

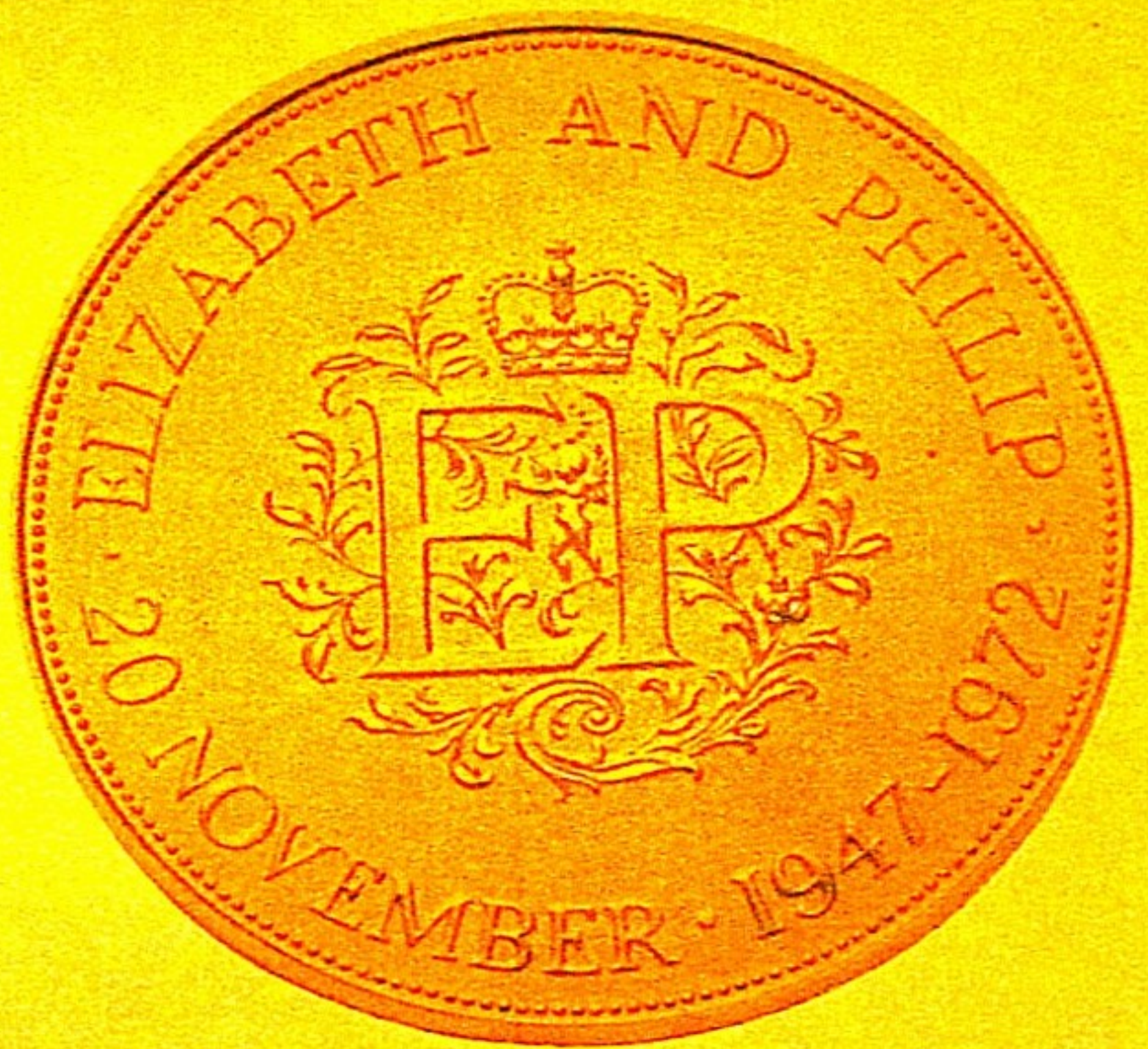


*bickels*

# COIN AND MEDAL NEWS MUNT EN MEDALJE NUUS

IN ASSOCIATION WITH VOLKSKAS LIMITED  
IN SAMEWERKING MET BEPERK

DEC./DES. 1972 - JAN. 1973  
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40c



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# HIGH PRICES AT JO'BURG COIN AUCTIONS

*Reprinted from an article by  
Denis Godfrey, which appeared in  
The Star, December 2.*

There were no less than three coin auction sales in Johannesburg this week, and good business was done at all three.

The most important was that staged by Volkskas Limited, in association with Bickels, on Wednesday.

There was nearly 100 items in the catalogue, and the sale was well attended. The general quality of the coins was very good.

Highlights of the sale included the big price of R1 875 paid for a 1936 South African short set, proof — half-crown to a farthing. A 1923 first issue long set made R800.

Another good price was the R335 paid for a 1965 silver rand, Afrikaans issue, in proof condition.

A 1931 South African short set made R2 750, and a 1957 long set sold for R325.

Two Chamber of Mines gold commemorative medals (1910-1960) weight one ounce, sold for R145, which is about double the issue price.

Among the Kruger era coinage, an uncirculated Kruger double-shaft crown made R185.

A damaged Sammy Marks 1898 gold tickey fetched R575. There were only 215 of these famous numismatic items struck, with Kruger's approval by Sammy Marks for his friends.

And English proof striking of the 50 cent 1965 piece made the excellent price of R550.

A fine-beard 1874 President Burgers pond which had been mounted, sold for R965.

There was a range of South African short and long sets sold, including a 1944 short set for R375 and a 1950 short set for R205. A 1959 short set made R195. Of the long sets the outstanding price was R325 paid for the 1957 set.

A pair of South African War medals "Voor Trouwe Dienst", made R375, and among the bank-notes auctioned a South Africa 1952 £100 note sold for R260. It was described as EF.

A 1965 SA nickel 5c pattern size, double language, one of possibly only eight or nine pieces struck, made R800.

## BULAWAYO COIN CLUB

We have had a letter from Mr P. de Villiers of Bulawayo who advises as follows:—

Our Numismatic Club here in Bulawayo is progressing slowly. No doubt some of our members have or will contact you regarding their requirements.

I have been approached by some of the members to enquire of you whether it will be possible, through "Coin & Medal News" to advise Rhodesian subscribers that the Bulawayo Numismatic club meets at:—

8 p.m. on the 3rd Wednesday of every month —

at

Room 214, Kirrie Building, Abercorn Street, BULAWAYO.

and should they wish to write, the address is:—

P.O. Box 2263,  
BULAWAYO.

## BICKELS COIN & MEDAL NEWS MUNT & MEDALJENUUS

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### 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. Adresveranderings 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.

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

# Nuwe Numismatiese Vereniging in Vryburg

Hierdie berig met die welwillendheid van Dr. W.C. Annandale en die Stellalander, Vryburg K.P.

Die eerste muntversamelaarsvereniging in Noord-Kaapland en slegs die tweede in Kaapland, is Dinsdag-aand in Vryburg gestig toe die *Stellalanderse Munt- en Medaljevereniging* in die lewe geroep is.

