens*. Daarom is Volkskas by uitstek die muntversamelaar se bank. Volkskas – selfs u plaaslike tak – kan u help om in muntstukke van oor die hele wêreld te belê, hulle te versamel of as geskenke te koop. Sorg ook dat u Volkskas se pragboek *GOUE MUNTE* by u naaste Volkskas-tak in die hande kry – die omvattendste tweetalige handleiding oor goue munte wat daar is. Dis maar een van Volkskas se talle uitmuntende dienste.

Volkskas kan al die geldtale praat. As u enige plek op aarde wil saampraat, kan U EIE BANK u help. Volkskas is u beste handelskontak met die wêreld. Met 'n landwye netwerk van by die 500 takke en agent-skappe is Volkskas oral naby en tot u diens. Met 'n wêreldwye netwerk van by die 300 agente/korrespondente kan Volkskas tot in verre lande diens lewer en omsien na u belange.

## VOLKSKAS

BEPERK (GEREG. HANDELSBANK) HOOFKANTOOR: PRETORIA



Die bank vir alomvattende  
bankdienste

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# MORE PLANS FOR 5th S.A. NUMISMATIC CONVENTION

## FIRST DAY COVER OF BURGERS CENTENARY STAMPS FOR CONVENTION

The President of the Transvaal Numismatic Society, Mr W.S. van As, announces that this important event in the history of numismatics in the Republic of South Africa, which coincides with the Burgers Centenary Celebrations, will incorporate the following special features:

1. Exhibits in 100 illuminated showcases reflecting the evolution of Coinage from Ancient Greece and Rome to the present date, with emphasis on the history of South African coinage. A complete collection of South African coins in proof and uncirculated condition, including the Burgers and Kruger series, will be on view. Outstanding collections of coins from countries with cultural and historical ties with South Africa, gold coins and a fascinating selection from almost every country in the World will be displayed. Medallion Art as depicted on unique specimens of commemorative and war medals, including various Victoria Crosses, will be exhibited. A representative collection of Token coins and Banknotes will form an important part of the displays. The value of the exhibits will be more than a million Rand.
2. Medals in gold, silver and bronze to commemorate the Burgers Centenary will be struck for the Society in the

South African Mint and sold during the convention. More than half of the triple sets at R100-00 per set have already been sold.

These medals will depict the crest of the Transvaal Numismatic Society on the obverse and President Burgers profile, taken from one of the original crown-size patterns struck in 1874, on the reverse.

3. Special first day covers of the Burgers stamp to be released by the Post Office during the convention will be date-stamped at the convention. These should become valuable Africana.
4. Numismatists and coin-collectors, especially those from the other numismatic Societies and Coin-Clubs are requested to register as delegates at their earliest convenience because of the limited number of persons which can be accommodated for the social events. These include visits to the gold mines, the South African Mint and the Natural Cultural Historical Museum in Pretoria.
5. Illustrated talks on a wide variety of interesting numismatic subjects will be given by prominent numismatists from South Africa and overseas in the lecture hall in the Carlton Hotel.

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### 4. CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

Please note that a change of address necessitates the making of a new address plate. This takes 4-6 weeks and can only be done upon receipt of a 50c postal order to cover the cost. Addresses will NOT be changed unless an amount of 50c accompanies the request for a change of address. Please state clearly what the old and new addresses are as well as what your subscribers code number is. This number appears on the envelope each month.

### ADRESVERANDERING:

Neem asseblief kennis dat 'n adresverandering die maak van 'n nuwe adresplaat noodsaak. Dit neem 4-6 weke en kan slegs gedoen word as 'n posorder ten bedrae van 50c, om die onkoste te dek, die versoek vergesel. Adresverandering sal NIE aangeteken word tensy die bedrag van 50c saam met die versoek gestuur word nie. Meld asseblief duidelik wat die ou en die nuwe adres is en gee ook u intekenaarskodenommer. Hierdie nommer verskyn elke maand saam met die adres op die koevert.

### 5. RENEWAL NOTICES:

Every subscriber will receive a renewal notice approximately 1 month before the expiry date of the subscription.

### HERNUWINGS- KENNISGEWINGS:

Elke intekenaar sal omtrent 'n maand voor die subskripsie ten einde loop, 'n versoek ontvang om sy intekengeld te hernu.

Continued on Page 11 Col.2



# ANOTHER GOOD YEAR FOR NATAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

## ANNUAL REPORT BY PRESIDENT, PASTOR J.F. ROWLANDS

How quickly another year has passed — and tonight we find ourselves holding our 18th Annual General Meeting.

We may have acquired a few coins ourselves during the past 12 months and thus improved our collections — but sometimes I wonder whether we, as a Society, have contributed anything worthwhile to Numismatics in general.

We have been happy to welcome some new members to our Society during the year, but there are many coin collectors in Durban and in Natal who do not know of our existence. I feel something should be done, perhaps through the press, to make our Society and its meetings better known.

The new year will doubtless be one of great activity as we prepare for the 5th Numismatic Convention which is scheduled to be held at the Carlton Hotel, Johannesburg from April 6 - 18th, 1974. This will be a real "prestige" occasion for numismatics in South Africa and our Society must not fall behind in its exhibits and papers.

I am happy to know that our society's exhibit at the Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg, still attracts much attention from the public.

Having just returned from the United States of America, I noticed that the man-in-the-street is much more interested in numismatics than his counterpart in South Africa. The so-called "ordinary" man pricks up his ears whenever coins and medals are mentioned. The numismatist is looked upon as a good person to know, and numismatics is considered a "Number One Hobby!" It was my privilege to give radio and

television talks on numismatics whilst I was in America.

May I ask every member to be just a little bit more enthusiastic about our Society and hobby — to be a little more regular to our meetings — and to bring along friends and prospective members more often!

Special thanks to Mr. P.R. Muller, our hon. sec-treasurer, who has served our Society so well, and to the members of the Executive for their help and cooperation.

### Report from Secretary/ Treasurer Mr.P.R.Muller.

**MEMBERSHIP:** The membership of the society as at March 31, 1973 was 2 honorary life members; 4 honorary members; 59 town members; 48 country members and 4 junior members. Total of 117 members — this is a loss of 4.

**OBITUARY:** It is with deep regret that I have to record the passing of two town members and one country member.

Mr. A.S. Maskell, hon. Life member and Foundation member, the Society's hon. Secretary/Treasurer since its inception until he relinquished the position on 10th April 1967 — a total of 12 years.

Mr. G. Anthony, at one time a regular member at meetings, but owing to work has been unable to attend of recent years.

Our country member Mr. E.R. Gebauer of Pietermaritzburg, who was making rapid progress as a Numismatist, was killed by a hit-and-run motorist — his wife and son who were with him were only slightly injured.

**MEETINGS:** During the year the 17th Annual General Meeting, 10 Monthly meetings, and one Special meeting and the Annual Dinner were held.

**ANNUAL DINNER:** The second annual dinner was held on Tuesday November 28, 1972 in the Dan Pienaar Hall, M.O.T.H. Centre, and all present

enjoyed themselves. Mr. Jimmy Lawrence from Johannesburg was our guest speaker.

**VENUE OF MEETING:** The M.O.T.H. Centre has proved to be a very suitable headquarters, and the Secretary/Manager and his staff have given every assistance necessary. The hire for 1973 has been renewed. I would like to place on record our thanks to the M.O.T.H.'s for the facilities placed at our disposal — the society appreciates this very much.

