

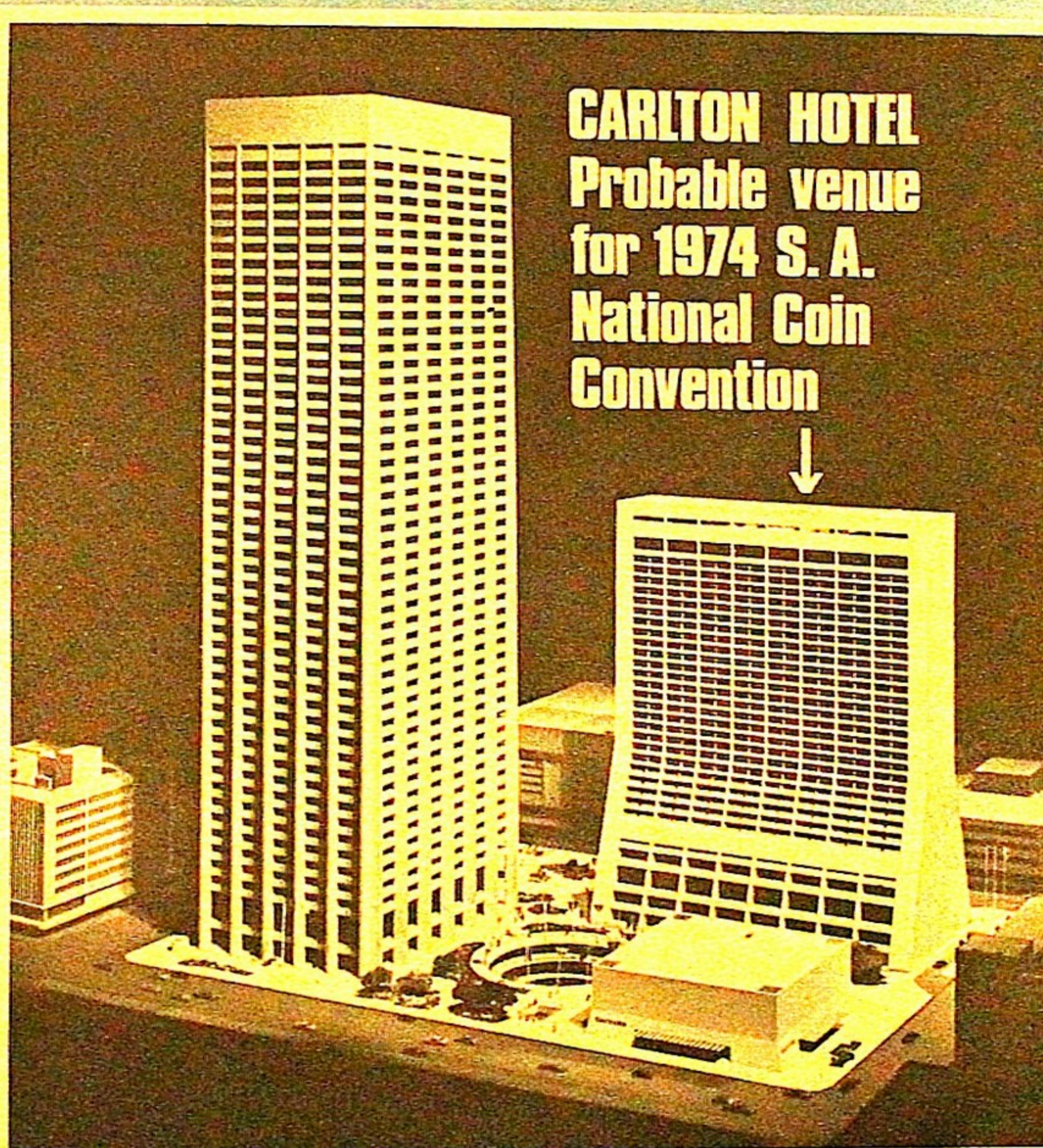


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COIN AND MEDAL NEWS MUNT EN MEDALJE NUUS

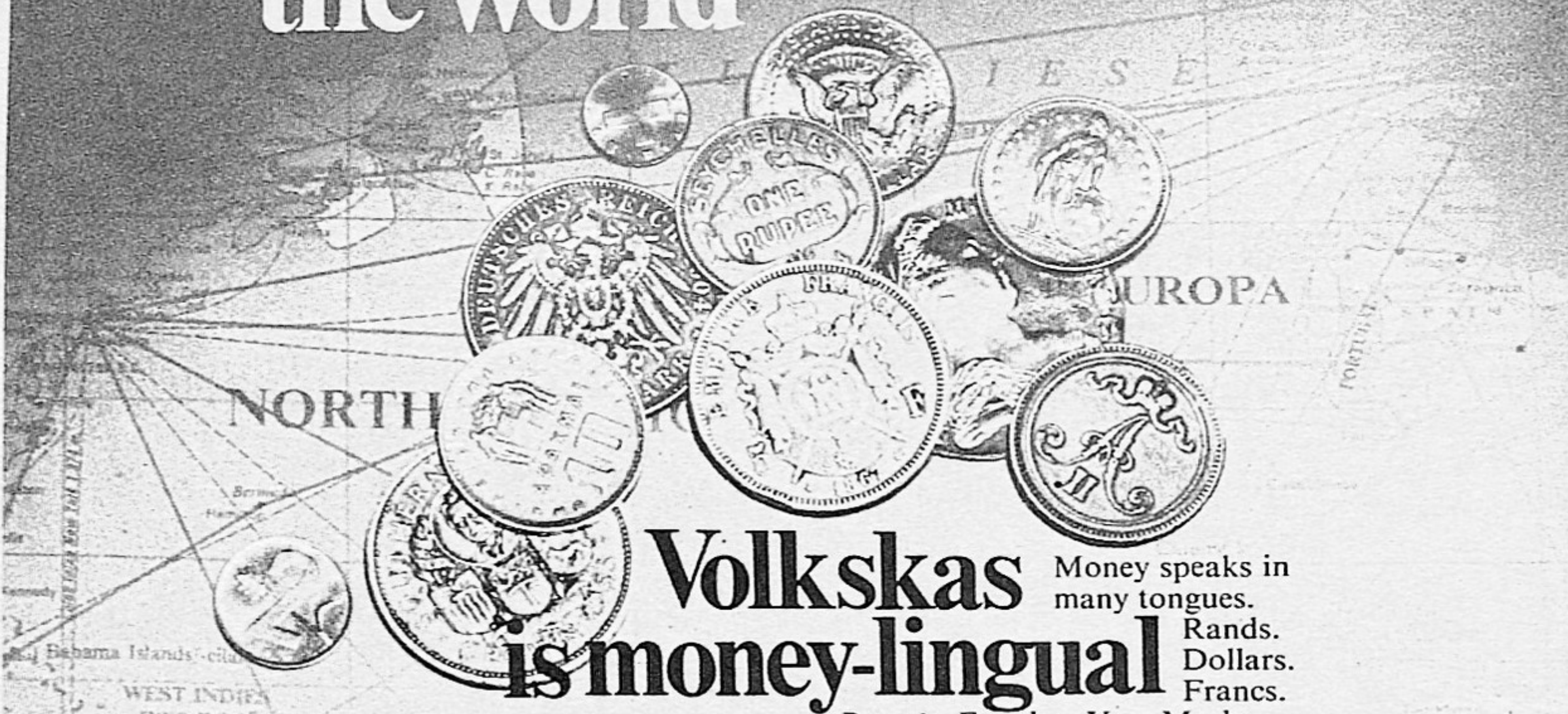
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APRIL/MAY/MEI 1972
VOL. 7 No. 5
40c



**JOHANNESBURG TO HAVE 5th S.A. COIN
CONVENTION - See page 3**

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5th COIN CONVENTION FOR JOHANNESBURG IN 1974

TRANSVAAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The most recent bulletin from the Transvaal Numismatic Society reports as follows under *GENERAL*:

(a) The South African Numismatic Society have advised that, for various reasons, they are not confident that they can make a success of the 5th National Numismatic Convention and feel in duty bound, in the interests of numismatics in South Africa, to request the Transvaal Numismatic Society to make

the necessary arrangements. They have however promised full support, to prepare and read papers and exhibit.