Daar was verrassende openbare belangstelling in die stigtingsfunksie waartydens waardevolle munte en medaljes ter waarde van meer as R40 000, uitgestal is.

Die burgemeester, mnr. W. B. Kotze het in 'n toespraak gesê dat daar in Vryburg 'n leemte ontstaan wanneer dit by kuns en kultuur kom, en dat 'n vereniging van hierdie soort verwelkom word.

Hy is geapploudeer toe hy genoem het dat die Vryburgse Stadsraad waarskynlik in 1974 met die oprigting van 'n burgersentrum sal begin om daardie leemte uit te skakel. Die beplande teater sal in die publiek se behoefte om gemaklik te sit en luister, voorsien, het hy gesê.

Die voordele van so 'n numismatiese vereniging is dat kennis en belangstelling in die opsporing en bewaring van munte opgewek word wat onder meer ook uitbuiting van mense wat waardevolle munte besit, sal voorkom, het mnr. Kotze gesê.

Dr. B. Annandale, wat die stigtervoorsitter van die Stellalanderse Munt- en Medaljevereniging is, het daarop gewys dat muntversameling 'n goeie beleggingsmoontlikheid bied. Sy vereniging help versamelaars om waardevolle munte vir hul versameling te bekom en beskerm sy lede teen swendelary in munte.

Die eerste bestuur van die Stellalanderse vereniging sien soos volg daar uit: Dr. Annandale (Voor-sitter), mnr. W.H.D. Heinen (Ondervoorsitter), mev. Kotie Annandale (Sekretaresse/Penningmeesteres) en mnr. Jack Els en Lem Redelinghuys (Bykomende lede).



67 Churchill and the 25th Anniversary of the Atlantic Charter Commemorative Medal, 1966

By MICHAEL RIZZELLO, United Kingdom

Emitted by the Mayfair Gold Medal Centre, London, and Slade, Hampton & Son Ltd., London

Struck by John Pinches (Medallists) Ltd., London and Johnson, Matthey & Co., Ltd., London

A.	Platinum 60 mm.	.999	124 grms.	10*
B.	Platinum 32 mm.	.999	31 grms.	10*
C.	Ag 60 mm.	.916	124 grms.	150*
D.	Ag 32 mm.	.916	31 grms.	250*
E.	Ag 60 mm.	.958	93 grms.	1000*
F.	Ag 32 mm.	.958	19 grms.	1000*

\* (numbered)

The Churchill medal is one of two in a set commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Atlantic Charter. President Franklin D. Roosevelt is depicted on the other medal. The Placentia Bay meeting of August 14, 1941, saw the signing of the important document which would do much to shape the course of the war and the post-war period. Ten sets of A and B were issued, one-hundred ten sets of C and 100 sets of D. A new issue in 1968 under the original total issue was of forty sets of C and D and 150 sets of D. For the silver medals there were issues of sets with E and F, as well as F alone.

*Obverse:*

Full-length figure of Churchill seated on ship's deck facing slightly to left, right hand extended to Roosevelt who extends his hand on the other medal. Legend: WINSTON S. CHURCHILL - AUGUST 9th 1941 Exergue: RIZZELLO / C

*Reverse:*

Battleship H.M.S. *Prince of Wales* to left in Placentia Bay, Newfoundland. Legend: THE ATLANTIC CHARTER / PLACENTIA BAY MEETING / 25th ANNIVERSARY

Collections:

Marquess of Bath, Engstrom

## Bickels Churchill/Smuts Medallion Listed In New Catalogue

"The Medallic Portraits of Sir Winston Churchill" is the title of a comprehensive catalogue of this series prepared by the young U.S. numismatist, J. Eric Engstrom, and published by Spink and Son Ltd., of London.

Following a foreword by the Marquess of Bath, one of Britain's foremost collectors of Churchilliana, Engstrom presents a historical introduction to the medal series. Bracketed by the two Great Wars, the history covers more than half a

century of the statesman's life.

Among the more than 90 medals listed by Engstrom, the earliest dates from 1915 or 1916, and is a satirical issue by the German W. Eberbach, lauding Churchill's resignation as First Lord of the admiralty following the failure of the Gallipoli campaign in the Dardanelles.

Medallions commemorating Churchill's great Wartime Leadership form the bulk of the book.

*A Review from Coin & Stamp News*

### DIE LEDELYS IS SOOS VOLG:-

Mnr. W.H.D. Heinen Markstraat 14, Vryburg; Mnr. B.G. van Niekerk, Posbus 17, Vryburg; Mnr. C.H. Badenhorst, Posbus 40, Vryburg; Dr. P. Maré, Posbus 21, Stella; Mnr. J. Els, Posbus 500, Vryburg; Mnr. J.S. Swanepoel, Dewahlrylaan 10, Vryburg; Mnr. W.J.F. van Zyl, Posbus 35, Vryburg; Mnr.

W.G. Redelinghuys, McKenziestraat 87, Vryburg; Mnr. E.J. Wagner, McKenziestraat 175, Vryburg; Mnr. A.J.H. Rousseau, Stellastraat 141, Vryburg; Mnr. B. Beyleveld, Jan Celliersstraat 14, Vryburg; Dr. H. van Vuuren, Brits Hospitaal Privaatsak Brits; Mnr. L.A. Potgieter, Posbus 76, Vryburg.

# R8,800 FOR '92 GOLD KRUGER 2/6

ONE of the greatest rarities of South Africa's coinage, an 1892 Kruger half-crown struck from the official dies in gold by some unknown person, sold for R8 800 at Sotheby's New Bond Street, London on Thursday.

The coin belonged to a Durban man, and was one of a number of South African coins which featured at Sotheby's New Bond Street, London, auction of ancient English and foreign coins.

Before being bought by its Durban owner, the gold half-crown was in the estate of Lord Duveen, as well as other collectors abroad. It was bought this week by Baldwins, the London coin dealers.

Three South African dealers and a collector went by air to London to attend the coin sale, and there was also a telephone link-up for nearly an hour between the London auction

rooms and Sotheby's Johannesburg offices.

By means of the telephone link-up with London, numismatists in Johannesburg were able to participate in the sale in respect of just over 30 South African Kruger Republic items.

Kruger ponds fetched from R32 to R80 for dates ranging from 1892 to 1900.

A blank pond, 1900, rimless type, VF, made R84, and another with rim, "almost extremely fine," R76.

A 1902 Veld pond was sold for the excellent price of R720 (£360), and an 1892 half-pond, double-shaft, EF, for R104. An 1893 half-pond, F, was bought in London for R540, and an 1894 VF half-pond went for R44; 1895 VF, R40; 1896 VF, and 1897 VF, R40.

A Sammy Marks gold tickey, 1898, got off to a starting bid in London of R1 000, then, R1 200,

London; R1 400, London; R1 600, London; R1 640, London; R1 660, London, and finally, R1 700 London.