**TALKS AND EXHIBITS:** At practically all meetings items of interest were produced for members to examine and discuss. The following members gave talks, mostly with suitable exhibits, during the year:-

*May 1972:* Pastor J.F. Rowlands reported on the Special meeting held at the home of Mr. & Mrs. Davies (our Vice Chairman) — for which the society conveys its grateful thanks, when Mr. Laurence Brown (well-known Numismatic writer and Director of Messrs. B.A. Seaby) spoke on British Medallions, showing beautiful colour-slides to illustrate his talk.

*May 1972:* Mr. Pat Moran gave a talk on English tokens, illustrated by the showing of colour-slides — a most entertaining talk.

*June 1972:* Pastor J.F. Rowlands — a large variety of excellent Medallions, perhaps the finest display seen and masterly described.

*July 1972:* Dr. S.M. Kaplan — Colour-slides and talk on Kruger Medallions.

*22 August 1972:* This was Junior-day, and two excellent papers were submitted. One by Clive Leppens who produced two War Medals — Crimea War Medal and the Indian Mutiny Medal awarded to the same man, and he gave a very fine talk on this subject and must have done quite a lot of research.

The other by Walter Davies. Again we were privileged to listen to an outstanding talk on the coins of India and an equally good display of Indian coins; again the paper required a lot of preparation.

These two Junior members show great promise and a tangible recognition of their efforts would not be amiss.

A further paper and exhibit was given by our Junior President — as he has only been President for 17 years, he is therefore under 18 and complies. Pastor Rowlands spoke on the Anquilla Dollar.

*September 1972:* Mr. P.R. Muller spoke on the Medallions of the House of Orange (which were on exhibit).



# JIMMY LAWRENCE RETIRES AS I.B.N.S. PRESIDENT.

Courtesy - World Coin magazine

President of the International Bank Note Society from its founding in March 1964 until December 1972, Jimmie N. Lawrence, Johannesburg.



South Africa, has now been replaced in that office by Dr D.C.O. James.

During his 8 1/2 year tenure, Lawrence visited the United States in 1964, 1966, 1967 and 1970, usually during annual conventions of the American Numismatic Association. In 1964, his wife Valerie and daughters Pamela and Wendy accompanied him; a son, Jan, was not yet born.

Lawrence has also visited and displayed paper money in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Winnipeg, Saskatchewan, Canada, and in Europe. He specializes in South African notes, including siege notes of the Boer war, 1899-1902.

During World War II, Lawrence gained the honor of being among the most wounded Army veterans from South Africa. On his return to civilian life, he established a cycling magazine and later a toy business in Johannesburg.

## Continued from Page 4.

*October 1972:* Mr. D. Harding produced some of the coins issued during the short reign of Edward VIII, and gave a very pleasing talk on the subject.

*November 1972:* One of the most interesting talks of the year was by our Guest Speaker Mr. Jimmy Lawrence — after our Annual Dinner, but he spoke on so many aspects of Numismatics that it would take a long News-letter to cover the talk. We thank him for his contribution, which was given without any-cost to the Society.

*December 1972:* No meeting.

*January 1973:* Mr. M. Meyerowitz gave a talk on prices realised at overseas auctions.

*February 1973:* (1) Mr. M.J.S. Rathbone gave a talk on World Coins and the price trend — comparing those of more or less five years ago with those ruling today in American coins. He also produced an album with the various coins for examination by members.

(2) Mr. P.R. Muller produced a 1914-15 Star issued to a Member of the Royal Marine Light Infantry —

giving a short story of the Marines.

*March 1973:* The meeting was given up to coin Sales, and quite a successful evening was experienced.

*Coin Sales:* Coin sales at meetings seem to be of interest to a number of members. Sales should be considered by the Executive when drawing up the programme for the new year, so that the Numismatic function of the Society does not suffer.

*EXHIBIT — NATAL MUSEUM:* The exhibit in the Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg, commenced its third year in February, and during the year Pastor Rowlands, Dr. Friedlander, Mr. P.R. Muller and Mr. M. Rathbone have exhibited. The interest of members of the public continues to increase, and every effort will be made to maintain the high standard of the exhibits. Dr. Pringle (Director) has at various times conveyed his thanks to the Society.

*OUR LIBRARY:* Good books are available for members, but are not being used to the best advantage.

*NEWS-LETTER:* Only one News-letter was sent out, owing to illhealth and pressing duties of our Editor. Mr. D.L. Harding has now taken over the post, and Volume 3 No. 3 should be received shortly.

## Sotheby Auction Sale

A public action sale was held November 24 by Sotheby and company, 34-35 New Bond street, London W1, England. The sale featured ancient, English and world coins including a collection of world crowns.

High price of the sale was \$5,885 realized for Utrecht 1740 gold ducatoon, uncirculated condition (unc). A Holland 1741 ducatoon, very fine (VF) realized \$4,237 while a 1753 Utrecht gold doit, extremely fine (EF), brought \$223.

\* \* \*



"All right, get the one you want, but it means you'll have to give up lunches for three weeks..."

Courtesy - Coins - Iola, Wisc.

\* \* \*

Prices gained for world crowns were Albania Zog 1926 five franka ari, EF, \$177; Eritrea Umberto I 1896 five lire, EF, \$282; Hawaii Kalakau I 1833 dollar, \$56.50; Italy Victor Emanuel III 1911 five lire, VF, \$353 and Luzern, Switzerland 1813 four franken, EF, \$212.

Gold coins featured in the sale included Brabant Charles V (1506-1555) undated couronne d'or, VF, \$177; France Louis XIV louis d'or dated 1653, Paris Mint, VF, \$989 and Israel 100 pounds, head of Weizmann dated 1962, EF, \$212.



Next year will be a momentous one for South African Numismatists who celebrate the centenary of the romantic Burgers' Pond. That unique circulating medium is famous for its image of a South African-born person on the obverse side, and the ZAR-coat of arms on the reverse.

Interesting, however, is the fact that this 1874 Transvaal coin was not the first circulating medium bearing a republican coat of arms in Southern Africa. This honour is credited to the small Republic of the Orange Free State.

Seven years previously, in 1867, the "Vrystaters" had the privilege of seeing their own coat of arms on the metal "good fors" issued by the firm Daniel and Hyman of Bloemfontein. According to "The Friend" of 8th November, 1867, the firm had received their new "coins" a few days previously. It was stated that the "coins" were minted in Birmingham from German silver. Immediately afterwards, during 1868, a report from a Volksraad's commission of investigation had disapproved the issue of more metal "goodfors" in the Orange Free State.

According to "The Friend" of 10th January, 1948, at least five denominations were issued, with values of 6d, 1s, 1s/6d, 2s and 2/6d. Each of these tokens bore the Orange Free State coat of arms. The

# S.A.'S FIRST ORIGINAL COAT OF ARMS

By D.J.J. Scheepers

National Museum in Bloemfontein today has specimens of all the coins, with the exception of the 1s6d piece.

The token in my possession is one in an EF condition, and nearly the size of a recent 50 cent piece. On the obverse side a recognisable coat of arms of the young republic can be seen, surrounded by scrollwork with crossed banners behind. It is flanked by the date "1867". The legend around is "Bloemfontein" and the Afrikaans words "ORANJE VRY STAAT". The rim is ornamented. On the reverse side the 2/- is inscribed, encircled by a thin line. The legend around is "GOED VOOR" and "DANIEL & HYMAN".