In view of the above it has been decided to arrange the 5th Numismatic Convention in Johannesburg in 1974, to coincide with the Rand Easter Show. Members are requested to attend the Annual General Meeting in order to elect a Convention Committee who will hold office for two years, and discuss the matter in detail.

We are looking forward to seeing you at the new venue.

Message from the President of the Transvaal Numismatic Society

The Transvaal Numismatic Society has decided to arrange the 5th National Numismatic Convention in the Ball Room Level of the Carlton Hotel, Johannesburg, to coincide with the Rand Easter Show, during the first week in April 1974.

The aim is to put on an outstanding numismatic exhibition for 10 days at this prestige venue which will be comparable to the best in the world.

Collectors and their families will be able to relax and enjoy a feast of impressive numismatic exhibits, listen to papers on a variety of sub-

jects presented by leading authorities from South Africa and abroad and participate in numerous social events.

A visit to Pretoria where delegates will be entertained at a mayoral lunch and spend the morning at the S.A. MINT, is anticipated.

Collectors and numismatists are requested to make arrangements NOW to spend part of their 1974 vacation with their families, at the 5th National Convention, in the setting and atmosphere of the Southern Hemispheres most spectacular convention complex

IRA BLOWS UP WELL KNOWN BELFAST COIN FIRM

One of our readers, Mr Bennie Carden, of Sea Point, Cape Town has sent us a cutting from a Belfast Newspaper. The photograph shows a woman salvaging some of the coins and antiques after IRA terrorists had blown up KAITCER'S ANTIQUE SHOP, in Dublin Road, Belfast.

We extend our sympathies to the KAITCER'S.

LATE FLASH

Mr. Laurence Brown, a director of B.A. Seaby Limited, will be addressing the Johannesburg Numismatic Club on the third of May. Please phone Bickels to ascertain the exact venue of this meeting. (834-8210). Please help to give Mr. Brown a hearty South African welcome.

BICKELS

COIN & MEDAL NEWS MUNT & MEDALJENUUS

1. PUBLISHER / UITGEWER:

Bickels Coins & Medals (Pty) Ltd.,
151 Jeppe Str., JOHANNESBURG.
P.O. Box/Posbus 10690. Tel: 834-8210

2. EDITOR / REDAKTEUR:

Peter Brown.

3. SUBSCRIPTION RATES / INSKRYWINGSFOOI:

South Africa and African Postal Union
- R2-00 (Post Paid) for six issues per
year. Single issues: 40 cents each.
Overseas (foreign) - \$3 for six issues,
or Airmail - \$9.

Suid-Afrika en Afrika Posunie - R2-00
(posgeld betaald) vir ses uitgawes per
jaar. Enkel-uitgawes - 40 sent elk:
Oorsee (buitelands) - \$3 vir ses uit-
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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:

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

INTERNATIONAL UPROAR ABOUT COUNTERFEITS

A dark pall has descended over banks in Germany and Switzerland accused of selling fake U.S. gold dollars, according to the December 18 issue of "Coins Stamps and Collecting," London, and "Der Spiegel" of Germany.

As banks have been accused of selling forged gold coins, police have been called to act as arbitrators. German police blame the banks for not exercising sufficient care in purchasing gold coins; banks point their fingers at other banks which supplied them; and some banks have admitted knowing coins

in their vaults were counterfeit.

It is pointed out that the gold content in the coins sold by the banks is usually of the required fineness, and the purchaser of the gold is not cheated with inferior gold; banks often feel they are dealing in a commodity, gold, and whether in a bar or a recently struck forgery, gold is gold.

Such a permissive position toward counterfeits is not held by numismatists, and this has become the center of the controversy.

Danzig gold gulden coins are being counterfeited, according to German press reports. Coins dated

1923 and 1930, 25 gold gulden, were distributed in the Karlsruhe area by a group of five men, until apprehended by local police. Reports noted that many collectors paid between \$130 and \$160 for the coins, so deceptive was their appearance.

On December 10, Herr Imhoff, Dusseldorf, and Herr Hess, Frankfurt, representatives of the Dresdner Bank, told the press at a conference in Hamburg that many counterfeit US gold dollars were being sold through German banks. Other gold coins of various nations are being sold through the banks in addition to the dollars, the report concluded.

GRIQUA TOWN

MYSTERY TOKEN

by Jerry Remick

Help is needed in identifying the Griqua Town pattern shown here. Who struck it? When? For what purpose?

The piece is 25 mm in diameter and has a plain edge, but has decorative reeding near the edge. Bearing an olive branch, the dove of peace flies on the obverse; the reverse shows "Griqua Town 100." It is in proof condition.

One specimen is in silver and appears to be of normal thickness; another piece contains some gold and is almost double thickness. Both pieces are identical to the $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ penny and 5 and 10 pence coins issued about 1815 by Rev. John Campbell, of the London Missionary Society for Griqua Town. However, the original coinage is thinner and does not have the denomination "100."

Griqua Town is part of Griqua Land West, now part of the Republic of South Africa. The 1815 coinage (not actually dated on the coin—circulated for about two years before most

specimens were melted. Specimens of any denomination are rare today and usually are found in better than very fine condition.

Two unofficial bronze patterns, dated 1890, complete the Griqua Town series. They are the same size as the large British 1 penny and were struck by Otto Nolte & Company, Berlin, Germany, from dies prepared by L.C. Lauer, of Nuremberg.

It is possible that the 100 silver and also the gold patterns were struck by the Nolte Company, but this is uncertain, and we are trying to establish the identity of who prepared the dies and struck the specimens.

I do NOT believe they are forgeries nor are from the original striking, but were made some 10 to 60 years ago. They were issued as tokens, souvenirs, commemoratives or fantasies—probably of no official value, but still who and WHY.



VERDERE INLIGTING OOR DIE A. H. GUY TEKENMUNTE

(deur Dr. G. P. THERON)

Sedert ek in Oktober 1971 'n artikel oor bogenoemde tekenmunte geskryf het, het ek verdere inligting bekom, wat enersyds, heelwat meer sekerheid bevat oor die persoon, A. H. Guy, maar andersyds twyfel wek.

Onlangs het ek die voorreg gehad om Mevrouw E. L. Holbrook, die dogter van A. H. Guy uit te vra oor haarself in haar vader. Sy is tans 87 jaar oud en kan nie alles onthou nie, maar van aantekeninge wat sy besit, kon sy my sekere presiese datums verskaf.

Haar vader het na Suid-Afrika gekom vanaf die Isle of Wight toe hy sewentien jaar oud was. Hy is gebore op 1 Junie 1861 dus moes hy omstreeks 1878 hier aangeland het. Soos so baie ander mense wil dit voorkom asof die ontdekking van diamante by Kimberley die rede was waarom hy na Suid-Afrika verhuis het. Sewe jaar later, in 1885 is sy dogter, Mevrouw E. L. Holbrook gebore, en haar geboortesertifikaat bewys dat sy wel in Kimberley gebore was. In 1894 toe sy nege jaar oud was, is sy terug na die Isle of Wight waar sy by familie gebly, en skoolgegaan het vir die volgende vyf jaar, voordat sy weer na Suid-Afrika teruggekeer het, dus ± 1899.

Mevrou Holbrook kon niks onthou van haar moeder nie en ook nie waar hulle gewoon het toe sy in 1894 terug is na die Isle of Wight nie, dus is dit onmoontlik om van haar gegewens af uit te werk presies hoe lank haar vader in Kimberley was. Wat sy wel onthou is dat hy aan die Natalse Suidkus gewerk het en wel by Umgababa met haar terugkoms, en hulle woonadres in Durban was toe „33 Seventh Avenue.”

As 'n mens in aanmerking neem

dat die Anglo-Boereoorlog laat in 1899 uitbreek het en dat mevrou Holbrook ook in 1899 na Suid-Afrika teruggekeer het, kan ons aanvaar dat A. H. Guy toe alreeds in Durban gaan woon het. Dus was hy vanaf 1878 in Kimberley, was nog daar in 1885 toe sy dogter gebore is, en het Natal toe verhuis tussen 1885 en 1899. Hy kon dus vir 15 tot 20 jaar in Kimberley gebly het.

