



COIN AND MEDAL NEWS MUNT EN MEDALJE NUUS

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

FEB. - MARCH/MAART 1973
VOL.8 NO.4
40c



BAILIWICK of JERSEY

SEE PAGE 16

Volkskas kan vir u die wêreld se munte kry



Volkskas is geldtalig

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

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

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

VOLKSKAS

BEPERK (GEREG. HANDELSBANK) HOOFKANTOOR: PRETORIA



Die bank vir alomvattende
bankdienste

VZ007435

Coins and guns best investments of 1972

NEW YORK — Investments in the Tokyo Stock Exchange and in palladium were among the best investments of 1972, says monetary expert Mr Franz Pick in his annual world currency report. Both went up 96 percent last year, he said.

Best investments of all, however, were collectors' coins, up 225 percent and firearms, up 175 percent. The report said a rare 1913 US 5c coin was sold for 100 000 dollars (about R80 000) at a New York Auction, a world record price.

Mr Pick said that "firearms, a rather unusual item for collectors, brought not more than about 20 000 dollars (R16 000) in 1971. One year later they jumped 175 percent to record values, more than 10 times better than Wall Street."

DETERMINATION

Meanwhile, Mr Pick continued, "at least 97 . . . devaluations took place during the year . . . in not less than 37 countries. Of the some 138 currencies of the globe, only three, enjoyed the freedom of complete transferability."

"Since 1940 . . . unofficially only

28 percent of the US dollar's real value was left at the end of 1972.

"In 1972 the most deterioration was shown by the Chilean escudo, collapsing 78 percent, the Uganda shilling tumbling 44 percent and the laotian kip sliding 34 percent."

Mr Pick added that to protect themselves against currency debasement, people did well last year by buying gold (up 45 percent), silver (up 48 percent), platinum (up 29 percent), etchings (up 75 percent), porcelain items (up 65 percent) and Chinese art (up 50 percent). — SAPA-AP.

\$2700

FOR V.G. COIN

(FROM COIN STAMP ANTIQUE NEWS)

THIS SALE TOOK PLACE DURING
THE 1972 CANADIAN COIN CONVENTION



Photo of the 1921 half dollar sold by Glenn Lacey, (above picture) to well known but unnamed New York State collector. Coin was graded as VG and sold for \$2 700. It was highest priced single coin sold at show.

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
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Standard Catalog of World Coins Named As Book Of The Year

A third printing of the first edition of the *Standard Catalog of World Coins* has been released to satisfy the demands of collectors for this title which has quickly won acceptance as the most valuable catalog in the world coin field. Released on September 1, the third printing made its appearance exactly six months after the unveiling of the first edition.

The *Standard Catalog* has won designation as the most worthwhile contribution of the year in the field of numismatic literature. The Numismatic Literary Guild, which held its annual meeting during the American Numismatic Association convention held in New Orleans, August 15-19, announced its selection as the 1972 Book of the Year.

Like the second printing, the third printing reflects the publisher's continuing efforts to improve the book and made it more responsive to the needs of the collector. In addition to again incorporating a few photographic and text changes, this printing also features indexing tabs at the top of each page to minimize the need of using the index to locate national listings.

Compiled over a two year period by the publisher-editor team of Chester L. Krause and Clifford Mishler, the *Standard Catalog of World Coins* was first released on March 1. It is the culmination of a formidable accomplishment — the listing of all world coins by date, fully illustrated by denomination — which had never before been attempted.

Ecompassed in the volume are the coin issues, complete with mintage statistics and values in three grades for each date of issue, of more than 260 nations from the mid-1800s to date. From a statistical standpoint it numbers 800 pages, incorporating over 15,000 original coin photos and more than 30,000 coin listings by date and mintmark.

COIN TEST No. 3

Compiled and presented by Mr W.S. van As, President of the Transvaal Numismatic Society, to the members of the society, at a meeting at the Holiday Inn, Jan Smuts Airport. Winner of this Quiz was Mr Gillmer who scored 99%. The 60 members present at the meeting, voted unanimously that the evening's prize (a Krugerrand) should go to him. (Correct answers in next issue).

	TRUE	FALSE
1. In the days of Jan van Riebeeck the face value of a coin was directly related to the value of its metal content.		
2. The commonest coins in the early days of the Settlement at the Cape were the Dutch pieces of the various Provinces of the Netherlands such as the skilling, 2 & 1 stuivers, bronze doit and ½ doit.		
3. During the period 1726 to 1790 the Dutch East India Company had various denominations struck for use at the Cape and these coins all bear the Company monogram "V.O.C."		
4. During the First British occupation (1795 — 1803) British guineas, crowns, shillings and large quantities of the heavy George III "cartwheel" pennies of 1797 were added to the Dutch coins already in circulation.		
5. Commissioner-General de Mist, who took over the administration in 1803 on behalf of the Batavian Republic left all previous coins in circulation, but added a new series — the Kaapse or "Scheepjesgulden."		
6. British silver and copper coins were first introduced at the Cape of Good Hope in 1826 by the British Government as the official coinage of the Colony.		
7. Natal was proclaimed a British possession in 1843 and British gold and silver constituted the exclusive medium of exchange in Natal from that date.		
8. The Orange Free State minted no coins of its own and British coins as well as those struck by the Z.A.R. after 1892 circulated in that territory.		
9. British coins were used in the Transvaal, prior to the issue in 1892 by the Z.A.R. of its own series of coins bearing the head of President Kruger on the obverse.		
10. After the Anglo Boer War the Z.A.R. coins were no longer minted and British coins circulated extensively in all four provinces until 1923.		
11. The Pretoria branch of the Royal Mint commenced production of the Union's own coinage in 1923.		
12. On the 1st July, 1941 the link with the Royal Mint was finally severed, and the Pretoria Mint became the South African Mint.		
13(a) British gold coins — sovereigns and a few half-sovereigns — were struck in Pretoria each year from 1923 until 1932.		

Continued on next page . . .

COIN TEST No. 3

- (b) These gold coins show the bare head of King George V and can be identified as having been struck in Pretoria by the tiny letters "S.A." on the reverse design beneath St. George & the Dragon.
14. The silver and bronze coins however, showed the crowned head of the King on the obverse and special South African designs on the reverse.
 15. The reverse designs on the silver and bronze coins during this period were:
 - (i) Halfcrown and florin – Union Coat of Arms
 - (ii) Shilling – Mimosa wreath
 - (iii) Sixpence – Hope with her anchor
 - (iv) Threepence – Mimosa wreath
 - (v) Penny and half-penny – Dutch sailing ship
 - (vi) Farthing – Two sparrows
 16. The decimal coinage series was introduced on the 14th February, 1961.
 17. The introduction of the present nickel coinage came about in 1965.
 18. The first gold coins after 1932 were minted in 1952.
 19. The Krugerrand was first minted in 1966.
 20. No proofsets were minted during 1940 to 1942.