A Kruger silver crown, 1892, double shaft, EF, made R160, and a single-shaft, EF, also 1892, R104.

A proof florin, 1892, mint state, made R160, and a proof threepence, 1892, mint state, R130.

A 1923 Pretoria proof set containing 10 coins, made R860, and was bought in London. A 1931 Pretoria proof set, only 62 of which were issued, made the excellent price of R2 800.

London captured the next item, an Orange Free State pattern crown, 1887, counter-marked in 1838 by the IBEA co, EF and of the highest rarity, according to the catalogue this item started at R2 000, and finally was sold to a London bidder for R4 400.

## BLEYDENSTEINSE DUIT *deur Matthy Esterhuysen*

In 1819 het 'n Utrechtse kruidenier, ene Bleydenstein, groot hoeveelhede Judenpfennings uit Duitsland na Nederland ingevoer. Hy het die Judenpfennings of duite

soos dit bekend gestaan het, by sy winkel as kleingeld gebruik en dit op die wyse in omloop geplaas. Later het hy egter geweier om die munte te aanvaar wat veroorsaak het dat 'n

ontstoke publiek in 1821 Bleydenstein se winkel totaal geplunder het.

In die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en Opelugmuseum se versameling is vier variasies van hierdie muntjies. Die voorsy van die drie variasies lyk eenders met twee louriertakke wat onder met 'n strik rondom 'n wapenskild vasgebind is. Die vierde variasie het 'n son met strale in die middel. Geen inskripsie verskyn op enige van die variasies se voorsy nie.

Die keersy is soos volg:

1. 'n Louriertakke met "I/.1819." in die middel.
2. Louriertakke met "I/1819" en twee strepies onder die datum in die middel.
3. Korrelversierde rand met "I/Pfenning/1819" in drie lyne.
4. Dieselfde as nr. 3.

Die Bleydensteinse duite is van koper gemaak met 'n deursnee van 28 mm.

### BRONNE:

Nederlandsche Munte van 1795-1945 deur Jacques Schulman bls. 87. Museumkatalogus Nu. 4056.



# WIDE VARIETY OF SEYCHELLES COINS

— By Jerry Remick

The 70 coins issued between 1939 and 1972 that make up the entire date series for the Seychelles Islands are still available in the better grades for modest prices.

There is not a rare date in the series, although mintages for the majority of the coins are small being between 20,000 and 60,000. Export of coins from Seychelles during the late nineteen sixties was forbidden so uncirculated specimens of these dates are not abundant. A 1969 cased proof set of 7 coins with a mintage of 5,000 and a 1972 silver proof 5-rupee coin with a mintage of only 2,500 are two highlights of the series.

The islands are a British colony located in the Indian Ocean about 700 miles north-north-east of the island of Madagascar and 1,000 miles east of the east coast of Africa. The Seychelles Archipelego consisting of 94 islands has a total area of 163 square miles; 83 are named and 46 are permanently settled.

The island of Mahé, the largest in the Seychelles Archipelego, is 17 miles long, has a maximum width of 5 miles and an area of 56 square miles. About 80 per cent of Seychelles population of about 50,000 reside on Mahe and many live in the capital city of Victoria.

A U.S. satellite tracking station is situated in Victoria. The giant land tortoise (pictured on the 1972 5 rupee coin) live on the island of Aldabra, the Galapagees. Islands being their only other home.

The island of Praslin, is often referred to as the Garden of Eden and is the only place the Coco de Mer, a huge double coconut weighing up to 40 pounds comes from.

The Portugese discovered the islands uninhabited in 1501. The British visited Mahé in 1609. But it was the French, mostly from Mauritius, and their African slaves who colonized the islands in 1743. The British occupied the islands in 1810 and in 1814 they were ceded along with Mauritius by the Treaty of Paris to the British. They were governed from Mauritius until 1903 when they became a separate colony.

The islands were named after the Controller of Finance for King

Louis XV, the Vicente Morgan de Seychelles.

The inhabitants are chiefly French creolos, Indians, negroes and British.

The coins of Mauritius, India and Ceylon were the main currency medium and to some extent those of South Africa and Great Britain until the first coinage was struck in 1939. Mauritius 1, 2 and 5-cent coins struck at the Pretoria Mint, South Africa during the second World War were sent to the Seychelles.

The coinage and banknotes of Seychelles are the official currency of the British Indian Ocean Territory comprising the island groups of Aldabra, Chagos, Desroches, and Farquhar, but it is possible that soon the British Indian Ocean Territory may have its own coinage, as Seychelles stamps were recently overprinted BOIT for use in these islands. Seychelles coins and those of Mauritius circulate together in the Mauritius dependency of Agalega.

Eight denominations consisting of 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 25c, ½ rupee, 1 rupee and 5 rupees are now in circulation. The 5-rupee coin entered circulation for the first time in 1972. The 2c coin is no longer being minted, the last currency issue being dated 1968, although a proof specimen was included in the 1969 proof set. The 1c and 2c coins do not circulate to any extent as they are really not needed in everyday business. The 1c is worth about one-fifth of a Canadian cent. 5.5 Seychelles rupees are equivalent to \$1 Canadian.

Seventy coins were issued from 1939 through 1972. Included are a 1969 2c and 1972 silver 5-rupee, both issued only in proof condition with mintages of 5,000 and 2,500 respectively.

There are 20 type coins in the series including the silver and the copper-nickel 1972 5-rupee as two type coins.

The portrait of King George VI with the initials P.M. below the bust — for designer Percy Metcalfe — and from 1953 on the portrait of Queen Elizabeth II appear on the obverse side of all of Seychelles coins. Seychelles is now looking toward independence from Britain and when the islands get it, the Queen's portrait will no longer appear on their coins.

Except for the 1972 5 rupee, 5c and 1c, the reverse die of all coins is simple showing the date, the denomination, and SEYCHELLES. The 5-rupee coin shows a sailing ship near the Seychelles Islands, some of the islands, a large coconut tree, and in the foreground a giant land tortoise. The 1c and 5c were issued as part of the United Nations F.A.O. series and are the Seychelles first aluminium coins.

Previous to 1972 the 1c, 2c and 5c were struck in bronze at a cost of 6½, 9c and 13c respectively by the time they reached Seychelles. The bronze 5c is about the size of the Canadian 50c but has the value of a Canadian cent. Because of the high cost of the coins, their export was prohibited in the late nineteen sixties. Fortunately for the numismatist a small quantity of uncircu-



## Continued

lated specimens did get out, but they are somewhat difficult to find and have a good chance of rising sharply in value.

All coins are round except the 1972 5-rupee which is seven-sided.

The mintage for all but 11 coins issued before 1972 is between 20,000 and 60,000, and for these 11 coins the mintage is between 100,000 and 300,000.