The details of the design of the coat of arms were poorly minted. The three horns or "kruithorings"; the tree and the lion to the right side can be imagined. But the two sheep on the left side of the shield and the Voortrekker oxwagon beneath the tree, can hardly be identified. Nevertheless, it creates a pleasing impression.

A shortage of currency was experienced during 1867 throughout the country. The banking crises between the Bloemfontein Bank and the Standard Bank during 1865, and the Volksraad's decision to close the local branch of the latter, may have been the reason for the coin shortage. So most firms and Government Departments issued "goodfor" discs, coupons, and private cheque books.

Most probably the firm of DANIEL and HYMAN was the only one to issue metal discs in the old Free State capital. The other firms were content to issue cardboard coupons. It was mainly used for bartering. A person would sell produce like wheat, wool, skins, or other commodities to a firm, and receive "good fors". They could then purchase what they required with these coupons, discs or token-money, but mostly at the shop or firm which issued them.

**Continued on Page 7 Col.3**





# WORLD WIDE DEMAND FOR KRUGER RANDS.

By Don Wilkinson & Dennis Kiley, of the "Star" Johannesburg.

The massive upsurge in the gold price has sparked off renewed interest in the Kruger rand, which is now the most sought-after gold coin in the world, according to Nedbank experts.

In fact, they appear to have run out of stock for the moment and the coin expert at Nedbank said:

"They have been phoning up for them for weeks."

There are two reasons why the Kruger rand is more popular on the overseas gold coin markets than its rivals such as the English sovereign, the Louis D'or and the American "double eagle."

Firstly the South African coin, which contains exactly one ounce of gold has a higher pure gold complement — "0,999 compared with 0,9988 in most of the others." It's that fine.

Secondly, the Kruger rand was first minted in 1970 whereas its rivals have been changing hands for 50 years or so, and the South African coins are therefore generally in perfect condition.

## "BLANKS"

They were first sold at the Rand Easter Show of 1970 and later by the commercial banks.

The gold to make them comes straight from the Chamber of Mines' "current production." It goes to the Rand Refinery, which stamps it into "blanks."

Then the blanks go to the South African Mint, which "coins" them into two grades of "uncirculated Kruger-rand coins."

The one is mass-produced. The other grade, in much smaller quantities, is highly polished and beautifully finished and is called the "proof" coin, meant for numismatists and "very hard to come by."

Each coin contains exactly one ounce of 0,999 percent pure gold,

alloyed at an 11/12 ratio to make it harder, making it about 22 carat.

The South African Treasury permits the Chamber of Mines to sell a limited quantity locally, through the commercial banks, and an unlimited quantity overseas.

Their basic price is the current free market price of an ounce of gold, plus eight percent. This is the universal pricing system used by banks for gold coins.

## BUYERS

The main buyers are Germans, particularly at Christmas time, and they have bought more than a million of them since 1970 out of the total of about 1,3-million sold so far.

They are also bought by Swiss, Belgian, Canadian and British collectors. United States citizens are not allowed to buy them. South Africans have bought 173 000.

In March only 2 600 Kruger rands were sold to South Africans, while overseas buyers took 55 000.

Are the coins currently a good buy on the rocketing but gyratory price of the metal? That remains to be seen, but any potential buyer must remember that the repurchase price laid down by Reserve Bank is, subject to negotiation, normally 10 percent below the selling price.

## EXPENSES

A further rise of at least 10 percent is thus necessary before any profit can be made — ignoring any expenses involved in the transaction. At current prices, this would put gold itself on the level of around 120 dollars an ounce.

Meanwhile the overseas boom in the coin is good for the country's balance of payments, whether the sales are shown as "commercial exports," as they were at first, or as "gold sales," which they really are.

Anybody who bought Kruger rands at the Rand Easter Show in 1970 and kept them is now 170 percent ahead of the game. He paid R31 each for them, and the banks were offering them yesterday at R83,71.

This represents an average annual appreciation on the investment of about 60 percent, though of course most of it has happened in the past few months.

The quickest rate of appreciation of all has been this week. On Tuesday the banks were offering the coins for R77,81 and by Wednesday their price was R83,71 — R5 profit each in one day.

## Continued from Page 6 Col.3

Daniel and Hyman's main rivals in the trade line could have been the other three firms, namely Fichardt, Levishire and Cass and Co. Major opposition however, to the "good for" system could have been Fichardts' store. They issued their own private printed cheque books for the use of their regular customers. Amounts of up to 3 000 pounds are known to have been rendered.

Shopping at these firms during 1867 would have been a very interesting event. One can only imagine what a buying list would have consisted of. The list of the old pioneers would most probably consist of a few barrels of gunpowder, as thousands of springbuck and wildebeest roamed the plains; a few pounds of tobacco, coffee, sugar, and materials for dresses for both sexes old and young.

Some goods were rather expensive, having been imported from the nearest harbour, Port Elizabeth, by ox wagons. The prices were quite amazings: 20 pounds cash for a suit, 10 shillings per pound for raw coffee, 5 shillings per pound for sugar; that is, when these necessities were available in the interior.

*Bibliography: "The Friend" 10th January, 1948.*

*Bloemfontein's Centenary, supplement to "The Friend" 21st March, 1946.*

*Die Volksblad, 22 Maart 1946.*

*Dr Hoffman: Seldsame Papiernote, Goe-ware en Bewysstukke.*

*The latter is still available at The National Museum, P.O. Box 266, Bloemfontein. (Price 60c)*



# VERVALSTE KRUGERPONDE

Deur Matthy Esterhuysen

Soveel menings is al die afgelope tyd uitgespreek oor die vervalste Krugerponde, dat die leek naderhand begin verward raak. Party versamelaars kan nie besluit of die vervalsings werklik geïgnoreer moet word nie. Seëlversamelaars reken dat daar vervalste seëls is wat van groter waarde is as die egte seëls, veral wanneer dit kom by die Sperati-ervalsings. Geoordeel aan die toestand en gehalte van die vervalste Krugerponde wonder baie mense of dit nie maar in hierdie geval ook so is nie.

In sommige lande is vervalsings natuurlik 'n algemene verskynsel en die versamelaar het 'n keuse of hy vervalsings of egte munte wil koop, maar dit word duidelik as vervalsings of replikas aangedui en aangebied.

As gevolg van die legende omtrent die Krugermiljoene, is fortuinsoekers steeds daarop uit om die fabelagtige Krugerskatte te vind en mense oor die hele wêreld gryp hierdie strooihalm aan as 'n geleentheid om vinnig wins te maak. Wat die onlangse Krugervervalsings betref, is dit duidelik dat die ponde op grootskaal en nie amateuragtig vervaardig is nie, maar beslis deur middel van gesofistikeerde apparaat geproduseer is. Hierdie munte is deurgaans in 'n puik ongesirkuleerde toestand.

Geykte ervare versamelaars het deur die jare 'n gevoel ontwikkel waardeur hulle kan bepaal watter munte eg en watter vervalsings is. Vra so 'n versamelaar hoe hy weet, en die antwoord is: „Ek kan sommer sien”. Na intensiewe ondersoek word die intuïtiewe gevoel van die ervare versamelaar tog bevestig.