Waarom dit van belang is, is die feit dat mevrou Holbrook verskeie kere beklemtoon het dat sy niks van die werklike gebruik van die tekenmunte kan onthou nie. Toe sy gaan woon het by „33 Seventh Avenue, Durban” het die kisse met die tekenmunte daar gestaan, terwyl haar vader by Umgababa aan die Suidkus spoorlyn gewerk het. Dus die munte was toe nie in gebruik nie, en ook nie weer daarna nie.

Soos in die vorige artikel genoem, het Dr. Alec Kaplan geskryf dat hulle in Kimberley uitgegee was, en van die gegewens waaroor ek tot dusver beskik, blyk dit dat dit wel die geval kon gewees het. Dr. Kaplan noem ongelukkig geen datums nie en verstrek geen verdere inligting nie. Mevrouw Holbrook kon nie sê wat haar vader presies gedoen het nie, behalwe dat sy werk iets te doen gehad het met die verskuiwing van grond, „shifting ground” soos sy dit by herhaling uitgedruk het.

Hy kon dus 'n kontrakteur by die delwerye op Kimberley gewees het en die tekenmunte kon daar in gebruik gewees het. Mevrouw Holbrook reken dat dit gedurende die tydperk 1894-1899 was, toe sy oorsee was.

Hier moet ons onthou dat 'n ander kontrakteur, „D. Naylor”

ook destyds rondom Kimberley gewerk, en tekenmunte uitgegee het, volgens Kolonel Knobel ongeveer in die tyd van die Anglo-Boereoorlog. Verdere inligting van mevrou Holbrook verkry was dat „A. H. Guy” en „H. Guy” neefs was, albei afkomstig van die Isle of Wight. „H. Guy” of Harry Guy soos sy hom genoem het, het egter nie lank hier in Suid-Afrika gebly nie, maar is terug na die Isle of Wight waar hy later getroud is.

Dan ook bestaan daar 'n foto van 'n treinlokomotief wat aan haar vader behoort het, met die „A. H. Guy” daarop. Hierdie foto is tans in besit van 'n seun van haar wat in Oos-London woon. A. H. Guy is oorlede op 25 April 1919, en is in Durban begrawe.

Mevrou Holbrook se man is op 14 Februarie 1922 oorlede. Hulle was vennote en sy is getroud toe sy 19 jaar oud was. Al die brúe op die treinroete tussen „South Coast Junction” en Port Shepstone is deur meneer Holbrook gebou.

Inligting oor die vervaardigers van die tekenmunte, verkry van meneer R. N. P. Hawkins van Engeland, is dat „Philip Vaughton” reeds sedert ± 1850 werksaam was in Birmingham. Later is die firma verander na „Vaughton Bros.” en ± 1890 na „Vaughton Ltd.” Meneer Hawkins skryf dat hy verskeie ander tekenmunte gesien het met dieselfde inskripsie „Vaughton Birm.” op hulle, en reken dat hulle almal sedert 1890 verskyn het, dus vervaardig deur „Vaughton Ltd.”

Ten slotte wil ek meld dat sedert my laaste artikel verskyn het, daar 'n „4/-” tekenmunt van A.H. Guy te koop aangebied was deur meneer Richard Aron. Dit is aangekoop deur Dr. Stan Kaplan en is tans in besit van meneer W. Rule van Johannesburg. Ons weet dus nou van 'n 10/-, 5/-, 4/-, 3/-, 2/-, 1/-, en 6d. asook 'n 1/- munt sonder die „G” daarop oorgestempel.

Ons weet dus nou dat A. H. Guy op twee plekke ten minste in Suid-Afrika gewerk het, nl. by Kimberley en langs die Natalse Suidkus. Dit is byna seker dat hy ook in die Vrystaat gewerk het soos mevrou Holbrook se familie my vertel het, maar sy kon nie met sekerheid onthou of dit so was nie.

SONDAG- KALENDERS

deur Matty Esterhuysen

Die Bond van Oud-studente van die Universiteit van Pretoria het met 'n interessante idee na vore gekom en in 1958, 1959, 1960 en 1962 Sondagkalenders uitgegee wat aanvanklik vir sleutelhouers bedoel was. Van die kalenders is in elk van die genoemde jare 500 van silwer deur 'n privaafirma in Pretoria geslaan. Hierdie soort van kalenders is 'n eeue-ou gebruik. Reeds in die 18e eeu is soortgelyke kalenders geslaan in England. Die datum van elke Sondag in die jaar is op die voorsy aangebring waarvolgens enige ander datum bereken kan word. As 'n reël is dit deur Universiteite uitgereik met datums van semesters asook ander datums van belang vir die inrigting.

Die uitgif van die Universiteit van Pretoria van 1960 was iets heel besonder want die belangrikste datums in die geskiedenis en ontwikkeling van die Universiteit is daarop aangedui. Daar kom vier datums op voor, en om te weet waarvoor dit staan moet mens derhalwe bietjie ingaan op die geskiedenis van die Universiteit.

THE TRANSVAAL UNIVERSITY COLLEGE is in 1908 gestig en hierdie kollege het Universiteits-klasse in kuns, wetenskap en regte aangebied wat ingestel is deur die Transvaal regering onder beheer van die Transvaal Universiteit Kollege in Johannesburg. In 1910 het 'n afskeiding plaasgevind en die Johannesburg inrigting het die naam THE SOUTH AFRICAN SCHOOL OF MINES AND TECHNOLOGY gekry en was beperk met departemente vir toegepaste wetenskap en tegnologie, terwyl die Pretoria inrigting van die naam van TRANSVAAL UNIVERSITEITS KOLLEGE aange- neem het. In 1930 word hierdie inrigting die Universiteit van Pretoria en

in 1932 verklaar de Universiteit hulle Afrikaanswording. In 1943 is die Bond van Oud-Studente van U.P. gestig. In 1960 word die vyftigjarige bestaan van die Universiteit gevier o.a. deur die uitreiking van 'n Sondagkalender, waarop die stigtingsdatum, 17 Mei 1910, van die Universiteit, 10 Oktober 1930 toe dit die Universiteit van Pretoria geword het, 13 September 1932 die verklaring van Afrikaanswording en 13 November 1932, stigting van die Bond van Oud-Studente voorkom. Op die keersy van die ander drie jaartalle se uitgifte van die Sondagkalenders van die Universiteit van Pretoria, kom bloot die wapen van die Universiteit voor.

In die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en Opelugmuseum, Pretoria se muntversameling is benewens die U.P. Sondagkalenders, ook 'n kalendermedalje van Engeland wat in 1764 uitgegee is. Hierdie spesifieke medalje is in 1764 uitgereik

en gegraveer deur John Powell, wat elke jaar sulke kalenders uitgegee het. Hy het gedurende die tweede en derde kwarte van die 18e eeu in Birmingham gewerk. John Powell het Thomas Cole opgevolg as uitgewer van kalenders, wat op sy beurt weer deur P. Kempson opgevolg is.

Streng gesproke is hierdie Sondagkalenders nie werklik numismatiese voorwerpe nie, maar dit is tog interessant en daar is seker min versamelaars wat so 'n stuk sal versmaai as dit in sy rigting kom.

BRONNE:

1. Skakelafdeling van die Universiteit van Pretoria.
2. Report of the Committee of Enquiry into Quinquennial Revision of University Subsidy Formulae (1964-1968) p.48-55
3. Coins, Des. 1971 p.25.
4. Numismatiese katalogus Nu.2649 & 3466.



THE PAPER MONEY OF THE Z.A.R. 1899 - 1902

By Dr Stan Kaplan

On May 2th, 1900, the government of the Z.A.R. promulgated Law No. 1 of 1900 of the South African Republic. This law provided for the issue of Government Notes, up to the value of £1,000,000, and were to be in denominations varying from £1 up to £100.

Secondly, the law required that all signed notes of the Pretoria issue were to be stamped with the Great seal of the Republic.

Thirdly all notes were to be signed by the Auditor General and the Treasurer General.

Fourthly, all notes were to be numbered and registered in the office of the Auditor General.