TRUE	FALSE

THE STORY OF TREASURY NOTES

REPRINTED FROM "COLLECT BRITISH BANKNOTES" BY STANLEY GIBBONS

In 1914, the gold sovereign and half-sovereign were used as everyday currency. With the advent of war the Treasury acted quickly to produce £1 and 10s. notes to meet the expected gold-hoarding.

Under the 1833 Act, Bank of England notes were legal tender in England and Wales only for amounts of over £5. The 1914 Currency and Bank Notes Act, passed on 5th August (the day after war was declared) empowered the Treasury to issue currency notes and gave them full legal-tender status. The Bank of England had no reason to be pleased about this and, in fact, in July 1914 had prepared designs for Bank of England £1 banknotes.

The Treasury officials decided to use their own notes which were, however, badly and hurriedly designed. The August Bank Holiday was extended for three clear days to allow the Treasury to rush through the printing of the notes. At the time, there were not sufficient stocks of banknote paper so the Treasury used stamp paper. The first issue of Treasury notes bears the Royal Cypher ("Simple") watermark as do the postage stamps of that period. Even so, the shortage of paper money led to postal orders being allowed to pass for legal tender for a few weeks.

The Treasury notes were signed by Sir John Bradbury, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury and measured only 2 inches by 5 inches. They were quickly nicknamed "Bradburys". A week later a ten shilling note was also introduced.

In October 1914 the Treasury £1 notes were replaced by a new and more carefully engraved design on proper banknote paper, and in January 1915 the 10s. notes were also changed. This second issue was larger than the first, and in February 1917 a third design was used for £1 notes featuring the Houses of Parliament as the reverse design. In November 1918 new 10s. notes appeared.

HIGH PRICES AT AUCTION

№1 - \$19,000 COIN, STAMP, ANTIQUE NEWS.

A Greek 40-drachma coin of 1852 brought \$19,000 — said to be the highest price ever paid for a foreign gold coin — at the Stacks' public auction sale of the Alfred R. Globus collection in New York.

The coin, one of only two examples known, was graded "about extra fine." It formerly was part of the Dreesmann collection, and brought only 9,100 guilders — or \$2,250 — the last time it was

sold, five years ago.

Stack's identified the purchaser as an Eastern physician of Greek extraction who bought it partly because of his interest in numismatics and partly because of his pride in his ancestry.

In his book *Modern World Coins*, Jean Paul Divo says eight specimens of the 40-drachma piece of 1852 apparently were struck, but adds that he knows of only two.

№2 - \$2,000

The noted silver dekadrachm of Sicily, executed by Euainetas, c. 413-399 B.C., BMC 180, showing the head of Arethusa with a quadriga on the reverse, an extremely rare coin, Fine — Very Fine brought \$2,000 at the Schulman Coin and Mint, Inc. Harding Sale held at the firm's New York city galleries.

An eight-litrae of Sicily, struck under Hieron II, 274-216 B.C., featuring the head of Hieron, with a Nike in a biga, BMC 527, VF, fetched \$350. A tetradrachm of Philip II of Macedon, 359-336 B.C., showing the king's laureate head, Muller 267, VF with test cut on reverse, was knocked down for \$195.

COLLECT THE QUEEN BEFORE SHE DISAPPEARS FROM COINS

— says Jerome Remick

For those numismatists who are looking for something to collect that is larger than a single country and has a definite unifying theme and a finite limit, I would like to recommend the portrait coinage of Queen Elizabeth II.

The portrait of the Queen provides the unifying theme for the collection and gives its limits. This coinage is now in its 20th year of issue and the Queen's youthful appearance points to at least another few decades of issuance. The royal silver wedding coins to be issued by seven countries this year and the commemorative coins which will probably be issued by many more countries to mark the 25th year of Elizabeth's reign in five years provide some interesting coins for the collector interested in the Queen's portrait coinage.

The portrait coinage of the Queen is now a recognized popular field of specialization. Among the series of royal portrait coins for the British world, the number of different date coins are surpassed only by those of Queen Victoria and I believe that God willing, the Queen Elizabeth series of portrait coins will soon surpass the Queen Victoria series. The first coins were struck in 1957.

The total mintage of coins struck during the 20 years reign of Queen Elizabeth II surpass the total mintage struck during the 54-year reign of Queen Victoria due to the fact that mintages are much larger today.

Investment-wise, this is a most promising field for the near future. A number of the Queen Elizabeth portrait coins are very difficult to find in uncirculated condition and are underpriced. Collectors of this series realize this and are happy when they can find a hard to get uncirculated specimen at the present low catalogue value. A number of low mintage proof sets and crowns are rising fast in value. A recent



example is the 1972 Seychelles silver proof 5-rupee coin (mintage 2,500) which was selling for \$16. when issued and is now difficult to obtain at \$25 to \$30. The 750 silver specimens of the 1971 Mauritius 10-rupee coin will be in demand in the near future at a price higher than the issue price of 90 pounds for the proof set in which it is contained (the currency issue is in copper-nickel).

The Elizabeth portrait coinage series should interest a Canadian numismatist as he already has the Canadian series complete and has developed some feeling and interest for the Queen's portrait which he sees every day on his coinage. Actually I became interested in British Commonwealth coinage through collecting the coins of Canada and Newfoundland. After my collection was complete, I wanted to continue further with coins showing the royal portrait and so I branched out into the coinage of New Zealand and Australia and a year later the Commonwealth; the coinage of Great Britain was too big a task for me to undertake.

The number of British Commonwealth countries, colonies and associated states now using the Queen's portrait on their coinage is dwindling yearly and now includes only the following 17: Australia, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Caribbean Territories, British Honduras, Canada, Cayman Islands, Cook

Islands, Fiji, Gibraltar, Great Britain, Hong Kong, Jersey, Mauritius, New Zealand, Seychelles, and Turks and Caicos. Guernsey uses its shield of arms on the obverse of its coinage and only on the 1966 10-shilling coin commemorating the Norman Conquest in 1066 did she show the royal portrait as both Queen Elizabeth II and William the Conqueror appear on the coin.

Twelve other countries formerly used the Queen's portrait on their coinage, but no longer do so. They are: British West Africa, Ceylon, Cyprus, East Africa, Gambia, Jamaica, Malaya and British Borneo, Nigeria, Rhodesia, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, South Africa, and Southern Rhodesia.

To counterbalance the dwindling number of countries using the Queen's portrait on their coinage, I believe that in the near future some of the smaller islands in the British world will soon issue at least a commemorative coin if not their own series of coins and many of them being loyally British will use the Queen's portrait. Among them are Ascension Island, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Solomon Islands, Falkland Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn Island, St. Helena, and possibly Tristan da Cunha; all issue their own stamps.

