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COIN AND MEDAL NEWS MUNT EN MEDALJE NUUS

IN ASSOCIATION WITH
IN SAMEWERKING MET

VOLKSKAS

LIMITED
BEPERK

FEB./MARCH-MAART 1970
VOL. 5 NO. 4
PRICE/PRYS 30c



Official S.A. Mintage Figures For 1969



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**BOODSKAP VAN DIE PRESIDENT, MNR. W.S. VAN AS,
TRANVAALSE NUMISMATIESE VERENIGING.**

4de NASIONALE NUMISMATIESE KONVENSIE.

Vir die inligting van muntversamelaars, numismate en alle belangstellendes in hierdie gewilde en winsgewende stokperdjie word die volgende inligting in verband met die konvensie weereens beklemtoon:-

DATUM: 26 tot 31 Oktober 1970.

PLEK: Stadsaal, Pretoria.

Die konvensie sal op Maandag 26 Oktober begin en hierdie dag word bespreek vir nadere kennismaking met kongresgangers en uitstallers, asook om uitstallers 'n kans te bied om hulle munte, medaljes, banknote en tekengeld te rangskik en identifiseer. Ek meen dat die sowat 60 uitstallings 'n waarde van meer as 'n half-miljoen rand sal bedra. Vertoonkaste word gratis voorsien.

Die amptelike opening sal deur sy Edele die Burgemeester van Pretoria op Dinsdagmôre waargeneem word. Vanaf die Dinsdag-middag tot Saterdag-middag, die aande ingesluit, sal van ons belangrikste numismatiese-deskundiges referate oor 'n verskeidenheid onderwerpe lewer. Hierdie deskundiges sluit in sulke belangrike numismate soos Dr. Frank Mitchell, Dr. Herman Stoker, Dr. W. Annandale, Dr. Felix Machanik, Prof. Dr. Dawie De Villiers, Dr. Jack Holloway, Pastoor Rowlands, mnr. Willem Joubert, mnr. Peter Seaby en andere. Die konvensie sal op Saterdagmiddag met 'n banket in die Boulevard Hotel afgesluit word.

'n Pragtige gedenkpenning in goud, silwer en brons ter herdenking aan hierdie groot gebeurtenis sal te koop aangebied word. 'n Kleurvolle katalogus wat 'n kort beskrywing van die verskillende uitstallings uiteensit sal te koop wees.

Die algemene publiek en georganiseerde groepe van al die skole sal gratis toegang tot die uitstallings hê. 'n Spesiale uitnodiging sal ook aan Predikante gerig word om te luister na Pastoor Rowlands se referaat oor muntstukke van die Bybelse dae. Verskeie numismate uit Engeland, Kanada, Amerika en Switserland het reeds aangedui dat hulle die konvensie sal bywoon.

Vervolg op bladsy 5.

Letters to the Editor,

ERRORS DO HAVE VALUES

Dear Sir:

In response to the article on page 3 of the Dec.-Jan. issue of your magazine, which says that mis-struck coins have no extra value, I'd like to point out that it is not the mint officials who determine whether or not a mis-struck coin has extra value. It is the collectors themselves who determine this by their willingness to pay extra for certain oddities. If they are willing to pay extra for certain material, it is obvious that it has extra collectors value. Some errors are more spectacular than others, and even these will not interest every collector. I am enclosing some cuttings.

GLENN GODWIN

P.O. Box 368
Binghamton,
NEW YORK.

(reader Glenn Godwin encloses the following cutting from an American coin magazine to substantiate his letter.

The 1970 edition of Errorama is being tentatively scheduled for March 14 and 15 at the Charter House in Anaheim, California. It will be the fourth annual show sponsored by Numismatic Error Collectors of America (NECA) and will be hosted by three California clubs, the San Diego chapter of Numismatic Error Collectors, the Orange County Numismatic Error Collectors of Santa Ana, and the Error Club of Hollywood. He also sends a cutting of the "Numismatic Errors" in the December 3 issue of Coin World in which these coins are advertised:

UNIQUE: LINCOLNS 1956-D perfect double "D";
NICKEL STRUCK on cent planchet 1969-D, special \$42.50;
LINCOLN CENT mint defect;
LINCOLN ERRORS BU. Double dates, off-centers, shifts, clashed dies, multiple mintmarks plus new discoveries and many others.