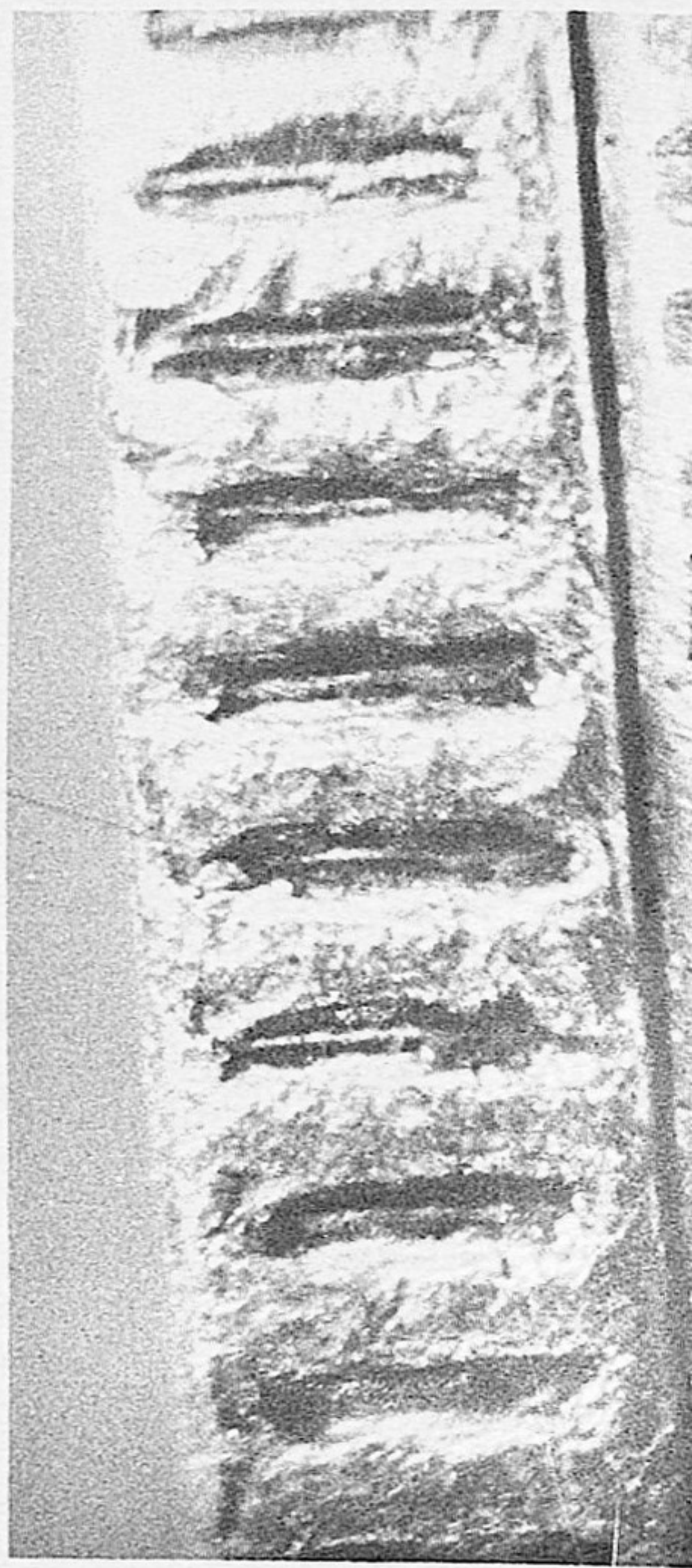
Nadat koerantmanne snuf in die neus gekry het van die vervalsings, het hulle die agent wat hierdie Krugerponde verkoop, gaan opsoek

maar die eerste koerantberig het hom blykbaar groot laat skrik, want sy kantoor was vir 'n paar dae gesluit.

In Pretoria is ponde van 1894 en 1897 aangebied, maar vanuit Johannesburg is verneem dat ponde van 1894 en 1898, d.w.s. van dieselfde jaar en 'n jaar later, onderskeidelik aangebied is, alger teen R30 stuk, wat natuurlik die verkoopsprys belaglik maak. Egte Krugerponde in 'n minder goeie toestand kan gewoonlik teen ongeveer R35 bekom word.

'n Aspirant-koper en versamelaar het suspisies geraak toe hierdie ponde in so 'n pragtige toestand teen R30 vir hom aangebied word en toe hy om meer vra, is nie minder nie as 250 ponde vir hom aangebied! Die koper het voorlopig net vier munte geneem en toe na die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en Opelugmuseum in Pretoria gegaan om die munte te laat ondersoek. Hierdie Museum beskik oor moderne apparaat wat die ondersoek vergemaklik. Die vervalste ponde is van 22 karaat goud en het 'n intrinsieke waarde van sowat R16. Die munte is geweeg en mikroskopiese foto's is geneem. Die gewig is behalwe vir 'n fraksie van 'n gram korrek. Op die voorsy van die Krugerponde is 'n merkbare verskil tussen die profiel en baard van pres Kruger. Die vervalsing se lyne is skerper terwyl die egte munt meer vloeiende lyne het. As die twee foto's van die egte en vervalsing vergelyk word, sal die verskil tussen die neus, wanglyne, vorm van lippe en die kurwes van die baard duidelik waargeneem kan word. Die „I” in „1 Pond” op die keersy is ook dunner as op die egte munt.

'n Stempelsnyer het egter verduidelik dat hierdie verskille nie vreemd is op 'n egte munt nie, aangesien stempels geslyt raak, of die