The great bulk of the 1972 Elizabeth II portrait coinage was issued by Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Bahamas and Great Britain. The other countries now using the royal portrait on their coins do not issue all denominations each year. Turks and Caicos and Cook Islands have issued only one crown coin each and except for three copper coins issued in 1842 Gibraltar has issued only crown coins beginning in 1967. The Royal Mint is still striking coins dated 1965 for British Caribbean Territories and no other date will be struck.

Continued on next page . . .

The Bahamas, British Honduras, Mauritius, and Seychelles are seeking independence and will drop the Queen's portrait as soon as they have it.

Five of the 17 countries now using the Queen's portrait issue yearly proof sets or proof-like sets, uncirculated sets; they are Australia, Bahamas, Canada, Cayman Islands and New Zealand.

Five different portraits of Queen Elizabeth II appear on her coinage. Queen Elizabeth II mounted horse, designed by Gilbert Ledward is shown only on the 1953 British crown. A youthful uncrowned portrait by Mrs. Mary Gillick was first issued by Commonwealth countries like Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Southern Rhodesia whereas colonies and associated islands first used a youthful

crowned portrait. A more mature portrait designed by Arnold Machin of Queen Elizabeth II wearing a tiara, was first used in 1965 on Canadian coinage and in 1968 on British coinage and is now in use on the coinage of all British world territories except for British Honduras, Hong Kong and Mauritius who still use the youthful crowned portrait. The reverse of the Cayman Islands 1972 \$25 silver and \$25 gold coins are the only coins that show the fifth and most modern portrait of Queen Elizabeth II along side of her husband. This coin is unique in modern British regal portrait coinage for it shows the portrait of the Queen on both sides (the obverse portrait is that by Arnold Machin) and it is the first coin since those of William and Mary to show two royal portraits on the same side

of the coin. It is the only coin to show the portrait of Prince Phillip.

There are two types of the portrait of the youthful crowned Queen. One used by all Commonwealth territories except Jersey and those using the youthful uncrowned portrait shows a large head which breaks the legend. The other type used by Jersey on its coinage issued from 1960 onward shows a smaller head with the legend above it. Actually this change caused an interesting and valuable mule. By mistake a limited number of the 1960 Jersey proof 1-12 shillings (mintage 4,200) were struck using the large crowned youthful head of Queen Elizabeth that breaks the legend instead of the newer smaller crowned head that does not break the legend.



SALUTE TO IKE



"Salute To Ike", a two-medal tribute to Dwight David Eisenhower is now available

The two medallic portraits are based on photographs taken by White House photographers George Tames of The New York Times, and Bernard Noble of The Cleveland Press. These photographs were selected by the late President as his favourite personal portraits and used by him for presentation and memento purposes. After his death the United States Post Office in consultation with Mrs. Eisenhower selected them as designs for U.S. postage stamps.

Reverses of the medals graphically depict two exciting moments in Eisenhower's eventful career: his inauguration as 34th President of The United States in 1953 and the Victory in Europe celebration May 7, 1945 where Eisenhower appears jubilantly with Generals Montgomery and Zhukov.



SENDINGGELD VAN NIASSALAND

deur Matthy Esterhuysen

In die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en Opelugmuseum in Boomstraat, Pretoria is vier blikplaatjies uitgestal waarvan besoekers baie min notisie neem. Tog is dit tekenmunte met 'n heel interessante verbintenissen en geskiedenis. Dit is jammer dat 'n mens nie elke voorwerp op uitstalling in die Museum, se geskiedenis daarby kan plaas nie — byskrifte moet natuurlik tot die minimum beperk word.

Hierdie blikplaatjies is by 'n Sendingstasie op Mvere in Niassaland uit paraffienblik gemaak, of enige blik wat by die Sendingstasie tot beskikking was. Die tekenmunte is 32 mm. in deursnee met twee gaatjies regoor mekaar ingeslaan waartussen die letters MM gestempel is vir MVERE MISSION. Die stempel vir die letters is in Suid-Afrika vervaardig en wanneer dit nie gebruik is nie, is dit sorgvuldig toegesluit om misbruik te voorkom. Die produsering van die muntstukkie by die Sendingstasie is in die geheim gedoen. Ds W.H. Murray was in 1901 'n sendeling by die Mvere-sendingstasie ten tye van die slaan van hierdie munte en hy het vier munte aan mnr De Villiers-Roos geskenk wie se versameling aan die Museum nagelaat is. Die waarde van die tekenmunte was 'n el (halfjaart of 0,50 meter) ongebleikte linne. 'n Halfjaart ongebleikte linne was in die jare voor daar geld in Niassaland in omloop was, die maatstaf wat die geldwaarde van 'n halfjaart linne ookal was. Hierdie blikplaatjies was vir ongeveer vyf tot ses jaar in omloop.

In 1901 was die bevolking in Niassaland 700 600 waarvan net 314 blankes was.

Niassaland het sy naam aan David Livingstone te danke wat die meer op 16 September 1859 ontdek het en dit Niassameer genoem het wat BREËWATER beteken. Die eerste sendingstasie is in 1874 in Niassaland gestig.

Die BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY het in 1889 die regering