The Seychelles series consists of the following 70 coins: one cent: 1948, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1972; two cent: 1948, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1968, 1969 (proof only); five cent: 1948, 1964, 1965, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1971, 1972; ten cent: 1939, 1943, 1944, 1951, 1953, 1965, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972; twenty-five cent: 1939, 1943, 1944, 1951, 1954, 1960, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1972; half rupee: 1939, 1954, 1960, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972; one rupee: 1939, 1954, 1960, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972; and 5 rupees 1972 (copper-nickel, 1972 (silver proof only).

All coins were struck at the Royal Mint, London, and so bear no mint mark.

The 1939 silver coins are still in circulation. The 1939 rupee is available in VF or EF inexpensively but is rare in uncirculated. The 1939 half rupee and 25c are much more difficult to find than the rupee as their mintage is only 36,000 each as against 90,000 for the one rupee.

The 1943 and 1944 issue consists only of 10c, and 25c coins for each date, each having a mintage of 36,000 and all four coins are difficult to find in uncirculated condition but when available are still underpriced.

The 1948 coinage of 1c, 2c and 5c, even though each denomination is a one year type coin, are very common in uncirculated condition.

Specimens of most of the coins

issued from 1951 to 1966 are available in uncirculated condition for from 75 cents to \$4 each, but it is now getting difficult to find a few of the dates and will be more difficult in the future. The 1967, 1968, 1969 and 1970 coins are quite difficult to locate in uncirculated condition because of strict export regulations and, as yet, supplies in lower grades are not available.

The 1971 and 1972 coinage is available at modest prices.

Lauren Bensen, Putnam Building, Davenport, Iowa, USA or Collectors Research, Box 111, Montreal, P.Q. or Regency Coin Co., 1228 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg, can supply many of Seychelles coins inexpensively. Irish Coin Co., 224 Duer Street, Oswego, N.Y. 13126, has many of the scarcer dates as well as the 1971 and 1972 uncirculated sets.

The Seychelles have their own banknotes of 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100-rupee denominations. It is possible that the 5-rupee banknote might be discontinued if the 1972 seven-sided 5-rupee coin proves to be popular. The current set of banknotes is available from the Treasury, The Accountant General, Box 59, Victoria, Mahe, Seychelles.

L.W. Harris, Box 3, Mahe, Seychelles, the islands leading numismatist, will help collectors with Seychelles stamps or banknotes, both current and old. Please include a postal reply coupon when writing.

The 1969 cased seven-coin proof set is the first Seychelles proof set struck in quantity, the mintage being 5,000. Sets are still available for as low as \$10 to \$12. About 2,500 silver proof specimens were struck of the 1972 five-rupee coin and are selling for about \$18. or slightly more. Undoubtedly they will become more expensive. The currency 1972 5-rupee is in copper-nickel. About 20 proof sets were struck for the 1939 coins and from 5 to 12 proof specimens for many other dates.

# MONEY'S DIRTY, VERY DIRTY!

## COIN STAMP ANTIQUE NEWS

A couple of Kentucky doctors have found that money is really dirty and have published a tongue-in-cheek paper on their findings in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

The doctors borrowed 62 pennies, 38 nickels, 27 dimes, 33 quarters and 50 paper bills of small denomination, with no discrimination as to age, sex, color or religion of the lender, so the results would be unbiased. They then cultured the coins and bills.

They discovered that 13 per cent of the coins and 42 per cent of the bills were contaminated by potentially disease-causing bacteria. Pennies, nickels and small denomination paper bills were more often contaminated than larger coins and bills, a fact explained was logically due to the rapid turnover and frequent exchange of small coins and bills.

The investigators offered these tongue-in-cheek Rules to Stay Sterile By:

1. Keep your money in the bank.
2. If you must carry money, carry only large bills, preferably the \$50 and \$100 denominations.
3. Don't make change.
4. Keep your hands out of your pockets.
5. Get rid of your money rapidly.
6. Campaign against piggy banks.

The authors concluded sadly: "Despite the importance of this study, the investigators fear that people will continue to handle, fondle and jingle in their pockets — money."

As a panacea they suggested: "In order to further this research, we will accept and examine any money sent to us. If it is found to be contaminated, we have facilities for its safe disposal."

The authors are Drs. Berel L. Abrams and Norton G. Waterman from the department of Surgery, University of Louisville School of Medicine.

## KRUGER GOLD AGAIN

A ROODEPOORT man lost R5 600 in cash, his car and his firearm in a Kruger sovereign swindle with a new twist.

Usually the tricksters who approach people with an offer of a large number of Kruger gold coins swap a container with rocks or sand for large amounts of modern cash.

In the case of Mr M.V. Cardoza (43) of Frere Avenue, Discovery, the sovereign trick

was used to lure him to an open area of veld for a hold-up.

Three Africans held up Mr Cardoza with a firearm and made off with his car, his own firearm and the R5 600 he intended to hand over for the gold coins.

The hold-up was the climax to three weeks' negotiations.

# IN 1924 AAN DIE MUSEUM GESKENK

deur Matthy Esterhuysen.

'n Pragtige gepateneerde brons-medalje, wat deur mev. Frits Holm vanuit Parys, Frankryk aan die Burgemeester van Pretoria gestuur is met die versoek om dit aan 'n Museum te oorhandig, is in 1924 aan die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en Opelugmuseum, Pretoria geskenk. 'n Soortgelyke medalje is ook aan 'n voormalige Goewerneur-generaal gestuur om aan die Kaapse Museum te skenk. Hierdie medalje is in 1921 ter herdenking van die navorsingsreise in Sjina van Sy Edelagbare Professor Fritz Holm, G.C.G., D.C.L., LL.D., Lit. D., Kamerheer van H.K.H. en Graaf van Caserta, geslaan.

Die pragtige medalje met die profiel van dr Holm op die voorsy en Sjinese simbole en inskripsie op die keersy, is deur 'n Engelse beeldhouer Albert Bruce-Joy ontwerp en deur die Franse Munt geslaan.

Frits Holm is op 23 Julie 1881 in Kopenhagen, Denemarke gebore. Hy het baie gereis terwyl hy in die Deense Koninklike Vloot diens

gedoen het. Op 19-jarige leeftyd het hy na die Verre Ooste gegaan op 'n spesiale sending wat deur H.K.H. Prinses Marie van Denemarke gelas is. Daarna het hy in Shanghai en Hankow as joernalis gewerk en later in Japan by 'n koerant en terwyl hy in die Ooste was ook as oorlogskorrespondent vir Deense koerante opgetree. Op die ouderdom van 25 jaar was dr Holm in bevel van 'n wetenskaplike reis na die binneland van Sjina op 'n argeologiese sending van „Die Holm-Nestoriaanse Ekspedisie na Sian-Fu”. Op hierdie reis van meer as 2,500 myl het hy afgeleë plekke bereik waar bitter min gereis word. Na veel ontberinge, siekte, 'n sluipmoord poging en intrige het hy uiteindelik sy bestemming bereik waar hy 'n replika gemaak het van die enigste bestaande twee ton, nege voet, monoliet van die bekende Nestoriaanse Monument wat in 781 n.C. gemaak is. Die replika is vanaf 1908-17 aan die Metropolitaanse Museum vir Kuns in New York geleen, maar in 1917 is dit in die

Christelike Museum van die Lateran Paleis in Rome geplaas. Die oorspronklike kolom staan nog in die „Forest of Tablets” in Sian-Fu.