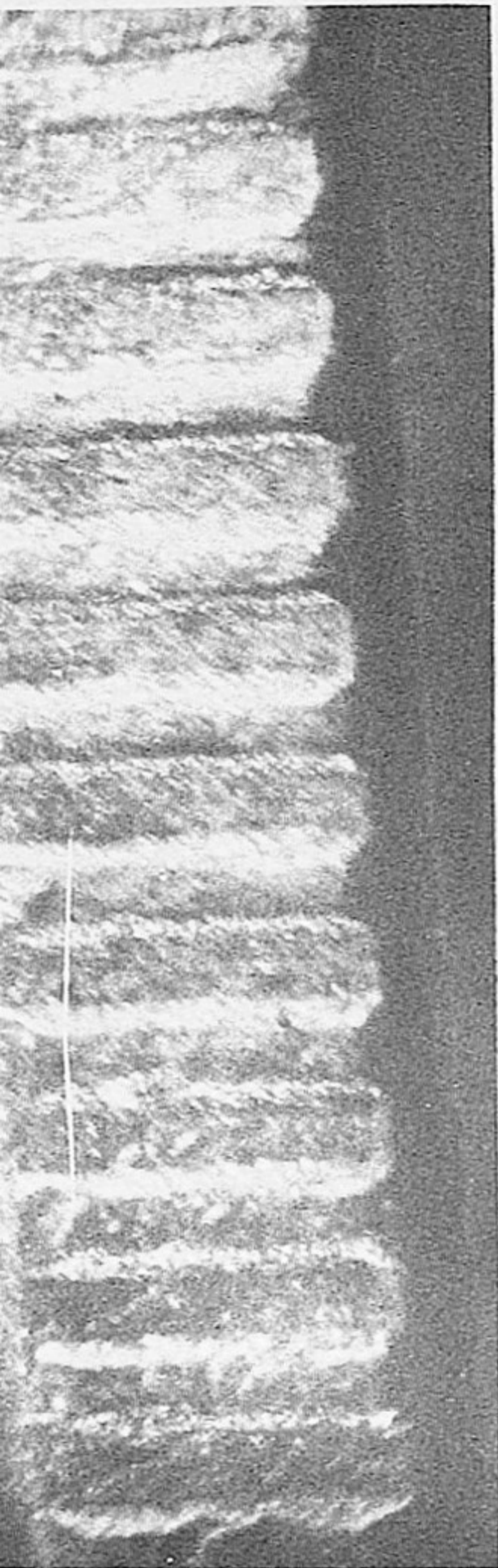


*Die reëlmatige netjiese kepies van die regte vervalsing.*

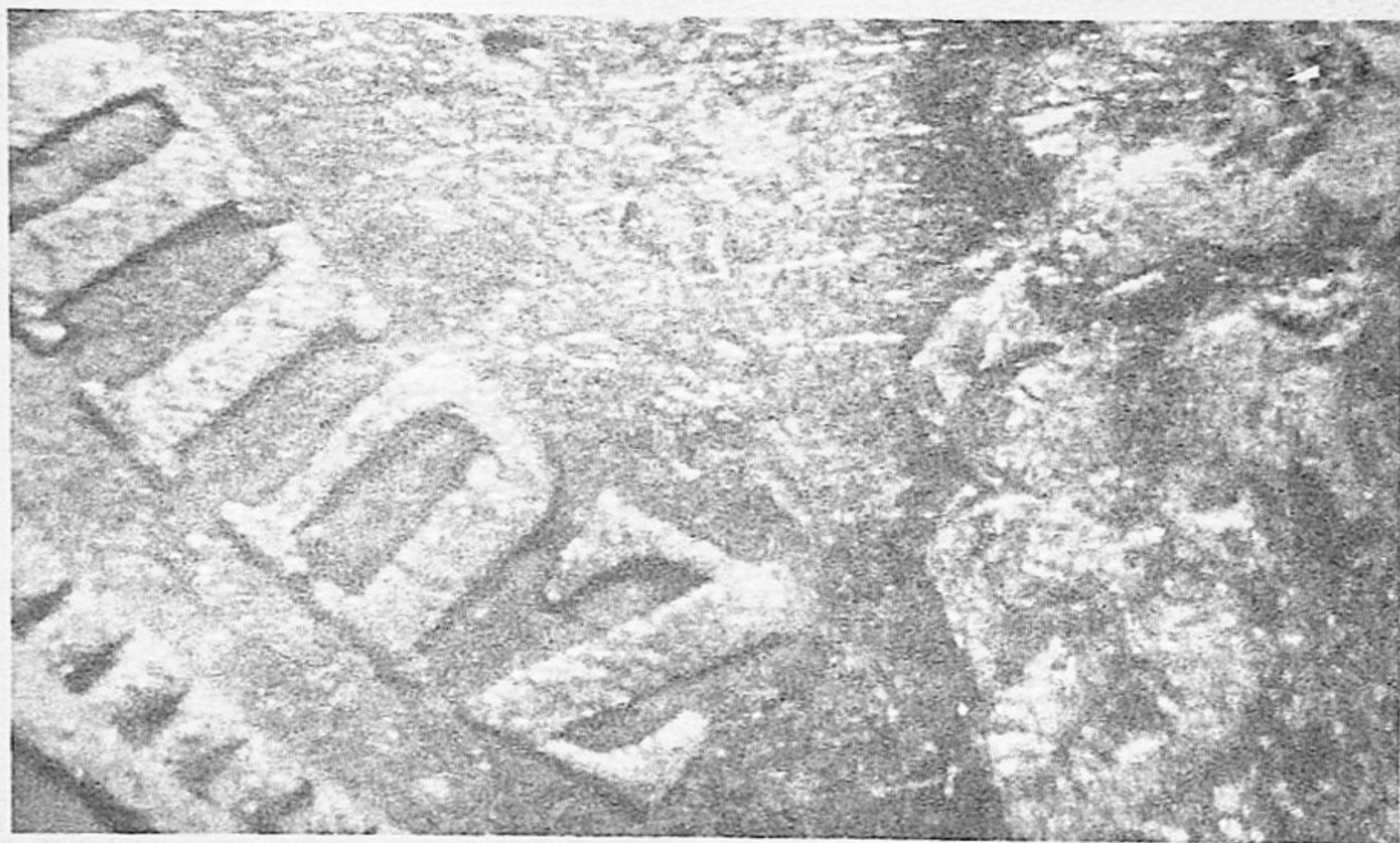
metaal of allooi nie altyd ewe vloeibaar is nie, omdat die temperatuur by die slaan daarvan nie altyd konstant is nie. Die allooi kan derhalwe ook effens sagter of harder wees en sulke klein verskille is dus nie ongewoon nie.

'n Onweerlegbare verskil is egter die kartelrandjie. Die kepies is met groot noukeurigheid onder 'n mikroskoop getel en op elke tiende kepie is 'n waterverfstrepie getrek om die tel daarvan te vergemaklik. Daar is gevind dat die munte net 127 kepies