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
- R1.50 (Post Paid) for six issues per
year. Single issues: 30 cents each.
Overseas (foreign) - \$2 for six issues,
or Airmail - \$8.00.

Suid-Afrika en Afrika Posunie - R1.50
(posgeld betaald) vir ses uitgawes per
jaar. Enkel-uitgawes - 30 sent elk:
Oorsee (buitelands) - \$2 vir ses uit-
gawes, of Lugpos - \$8.00.

4. CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

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

ADRESVERANDERING:

Neem asseblief kennis dat 'n adresverandering die maak van 'n nuwe adresplaat noodsaak. Dit neem 4-6 weke en kan slegs gedoen word as 'n posorder ten bedrae van 50c, om die onkoste te dek, die versoek vergesel. 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 kovert.

5. RENEWAL NOTICES:

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

HERNUWINGS-
KENNISGEWINGS:

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

1969 S.A. 50c & 20c COINS ARE RARE

The South African 50 cent and 20 cent coins for 1969 are relatively rare and have not been released for general circulation. They are available only in the proof and uncirculated sets.

These facts emerge from figures given for the 1969 South African Mint production released last month by a senior official of the Mint. The exact figures are:

Krugerrand	10,000
R2 Gold	10,000
R1 Gold	10,000
R1 Silver	1,033,909
50 cent	27,937
20 cent	30,103
10 cent	1,115,305
5 cent	10,039,764

2 cent	11,633,160
1 cent	20,392,804

The Mint confirmed that the 50 cent and 20 cent coins would only be available in proof or uncirculated condition. This low mintage and restricted availability will make these coins two of the most rare (excluding the rarities of 1965) of the new-styled Van Riebeeck series. With the introduction of the South African Coat of Arms on the Reverse, the low mintages for these coins will make the uncirculated and proof sets particularly attractive to collectors.

The total of 50 cent coins is made up as follows: 7,000 long sets; 5,000 short sets and 7,500 each of English and Afrikaans uncirculated sets.

The Rare 1942 1/4^D "Tickey Head Explained

Since advertising this extremely scarce coin for sale a few months ago, many of our readers have asked us to explain just what we mean by the Tickey Head. The illustrations show the difference in size between the head of George VI on an original South African farthing and the smaller head which appears on the Pattern Type farthing.

It seems that the S.A. Mint were experimenting during 1941/42 to see whether our farthing coin would look more attractive if the size of the head of George VI were reduced to the size of the head appearing on the tickey.

An unknown number, (but very very few) specimens of this coin were struck.



3d. head



Normal head



RHODESIA'S CHANGE OVER THIS MONTH

Rhodesia will decimalize its currency on February 17, 1970, with a switch from pounds to dollars.

Denominations of coins will be 25, 20, 10, five, 2½, one and half cent. Banknotes will be issued in 10, two and one dollar denominations.

On and after February 17, 1970, which is D.C. Day (Decimal Change-over Day), Rhodesian banks will trade and account in Rhodesian dollars and cents. For a period of time both dollars; cents, and pounds, shillings and pence will be legal tender. This will give time for a planned conversion of machines which now record in pound, shillings and pence.

Coins presently circulating in Rhodesia are dual-marked with the denominations 25 (2/6), 20c (2/), 10c (1/) and 5c (6d). The designs and 1964 date of these coins will not be changed.

Three new coins will be issued from D.C. Day on. The 2½ cent coin, equivalent to existing "tickeys" which will remain in circulation, pictures the three African spearheads between 19-70 date with numeral 2½ above and RHODESIA below. One cent and half cent coins have no exact equivalent in pence, and existing one penny and half penny coins will be gradually withdrawn. The "tickey" is a threepence coin.

One dollar divided into 100 cents is equal to 10 shillings.

The Rhodesian 2½ shillings - 25 cents, two shillings - 20 cent, one shilling - 10 cent and sixpence - five cent coins are struck of cupro-nickel.

(Courtesy Adrian Stander, Causeway, Salisbury, Rhodesia; E.J. Hankinson, Bulawayo, Rhodesia).

NEW S.A. ½c

The new South African ½ cent coin has been struck and is ready for circulation. The ½ cent has the South African Coat of Arms on the obverse and the two sparrows (reduced in size) from the one cent on the reverse.

The South African Mint has pointed out that these coins are intended to supplement the old half cents in circulation and not to replace any existing coinage.