Dr Holm het reproduksies in volle grootte van die Nestoriaanse Monument gemaak en aan twaalf lande gestuur. 'n Taak wat hom ruim 17 jaar besig gehou het. Verder het hy geïllustreerde lesings in drie tale opgestel en aan 40 universiteite oor die hele wêreld versprei.

Dr Holm is as 'n deskundige op die gebied van Sjinese argeologie, kuns en verskeie heraldiese onderwerpe beskou. As 'n mens na sy toekennings kyk, is hy baie hoog geag want verskeie goue medaljes is aan hom toegeken asook ere-lidmaatskappe van 31 wetenskaplike verenigings en akademies van 13 verskillende lande. Maar dit was nie die enigste eer wat hom te beurt geval het nie, dr Holm het ook 47 ridderordes tussen die periode 1902-24 van verskillende lande ontvang waarvan sommige uiters gesogte en seldsame toekennings is.

Die medalje in die Museumversameling is nr. 173. Ongelukkig is dit nie bekend hoeveel eksemplare geslaan is nie.

## BRONNE:

Museumkatalogus Nu. 2853.

Korrespondensie gedateer 6 Oktober 1924, van 5 Place Vendôme, Parys. Pamflet saam met die medalje uitgereik.





# MESSAGE FROM MR. W. S. VAN AS, PRESIDENT OF THE TRANSVAAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

## 5th National Numismatic Convention

The Convention Committee of this Society are making excellent progress with arrangements in connection with the 5th National Numismatic Convention and I have pleasure in furnishing you with details of what has been accomplished so far:-

### 1. VENUE.

The selection of a suitable venue presented by far the biggest of the problems. Despite diligent search lasting 3 months and endless committee meetings discussing the various possible venues, no suitable venue could be found other than the Ballroom Level in the new Carlton Hotel, Johannesburg at a cost of R7000 for the 9 days. It has a floor area of approx. 11,000 sq. ft., which is slightly larger than the Pretoria City Hall.

Included in the astronomical figure of R7000 are the following:

- (a) Use of tables for the showcases
- (b) Use of a lecture room (air-conditioned) to accommodate 60-80 people. This room is ideal for the reading of papers. It has a large built-in blackboard, public address system, projector and screen.
- (c) Use of a large hall to accommodate 200 to 300 people for the official opening.
- (d) Free electricity and water.

The other advantages are:

- (a) The Carlton Hotel is in the centre of Johannesburg.
- (b) Parking is freely available.
- (c) Refreshments and meals are readily available.
- (d) Security is full proof.
- (e) Banking facilities.

### 2. DATE.

The Convention will be held from Friday, 5th April, 1974 to Saturday, 13th April, 1974. These dates coincide with the Rand Easter Show when people who are interested in numismatics and who would normally not come for this reason only, are in Johannesburg. Friday, 5th April and Saturday morning 6th April will be set aside for the get-together of delegates and preparation of exhibits. Saturday afternoon will be the official opening (either the Prime Minister or Minister of Finance) in which case the public will be allowed to view the exhibits immediately after the opening.

Wednesday, 10th April, 1972, will be spent in Pretoria. A visit to the Mint in the morning, lunch at Minitoria as guests of the City Council, evening at the Cultural Historical Museum and a cheese and wine party.

Details of the programme will be released in about June, 1973.

### 3. PAPERS.

21 Papers will be read. We are allocating 5 or

6 papers to each Numismatic Society. It would be appreciated if the executive committee of the Society's could ensure that top quality papers are submitted. Maximum time allowed per paper is 30 minutes.

### 4. SHOWCASES.

We are negotiating with the manufacturers for 100 showcases 4' x 2' with built in lighting. The cases are priced at R50-00 each and are available for purchase at cost after the Convention.

### 5. EXHIBITS.

We are looking for top quality exhibits from individuals or groups which will fall into the following categories:-

#### 1. COINS.

- (i) South African.
  - (a) Coins which circulated from 1652 to 1922
  - (b) Coins from 1923 to 1974
  - (c) The Burger and Kruger series.
- (ii) Rest of Africa with emphasis on Rhodesia, German East Africa and the former British Colonies.
- (iii) Crown-Size Coins
  - (a) Africa
  - (b) World
- (iv) Coins of the World. Choice representative items from any Country with special emphasis on those countries who had ties with South Africa.
- (v) Odd and Curious Coins
- (vi) Thematics

#### 2. MEDALS, MEDALLIONS AND BADGES.

- (i) Kruger
- (ii) War Medals — South African and World series
- (iii) Commemorative — South African and World series
- (iv) Other

#### 3. TOKENS.

- (i) With special emphasis on South African tokens
- (ii) Other.

#### 4. BANK NOTES.

South African and World series.

#### 5. GENERAL.

The various Society's could assist individuals in the choice of items to eliminate duplication. One show case per collector or at the discretion of the convention committee.

#### 6. INSURANCE.

Exhibitors are requested to furnish the committee with a list of the items and realistic values for insurance purposes.

#### 7. SECURITY.

Arrangements will be made to ensure that access to the showcases are full proof. Apart from the security arrangements of the hotel

the Society will arrange day and night security measures.

#### 8. PUBLICITY.

A professional body will be appointed to handle publicity early in 1974.

We have appointed a Convention representative in the United States who will publicize and circularize all collectors interested in South African coinage.

#### 9. DEALERS.

Bourse tables are available at R200. The Society will provide one 6' case per dealer. At least 12 local and overseas dealers (including Spinks', Seaby's, Galerie des Monnaies, Mayfair coins) have already intimated that they will be taking a bourse table.

#### 10. BROCHURE.

Dr. Stanley Kaplan is busy taking orders for advertisements for the brochure. Please ensure that a short description of the proposed papers reach him not later than June, 1973.

Please do not hesitate to write to the Secretary or the President at P.O. Box 1526, Pretoria if you have suggestions or queries.

The success of this important venture which is being tackled with much personal sacrifice for the fostering of numismatics in South Africa depends on your cooperation. Let us work together and prove that Numismatics is the most fascinating hobby in the World and a broad cultural activity with a permanent place in civilised society.

# CAUGHT AGAIN

*(The Star)*

NELSPRUIT — Gold sovereign hoaxers have done it again. A regional magistrate said here that it was amazing that in the 20th century people were still tempted into making quick fortunes by buying spurious Kruger and British sovereigns.

The magistrate, Mr D.P. Wilcocks, said that, judging by the number of times such cases had cropped up, it was apparent traps had not been properly set to teach the victims a lesson.

Seven Africans before the court were convicted on charges of fraud and theft involving R20 550.