The Auditor General at that time was J. S. Marais, and the Treasurer General was N. S. Malherbe, and all the Pretoria notes were signed by these two gentlemen.

The unsigned notes that exist do not have the blind embossed great seal of the Republic on them.

On July 1st 1900, by Proclamation No. 8 of 1900, the British repudiated all notes issued or to be issued under Republican Law No. 1, of 1900, and refused to honour any such notes presented for payment.

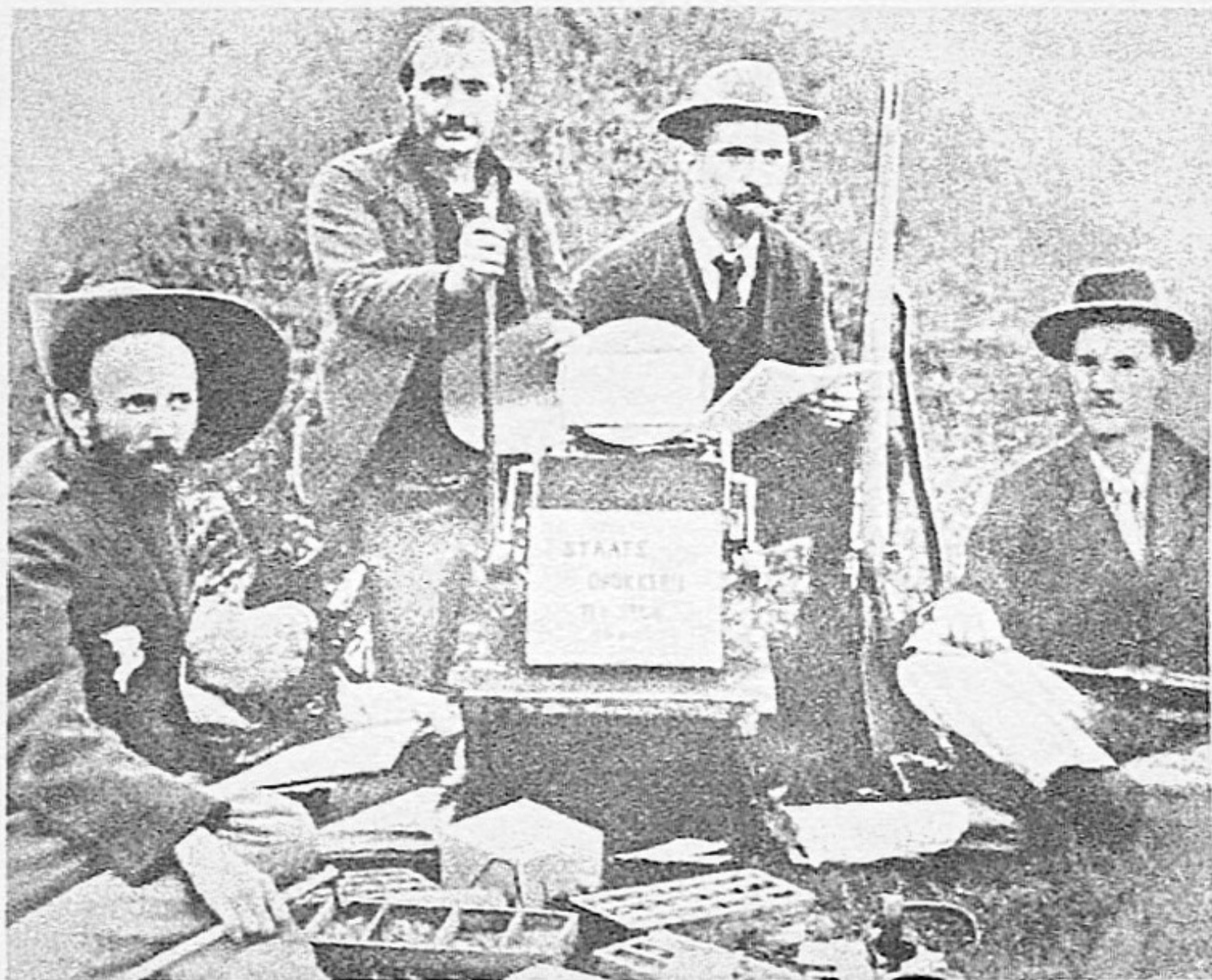
The Pietersburg issues do not carry the embossed seal, and are signed by the acting Auditor General A. P. Brugman, and the acting Treasurer General P. R. de Villiers. They are dated 1.2.1901 AND 1.4.1901. The former printing being of a smaller number than the latter.

"In a letter dated 10.9.1952, written by Mr. P. R. de Villiers, he states that, he was both acting Auditor General, and acting Treasurer General, until January 1901." However, the law required every note to carry two signatures and if he had signed in both capacities the notes would have been illegal. Therefore, in January 1901 Mr. A. P. Brugman was appointed acting Auditor General.

Mr. de Villiers goes on to say that because the "Treasury was on wheels and for the last 8 months on horseback," the Republic to continue the war for an additional 2 and a half years. He says that because the treasury was mobile, and because of the weight of the great seal, it was decided to leave the seal in

and Te Velde issues both carried the same signatures.

The illustration of the printing press on which notes were printed at Pilgrims Rest is from the album, "Photos of Boer Commandos," by Alex Marshall. The Republican Government gave permission for Mr. Marshall to remain in the Lydenburg area when war broke out, to look after the interests of the Transvaal Gold Mining Estates Limited, whose principal mines were at Pilgrims Rest. He pays tribute to the courtesy of the Republican leaders in allowing him to photograph their activities during the war. The photograph of the printing office is not very clearly



Pretoria, and therefore the Pietersburg and Te Velde issues did not carry the seal.

The Pietersburg and Te Velde notes carry the imprint "Gedricht ter Staatsdrukkery van de Republiek Pelgrims Rust." The printers were a Mr. Gyzelman and Mr. Jacobs, assisted by a resourceful schoolmaster P. J. Kloppers, who was also responsible for the minting of the Veld Pond. The Pietersburg

captioned, but the men are, reading from left to right, Mr. W. J. H. Barter, Mr. Gyzelman, P. J. Kloppers, and P. C. Minnaar.

The information in this article is taken mainly from Professor E. H. D. Arndt's book, "Banking and Currency Development in South Africa", and also from the Booklet, "The Government Notes of the South African Republic" by Mr. R. F. Kennedy.

COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS IN SOUTH AFRICA

by W. L. SPEIGHT OF Camps Bay

If we like to remember something wonderful or tragic that happened in the past, we often strike a medal in honour of the event, with the result that today there is a large collection of commemorative medals available in South Africa. There were plenty of medals in the second half of the last century, but the real rash of commemoratives has come with the dawn of the present century. While many of these medals have been issued by the Government, there are also the often splendid gold, silver, bronze and alloy specimens of various private and semi-official organizations.

South African Government has handed out medals to children. The most notable of such occasions was in connection with the first Union Day — May 31, 1910, when almost every White school child received a gleaming medal. While the ribbon may have perished, many of those little tokens have been preserved by people or left to their descendants. Unlike all our present commemorative medals, which are struck in the South African Mint, these medals were struck overseas.

Another Union Day medal given to South African children was that of 1928, to mark the first ceremonial hoisting of the new Union flag.

This aluminium medal had the South African coat-of-arms superimposed on two crossed flags (the Union Jack and the new Union flag) one on each side. On the other side was the "fascis" token of union, which is flanked by symbolic sprays of proteas.

Another medal issued to some South African children in 1928 was that which commemorated the ac-

cession of Johannesburg to city status. It was presented on September 6, and bears the municipal arms and the name of Mr. W. H. Port, then the mayor. The language on the medal was either English or Afrikaans.

There was plenty of ceremony at the presentation, with councillors in gowns and cocked hats visiting schools to present the medals.

South Africa is now a republic, but for long it was closely bound to Britain and the coronation of a British king was followed by the issue of commemorative medals in South Africa. In 1937, prominent citizens received the Coronation Medal when George VI was crowned. They also received medals at the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. At one time it was customary at such coronations to give medals to children. That happened at the coronation of Edward VII in 1902, and there may be many medals in South Africa bearing the portraits of King Edward and Queen Alexandra. Such a medal issued in Cape Town also bears the municipal arms. There was a small issue of another at Woodstock, then a municipality in its own right.