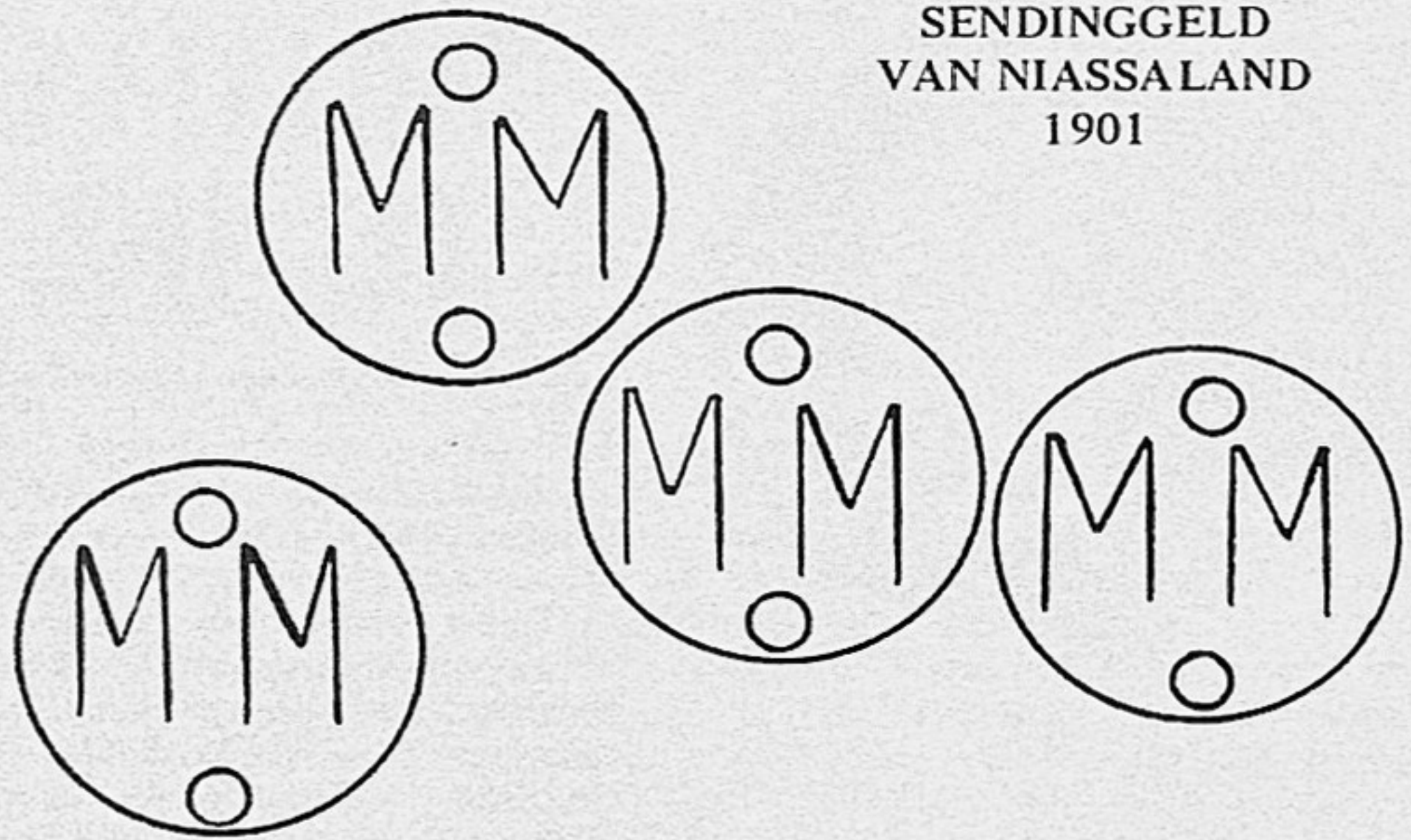
van Niassaland oorgeneem. In 1891 is die Niassalandse Distriksprotektorate gestig wat Niassaland en 'n groot gedeelte van Noord-Rhodesië ingesluit het. Tot in 1904 is die gebied vanuit die Departement van Buitelandse Sake in Londen beheer. Die eerste Kommissaris en Konsulgeneraal was Sir Harry Johnson. Die gebied was toe bekend as BRITS-SENTRAAL-AFRIKA. In 1894 is dit tot 'n Kroonkolonie verklaar.

Op 6 Julie 1907 is die naam van die gebied na die Protektoraat Niassaland verander. Vanaf Julie

Minister van die nuwe staat geword. Op 6 Julie 1967 het hy die eerste President van die Republiek Malawi geword.

Malawi het in 1965 sy eie muntstelsel gekry en het in Februarie 1971 oorgeskakel na 'n desimalestelsel wat op die kwacha gebaseer is wat ongeveer gelyk is aan R1. Daar is 100 tambala in een kwacha, laasgenoemde woord beteken DAGBREEK. Tambala, ook 'n Chi-Chewa woord, beteken HAAN. 'n Haan verskyn op die 1-tambalamunte en hierdie simbool verskyn ook as watermerk op

SENDINGGELD VAN NIASSALAND 1901



1954 het Niassaland saam met Noord- en Suid-Rhodesië die Sentraal-Afrikaanse Federasie gevorm tot in Oktober 1963 toe die Federasie ontbind het en Niassaland selfregering verkry het. 'n Onafhanklike staat is op 6 Julie 1964 gestig en van toe af het dit bekend gestaan as Malawi met Chi-Chewa as die amptelike taal. Zomba het die hoofstad gebly. Daarna is die naam van die meer ook na die Malawimeer verander. In 1958 het dr Hastings Banda uit Britanje na Niassaland teruggekeer en Eerste

Malawiese banknote en posseëls.

Malawi is 'n moderne benaming wat as Maravi in vroeër tye bekend was, dit beteken ligweerkaatsing — 'n direkte verband met die meer.

BRONNE:

1. Museumkatalogi: Nu.4140 en Seëalbum No. 6.
2. Korrespondensie tussen Ds W.H. Murray en Mnr. De Villiers-Roos.
3. Afrika-Instituut.

BANK NOTES FOR BEGINNERS

Reprinted from "Collect British Banknotes" published by Stanley Gibbons.

The new collector will find that he can make a good start by examining the banknotes in his wallet. Apart from various denominations there are likely to be several different signatures. Check to see if the banknotes are misprints; sometimes the serial numbers on each note do not match. Make sure the prefix coding is normal: there are scarce prefix codings which add substantially to the value. They are listed in this catalogue.

O'Brien signature £1 notes are occasionally found in circulation. Check the backs to see if a little "R" occupies the space above the framed "Bank of England" on the lower left side: it is a rarity. "G" notes are worth looking for too; the letter is in the same position on Hollom and Fforde notes as the "R" on O'Brien notes, but they are found more frequently. There are many slight differences in British banknotes which make them desirable notaphilic items.

Don't be too concerned about obtaining your notes in perfect condition. Only a handful of perfect Bank of England notes, issued up to the turn of the century, now exist, and these old notes are acceptable in almost any condition. naturally, modern notes should be collected in at least EF (extremely fine) condition where possible. However, this is not always possible and many notaphilists are happy to put aside VF (very fine) notes of say Hollom, which although recent are already scarce, replacing them with better examples when they come along.

Remember, notaphily has one enormous advantage over all other hobbies — you are actually saving money and getting real pleasure from it, rather than just having an entry in a deposit book!

The only forgeries which can give the notaphilist trouble on close examination are the German forgeries of World War II. These were produced in an attempt to destroy the British economy. Unlike stamps, however, forged notes are imme-

diately confiscated by the Bank of England and may not be collected under any circumstances. The collector thus enjoys almost total protection.

Badly-creased and dirty notes can benefit by soaking and then pressing them between heavy books, but generally speaking it is better, as with stamps, to leave them alone; cleaning with washing-up liquids, etc., adversely affects the notaphilic value, while ironing produces an artificial sheen which destroys much of their value to the collector.

Mounting a collection can be done on loose-leaf stamp album pages with photo-corners, or in the specially-made Banknote Album which has the advantage of showing both sides of the note.

There are many ways of forming a collection, ranging from the "one of each" type of collection to specialisation in low serial numbers — particularly the "A" series (A01A 000001), same number serials (M23L 555555), and one of each serial prefix of a particular Cashier, i.e. A.... B.... C.... D... etc. It is an ideal way to collect and save.

Apart from the notes dealt with in this catalogue there is a wide range of British private banknotes, most of which are no longer valid. Several hundred different Banks can be collected. Scotland has the widest range of notes available and even a "one of each" collection becomes quite large. Until recently numerous Scottish banks issued notes and even today, unlike England, several different banks make note issues.