The magistrate concluded: "Before entering such transactions people should always stop to think why the owners of the coins did not legally sell them. The coins today have an excellent market price."

# THE COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL ITS PLACE IN HISTORY AND ART

Part III continued

By Laurence Brown of B.A. Seaby Limited, who visited South Africa recently and delivered this talk to the Johannesburg Coin Club.

## XX

The medal that Croker produced for the coronation of Queen Anne draws heavily upon Greek mythology and depicts Anne as Pallas Athene thundering against a double headed, four armed monster. The choice of Athene here was no doubt influenced by Croker's desire to portray the Queen in the oldest manifestation of Athene — her function as a warrior, but also as a goddess of the arts of peace and prudent intelligence.

In this paper I have so far dealt with the subject encompassed strictly within the title, namely history and art, but we should not close this albeit rather brief survey without a mention of those medals which have to do with transportation. This subject which is legitimately part of the history of a country could, if need be, form the basis of an entirely separate paper.

As may be expected of such an important sociological event, there are many medals commemorating flying in all its forms and various types of travel on land: the openings of various railways and bridges throughout the world forms a large part of this. The piece illustrated here commemorates the opening of the railway from Brno to Vienna in 1839. It is an attractively drawn piece if a trifle uninspired, but it does confirm the literary sources which tell us the type of engine that was used on this particular line.

## XXI

This, as you can see, brings us back to my original quotation from Addison 'medals give a great light to history in confirming such passages as are true in old authors, in settling such as are told after different manners, and in recording such as have been omitted'.

Suffice it to say that medals are frequently attractive, certainly of importance, and no-one should decry them as a means of communication, they dispense beauty and knowledge in equal proportions and should never be underestimated.

1. Constantius Cholorus 'Entry into the City of London'.
2. Johann Friedrich of Saxe-Gotha (1567-95) portrait medal undated.
3. Leonello D'Este, Marquis of Ferrara died 1450 by Pisanello. The three faced head on the reverse is interpreted as a defender of Peace and prosperity.
4. Andrea Doria, Genoese Admiral by Leone Leone c. 1540.
5. Duc de Berry. Book of Hours January — The Duke at table October — Seed time.
6. Louis XII King of France and Anne of Brittany 1499 by Nicolas Leclerc and Jean de Saint-Priest.
7. Henri IV of France and Marie de Medicis by Guillame Dupre 1603. Rev. Louis XIII as Dauphin between Henri IV as Mars and Marie as Pallas.
8. Edward VI Coronation.
9. Mary I. State of England 1555 by Jacopo da Trezzo.
10. James I Coronation.
11. Charles Prince of Wales 1616 by Simon Passe.
12. Earl of Leicester quits Belgium 1587.
13. Defeat of the Spanish Armada 1588.
14. Earl of Essex military reward.
15. Commonwealth Naval Reward for service against six ships 1650. Possibly by Thomas Simon.
16. Charles II and Catherine of Braganza 1622 by Jan Roettier.
17. Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury, acquitted of High Treason 1681 by George Bower.
18. Military instruction of the Duke of Burgundy by Mauger.
19. Victories of the French armies, 1807 by Andrieu.
20. Queen Anne coronation by John Croker.
21. Inauguration of the railway from Brno to Vienna, 1839.

# New Machine Engraves Dies From Pictures

Europe's largest government mints are now weighing reports about a possibly revolutionary machine their directors saw demonstrated during the International Conference of Mint Directors in London.

The new device, called the 'Reducograph' by its inventors at The Franklin Mint, Franklin Centre, Pennsylvania, USA, is a sophisticated refinement of the Janvier reduction engraving machine produced by Franklin Mint International's French subsidiary, Le Medallier, S.A. and used by mints all over the world.

The difference: The Janvier machine mechanically traces a medallic artist's sculptured epoxy model, simultaneously engraving its design in reduced scale in a hub or coining die. The Reducograph, on the other hand, can produce basically the same three-dimensionally sculptured result from electronically scanning a piece of flat artwork.

'The Reducograph could free coin sculptors from having to prepare three-dimensional models for simple, essentially mechanical designs', explains Roger Meyerstein, president of Le Medaillier. 'Sculptors could then devote their time and talent to more intricate, interpretive designs. The result should be not only increased production but happier sculptors'.

In place of the Janvier machine's tracing stylus, the Reducograph is equipped with a photoelectric cell, which picks up three-dimensional information from drawings or specially retouched photographs by measuring shades from black to white. This information is transmitted electronically to the cutting tool, which engraves the design in steel.

With the Janvier machine, the tracing stylus and cutting tool are mechanically linked. For this reason the stylus must press hard against the sculptured model it is tracing, and in the process of tracing it, defaces the model. Inventors of the Reducograph say further developments to their machine are possible which would permit it to scan sculptured models as well as flat designs, and still send signals to the cutting tool electronically. This would mean the model could be traced with only very light stylus pressure, greatly reducing wear on the model. Dies might even be made directly from artists' original plasters, eliminating the need to produce a metal or epoxy model. — (*The Australian Coin Review*).

# COINS OF ST. HELENA

By Jerry Remick

St. Helena, today a British Crown Colony, is a small volcanic island situated in the South Atlantic ocean more than 1,200 miles west of Angola on the west coast of Africa.

St. Helena has its own postage stamps and these are one of their exports. One currency token was issued in 1821 and a halfpenny store token was issued at about the same time. A zinc one farthing token was issued for use in a military camp, probably during the Boer War. St. Helena now uses the coins and banknotes of Great Britain and the Republic of South Africa.

The island was discovered on St. Helen's day, May 21, 1502, by a Portuguese seaman Joao de Nova Castella on his way home from India and he named it St. Helena.

The Dutch occupied the island from about 1645 to 1651 when it was taken over by the British East India Company. The first permanent settlement was established by the British East India Company in 1659. The Dutch captured and held the island for four months during 1673 after which it was retaken by the British. The population was slightly more than 1,000 in 1673. The British government took over the administration of the island from the British East India Company on April 22, 1834. Ascension Island, 700 miles to the northwest was joined administratively to St. Helena in 1922 and Tristan de Cunha Islands over 1,000 miles to the southwest was joined administratively to St. Helena in 1938.

St. Helena was very important as a fueling and trading station when sailing ships had to go around Africa by way of the Cape of Good Hope. Sometimes more than 100 ships a month would stop at St. Helena for provisions. The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 allowed a much shorter route for ships bound to India and thus St. Helena lost much of its importance. The replacement of sailing ships by steam-powered ships and better methods of food preservation allowed ships to travel faster and farther without taking on fresh supplies and so St. Helena lost all of its value as a fueling station. Today the Island is

visited by less than one ship a week. Its rugged terrain has made it impossible to build an air strip so only helicopters can land.

Craters of extinct volcanoes form the main ridges of the island, the highest point being 2,700 feet above sea level. High cliffs from 600 to 2000 feet above sea level form the margin of almost the entire island. Frequent rain gives the island a damp climate. Jamestown is the only city on the island and the only harbor. About one-third of the population live in Jamestown.