The arms depicted on this medal are particularly striking, as they show a sinking ship and a man on horseback riding through the waves. They were the heroic Wolraad Woltemade, who lost his life at Woodstock in 1773, after saving the lives of 14 seamen from the Dutch East Indiaman, the "Jonge Thomas," when it went ashore at Salt River mouth.

Yet another coronation medal of 1902 was presented to children by the Mowbray municipality. Malmes-

burg also issued a commemorative medal to local children and so did Cradock. This medal is regarded by collectors as a particularly pleasing specimen, depicting the town arms, consisting of a fruit tree, a bee-hive, a fleece and a sheaf of wheat, with ostrich feathers (crested with a cornucopia) on each side. All these medals bear portraits of both the king and the queen. The medal issued by King Williamstown only depicted King Edward. On the reverse side it showed the municipal escutcheon — a kraal scene with mountains in the background.

More children's medals arrived on the South African scene in 1911, on the accession of George V to the throne. These medals reveal considerable variety and often depict both the king and Queen Mary. Some were obviously issued for South Africa generally, others by municipalities like Pretoria, and at least one by Natal as a Province.

Some of the commemorative medals given to children at the time of Union bore the portrait of King Edward, as the king died only about three weeks before the date of Union Day and these medals had to be struck well in advance of the event. Yet although so many bore the portrait of the dead king and Queen Alexandra, there were also many medals with the portraits of King George and Queen Mary.

Many of the medals given to children at the time of Union were attractively designed. Some had the arms of the four Provinces intertwined with the branches of a tree, with a youthful winged figure carrying a cornucopia, from which South African fruits poured, and a laurel wreath. Such was the medal designed for Port Elizabeth.

A number of the Union medals given to children in 1910 had the portrait of the Duke of Connaught, who came out to open the first South African Parliament in Cape Town. On one side of some of these medals there was a map of the Union, depicting the four Provinces, and across the map was the scroll: "Our Destiny." Another version of this medal was that with two clasped hands on the reverse. There was yet another medal with the royal arms of England surrounded by the arms

continued on page 9

NEW U.S. MEDALLIONS



A new medal honoring Richard Henry Lee, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, has just been released by Presidential Art Medals, Inc. of Ohio. The Lee medal is the 42nd in this series — one commemorating each of the fifty-six men who risked their lives and fortunes to make America independent of British domination.

Lee was among the Virginia delegates when the First Continental Congress met in 1774, was active in



the Second Continental Congress in 1775, and it was Lee who introduced the resolution on June 7, 1776, resolving "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States." His brother, Francis Lightfoot Lee, was another Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The reverse of the Richard Henry Lee medal shows a map depicting the location of the Attack on Fort Moultrie on Sullivan's Island.



Walter Reuther, American labor leader, has been commemorated on a new Statehood medal honoring West Virginia. Released in November 1971, this is the 43rd in a series of 50 medals, one dedicated to each state in the Union. Presidential Art Medals, Inc. of Ohio is producing this series.

continued from previous page

of the four South African Provinces.

These medals undoubtedly helped to bring home to the children of that time the historic importance of the event. Many of them walked about wearing these medals, generally proud to do so. Medals seem to be playing an ever increasing part in our lives, and in recent years they have been handed out in even greater quantities.

The year 1920 was the centenary of the landing of the 1820 Settlers, but that important event does not seem to have been honoured with any commemorative medal. Yet fifty years after the landing of the German Legion in 1858, a commemorative medal was issued in King William's Town on the occasion of elaborate celebrations. The Legion that landed in South Africa consisted of a large number of German troops who fought beside the British in the Crimea. These settlers were

established as military colonists in British Kaffraria, where they had to take the first blows of any Xhosa invasion. Most of these German families have been absorbed into the general South African social fabric. The 1908 medal had inscriptions in German and the motto that "labour overcomes all difficulties."

During this picturesque event thousands of people visited King William's Town, attracted from distant parts of South Africa to the grand pageant which depicted the struggles and subsequent achievements of the industrious settlers. The pageant procession was nearly a mile long, with 400 riders. One wagon carried a model of the ship in which some of the veterans in the procession had sailed to South Africa.

In the first world war 2249 Germans were interned in South Africa, many of them in the internment

camp in Maritzburg. A simple medal with an inscription in German was struck as a memento.

There were many bronze and gilded medals when the Duke of Windsor as the Prince of Wales, toured South Africa. These were designed and struck in the Pretoria mint. They showed a portrait of the duke in low relief on the obverse. On the reverse sides we find a variety of designs, with the protea and a licitor's "fascia" the most popular.

NEW GERMAN 5 - MARK

German Reich founding in 1871 is to be honored on a silver five-mark coin to be issued in West Germany later this year. It will also commemorate the centenary of creation of the mark as the basic monetary unit of Germany.

WORLD COIN MAGAZINE GETS TOUGH ON COUNTERFEITS

World counterfeit coin roundup, including only those bogus issues released in recent years, is World Coin's title for a listing of known counterfeit coins of many nations.

Serving to warn collectors which common counterfeited coins might be encountered, the list is by no means complete. It is constantly being added to as deception and fraud continue to be perpetrated on the unsuspecting numismatist.

Some recent counterfeits have been detected by comparison of weights of known genuine coins. In other counterfeits, the color, grainy surface, irregular reeding or other imperfections are discernible. An attractive price for a scarce coin can often be the first clue to a counterfeit.

Demand by noncollectors for gold at European banks selling gold coins for their bullion value has reportedly created buyers and sellers not too particular whether their coins are genuine or not. One collector likens the situation to a junk dealer buying old cars: Whether it WAS a Cadillac or a dune buggy is of little importance. But it is anathema to the numismatist to see the dealing in gold sovereigns and dollars dated over 100 years ago — and struck last week.

Counterfeits are a fester on the science of numismatics. Remember, the United States Secret Service must, under law, confiscate any known counterfeit of a legal tender coin.

Often thousands of dollars are paid for supposedly rare coins which later prove to be counterfeits, never to be recovered.

In addition to the matter listing of a known recent counterfeits which has been prepared by the World Coins staff, a listing of recent official restrikes of gold coins is also appended. Those restrikes in gold which are listed do not qualify for importation into the United States by the standards set forth by the Office of Domestic Gold and Silver Operations, Treasury department.