For this reason the Mint does not expect a very large demand and they feel that once metrification has been successfully implemented the need for half cents will drop away.

CANADA'S BAN

Canada in mid-October became the first nation in the world to find it necessary to invoke regulations barring the export of non-precious metal coins. The subject of the move was the pure nickel five cent piece which was bringing a hefty 40 percent premium in some quarters.

The Canadian government imposed its ban on October 17 in face of the fact that a large number of bulk quantities of the five cent piece had been shipped out of the country during the early days of October. The bulk sales were reportedly being achieved at a rate which placed the value of the coins at about seven cents.

Vervolg van bladsy 2.

Twaalf munthandelaars van die Republiek en oorsese sal beurstafels tydens die konferensie hê waar muntversamelaars munte, medaljes, ens. vryelik sal kan koop.

Verdere inligting kan van die Sekretaris, Posbus 2954, Pretoria, verkry word.

Ons maak staat op u vriendelike ondersteuning.

Ons leuse is "Ons munte, medaljes en numismatiek word Volkserfenis."

W.S. VAN AS
PRESIDENT

OUR COVER

The 1847 British GOTHIC CROWN considered to be one of the worlds most beautiful coins. The die-engraving compares with the best in the world.



Two hundred years ago, Samuel Hearne, set out from Fort Prince of Wales on Hudson Bay to investigate the report of a rich copper mine near the Arctic Ocean.

After failing twice, Hearne achieved his goal, taking two years.

His story is marked by hardship,

bloodshed, hunger, cold, and bitter frustration. It is a story of courage, that exemplifies pioneering spirit that made Canada.

His overland expedition to the Arctic Ocean is featured on The Sherritt Mint Medallion for 1969. The Hearne Medallion has been minted in pure nickel, sterling silver and pure gold.

R2,300 FOR BOER WAR V.C.

One of the features of Sotheby's Sale during October last year was the price of R2,300 paid for a VC won during the Boer War. Total proceeds from the sale were more than R26,000.

The Boer War VC group of two, to Sjt. James Firth, 1st West Riding Rgt., comprising the VC and QSA w/bar CC, went with little fuss to Hayward for £1,150. The VC had been named W. Firth (but the letter J had been officially altered from the W; there had been a mistake in the initial gazettation) and the QSA had a damaged suspender.

Firth won the VC on the 24th February, 1900, during the action at Plewman's Farm in the Cape Colony, for carrying to safety two wounded men from the line of fire, being wounded for doing so. The medals had been sent in for sale by family relations.

BICKELS 1970/71 S.A. NUMISTAT

A great deal of work has already gone into revising, updating and expanding the latest edition of the S.A. NUMISTAT. Several new features will be added.

Besides adjusting the values for coins in the PRICE LIST section of the Catalogue for 1970, a host of other interesting facts on S.A. NUMISMATICS are being included.

Further announcements will be made as soon as we know when this publication may be expected from the printer.

VOLKSKAS SE PRAGUIT- GAWE - "GOUE MUNTE"

Soos verwag, is daar reeds honderde eksemplare van Volkskas se boek GOUE MUNTE verkoop.

Ons huiwer geen oomblik om weer te herhaal dat hierdie publikasie ongetwyfeld "die beste waarde vir geld" onder numismatiese tydskrifte en boekies is.

Vanaf 1 Februarie 1970 is die prys van GOUE MUNTE R2.50. Voorrade is beperk maar as u nou dadelik u bestelling plaas, behoort u nog in tyd te wees om 'n eksemplaar in die hande te kry.

Rare coins from 268-year-old wreck fetch R12,500 at Glendining's

One of the largest collections of coins salvaged from underwater wrecks was sold at Glendining & Co, towards the end of 1969. The coins, which come from the ship "De Liefde", fetched more than R12,500 and were all from the Netherlands.

According to the fascinating story in the auction catalogue.

De Liefde (The Love) was built in the Amsterdam yard of the Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie (VOC) in 1698. She was 160 ft. long and 40 ft. in the beam; the depth of her hold was approximately 16 ft. She was armed with forty cannon and one-third of her complement of 250-300 crew normally consisted of soldiers.

In late October, 1711, De Liefde sailed from Amsterdam. Her master on this occasion was Barent Muykens. She was the largest of a fleet of several vessels sent by the VOC to transport some fl. 3,700,000* to Batavia and Ceylon.