Notes were issued from about 650 A.D., and there are listings and books of the notes of China, U.S.A., Canada and most European countries. Stanley Gibbons Currency Ltd. can supply banknotes of most countries of the world and always has a stock of rarities.

The fun of collecting foreign notes is immense. Some notes are as small as postage stamps — others are over a foot square. Inexpensive collections of German "Notgeld" —

the colourful emergency issues following World War I — can be formed, running into many thousands of different notes depicting every conceivable subject from fairy tales to famous people. Then there are concentration camp notes, prisoner of war notes, siege notes, guerilla notes and many other types of paper money which unfold fascinating aspects of world history.

General Gordon hand-signed promissory notes shortly before his death at the hands of the Dervishes; Lord Baden-Powell designed banknotes during the siege of Mafeking. Kruger, fleeing before the British, issued banknotes marked "Te Velde" (Issued in the Field) on schoolboys' exercise-book paper. Even shirt-sleeves have been torn up and used for "banknotes".

Early colonial notes of America were hand-signed by many famous people whose names appear on the Declaration of Independence. Notes were designed by such famous men as Paul Revere, and used by such men as Kossuth to try and raise funds to fight for independence.

There is a close connection between banknotes and postage stamps. Most of the world's famous security printers produce both, and use the same artists and engravers in their production. Often designs on postage stamps and banknotes are identical. In many instances stamps have been used as money by government authority: sometimes during emergencies stamps were printed on the backs of banknotes.

As well as collecting British banknotes, many notaphilists have a "one of each" collection of the different countries of the world. Other collections comprise banknotes with different denominations — notes have been issued for 3 cents, 7 d., and all sorts of fractions.

Collecting paper money is an absorbing and exciting hobby. Stanley Gibbons Currency Ltd. maintains large stocks of banknotes of the whole world and will be pleased to advise on any aspect of notaphily.

TOP PRICES AT GLENDINING

We reprint in this issue, a few of the items sold at the Glendining and Company (London) Auction, on Thursday, 13th April 1972 together with actual prices realised for each piece.

References are made to:

E.S.C. — The English Silver Coinage from 1649; H.A. Seaby and P.A. Rayner, London, 1968.

L. & S. — English Proof and Pattern Crown-size Pieces, 1658-1960; H.W.A. Linecar and A.G. Stone, London, 1968.

LOT 371

Oliver Cromwell, Pattern Crown, 1658, by Thomas Simon, struck in gold, laureate bust left, OLIVAR . D.G.P. ANG . SCO . HIB & PRO, rev. crowned shield of arms, PAX QVAERITVR . BELLO 1658, edge, HAS . NISI . PERITVRVS . MIHI . ADIMAT . HEMO, wt. 46.370 gms., 716 grains (ESC 10A; L. & S. 1A). *Extremely fine, with the die flaws in an early state, and of the highest rarity, only two specimens being recorded.*

From the Murdoch, T.A. Common and C. Dabney Thomson Collections.

£9,800.00

LOT 372

Charles II, Pattern Crown, 1662, by J. Roettier, struck in gold, bust right, as current coin, plain below CAROLVS . II . DEI . GRATIA, rev. cruciform of the arms of England, Ireland and Scotland, interlinked C's in angles, MAG . BR . FRA . ET . HIB . REX . 1662, edge plain, wt. 58.76 gms., 907 grains (ESC 71; L. & S. 1). *Extremely fine, but some very light surface marks and small die flaw by X of REX; exceedingly rare.*

From the Moon, Murdoch, Hamilton Smith and C. Dabney Thomson Collections.

£4,600.00

LOT 373

Another Pattern Crown, 1662, by J. Roettier, struck in gold, similar to the last but struck on a slightly smaller flan and with edge inscribed DECVS ET TVTAMEN, wt. 51.796 gms., 799 grains (ESC 69; L. & S. 1A). *Extremely fine, with much original brilliance; exceedingly rare.*

From the Capt. Vivian Hewitt Collection.

£5,500.00

LOT 374

Pattern Crown, 1663, by J. Roettier, struck in gold, bust right with rounded truncation, rev. similar to last but lions and lis in shields, edge DECVS ET TVTAMEN . ANNO REGNI

XV, wt. 60.964 gms., 941 grains (ESC 25; L. & S. 5A). *Only fine but exceedingly rare.*

From Glendining's, 17 June, 1964 (Lot 50), and C. Dabney Thomson Collection.

£1,300.00

LOT 375

George III, 'The Three Graces', Pattern Crown, 1817, by W. Wyon, struck in gold, laureate head right, GEORGIUS III D : G : BRITANNIARUM REX F : D : 1817, W. WYON below truncation, rev. the three kingdoms personified, FOEDUS INVIOLEBILIS, edge plain, wt. 52.444 gms., 809 grains (ESC 224; L. & S. 153). *Brilliant proof and believed to be only three of four known, highest rarity.*

From the Dominic Mitchell and C. Dabney Thomson Collections.

£4,000.00

LOT 376

Pattern Crown, 1817, by W. Wyon, struck in gold, laureate head right, GEORGIUS III D : G : BRITANNIARUM REX 1817, W. WYON below truncation, rev. crowned arms in shield, INCORRUPTA FIDES VERITASQUE, edge plain, wt. 50.639 gms., 781 grains (ESC 230; L. & S. 160). *Brilliant frosted proof, exceedingly rare; five or six examples known.*

From the Dominic Mitchell and C. Dabney Thomson Collections.

£3,800.00

LOT 377

Pattern Crown, 1818, by B. Pistrucci, struck in gold, large laureate head right, GEORGIUS III D : G : BRITANNIARUM REX F : D : 1818, signed PISTRUCCI below truncation, rev. St. George slaying dragon with narrow Garter, on which HONI . SOIT . QUI . MAL . Y . PENSE ., signed PISTRUCCI below ground, toothed border both sides, edge plain, wt. 38.636 gms., 596 grains (ESC 234A; L. & S. 181) *Brilliant proof, of the highest rarity, possibly only two known.*

Almost certainly ex Marshall (1875), and from the Dominic Mitchell and C. Dabney Thomson Collections.

£4,500.00

LOT 378

William IV, Coronation 1831, Pattern Crown or Five-Pound piece by W. Wyon, struck in gold, bare head right, signed W.W. on truncation, GULIEMUS IIII D : G : BRITANNIARUM REX F : D : ., rev. Royal arms in elaborately draped shield, crown above and Garter around, ANNO 1831, edge plain, wt. 40.446 gms., 624 grains (ESC 272; L. & S. 2) *Obv. slightly bruised and buffed; however, a brilliant proof of extreme rarity.*

£6,500.00

LOT 379

Victoria, Benomi's unofficial Pattern Crown, 1837, struck in gold, head left, sunken, incuse lettering VICTORIA REG DEI GRA 1837, border of stars, rev. standing Britannia, with trident and shield, holding Victory, BRITT MINERVA VICTRIX FID DEF, DECUS . ET . TUTAMEN on shield, edge plain but stamped T and numbered 4, wt. 39.255 gms., 606 grains (ESC 321A; L. & S. pages 76-80). *The raised surface matt, mint state proof of great rarity, only six specimens being struck.*

From the C. Dabney Thomson Collection. Though designed by Joseph Benomi in 1837, these patterns were not struck until 1893, when they were issued by J. Rochelle Thomas.