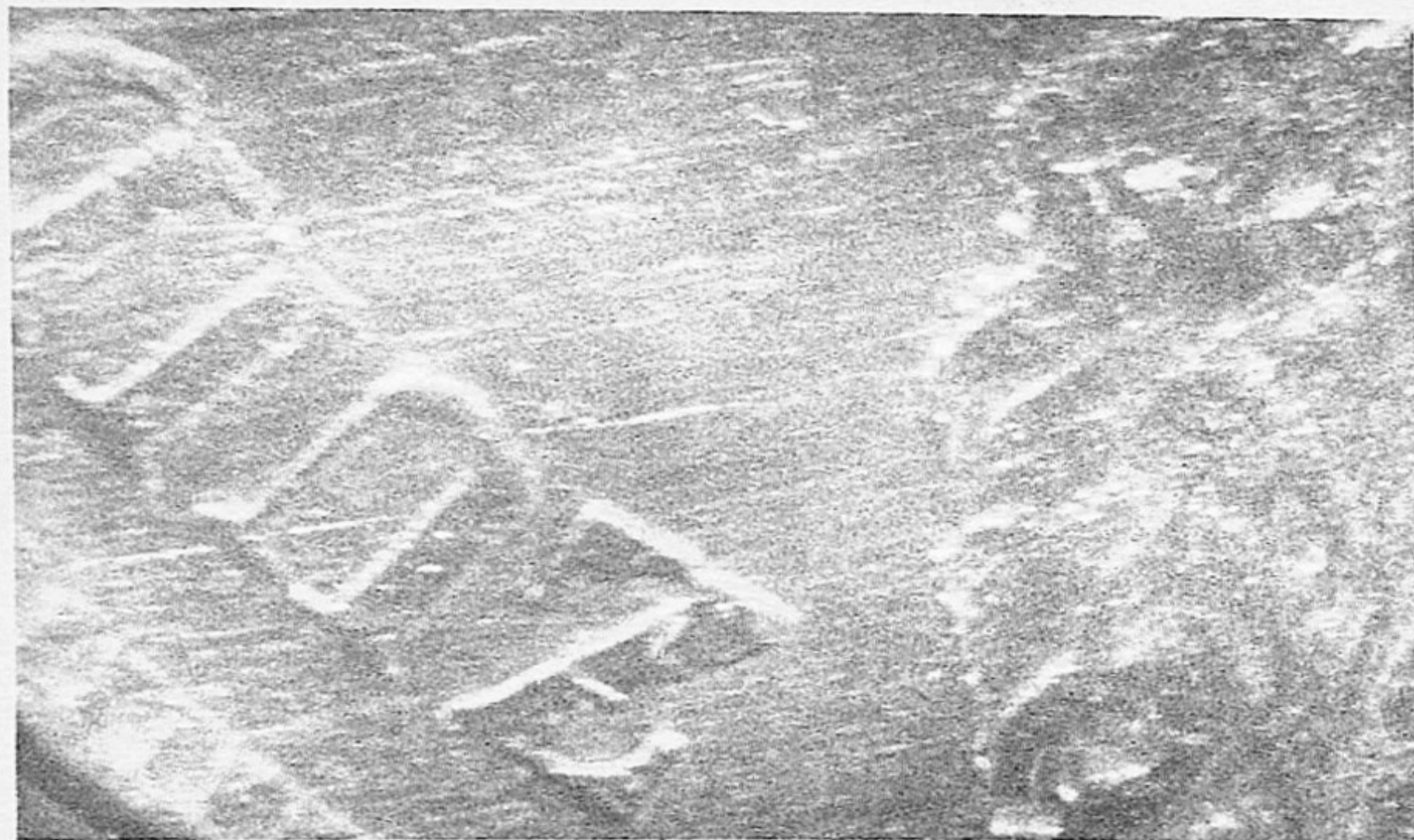




*Munt is dié van die*



*Egte Kruger Pond 1897. (I)*



*Vervalsing 1897 (II).*

het teenoor 199 op die vervalsings. Hierdie verskil kan duidelik op die mikroskopiese foto gesien word.

Die munte is deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Buro van Standaard spektografies ondersoek. Die kwantiwiteit van die twee beweerde vervalsings is in beide datums, nl. 1894 sowel as 1897, presies dieselfde en korrespondeer ook met die egte 1897 Krugerpond, maar in werklik-

heid het die egte 1894 pond 'n heeltemal ander samestelling as hierdie vervalste 1894-stuk. In die egte munt verskil die kwantiwiteit van die twee datums. Die Zuid Afrikaanse Munt het waarskynlik nie elke jaar koper vanaf dieselfde myn gebruik nie. Dit is bekend dat koper wat ontgin word by sommige myne hoër silwer gehalte bevat as ander myne. Die myn by Broken Hill by-

voorbeeld, se silwer gehalte in die koper is so hoog dat dit winsgewend sou wees om die silwer te ontgin. Vir die egte Krugermunte van 1894 is koper met 'n veel hoër silwer gehalte in die koper as vir die 1897 munte gebruik.

Ongelukkig is alle rekords van die Zuid Afrikaanse Munt voor die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog (1899-1902) vernietig, en navorsers moet dus

**Vervolg op Bladsy 11 Kol:1**



# UGANDA'S COINS AND BANKNOTES

By Jerry Remick

Uganda is an independent republic and member of the British Commonwealth situated in East Central Africa along the equator near the east coast.

The country is land locked, having an area of 91,000 square miles. The population in 1970 was 9,764,000 of which 9,000 were Europeans, 93,000 were Asians and the remainder native Africans.

Uganda became a British Protectorate in 1896 and an independent republic within the Commonwealth on Oct. 9, 1962.

The coins and banknotes of the East African Currency Board were the legal tender in Uganda until 1966 when it issued its own coins and banknotes. While not legal tender, the famous Maria Theresa 1780 silver Taler still circulates in Uganda and neighboring African countries. There are no scarce dates in Uganda's series of 12 currency coins, but some are becoming increasingly difficult to find in uncirculated condition.

The 1966 proof set and 1968 proof crown size coin are highlights of this series. A set of four gold and six silver medal-coins were issued in 1969 to commemorate the visit of Pope Paul VI to Uganda in July of that year, but these are not currency coins. Two short series of banknotes complete the numismatic items for Uganda.

The overthrow of Uganda's President Milton Obote on Jan. 25, 1971 by Major-General Idi Amin, at that time Uganda's army commander, changed Uganda's political climate and numismatic picture considerably. Last year Gen. Amin ousted many of Uganda's 93,000 Asians as well as some of the 9,000 Europeans who reside there. Late in January, 1973, he issued a new set of banknotes which bear his portrait and gave Ugandans just two weeks to dispose of all their old banknotes as they ceased to be legal tender on Feb. 9, 1973. His portrait may well appear on the 1973 coinage.

Uganda's currency coins consist of seven denominations. Only one type coin has been issued for each denomination except for the 5 shilling coin for which there are two type coins. The first currency coins were issued in 1966. The date series of 12 currency coins consists of 5c 1966; 10c 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972; 20c 1966; 50c 1966, one shilling 1966, 1968; 2 shillings 1966; and five shillings 1968, 1972. The 1966 5c, 20c, 50c and 2 shillings have been re-struck and uncirculated specimens are seen in circulation today. The 1968 shilling is the most difficult to find in uncirculated condition. Not all currency coins are yet available from coin dealers in North America.

The 5c, 10c and 20c are in bronze and all denominations are of the same design. Their obverse shows Bank of Uganda and the denomination in words. Their reverse shows Bank of Uganda, the denomination in numerals, and the date.

The 50c, shilling and two shillings are in copper-nickel and all denominations are of the same design. Their obverse shows the attractive Ugandan coat of arms with the inscription Bank of Uganda and the denomination in words. Their reverse shows a bird in the foreground with a mountain in the background.

The 1968 5 shilling coin was issued as part of the F.A.O. series. This 38 mm crown-size coin is in copper-nickel and has a mintage of 100,000 currency specimens and 5,000 cased-proof specimens. The obverse is similar to that shown on the 50c, 1 shilling and 2 shilling coins and the reverse shows a long horned Uganda cow with calf, the inscription Produce More Food F.A.O. Coin Plan, 16th October 1968.

Early in 1973 Uganda released a seven-sided 29 mm copper-nickel 5 shilling coin to replace their 5 shilling banknote. The obverse and reverse are identical to those shown on the 50c, shilling and 2 shillings.

8,250 cased proof sets of the six 1966 denominations were issued for collectors. Lauren Benson, Putnam Building Davenport, IOWA 52801, can supply the proof set at \$12.50, the 1968 proof 5 shillings at \$6.50, the 1968 uncirculated 5 shillings at \$2.75, and most currency coins. Postage is extra.

Five silver and four gold medal-coins in proof condition only were issued in 1969 to commemorate the visit of Pope Paul VI to Uganda. The silver medal-coins (1,000 silver) are of 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 30 shilling denominations and the gold coins (.900 gold) are of 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 shilling denominations. While legal tender, the medal-coins will not circulate in Uganda as they were issued at a considerable premium above face value. They are attractive but most collectors don't include them in their series of Uganda's currency coins.

The shilling has always been the basic monetary unit in the British East African countries. Before the recent monetary crises, the Uganda shilling was equivalent to \$0.14 Canadian. The shilling is subdivided into 100 cents. Thus the Uganda 10c coin is worth about 1.4 Canadian cents. The 5c coin is little used because of its low face value. The 2 shilling coin is rarely seen because like the Canadian 50c it is not popular) Ugandans prefer two, 1 shilling coins instead. The shilling, 10c and to some extent the 50c see the most circulation in Uganda.