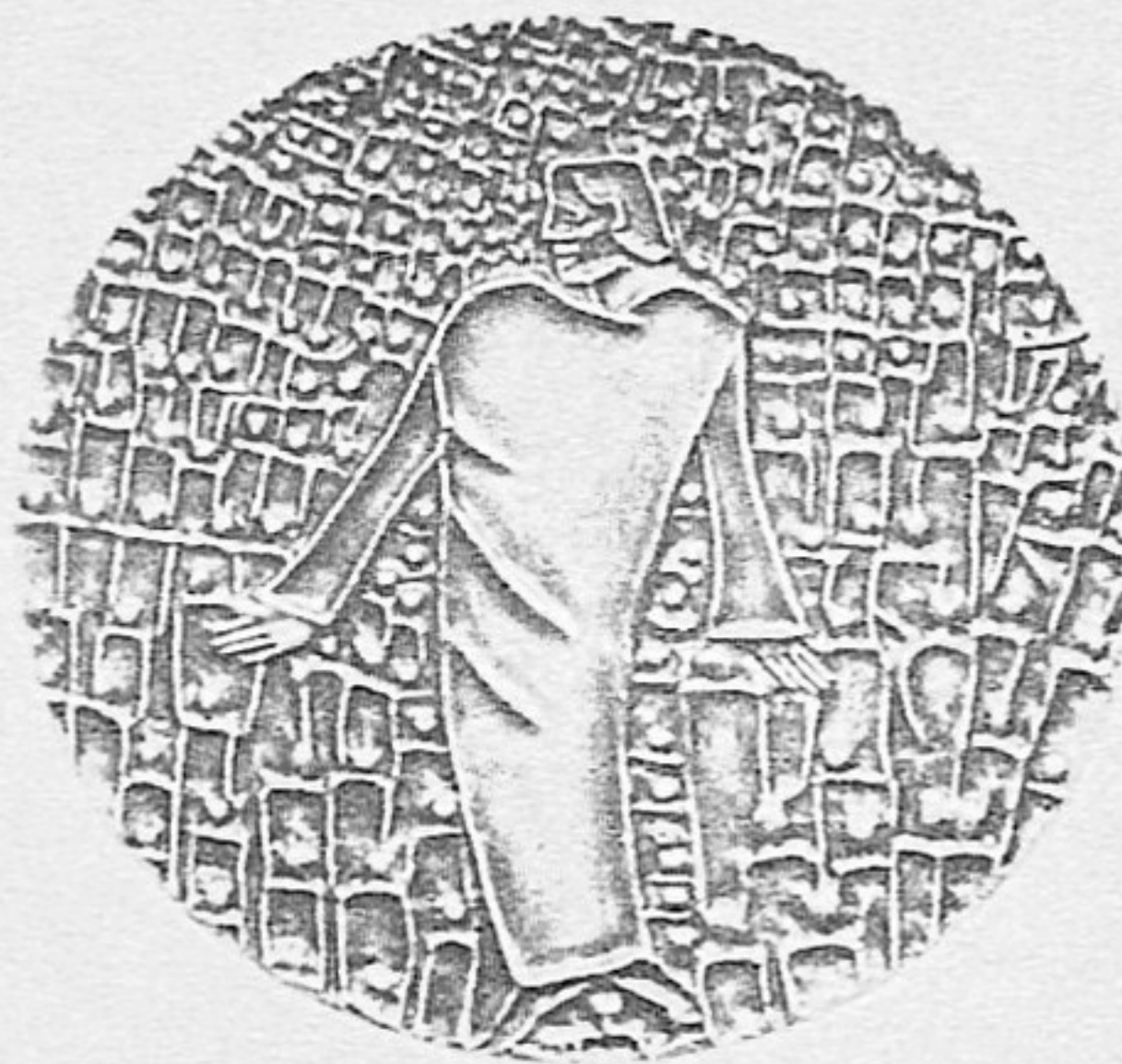
Additions to this list will be welcomed by World Coins editors.

ALBANIA	BRAZIL
Silver	Gold
5 franka ari	Heavy 20,000 reis
1927-V PROVA	— MMMM
ANDAMAN ISLANDS	1724
1860 1 rupee (copper rectangular token)	1725
ARGENTINA	1726
Gold	1727
1883 five pesos	10,000 reis —
1887 five pesos	MMMM
1888 five pesos	1725
AUSTRALIA	1726
1923 halfpenny	1727
1930 penny	12,000 reis — M
1922/1 threepence	(Joe)
1928 shilling	1730
Florin	1731
1926	1732
1927	6,400 reis, Rio
1928	Mint
1931	1832
Sovereign	10,000 reis, Rio
1881-M	Mint
1891-S	1895
1894-M	1909
1906-P	Gold
1911-P	20,000 reis, Rio
1911-M	Mint
1913-P	1850 high collar
1914-P	1851
1915-P	1895
1916-M	All dates between
1917-P	1823 and 1828,
1918-P	6,400 reis of Peter I.
1919-P	All dates between
1921-P	1823 and 1827,
1922-P	4,000 reis of Peter I.
1929-P	CANADA
AUSTRIA	1936, dot cent
1760, taler, struck in aluminum.	1932, 5c
BRAZIL	1936, 10c dot
Silver	25c
1821, 80 reis, contemporary counterfeit	1888
1922, 2,000 reis (almost every high-value silver coin of Brazil has been counterfeited)	1899
	1904
	1921
	1938
	50c
	1906
	1919
	1929
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	FRENCH INDO-CHINA
1889, pattern penny	Silver
CHINA Republic	1901 1 piastre
1934, Sun Yat Sen dollar	GERMAN EAST AFRICA
Kwangtung	1916 15 rupee gold, Tabora
no date, 1 mace and 4.4 candareens, (20 cents)	GERMANY
	Alum-Brz
	1924-A, 50
	Reichspennig

cast	Bavaria
1890, 20 cents, cast zinc.	1876-D 2 mark
Szechuen	Brunswick-Luneburg
1912, dollar	Silver
COLOMBIA	1685 Three taler
Gold	1740 Mining taler
1929 5 pesos	Hamburg
CYPRUS	Gold
1928 45 piastres	1864, ducat
DANZIG	Prussia-Gold
Gold	1765A 2 frederick d'or
1923 25 gulden	20 Marks
1930 25 gulden	1876-A
DENMARK	1887-A
Silver	1888-A
1800 pattern specimen	1901-A
DUTCH EAST INDIES	1904-A
1945, five cent, struck in gold in following sizes: 22.5 mm; 28 mm; 38 mm; and 98 mm.	1910-A
EGYPT	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha
50 Piastre	Silver
1956	1907, 5 mark
1970	Waldeck-Pyrmont
1970 one pound Nasser commemorative	Silver
ERITREA	1903, 5 mark
Silver	Westphalia-German Silver
1918 1 tallero	1923 1 billion mark
1891 5 lire	Wildberg
FIJI	Silver
1940 halfpenny	1756 Mining taler
FRANCE	Wurttemberg
Gold	Gold
1812-A, 20 francs	1914 20 mark
1868 100 francs	Silver
GREAT BRITAIN	1877-F, 5 mark
Gold	All three and five mark commemorative coins issued between 1925 and 1932.
Half sovereigns	ICELAND
1887	1946 5 aurar
1902	ISRAEL
1909	29 AD, Pontius Pilate, lepton
1913	33 AD, Herod Antipas, Tiberias, dilepton
Sovereign	1958, 5 pound, 10th anniv.
1911	1967, pound
1912	ITALY
1887 two pounds	Gold
1887 five pounds	1910-27 10 lire
Silver	1903, 100 lire
1687 crown	Silver
Silver Trade Dollar	1684 Venice osella, struck in bronze.
1896-B	1878-R 5 lire
1897-B	1901-R 5 lire
1897/6-B	1914-R 5 lire
1898-B	1927-R 20 lire
1899-B	1928-R lictor 20
1900-B	

World Population

1901-C	lire
1901-B	1928-R helmet 20
1902-C	lire
1902-B	1936-R 20 lire
1903-B	1938 Mussolini-
1904-B	Hitler medal, Sept.
1907-B	1937-May 1938,
1908-B	Berlin-Roma. 5
1909-B	lire size, silver.
1910-B	JAPAN
1911-B	Gold
1912-B	Taisho 6 (1917), 20
1913-B	yen
1925	Meiji 34 (1901), 10
1929-B	yen
1930	Taisho 2 (1913), 5
1930-B	yen
1934-B	1585, oban Toyoto-
	mi Hideyoshi, 170
	by 105 mm. Offer-
	ed in pure platinum
	and 24 karat gold-
	plated silver.
	Silver
	Meiji 3 (1870) yen
	(With and without
	"gin" chop mark)
	1964, 1,000 yen
	Olympic
	Silver Trade
	Dollar
	Meiji 8 (1875)
	Meiji 9 (1876)
	Meiji 10 (1877)
	PANAMA
	Silver
	1916, 5 centesimo
	1904 2½ centesi-
	mos
	(Panama Pill)
	PARTHIA
	Gold
	(No genuine gold
	coins were issued
	by Parthia)
	PERU
	Silver
	1831-Cuzco (G)
	1833-Cuzco
	(BoAr)
	1834-Lima (MM)
	Gold
	1959 10 soles
	1959 20 soles
	1943 50 soles
	1944 50 soles
	1945 50 soles
	1947 50 soles
	PHILIPPINES
	1958 25 centavos
	POLAND
	1532 ducat
	ROMANIA
	Silver
	1941 250 lei (edge:
	TOTUL PENTRU
	TARA)
	1941 500 lei
	1946 100,000 lei
	RUSSIA
	Gold
	1901 10 rubles
	1923, 10 rubles
	(chervonetz)
HONG KONG	
Silver	
1866 dollar	
1867 dollar	
1868 dollar	
1886, 20 cents	
Every denomina-	
tion, \$1 down	
through one mill,	
has been counter-	
feited.	
HUNGARY	
Gold	
1765 Kremnitz	
double ducat	
KOREA	
Silver	
1888 1 warn	
KUALA TRENG-	
GANU	
Undated, 1 cent.	
Originally tin, lead	
alloy pieces have	
been counterfeited.	
MALAYA AND	
BRITISH BOR-	
NEO	
20c	
1954	
1956	
1961	
50c	
1958	
MEXICO	
Gold	
1888-Go 1 peso	
1920-M 2 pesos	
1945 2½ pesos	
1918 20 pesos	
Silver	
1734 8 reales	
1739 Mo 8 reales	
1743 Mo 8 reales	
1747 8 reales	
1754-MM 8 reales	
(pillars alike)	
1769 8 reales	
1815 ME 8 reales	
1871 Mo 8 reales	
1902 Mo peso	
1968 25 pesos	



The world's population crises inspired the theme of "Man On Earth," the 85th fine art medal just released by The Society of Medalists. Designed by Detroit sculptor Sten Jacobsson, the new high-relief bronze medal measures nearly 3-inch in diameter.