£1,600.00

LOT 380

Jubilee 1887, unofficial Pattern Crown, by J. Rochelle Thomas for Spink and Son, struck in gold, veiled bust to left, VICTORIA . BY . THE . GRACE . OF . GOD . QUEEN . OF . GREAT . BRITAIN . EMP . OF . INDIA ., floral border around, rev. Royal arms and supporters, FIVE SHILLINGS above, MDCCCLXXXVII below, SPINK & SON at bottom, floral border, edge plain, wt. 48.319 gms., 746 grains (ESC 347; L. & S. 75). *Brilliant proof, with some light red tone, but one very small edge knock; extremely rare, only six specimens being struck.*

£1,150.00

LOT 381

Edward VII, Coronation 1902, unofficial Pattern Crown, by Spink and Son, struck in gold, King on horseback to left, EDWARD : VII, D : G BRITT : ET TERRAR : TRANSMARIN : 1902, small S below ground-line, rev. Royal arms in oval garnished shield, m.m. sun, Q : I : D : S : BRITANNICA . REX . FID : DEF : IND : IMP ., edge plain, wt. 79.98 gms., 1,234 grains (ESC 364; L. & S. 5). *Extremely fine and extremely rare, only six specimens struck.*

From the C. Dabney Thomson Collection.

The design of this coin was modelled on the Tower Crown pieces of Charles I.

£1,250.00

LOT 382

George V, Coronation 1910, Pattern Crown by A.G. Wyon, struck in gold, small head left, signed on truncation A.G. WYON, GEORGIUS V D : G : BRITT : OMN : REX MDCDX, rev. St. George slaying dragon, in bold, modern design, signed A.G.W., edge milled, wt. 52.373 gms., 808 grains (ESC 385; L. & S. 4). *Brilliant proof, of the highest rarity, believed to be only two struck.*

From the C. Dabney Thomson Collection.

£4,000.00

LOT 383

Coronation 1910, Pattern Crown by A.G. Wyon, larger head than previous, signed A.G. WYON on truncation, GEORGIUS V D : G : BRITANNIARVM OMNIVM REX, rev. St. George slaying dragon, somewhat similar to previous, 1910 in exergue, signed A.G.W., edge plain, wt. 55.834 gms., 862 grains (ESC 388; L. & S. 9). *Brilliant proof, with the faintest of surface marks, and of extreme rarity, only two specimens being believed struck.*

Continued on next page . . .

SOME SECRETS OF COIN GRADING

-by Peter De Graaf

(REPRINT FROM COIN STAMP ANTIQUE NEWS)

The grading of a coin can be compared with a referee calling a play. Most plays are routine and easy to call, but some are borderline and, right or wrong, the fans often disagree with such a call.

The same can be said of coin grading. Any two individuals with approximately equal experience in grading will agree on the grade of most coins, but will no doubt disagree on some. The difference of opinion is due to the fact that coin grading is a science with flexible guidelines.

To illustrate: James E. Charlton in his Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins defines EF thus: Slightly Circulated with only faint evidence of wear. The collector must use his own judgement in the interpretation of the words slightly and faint.

Human nature is no help in establishing a correct grade, as the tendency in many cases is to overgrade one's own coins and to undergrade someone else's coins. The best teacher to correct grading is experience.

Collectors, especially new collectors, are advised to bring examples of coins they would like to grade to club meetings or shows and discuss grading with fellow collectors and with experienced dealers. The general standard of grading can be as high or as low as collectors want it to be. If the majority of collectors accept overgraded coins, the dealers who overgrade will thrive. If collectors insist on properly graded coins, dealers must adhere to the standards or lose repeat customers.

Beware of processed or buffed coins. These are usually EF or AU coins, polished to make them appear uncirculated. A side by side comparison with a true UNC coin is usually sufficient to tell the difference. Dealers who depend on repeat sales simply cannot afford to offend their customers by misrepresenting coins for they would soon have no clients left.

In defence of the dealers, there are

some collectors who are overly fussy (probably through a lack of experience). These collectors return almost every coin they've ordered. Needless to say such collectors eventually run out of dealers who'll send coins to them. The happy medium is the proper standard.

The CNA convention which was held in Toronto this year was a good place for any collector to improve his grading ability. Gathered together were most of the top dealers in the country. Many dealers are veterans with years of experience behind them, who no doubt helped many a collector with his grading problems. An abundance of rare and scarce coins, tokens, medals and paper money was offered for sale by these dealers which in itself could have been used as a guide to grading.

When ordering through the mail, from a source unknown to you, start with a small order, to the dealer's grading. State on your order form that you expect a 5 day or 7 day return privilege. In the event this is not acceptable, have him return your money and cancel the order.

The advice given in an earlier column in answer to a different problem, applies in this case also: If you don't know your coins (i.e. the grading of coins), know your dealer.

Dealers who belong to the CNA, the ANA and similar associations at provincial or regional levels, have an obligation to fulfil and a code of ethics to adhere to, and are therefore a new collector's safest bet. The numismatic publications also insist that an advertiser meet all obligations (including the refunding of money for coins returned), otherwise the advertiser may lose the privilege of advertising.

To help collectors in grading their coins, the following books will prove helpful. The Canadian grading system is briefly outlined in either of the two Canadian coin catalogues, and a detailed description can be found in the Charlton-Wiley grading guide. For collectors of U.S. coins, the Redbook provides

basic information, while the Brown and Dunn grading guide goes into extensive detail.

To test your own grading ability, offer a few coins for sale to an experienced collector or a dealer; if they agree to your price, or make an offer based on the grade you feel matches your grading opinion, you've found your answer.

Continued from page 10

From the Lady Duveen, Sir Kenyon Vaughan-Morgan, Hamilton Smith and C. Dabney Thomson Collections.

£3,900.00

LOT 384

Scotland, James VIII (The Old Pretender), Pattern Sixty-Shilling or Crown, 1716, by N. Roettier, struck in gold, bust right, JACOBVS . VIII . DEI . GRATIA . rev. crowned shield, SCOT . ANGL . FRAN . ET . REX : 1716, edge plain, wt. 58.055 gms., 896 grains; struck from the original (rusty) dies in 1828 by Mathew Young (Forrer, Dictionary of Medallists, Vol. V, p. 184). *Extremely fine and exceedingly rare in gold, only three examples known.*

From the C. Dabney Thomson Collection.