Uganda has issued two sets of banknotes. The first set was issued in 1966 and consists of 5, 10, 20 and 100 shilling notes. The second series was issued in January, 1973, and consists of 10, 20, 50 and 100 shillings. The 1966 notes are no longer legal tender. The changeover period for the 1973 notes was only 2 weeks and banks were open 12 hours a day to accommodate long lines of people waiting to change their notes.

The obverse of the 1966 series shows the Uganda coat of arms as the main design whereas on the 1973

**Continued on Page 11 Col.1**





"Charles Lindbergh, The Lone Eagle," a fine art medal created in 1931 by the late sculptor, Frederick MacMonnies, for The Society of Medalists, will be struck in pure silver (.999 fine) in May as part of a 1973 program to re-issue the organization's earliest bronze medals in silver.

### Continued from Page 10 Col.3

series the portrait of Gen. Amin is in prominence with a small coat of arms.

David Horrocks, Mmengo Senior School, Box 14092, Kampala, Uganda, a resident of Britain now teaching in Uganda and a numismatist, will be happy to correspond with interested collectors. He is the only numismatist I know in Uganda and is leaving in September of this year for another assignment.

### Vervolg van Bladsy 9 Kol.3

staatmaak op waarnemings en ontledings. Die myne waar die Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek hulle koper vandaan gekry het, kan dus nie nagespoor word nie.

Krugerponde is tans nie meer wettige wisselkoers in Suid-Afrika nie, of volgens wet „n gangbare munt" nie. Is dit dus teen die wet om dit te vervaardig? Wat die vervalste Krugerponde in Suid-Afrika wel onwettig maak, is die feit dat dit gemaak is van goud wat sonder toestemming die land ingebring is. Wil u graag vervalsings besit? Strewe elke mens nie meer na die egte ware Jakob nie?

### Continued from Page 3 Col.2

6. You are cordially invited to spend a numismatic holiday in the prestige Carlton Hotel which is situated in the centre of bustling Johannesburg with its variety of night life and places of cultural and historical interest: A special Convention brochure (each copy numbered to enable you to win a magnificent prize) reflecting the programme of events will be available early in 1974.

We are looking forward to seeing you at the convention — and don't forget at least 12 major coin-dealers will have bourse tables in the convention hall to assist you with advice and supply the missing coins in your collection.

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COIN  
CONVENTION**

# Treasure Coins under Schulman Hammer

Spanish Galleon treasure of gold and silver coins were featured at the public auction sale conducted by Schulman Coin and Mint, Inc., 25 West 45th street, New York, New York 10036. Sale was held in three sessions November 27-29 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

Highest price realized was \$18,500 brought by a gold eight escudos, uncirculated condition, struck at Mexico Mint in 1702 for presentation to the Spanish King Philip V. A 1714 eight escudos, uncirculated condition, realized the high price of \$18,000.

Following is a listing of other gold coins included in the sale. All coins were struck at the Mexico Mint unless otherwise stated.

#### Eight Escudos

1710, EF, \$3,000, Lima Mint  
1714, Unc, \$2,750  
1714, EF, \$2,500  
1714, VF, \$1,300  
1715, Unc, \$7,000  
1715, VF, \$2,300

#### Four Escudos

1693, VF, \$1,400  
1697H/66, EF, \$3,600, Lima Mint  
1699/98, EF, \$3,600  
1706, VF, \$1,600  
1710, Unc, \$2,400, Lima Mint  
1714, EF, \$1,800  
1714, EF, \$1,000

#### Two Escudos

1697H, EF, \$3,200, Lima Mint  
1683, EF, \$8,500, Bogota Mint  
1698, VF, \$1,000, Bogota Mint  
1704, VF/EF, \$1,000 Bogota Mint  
1706, VF, \$275, Bogota Mint

#### One Escudo

1694, VF, \$1,500  
1697, EF, \$1,500  
1697, F, \$850  
1698, EF, \$1,700  
1699, Unc, \$2,100, Lima Mint  
1709, EF, \$1,500  
1712, VF, \$325



(Cancels all previous lists/Kanselleer alle vorige lysste)

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## NOTES:

1. PAYMENT: Please send either cheque, money order or postal order.
2. All items offered are subject to being unsold or in stock at time order is received.
3. OVERSEAS & FOREIGN: \$1 USA = 66 cents SA or SA R1 = \$1,50 USA (Approx).
4. All prices are subject to change without notice.
5. When ordering please quote Item No. and give details.
6. NEXT LIST: AUGUST/SEPTEMBER 1973.

## NOTAS:

1. BETALING: Stuur asseblief tjek, poswissel of pos-order.
2. Alle items word aangebied op voorwaarde dat voorrade nog nie verkoop en nog beskikbaar is wanneer bestelling ontvang word.
3. BUITELANDSE EN OORSEE: \$1 VSA = 66 sents SA of SA R1 = \$1,50 VSA (ongeveer).
4. Pryse is onderhewig aan veranderings sonder kennisgewing.
5. Wanneer bestellings geplaas word, meld asseblief die item nommer en gee besonderhede.
6. VOLGENDE LYS: AUGUSTUS/SEPTEMBER 1973.

S.A. PROOF SETS/  
PROEFSTELLESHORT SETS (WITHOUT GOLD)  
KORTSTELLE (SONDER GOUD)

660	1923	747	R 390,00
661	1943	104	R 470,00
662	1944	150	R 375,00
663	1945	150	R 395,00
664	1946	150	R 435,00
665	1947	2600	R 155,00
666	1948	1120	R 180,00
667	1949	800	R 285,00
668	1950	500	R 240,00
669	1951	2000	R 44,00
670	1952	3500	R 29,00
671	1953	2000	R 42,50
672	1954	2275	R 67,50
673	1955	2250	R 52,50
674	1956	1350	R 85,00
675	1957	750	R 95,00
676	1958	625	R 97,50
677	1959	560	R 225,00
678	1960	1860	R 45,00
679	1961	4391	R 28,50
680	1962	2300	R 45,00
681	1963	2525	R 32,50
682	1964	13000	R 16,00
683	1965	20000	R 22,50
684	1965	V.I.P. Afr. R1 120	R 350,00
685	1966	15000	R 18,50
688	1967	15000	R 19,50
689	1968	15000	R 21,00
690	1969	5000	R 23,50
691	1970	4000	R 26,00
692	1971	4000	R 22,50
693	1972	4000	R 21,00
694	1973		R 21,00

LONG SETS (WITH GOLD)  
LANGSTELLE (MET GOUD)

695	1923	655	R 925,00
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696	1952	12000	R 97,50
697	1953	3000	R 125,00
698	1954	875	R 175,00
699	1955	600	R 185,00
700	1956	350	R 350,00
701	1957	380	R 355,00
702	1958	360	R 360,00
703	1959	390	R 440,00
704	1960	1500	R 155,00
705	1961	3139	R 97,50
706	1962	1544	R 110,00
707	1963	1500	R 95,00
708	1964	3000	R 77,50
709	1965	5000	R 70,00
710	1966	10000	R 52,00
711	1967	10000	R 52,00
712	1968	10000	R 55,00
713	1969	7000	R 57,50
714	1970	7000	R 57,50
715	1971	6000	R 52,00
716	1972	4000	R 52,50
717	1973		R 52,50