When you woke up this morning there were over 3 billion, 775 million people in this world.

In the ten seconds it takes to read this sentence, another 5,510 will be born — that's more than the entire population of a city the size of Rocky Ford, Colorado.

The world is growing so rapidly that if the population rate continues we will have *seven billion* people to share the space on this planet by the

year 2000!

Man's life on earth — the quantitative aspect with a religious overtone — is the theme of the latest issue of the Society of Medalists, the 85th in the creative, diversified series of art medals issued since 1930 for devotees of fine medallie art.

Released this week to Society members, the nearly 3-inch high-relief bronze medal contrasts two separate worlds. One, centuries ago, shows five figures freely enjoying open space among flying birds. The second, appearing with a Christ-like figure, shows hundreds of human forms cramped into the tightest space — representative not of the future, but of the world today!

(Cancels all previous lists/Kanselleer alle vorige lyste)

BICKELS' COINS AND MEDALS (PTY) LTD
MUNTE EN MEDALJES (EDMS) BPKP.O. BOX 10690
POSBUS
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Grondverdieping winkel te 151 Jeppe St. (Uit Rissik St.)

PHONE/FOON: 834-8210.

ARTHUR BICKEL, DR. RICHARD BICKEL, DR. C.M. STRYDOM.

VOL 7 No. 5

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: S1 U.S.A. = 75 Cents S.A. or R1 S.A. = S1.32 U.S.A. (approx.)
4. All prices are subject to change without notice.
5. When ordering Please quote Item No. and give details.
6. NEXT LIST: JUNE/JULY 1972.

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: S1 V.S.A. = 75 Sent S.A. of R1 S.A. = S1.32 V.S.A. (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: JUNIE/JULIE 1972

**Z.A.R. GOUD/GOLD
HALF POND**

981	1894	VF	R	62-50
982	1894	EF-R/N	R	59-50
983	1895	VF	R	51-00
984	1895	VF+	R	58-50
985	1895	EF	R	75-00
986	1896	VF	R	59-50
987	1896	VF+	R	66-00
988	1896	VF+	R	66-00
989	1897	VF	R	57-50

POND/POUND

990	1893	EF	R	77-50
991	1894	VF	R	65-00
992	1894	VF+	R	69-50
993	1895	VF	R	85-00
994	1897	VF	R	57-50
995	1898	VF	R	65-00

HALFKRONE/HALF CROWNS

996	1892	VG	R	4-75
997	1892	F	R	9-75
998	1893	F	R	17-50
999	1894	VG	R	2-45
1000	1894	F	R	5-75
1001	1894	F+	R	7-95
1002	1894	VF+	R	12-75
1003	1895	F	R	4-50
1004	1895	VF	R	11-00
1005	1896	VG/F	R	2-95
1006	1896	F+	R	5-50
1007	1896	VF	R	8-25
1008	1896	VF+	R	10-00
1009	1897	F+	R	5-95
1010	1897	VF	R	8-50
1011	1897	VF+/EF	R	12-50
1012	1897	UNC	R	22-50

TWEE SHIELINGS/TWO SHILLINGS

1013	1892	VG	R	3-75
1014	1892	VG/F	R	6-50
1015	1892	F/VF	R	12-75
1016	1893	F	R	10-00
1017	1894	VG/F	R	3-50
1018	1894	F/VF	R	6-75
1019	1894	F+/VF	R	9-75
1020	1895	F	R	5-25
1021	1895	VF	R	8-75
1022	1896	G	R	1-25
1023	1896	VG/F	R	2-25
1024	1896	F/F+	R	3-50
1025	1896	VF	R	5-75
1026	1896	VF+	R	7-95
1027	1897	F	R	2-95
1028	1897	F+	R	4-25
1029	1897	VF	R	5-50
1030	1897	VF+	R	7-95

ONE SHILLING/EEN SHIELING

1031	1892	F	R	6-50
1032	1892	F+	R	8-50
1033	1892	VF	R	11-75
1034	1893	F	R	13-50
1035	1893	F+	R	17-50
1036	1894	VG	R	1-00
1037	1894	F	R	2-95
1038	1894	VF	R	6-95
1039	1895	VG/F	R	1-50
1040	1895	F	R	2-95
1041	1895	VF	R	6-95
1042	1896	VG/F	R	1-25
1043	1896	F	R	2-95
1044	1896	VF	R	3-95
1045	1897	VG/F	R	1-50
1046	1897	F	R	2-50
1047	1897	VF	R	3-95
1048	1897	VF+	R	5-50

SIKSPENSE/SIXPENCES

1049	1892	G	R	1-25
1050	1892	VG/F	R	2-20
1051	1893	VG/F	R	1-50
1052	1893	F	R	1-65
1053	1893	VF	R	3-25
1054	1894	VG	R	0-95
1055	1894	VG/F	R	1-25
1056	1894	F/F+	R	1-95
1057	1894	VF/VF+	R	2-75
1058	1895	VG/F	R	0-90
1059	1895	F	R	1-65
1060	1896	F	R	1-50
1061	1896	F+	R	1-75
1062	1896	VF	R	2-00
1063	1897	F	R	1-25
1064	1897	VF	R	2-00
1065	1897	VF+	R	2-75

TRIPENSE/TICKEYS

1066	1892	VG	R	1-25
1067	1892	F	R	2-95
1068	1892	VF	R	6-95
1069	1893	VG	R	1-25
1070	1893	F	R	2-25
1071	1893	VF	R	4-25
1072	1893	VF+	R	5-95
1073	1894	F+	R	6-50
1074	1895	F	R	1-75
1075	1895	VF	R	3-40
1076	1895	VF+	R	5-95
1077	1896	VG	R	1-25
1078	1896	F	R	1-80
1079	1896	VF	R	2-50
1080	1897	VG	R	1-00
1081	1897	F	R	1-50
1082	1897	VF	R	2-50
1083	1897	VF+	R	3-60

PENNIES					1094	1926	G	R	2-40	1109	1934	VF+	R	9-75
1084	1892	F	R	1-65	1095	1926	F Bent	R	7-00	1110	1934	EF	R	12-50
1085	1892	VF	R	2-60	1096	1926	F	R	8-75	1111	1935	F	R	5-00
1086	1892	EF	R	4-75	1097	1926	F+	R	14-00	1112	1935	F+	R	6-50
1087	1894	F	R	1-75	1098	1928	F	R	5-00	1113	1935	VF	R	8-50
1088	1894	VF	R	2-65	1099	1929	F	R	5-00	1114	1935	VF+	R	9-50
1089	1898	VF	R	2-25	1100	1929	VF	R	9-75	1115	1935	EF	R	12-00
1090	1898	VF+	R	2-40	1101	1929	VF+	R	12-50	1116	1936	F	R	4-50
1091	1898	EF	R	2-85	1102	1930	F	R	6-00	1117	1936	VF	R	7-50
1092	1898	EF/UNC	R	3-20	1103	1930	VF	R	9-75	1118	1936	VF+	R	9-00
					1104	1931	F	R	5-00	1119	1936	EF	R	15-00
					1105	1931	VF	R	9-75	1120	1939	F+	R	3-25
					1106	1932	F+	R	7-95	1121	1939	VF	R	5-00
					1107	1934	F	R	4-95					
					1108	1934	VF	R	8-50					
S.A. HALF PENNIES														
1093	1925	VF	R	11-50										