£2,400.00

LOT 385

Ireland, James II, the rare set of four Proof Gunmoney Crowns, 1690, all similar: *obv.* King on horseback to left, holding sword, ground beneath, IAC . II . DEI . GRA . MAG . BRI . FRA . ET . HIB . REX, *rev.* cruciform shield, crowned, around central crown, ANO — DOM — 16 — 90 in angles, CHRISTO . VICTORE . TRIVMPHO.

a) Struck in gold, edge plain, wt. 27.479 gms., 421 grains.

b) Struck in silver, edge plain, from the same dies.

c) Struck in copper, different dies, edge grained.

d) Struck in pewter with central brass plug, different dies to both the previous, edge reads MELIORIS . TESSERA . FATI . ANNO . REGNO . SEXTO*.

All extremely fine and an excessively rare set; not more than three struck in gold.

From Flendinning's, 12th 12th Feb., 1964 and 19th March, 1969, and from the C. Dabney Thomson Collection.

OTHER PATTERN COINS IN GOLD

LOT 386

Victoria, Pattern Five-Pounds, 1839, Una and the Lion, bust left, signed W. WYON, R.A. on truncation, five scrolls and ten leaves on fillets, VICTORIA D.G. BRITANNIARUM REGINA F : D ., *rev.* Queen as Una standing with lion, DIRIGE DEUS GRESSUS MEOS., MDCCCXXXIX in exergue, signed W. WYON, R.A. below, edge plain, wt. 38.177 gms., 589 grains (L. & S. 32). *Brilliant proof and extremely rare variety of this coin.*

From the Lady Duveen Collection, lot 66.

£1,700.00

(Cancels all previous lists/Kanselleer alle vorige lyste)

P.O. BOX 10690
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JOHANNESBURG, S.A.**bickels****COINS AND MEDALS (PTY) LTD**
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VOL 8 No. 4.

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. = 70 Cents S.A. or R1 S.A. = \$1.40 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: APRIL/MAY 1973

NOTAS:

1. BETALING: Stuur asseblief tjek, poswissel of pos-order.
2. Alle items word aangebied op voorwaarde dat voorrade nog nie verkoop en nog beskikbaar is wanneer bestelling ontvang word.
3. BUITELANDSE EN OORSEE: \$1 = 70 Sent S.A. of R1 S.A. = \$1.40 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: APRIL/MEI 1973.

**NUMISMATIC
DIRECTORY:**

ALBUMS:

No. 1	UNIVERSAL	R 6-50
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No. 14	S.A. (UNION OF)
No. 15	S.A. (REPUBLIC OF)
No. 16	MINT SETS
No. 17	PROOF SETS
No. 18	CROWNS
No. 19	RHODESIA
No. 20	G.E.A.

AUCTION

Bickels and Volkskas are holding their next coin and medal Auction as follows:—

DATE: WED. 21st February, 1973
TIME: 2 P.M.
PLACE: VOLKSKAS BANK,
76 MARKET STREET,
JOHANNESBURG.Auction List available from
BICKELS OR VOLKSKAS.**VEILING**

Bickels en Volkskas hou hul volgende Munt en Medalje veiling soos volg:—

DATUM: WOENSDAG 21 Februarie, 1973.
TYD: 2 NM.
PLEK: VOLKSKAS BANK,
MARKETSTRAAT 76,
JOHANNESBURG.Veiling Lys beskikbaar van
BICKELS OF VOLKSKAS.

GOLD COINS

G1	Britain	£1 1871	VF	R19-75
G2	Britain	£1 1872	VF	R20-00
G3	Britain	£1 1973S	VF	R19-50
G4	Britain	£1 1875S	VF	R19-50
G5	Britain	£1 1876M	VF	R19-75
G6	Britain	£1 1876	VF+	R20-00
G7	Britain	£1 1880M	VF	R19-50
G8	Britain	£1 1880	VF	R19-00
G9	Britain	1882S	VF	R19-75
G10	Britain	£1 1883M	VF	R19-50
G11	Britain	£1 1884M	VF+	R20-00
G12	Britain	£1 1886M	VF+	R20-00
G13	Britain	£1 1887M	VF	R19-50
G14	Britain	£1 1888	VF+	R21-00
G15	Britain	£1 1889	VF+	R21-00
G16	Britain	£1 1889	EF	R22-50
G17	Britain	£1 1891	VF	R21-00
G18	Britain	£1 1891	VF+	R22-00
G19	Britain	£1 1891	EF	R22-75
G20	Britain	£1 1892	VF	R21-00
G21	Belgium	20 Fr 1868	VF	R19-50
G22	Belgium	20 Fr 1869	VF	R19-50
G23	Holland	10G 1875	VF+	R19-50
G24	Holland	10G 1925	UNC	R19-00
G25	Switzerland	20 Fr 1922	UNC	R19-00
G26	Switzerland	20 Fr 1930	UNC	R19-00
G27	Switzerland	20 Fr 1947	UNC	R19-00
G28	U.S.A.	\$10. 1887	VF+	R48-00

NEW PRICES FOR:-

SA KRUGERRAND
SA R1 GOLD
SA R2 GOLD

As we go to press, an increase of 10% in the monetary price of gold (the official gold price) has just been announced. The free market price of gold will, no doubt, also rise still higher. Revised prices for all gold coins, proof sets with gold etc. will come into force, in a day or two. New prices for all gold coins, gold sets etc, on application.

1974 New Zealand Dollar

COMMEMORATES THE 1974 TENTH BRITISH COMMONWEALTH GAMES IN CHRIST CHURCH, N.Z.

UNCIRCULATED AND ATTRACTIVELY DISPLAYED IN INSCRIBED CASE

R2-95 per coin

FIJI-1969 DECIMAL COINAGE SETS

On the 13th January, 1969 Fiji introduced a dollar-cent system of coinage. Specimen sets of the six coins detailed below are available in a plastic pack.

One Dollar	— cupro nickel:	The Fiji coat of arms on the reverse
20 Cents	— cupro nickel:	ceremonial whale's tooth on reverse
10 Cents	— cupro nickel:	throwing club on reverse
5 Cents	— cupro nickel:	Fijian drum on reverse
2 Cents	— bronze:	Fijian fan on reverse
1 Cent	— bronze:	Kava Bowl on reverse

The obverse design on all coins shows H M Queen Elizabeth II.