The island is probably best known as the place where Napoleon died on May 5, 1821, at the age of 52. St. Helena's only coin is dated 1821, the year of Napoleon's death. Boer prisoners from the Boer War, several exiled Zulu chiefs and prisoners from The First World War were kept at St. Helena.

Copper bars stamped with figures one to 10 were used as currency from 1683 through 1687 at the rate of one penny an ounce. Unfortunately no specimens of these copper bars have been preserved.

The British East India Company issued banknotes for St. Helena dated 1717 and these are the only banknotes known for the Island.

British coinage and currency and the Spanish dollar were the backbone of the island's monetary system until 1880 when the currency of the United Kingdom was declared the sole legal tender. Naturally, coins of many other countries circulated in St. Helena previous to 1880 as ships of many nations landed there.

St. Helena's only coin, a copper halfpenny, dated 1821, was issued by the East India Company whose arms are on the obverse side. It was struck at Mathew Boulton's Soho Mint, Birmingham, England. Mintage figures are not available, but the mintage is believed to be quite large as specimens are plentiful and a number of die varieties are listed in *The Guide Book and Catalogue of British Commonwealth Coins 1649-1971* by Jerome H. Remick et. al, thus indicating that a number of dies were needed to strike the coins. Proof specimens in copper and in bronze are not com-

mon and are selling for about 500. The bronze proof tones to a deeper chocolate color than the copper proof and is scarcer. Some of the bronze proofs are encased in a small metallic case slightly larger and about the same shape as the coin. Parsons reports that proof specimens of the 1821 halfpenny were struck in gilt, but these appear to be rare as I have never seen one offered for sale. The obverse and reverse sides of the currency issue are rotated 180 degrees but they are not rotated on the copper or bronze proof specimens. Specimens of the 1821 halfpenny in fine to very fine condition sell for about \$5 but are quite scarce in uncirculated condition. Specimens in extra fine condition are not uncommon.



St. Helena halfcrown.



British sterling coinage was the main legal tender along with the Spanish dollar and small amounts of coinage of many nations. In 1834 when the rate of the Spanish dollar was fixed at a value of four shillings, fourpence. In 1843 the rate of the Spanish dollar was fixed at four shillings, twopence and all other non-Britain coinage was to be demonitized. The coinage of Great Britain was declared the sole legal tender in 1880. In 1959 the coinage of the Republic of South Africa was made legal tender along with that of Great Britain.

Any collector can easily obtain the two main currency items for St. Helena, the 1821 halfpenny and the Solomon, Dickson and Taylor token. The zinc canteen token is not a currency token.

(Cancels all previous lists/Kanselleer alle vorige lyste)

P.O. BOX  
POSBUS 10690  
JOHANNESBURG, S.A.**bickels****COINS AND MEDALS (PTY) LTD**  
**MUNTE EN MEDALJES (EDMS) BPK**

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

VOL. 8 No. 3.

## 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 of order is received.
3. OVERSEAS & FOREIGN: \$1 U.S.A. = 75 Cents S.A. or R1 S.A. = \$1.32 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: FEB./MARCH 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 wanneer bestelling ontvang word.
3. BUITELANDSE EN OORSEE: \$1 = 75 Sent S.A. of R1 S.A. = \$1.32 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: FEBRUARIE/MAART 1973.

**South Africa/Suid Afrika****FARTHINGS/OORTJIES**

452	1923	UNC	R	9-75
453	1924	UNC	R	4-25
454	1928	UNC	R	4-95
455	1931Z	UNC	R	2-95
456	1932	UNC	R	4-00
457	1935	UNC	R	5-95

**HALF PENNIES**

458	1923	UNC	R	125-00
459	1925	F	R	7-50
460	1926	VF	R	12-50
461	1929	UNC	R	29-50
462	1930	UNC	R	32-50
463	1934	UNC	R	26-00
464	1935	UNC	R	24-00
465	1936	UNC	R	24-00
466	1954	UNC	R	13-50

**PENNIES**

467	1937	UNC	R	12-50
468	1947	PRF	R	13-75
469	1948	PRF	R	9-50
470	1949	PRF	R	11-50
471	1952	PRF	R	4-25
472	1954	PRF	R	4-95

**SIXPENCES/SIKSPENSE**

473	1934	UNC	R	18-50
474	1937	UNC	R	11-50
475	1944	UNC	R	13-00
476	1946	UNC	R	19-75
477	1947	PRF	R	4-50
478	1948	UNC	R	2-75
479	1949	PRF	R	17-50
480	1950	PRF	R	15-00
481	1952	PRF	R	4-00
482	1954	PRF	R	6-50
483	1956	PRF	R	13-00

**SHILLINGS/SJIELINGS**

484	1932	UNC	R	25-00
485	1946	UNC	R	55-00
486	1948	UNC	R	37-50
487	1951	PRF	R	8-50
488	1952	PRF	R	4-50
489	1953	PRF	R	7-50
490	1957	PRF	R	17-50
491	1958	PRF	R	17-50

**TWO SHILLINGS/TWEE SJIELINGS**

492	1930	EF	R	27-50
493	1932	UNC	R	22-50
494	1933	EF	R	15-00
495	1934	EF	R	16-50
496	1935	UNC	R	29-75
497	1936	EF	R	15-00
498	1946	UNC	R	69-00
499	1948	PRF	R	44-00
500	1948	UNC	R	37-50
501	1947	PRF	R	48-50
502	1949	PRF	R	27-50
503	1956	PRF	R	18-00
504	1957	PRF	R	19-50
505	1958	PRF	R	19-75

**HALF CROWNS/HALFKRONE**

506	1938	EF	R	9-75
507	1946	UNC	R	95-00
508	1947	UNC	R	41-00
509	1947	PRF	R	47-50
510	1948	UNC	R	75-00
511	1948	PRF	R	80-00
512	1949	PRF	R	82-50
513	1950	UNC	R	80-00
514	1953	PRF	R	12-50
515	1960	UNC	R	12-50

**FIVE SHILLINGS/VYF SJIELINGS**

516	1947	PRF	R	19-75
517	1948	SS	R	14-00

519	1949	SS	R	18-50
520	1950	SS	R	28-50
521	1951	SS	R	26-00
522	1953	SS	R	13-50
523	1954	SS	R	32-50
524	1959	UNC	R	135-00
525	1959	SS	R	147-50
526	1960	SS	R	9-00
527	1963	SS	R	8-00

**Z.A.R.****HALF POUNDS/HALF PONDE**

528	1894	VF	R	57-50
529	1895	VF	R	57-50
530	1895	EF	R	68-00
531	1896	VF	R	57-50
532	1897	VF	R	57-50

**POUNDS/PONDE**

533	1892	D/S-DD		
		VF+	R	125-00
534	1893	VF	R	85-00
535	1894	F+	R	47-50
536	1894	VF+	R	68-00
537	1895	VF	R	66-00
538	1895	VF+	R	82-50
539	1896	VF	R	57-50
540	1896	VF+	R	68-00
541	1897	VF	R	55-00
542	1897	VF+	R	67-50
543	1898	VF	R	52-50
544	1898	EF	R	72-50
545	1898	EF+	R	77-50
546	1900	EF	R	85-00

**MAURITIUS**

547	1897 10c	VG/F	R	4-95
548	1899 20c	VG/F	R	5-75

Continued on page 14

# PIDYON HABEN COIN 1973

(Redemption of the First-Born)



For three consecutive years the Pidyon Haben coin has been issued with a new date and some slight changes on the obverse, thus becoming a collector's item. This year the coin has been entirely redesigned.