As De Liefde made her way round the Scottish coast in company with two smaller vessels, Mossell and Kockenge, the weather turned sour. What exactly drove her on to the rocks of Mioness on Out Skerries, the most easterly of the Shetland Islands, will never be known. The following morning, a Sunday, the only islander not in church looked westwards from the fishermen's drying grounds to see the sole survivor wandering over the hills. He had been on watch at the mast top and, when the doomed vessel struck the cliff, he was thrown ashore. In bad weather, waves easily clear this cliff-top.

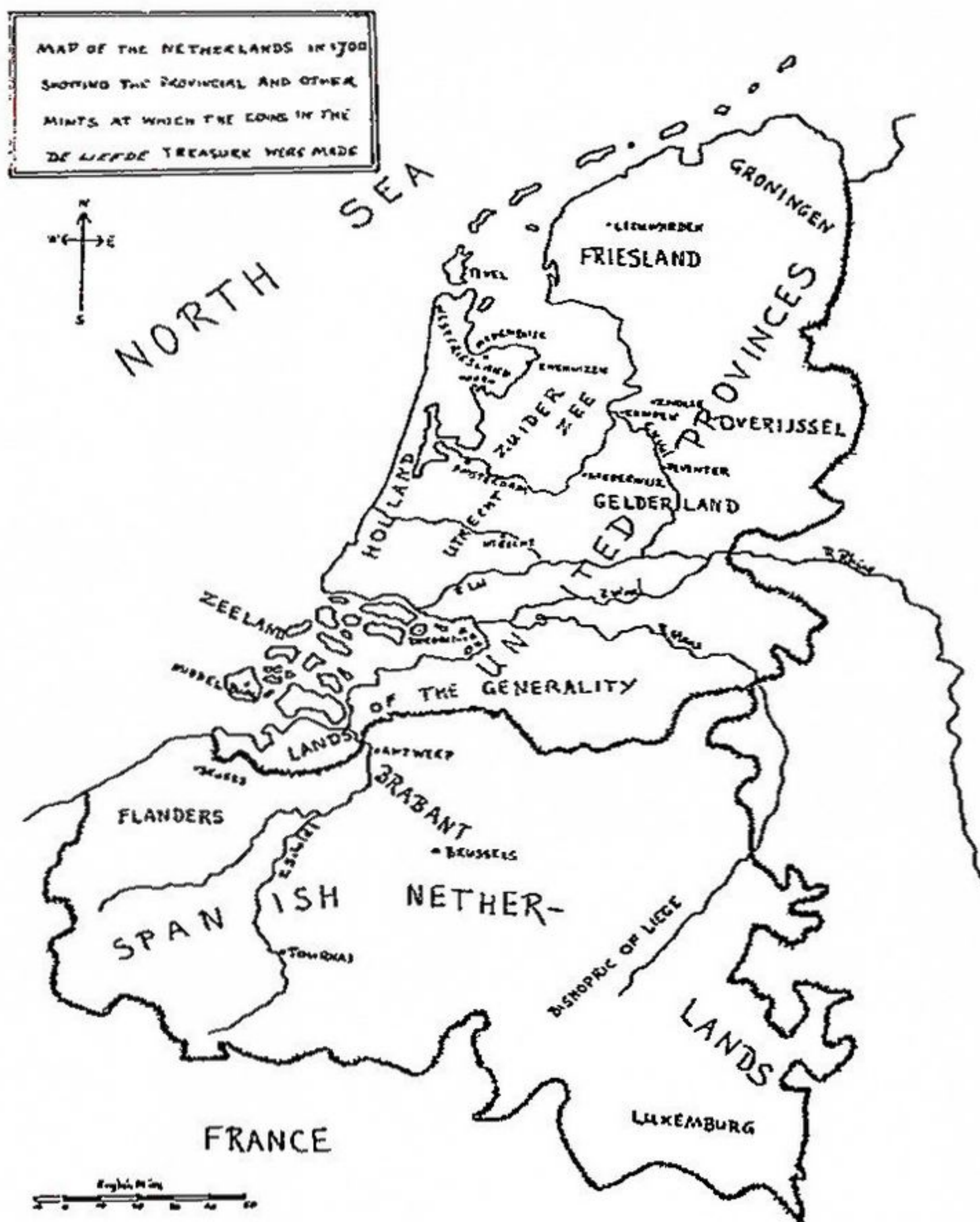
Needless to say, the news caused some consternation. Not so much on account of the loss of life, but the loss of the ship and her valuable cargo were a serious matter.