R9.95 per set

UNITED NATIONS FAO DUAL DISPLAY PANELS

The deep blue leatherette covered panels with lettering hot stamped in silver mentioned above contain between them the 35 following coins:

PANEL 1 CONTAINS:-

LEBANON 1 Pound — 1968	SYRIA 1 Pound — 1968	JAMAICA 1 Cent — 1971	CHINA 1 Yuan — 1969
DOMINICAN REP. 1-Centavo — 1969	EGYPT 10 Piastres — 1970	TURKEY 10 Kurus — 1971	BOLIVIA 1 Peso — 1968
RWANDA 2 Francs — 1970	INDONESIA 10 Rupiah — 1971	ALGERIA 5 Centimes — 1970	VIETNAM 20 Piastres — 1968
IRAN 10 Rials — 1969	INDIA 20 Paise — 1970	BURUNDI 10 Francs — 1968	
MADAGASCAR 20 Francs — 1970— 10 Francs		YUGOSLAVIA 2 Dinars — 1970 — 5 Dinars	

PANEL 2 CONTAINS:-

CEYLON 2 Rupees — 1968	BAHRAIN 250 Fils — 1969	SUDAN 25 Piastres — 1968
TUNISIA 1 Dinar — 1970	NEPAL 10 Rupees — 1968	TURKEY 2½ Lira — 1970
SOMALIA 5 Shillings — 1970	CYPRUS 500 Mills — 1970	UGANDA 5 Shillings — 1968
BARBADOS 4 Dollars — 1970	JORDAN 250 Fils — 1969	IRAQ 250 Fils — 1970
GUYANA 1 Dollar — 1970	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO 1 Dollar — 1969	ZAMBIA 50 Ngwee — 1969
INDIA 10 Rupees — 1970		

The panels are available at R75-00 per pair

FOR BIRTHDAYS OR CHRISTENINGS

22 CARAT GOLD MEDALLIONS SHOWING "SIGN OF THE ZODIAC"
DESIGNS FOR ALL 12 MONTHS.



Aries
21.3 – 20.4



Taurus
21.4 – 20.5



Gemini
21.5 – 21.6



Cancer
22.6 – 22.7



Leo
23.7 – 23.8



Virgo
24.8 – 23.9



Libra
24.9 – 23.10



Scorpio
24.10 – 22.11



Sagittarius
23.11 – 4.12



Capricorn
22.12 – 20.1



Aquarius
21.1 – 19.2



Pisces
20.2 – 20.3



Reverse



Item	Diameter	24 Carat Gold Weight	Quantity Minted	Price	Remarks
A	60 mm (about 2½")	94.50 gm	only 200	R340-00	With Certificate
B	50 mm (about 2")	45 gm	500	R185-00	With Certificate
C	32 mm (about 1¼")	15.75 gm	2000	R 69-00	With Certificate
D	25 mm (about 1")	8.55 gm	Not Limited	R 39-00	
E	20 mm (about ¾")	3.15 gm	Not Limited	R 17-00	

Bailiwick of Jersey



OFFICIAL ISSUE OF LEGAL TENDER GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF
THE BAILIWICK OF JERSEY

COMMEMORATING THE ROYAL WEDDING ANNIVERSARY
(ACT. OF THE STATES OF JERSEY 15th DECEMBER, 1970 AND 11th JULY, 1972)

**GOLD and SILVER legal tender COINS issued in a
limited edition by The STATES of JERSEY to
commemorate the ROYAL WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.**

The States of Jersey, the largest of the Channel Islands has owed allegiance to the Crown of England for more than 700 years.

Jersey, issues its own bank notes, coinage and postage stamps.
Jersey coins were first minted in 1841.

One Jersey poind equals one English pound sterling and the two currencies are exchangeable, one against the other.

By a law which received Royal Assent on the 23rd October, 1972, the FIRST JERSEY GOLD COINS are now on offer and jointly with NEW SILVER COINS constitute a limited edition minted to commemorate the 25th Wedding Anniversary of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II and H.R.H. Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.

1972 Jersey Gold and Silver Coins — Details of Edition

Face value	Total number	Metal	Diameter mm	Weight grs	Total face value
£50.00	10.000	22 ct. gold	31.0	22.63	£500.000
£25.00	10.000	22 ct. gold	25.0	11.90	£250.000
£20.00	10.000	22 ct. gold	22.5	9.26	£200.000
£10.00	10.000	22 ct. gold	18.0	4.64	£100.000
£ 5.00	10.000	22 ct. gold	14.5	2.62	£ 50.000
£ 2.50	25.000	Stlg. silver	40.0	27.10	£ 62.500
£ 2.00	25.000	Stlg. silver	36.0	21.64	£ 50.000
£ 1.00	25.000	Stlg. silver	30.0	10.84	£ 25.000
£ 50p	25.000	Stlg. silver	23.0	5.42	£ 12.500
£116.00	150.000				£1.250.000



Notes:

- (1) The Edition of Coins will be available with effect from the 20th November 1972 on which date H.M. Queen Elizabeth II and H.R.H. Prince Philip will celebrate their 25th Wedding Anniversary.
- (2) The Coins are Jersey Legal Tender, good for payment of all debts public and private. Jersey Pounds are exchangeable into English Pound Sterling at the rate of 1 : 1.
- (3) 22ct. Gold has a purity of not less than 91.6%. These are the maximum purities used for coinage purposes.

For Prices and Illustrations of Coins see Page 16



BAILIWICK OF JERSEY

SPECIAL NOTE:

Considerable research has failed to disclose any other Authority which has issued during the past years legal tender gold and silver coins at a price near face-value.

This portrait of H.M. Queen (Obverse sides) is found on current legal tender throughout the British Commonwealth. The inscription "Silver Wedding 1972" is exclusive to this Edition.

£5.00



The Lesser White-Toothed Shrew is frequently found in Jersey.

£10.00



A magnificent Gold Torque Weighing 746 gms used as jewelry ab. 1500 B.C. was excavated 1889 in St. Helier, Jersey.

£20.00



The Ormer Shell is common to Jersey and holds a popular sea-food.

GOLD COINS £25.00



The Royal Arms of England 1593, are cut in granite above the Main Gate of Elizabeth Castle, where King Charles II found refuge.

£50.00



The Arms of Jersey, Three Golden Lions, are derived from the Arms of King Edward I through a Seal granted to Jersey in 1279.

SILVER COINS £2.00

50p.



The Royal Mace was given to Jersey in 1663 by King Charles II, its Latin inscription which commences "Not all doth he deem worthy of such a reward."

£1.00



The Jersey Lilly, Amaryllis Belladonna originally brought from South Africa abounds in Jersey Gardens.

£2.50



The Sailing ship Alexandra, 360 tons, registered 1865 was one of numerous vessels, built in Jersey during the 19th century.



Jersey has a considerable lobster industry supplying local markets as well as England and France.

JERSEY SILVER WEDDING COIN ISSUE PRICE SCHEDULE

DESCRIPTION		PRICES
1	Complete Proof Set (5G + 4S)	R495-00
2	Complete "BU" Set (5G & 4S)	R295-00
3	Silver "BU" Set (£2.50, £2, £1, £0.50)	R 19-90
4	£5 "BU" Single Gold Coin	R 12-95

DESCRIPTION		PRICES
5	£10 "BU" Single Gold Coin	R 12-90
6	£20 "BU" Single Gold Coin	R 51-80
7	£25 "BU" Single Gold Coin	R 64-75
8	£50 "BU" Single Gold Coin	R129-75