ZAR and S.A. Banknotes

ZAR en S.A. Banknote

ITEM NO.	DEN	NOTE/NOOT NO.	DETAILS BESONDERHEDE		GRADE GRAAD	PRICE PRYS
			Z A R			
BN 140	£1	59196A	Te Velde	1.5.1902	VF+	R30-00
BN 141	£5	10267	Pretoria	28.5.1900	F+/VF	R15-00
BN 142	£5	9432	Pretoria	28.5.1900	VF/VF+	R17-50
BN 143	£5	6338	Pretoria	28.5.1900	VG/F	R12-50
BN 144	£10	4002	Pretoria	28.5.1900	VF/EF	R27-00
BN 145	£10	2493	Pretoria	28.5.1900	VF+/EF	R29-00
BN 146	£10	4431	Pretoria	28.5.1900	EF	R30-00
BN 147	£10	2504	Pretoria	28.5.1900	EF+	R32-50
BN 148	£20	2065	Pretoria	28.5.1900	VF/EF	R45-00
			SOUTH AFRICA			
BN 149	10/-	E 70 713920	J. Postmus	13.4.1944	VF	R19-50
BN 150	10/-	E 70 362130	J. Postmus	13.4.1944	VF	R19-50
BN 151	10/-	E 69 974135	J. Postmus	11.4.1944	VF+	R22-50
BN 152	£1 Black	Selection Available of following Serial Nos. A A A 85 86 104 A A A 109 110 111 A A A 113 115 116 A A A 117 120 123 A A A 124 125 127 A A A 178 130 131 A A A 132 135 136 A A A 137 138 140 A A 141 160	J. Postmus	28.9.1938 to 7.9.1946	VG/F	R 8-50 each.
BN 153	£1 Black	Selection Available of following serial Nos. A A A 104 108 110	J. Postmus	15.11.1940 to 12. 4. 1944	F+/VF	R12-50 each.

BN 154	£1 Black	<p>A A A 115 121 124 A A A 125 126 130 A A A 131 132 133 A A A 134 135 136 A A A 137 138 139 A 140</p> <p>Selection Available of following serial Nos.</p> <p>A A A 107 108 126 A A A 129 131 133 A A A 136 137 138 A A A 139 140 141 A A 142 143</p> <p>Selection Available of following serial Nos.</p> <p>A A A 133 135 137 A 141 B 14 735160</p>	J. Postmus	15.11.1940 to 12. 4. 1944	F+/VF	R12-50 each.
BN 155	£1 Black	<p>A A A 107 108 126 A A A 129 131 133 A A A 136 137 138 A A A 139 140 141 A A 142 143</p> <p>Selection Available of following serial Nos.</p> <p>A A A 133 135 137 A 141 B 14 735160</p>	J. Postmus	10.4.1941 to 15.9.1944	VF+/EF	R18-50 each.
BN 156	£5 Green	<p>A A A 107 108 126 A A A 129 131 133 A A A 136 137 138 A A A 139 140 141 A A 142 143</p> <p>Selection Available of following serial Nos.</p> <p>A A A 133 135 137 A 141 B 14 735160</p>	J. Postmus	13.4.1943 to 1.9. 1944	EF/UNC	R28-50 each.
			J. Postmus	21.4.1938	VF	R45-00



Commonwealth of the
BAHAMA ISLANDS

NOW AVAILABLE

ITEM 1.	10B. DOLLARS	—	R14.00
2.	20B. DOLLARS	—	R28.00
3.	50B. DOLLARS	—	R67.50
4.	100B. DOLLARS	—	R135.00

THE COMPLETE SET IN CASE R244.50

S.A. and other Commemorative Medals

S.A. en ander Herdenkings Medaljes

MED. 1.	President Kruger- Scharff 1900 Bronze Medallion. (a) 39 mm (Africana Mus. 115) Aan de Dappere Strijders.	F	R 18-50
MED. 2.	President Kruger- Scharff 1900 Bronze Medallion. 39 mm (Africana Mus. 115) Aan de Dappere Strijders.	EF	R 65-00
MED. 3.	President Kruger- Scharff 1900 Silver Medallion. 39 mm (Africana Mus. 115) Aan de Dappere Strijders.	UNC	R 70-00
MED. 4.	Burning of Farm Houses Silver Medallion. 33 mm. 1899-1901. Scarce.	UNC	R 95-00
MED. 5.	Burning of Farm Houses Copper Medallion. 33 mm 1899-1091. Scarce.	UNC	R 75-00
MED. 6.	S.J.P. Kruger Medallion. 28 mm. White Metal Reverse Arms of Tvl. Solder mark at top.	UNC	R 55-00
MED. 7.	Z.A.R. Kruger "Gedachtenis Medalje" 38 mm in White Metal. Head of Kruger, reverse Raadzaal Building Pretoria. Scarce. Boxed.	VF	R 7-50
MED. 8.	Delagoa Bay Bronze Railway Medallion. 48 mm No Flange Type.	UNC	R 47-50
MED. 9.	Delagoa Bay Bronze Railway Medallion. 48 mm No Flange Type.	VF	R 29-50
MED. 10.	Delagoa Bay Bronze Railway Medallion. 48 mm No Flange Type.	VF+	R 32-50
MED. 11.	Delagoa Bay Bronze Railway Medallion. 48 mm No Flange Type.	EF	R 34-00
MED. 12.	Delagoa Bay Bronze Railway Medallion. 48 mm No Double Flange Type.	UNC	R 37-50
MED. 13.	Maart Taalfeest. 1913. Looped Bronze 29 mm Medallion	VF	R 47-50
MED. 14.	Prince George's Visit to Durban 1934. 30 mm Bronze	UNC	R 6-50
MED. 15.	Paul Kruger Spoorweg Feesten Silver Medal Julie 1895.	EF	R 4-50
MED. 16.	Paul Kruger Spoorweg Feesten Silver Medal Julie 1895.	UNC	R 24-50
MED. 17.	Lord Chamberlain Large Silver Medallion Hope and Unity.	UNC	R 32-50
MED. 18.	Victoria Jewellers Metal, Sixtieth Anniversary Medal Transvaal S.A. Reverse.	UNC	R 42-50
MED. 19.	Transvaal Souvenir Medal We defend our Empire Crown Sized Silver.	UNC	R 37-50
MED. 20.	Voortrekker Trek 1938 Bronze Medallion 32 mm Wagon/Map of Trek. In case.	UNC	R 38-50
		UNC	R 9-50



Gibraltar Decimal Crown 1971

CUPRO NICKEL CROWN SIZED COIN -
IN UNCIRCULATED CONDITION

R2.25 each

South Africa 1972

We are pleased to offer our readers this month a selection of 1972 coins and sets. We reserve the right to refund cheques etc. once we are no longer in a position to supply.

With more and more numismatic collectors and investors entering the field, it is a case of an increasing demand facing a constant decreasing supply. The relatively small quantities of S.A. coins minted each year, guarantees future appreciations.

**AVAILABLE
JUNE 1972**

1. 1972 SA UNC (Mint Sealed) Set. (8 coins) – R4,50
2. 1972 SA PROOF KRUGERRAND – We feel that this will be a very worthwhile issue on account of the small mintage compared to the uncirculated. R47,50
3. 1972 SA SHORT PROOF SET – (8 coins) – R18,50
4. 1972 SA LONG PROOF SET – (10 coins) – R38,50
(incl. R2 and R1 gold)

These prices will hold good until MONDAY, 1st MAY, 1972.

Thereafter the prices will be:

1. 1972 SA KRUGERRAND – R49,50
2. 1972 SA SHORT PROOF SET – R21,00
3. 1972 SA LONG PROOF SET – R42,00
4. 1972 SA UNC SET – R5,00

**THESE ITEMS RECOMMENDED AS A LONG
TERM INVESTMENT**