Just how much De Liefde was carrying has never been established. A letter from the Heren XVII to the Governor-General in Batavia dated 22nd March,

1712, refers to a remittance of fl. 427,000 in specie, of which fl. 227,000 was by way of replacement of sums lost in the ship De Liefde. A resolution of the Heren XVII dated 5th November, 1711, refers to a recent remittance to the Indies of fl. 3,700,000, of which half was for ac-

count of the Amsterdam Chamber. If the three Amsterdam vessels which sailed from Texel two days earlier carried the whole of the Amsterdam Chamber's share between them (and there is no proof of this), then De Liefde, the biggest of them, may have gone down with some fl. 700,000. However, all these figures are no more than guesses. In 1965, work was undertaken by Scientific Survey & Location Ltd. to find and, if possible, to recover the remains of De Liefde.

While Shetland waters have the advantage of being very clear and unspoilt, they are extremely cold. It is also normally cool on the surface, rarely reaching more than 65°F., which



*The abbreviation fl. then, as now, indicated the Dutch money of account, the gulden or guilder. During the period in question the gulden was subdivided into 20 stuivers.

provides little relief for the diver who has been immersed for three-quarters of an hour at 50° F. Work on the site is hampered by the presence of large boulders strewn about the sea bed.

The ship was located in 1965 and a further reconnaissance was carried out in the following year. A 28-man recovery operation was mounted in 1967. It is the treasure recovered by this expedition which is the subject of this sale.

The treasure is almost all in the form of silver ducats. This accords more or less with the records of the VOC concerning the consignment of specie to the whole fleet, which consisted of bullion, gold ducats, Spanish – American pieces of eight reals, ducats and a small change, but mostly of ducats.

There are no Spanish pieces of eight in the treasure. This is enough to warn that the sample we have here is not a random one, and that it is rash to draw many far-reaching conclusions from it. Presumably those coins were in another chest which has not been discovered, or even on another ship. However, by a strange chance we have just a tiny sample of the small change double stuivers (dubbeltjes) of the province of Holland, all newly minted. Similarly, we have twenty-three gold ducats of the province of Utrecht, also newly minted. These samples are not big enough to tell us anything except that the newly minted coins were apparently kept together for the purpose of consignment, perhaps, since each of these groups is of a single province, in the containers in which the mint delivered them to the company or to the Bank of Amsterdam. This is confirmed by the very much larger sample of newly minted ducats of Utrecht, which are not represented in this sale but which form the greater part of the treasure. It is when we come to the ducats that we have enough material to work on and what looks like a large random sample. The condition of the coins is a matter of some interest. All, of course, have undergone a chemical reaction during their two and a half centuries on the sea bed. They have a dark grey patina which, if not a numismatist's dream, is yet not unpleasing. It is, moreover, a distinctive certificate of origin, more