MINTED IN SILVER

AVAILABLE END JANUARY '73

PRICE:— **R8-75** per coin

## IN SILVER

OPENING OF THE DELAGOA BAY RAILWAY.  
45 mm Silver Medal — 1895.  
NEDERLANDSCHE ZUID AFRIKAANSCH  
SPOORWEG MAATSKAPPIJ  
— ONLY 50 MADE IN SILVER —

PRICE:— **R250-00**

FOR HANUKKA  
(FESTIVAL OF LIGHTS)  
A NEW SILVER COIN  
FEATURING A RUSSIAN LAMP

1973



The Hanukka (Festival of Lights) series aroused world-wide interest among numismatists and was very popular with the general public. The series was discontinued in 1963 when the sixth coin was minted.

This year's special issue, minted in silver, features a contemporary Russian lamp — reminder to the world of the plight of Russian Jewry. The coin also commemorates the 25th anniversary of the State of Israel and bears an inscription for this event.

AVAILABLE EARLY FEBRUARY, 1973.

Price:— **R6-50**

## Goue Kalf Medalje

in Silwer

**R52-50**

## NEW BOOK

INVESTING IN PAPER MONEY ..... by Kenneth R. Lake.

An excellent publication showing you how and what to buy in banknotes.

**R6-50**

# JUST IN

## 1970 GREAT BRITAIN PROOF SET

Beautifully presented in an attractive holder packed in a special cover.

2/6 to 1/2<sup>D</sup>

**R16-75** per set

## FAREWELL TO £.s.d. SETS

All coins are fitted into a plastic container. These sets will be memento's of the last of the £.s.d. coins of Great Britain.

**R6-00** per set

## GREAT BRITIAN

NEW

Decimal sets in holder . . . . .

**R3-95**

## MAURITIUS (continued)

549	1934	¼ Rupee	VF+	R 4-30
550	1935	¼ Rupee	VF	R 4-00
551	1936	¼ Rupee	EF	R 4-95
552	1938	¼ Rupee	VF+	R 4-30
553	1934	½ Rupee	EF	R 6-75
554	1934	1 Rupee	EF	R 7-50
555	1938	1 Rupee	EF	R 9-75

## NEW PRICES FOR PROOF KRUGER RANDB

*(Subject to alteration without notice)*

1967	.....	R82-50	1970	.....	R72-50
1968	.....	R75-00	1971	.....	R77-50
1968 (Frosted)	.....	R92-50	1972	.....	R82-50
1969	.....	R72-50			

# SILVER COINS of the WORLD

1.



*Actual Size*

**AUSTRALIA** .....

1966 Silver 50 cents ..... UNC ..... **R2.50** per coin

2. **CANADA** ..... 1972 Proof Dollar ..... **R5.00** per coin

3.



**CHINA** .....

1933/34 Junk Dollar (Iyuan) (Yeo 345) ..... **R6.75** per coin

4. **CHINA** ..... 1927 Sun Yat Sen Dollar (Yeo 318a) ..... **R5.00** per coin

5. **FIJI** ..... 1970 Independence Crown .... UNC ..... **R6.95** per coin

6.



**FINLAND** .....

1971 10 MARKKAA (Yeo 64) Athletic Championships  
of Europe ..... UNC ..... **R5.50** per coin

7.

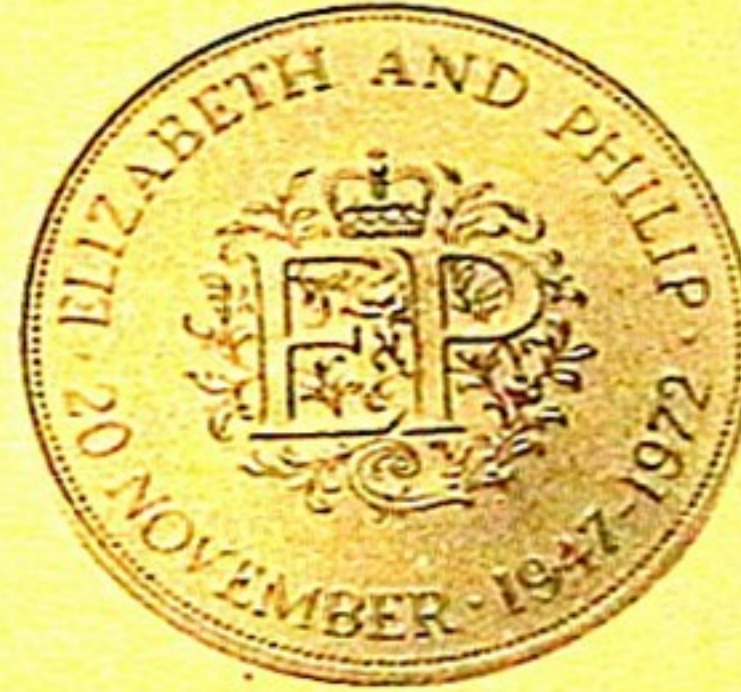


**FRANCE** .....

1972 10 Francs (Yeo III) ..... UNC ..... **R5.75** per coin

# *Elizabeth & Philip*

## *Silver Wedding Anniversary Crown*



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CENTRAL OFFICE OF INFORMATION, LONDON.

### NEW BRITISH COIN WILL MARK ROYAL SILVER WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

A new Crown Piece (25p) is to be issued to commemorate the silver wedding of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip. This picture shows the designs, the work of Mr Arnold Machin, on both sides of the new 1½-inch diameter coin. Two versions will be issued, one in sterling silver and one in cupro-nickel.

The obverse of the new coin is the same as that of current decimal coinage with the date omitted. The reverse consists of the letters EP on a background of foliage with a figure of Eros between them, all surmounted by a Royal Crown. Around this is the inscription "Elizabeth and Philip. 20 November 1947 — 1972."

The cupro-nickel one will be to the same standard as coins normally issued for circulation.

The silver version is intended as a collectors' item and will be struck only as a proof using highly polished dies and specially prepared blanks.

### NOW AVAILABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

- 1) Cupro-nickel Uncirculated ... .. R1-95 per coin
- 2) Cupro-nickel Uncirculated for 2 coins ... .. R3-75
- 3) Silver Proof ... .. Price on Application.