S.A. MINT TWIN GOLD SETS  
S.A. MUNT GOUE TWEELINGSTELLE

718	1923	(£1+£½)	PRF	R 590,00
719	1952	(£1+½¼)	UNC	R 87,50
720	1953	1000	PRF	R 90,00
721	1954	350	PRF	R 125,00
722	1955	300	PRF	R 145,00
723	1956	158	PRF	R 295,00
724	1957	180	PRF	R 270,00
725	1958	155	PRF	R 280,00
726	1959	240	PRF	R 275,00
727	1960	450	PRF	R 115,00
728	1961	793	PRF	R 90,00
729	1962	800	PRF	R 75,00
730	1963	1008	PRF	R 65,00
731	1964	1000	PRF	R 65,00
732	1965	1000	PRF	R 58,50
733	1966	1000	PRF	R 47,50
734	1967	1000	PRF	R 47,50
735	1968	1000	PRF	R 47,50
736	1969	1000	PRF	R 47,50
737	1970	1000	PRF	R 47,50
738	1971	1000	PRF	R 47,50

739	1972	1500	PRF	R 45,00
740	1973		PRF	R 42,50

S.A. PROOFLIKE CROWNS.  
PROEFAFTIGE KRONE  
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741	1947	3000	R 25,00
742	1948	10000	R 17,50
743	1949	2000	R 28,00
744	1950	1200	R 36,00
745	1951	1483	R 32,00
746	1952	15500	R 12,50
747	1953	8000	R 15,00
748	1954	3890	R 42,50
749	1955	2250	R 23,50
750	1956	2200	R 24,00
751	1957	1600	R 27,00
752	1958	1500	R 24,00
753	1959	2200	R 157,50
754	1960	22367	R 9,00
755	1961	19956	R 6,00
756	1962	6024	R 24,00
757	1963	10227	R 10,00
758	1964	25000	R 6,50

S.A. UNCIRCULATED CROWNS/  
ONGESIRKULEERDE KRONE

759	1947	305600	R 5,80
760	1948	781992	R 9,50
761	1949	537821	R 12,00
762	1950	84454	R 19,00
763	1951	366602	R 13,00
764	1952	1725500	R 5,00
765	1953	263000	R 8,00
766	1954	17040	R 37,50
767	1955	458880	R 14,00
768	1956	103900	R 12,00
769	1957	157077	R 8,50
770	1958	235952	R 8,50
771	1959	6139	R 130,00
772	1960	421624	R 7,50
773	1961	54766	R 8,75
774	1962	24378	R 15,00
775	1963	157717	R 3,80
776	1964	126664	R 3,30



**SILVER ONE RAND  
SILWER EEN RAND**

777	1965E	PRF	R	14,50
778	1965A	PRF	R	345,00
779	1966A	UNC	R	2,00
780	1966A	PRF	R	6,75
781	1966E	UNC	R	2,00
782	1967A	UNC	R	2,00
783	1967A	PRF	R	9,00
784	1967E	UNC	R	2,00
785	1968E	UNC	R	3,95
786	1968E	PRF	R	9,75
788	1968A	UNC	R	4,75
789	1969A	PRF	R	12,50
790	1969E	UNC	R	2,00
791	1969A	UNC	R	2,00
792	1970	PRF	R	18,00
793	1971	UNC	R	11,00
794	1971	UNC	R	5,00
795	1971	PRF	R	14,00
796	1972	UNC	R	4,25
797	1972	PRF	R	15,00
798	1973	UNC	R	4,25
799	1973	PRF	R	15,00

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Specimen coins from R1 Silver to 1 cent Copper in transparent holder. Many coins like the 1968 20c and 10c and the 1967 50c, 20c and 10c did not go into circulation and will be quite scarce. The 1969 20c and 50c are also very scarce (small mintages). The 1970 silver R1 and the nickel 20c was not minted this year. The 1967 issue has Verwoerd R1 and 1968 has Swart on minor coins and Van Riebeeck

R1. The 1969 issue has Donges R1. Minor coins revert to Van Riebeeck. In 1971 the silver R1 and ½ cent did not go into circulation. The same applies also to 1972.

1970 Coins are Bilingual  
1970 Munte is tweetalig.  
1971 Coins are bilingual  
1971 Munte is tweetalig.  
1972 Coins are bilingual  
1972 Munte is tweetalig.  
1973 Coins are bilingual  
1973 Munte is tweetalig.

(a) 1967 (Afr. SET/STEL)	R	6,25
(b) 1967 (Eng.-SET/STEL)	R	6,25
(c) 1968 (Afr. SET/STEL)	R	6,85
(d) 1968 (Eng. SET/STEL)	R	6,85
(e) 1969 (Afr. SET/STEL)	R	23,00
(f) 1969 (Eng. SET/STEL)	R	19,00
(g) 1970 (Bilingual Set/ Tweetalige Stel)	R	14,00
(h) 1971 (Bilingual SET/ Tweetalige Stel)	R	6,00
(i) 1972 (Bilingual Set/ Tweetalige Stel)	R	5,00
(j) 1973 (Bilingual Set/ Tweetalige Stel)	R	5,00

**S.A. GOLD ONE RAND/  
S.A. GOUE EEN RAND**

800	1961	UNC	R	45,00
801	1962	UNC	R	47,50
802	1963	UNC	R	37,50
803	1964	UNC	R	30,00
804	1965	UNC	R	24,50
805	1966	PRF	R	19,50
806	1967	PRF	R	19,50
807	1968	PRF	R	19,50
808	1969	PRF	R	19,50

809	1970	PRF	R	17,50
810	1971	PRF	R	17,50
811	1972	PRF	R	17,50
812	1973	PRF	R	19,50

**S.A. GOLD TWO RAND/  
GOUE TWEE RAND**

813	1961	UNC	R	47,50
814	1962	UNC	R	35,00
815	1963	UNC	R	35,00
816	1964	UNC	R	32,50
817	1965	UNC	R	30,00
818	1966	PRF	R	28,50
819	1967	PRF	R	28,50
820	1968	PRF	R	28,50
821	1969	PRF	R	28,50
822	1970	PRF	R	28,50
823	1971	PRF	R	28,50
824	1972	PRF	R	30,00
825	1973	PRF	R	29,50

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C25) S.A. 1947 1d  PRF R15,00	C26) BRITAIN 1902 5/-  Unc R75,00	C27) S.A. 1934 1/-  EF R14,50	C28) S.A. 1959 5/-  EF R130,00	C29) S.A. 1950 2/-  EF R64,50	C30) S.A. 1950 2/6  EF+ R67,50
C31) S.A. 1947 2/6  Proof R47,00	C32) S.A. 1937 Proof Set  R750,00	C33) S.A. 1934 ½d  Unc R28,00	C34) S.A. 1924 2/-  EF R23,50	C35) S.A. 1938 Proof Set  R1050,00	C36) S.A. 1924 2/6  EF R20,00
C37) S.A. 1946 2/-  EF+ R47,50	C38) S.A. 1923 Short Proof Set  R390,00	C39) RHODESIA 1932 Proof Set (No box)  R280,00	C40) RHODESIA 1953 5/-  Proof R100,00	C41) S.A. 1948 1/-  Unc R48,00	C42) S.A. 1948 2/-  Unc R47,50

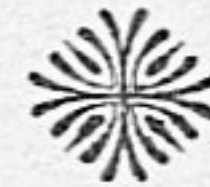


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1973-74

# NUMISTAT

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