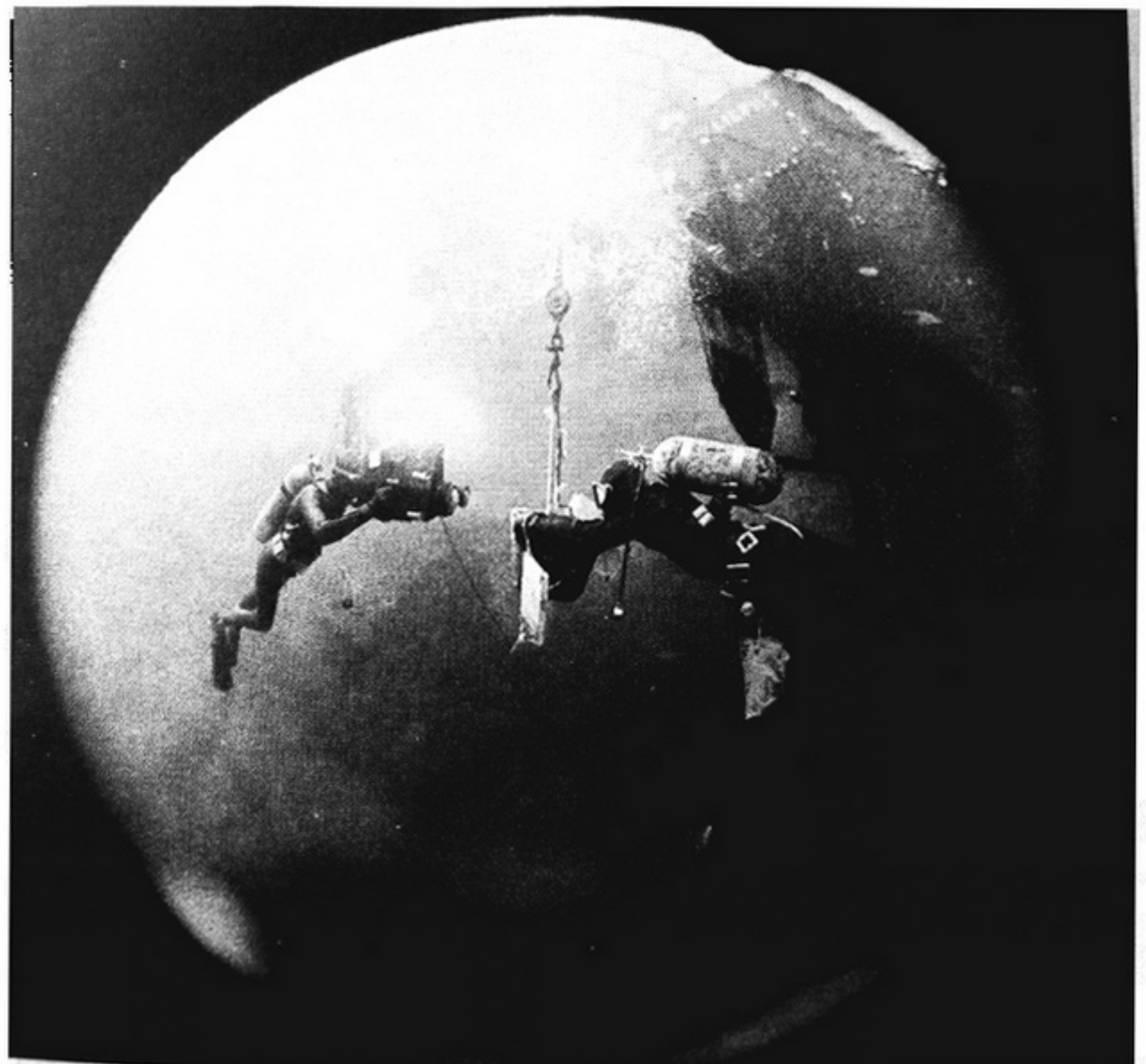
reliable and more permanent than the special envelopes which it has been found necessary to supply with coins from certain other wrecks. Some have been cleaned, but the experiment has not been a success.

What is remarkable, however, is that, although some of the coins have been damaged by the violence of the wreck and others are corroded (so that coins whose present condition is better than fine are exceptional), it is clear that the condition of the coins at the time of the wreck was very good. This is so even in the case of some of the pieces of Albert and Isabella, which were ninety years old in 1711. The ducats of 1703-05, up to eight years old, look as if they have never seen normal wear, and many of the pieces of the 1680s (twenty to thirty years old) have seen very little, if any, circulation.

It may be supposed that many of these coins lay for most of their commercial life in the vaults of the VOC or of trading partners of the Company, or of the Bank of Amsterdam, forming part of the liquid reserves of these and similar organisations rather than circulating freely as banknotes do today. For we are dealing with a period when cash entered in the books

of a company still meant, for the most part, coined money in the vaults and not, as nowadays, a series of entries in bank ledgers. That essentially is the fascination of this treasure; we have here a large sum of money, not simply accumulated wealth as most coin hoards are (money as a store of value in the economists' definition), but money actually being used as a means of exchange by one of the great trading companies of the era and, as it were, frozen in transit. It forms the perfect complement, in this respect, to the great Serooskerke hoard discovered in January 1966 and auctioned by Jaques Schulman NV of Amsterdam in the following November.

That evidently was the liquid capital of a substantial merchant in about 1622, at the beginning of the Dutch golden age. This, the De Liefde treasure, was part of the trading assets of the greatest of the Dutch merchant companies just at the close of the same golden age. Serooskerke was all gold, this nearly all silver. Serooskerke held more variety, but this, uniform as it is in so many respects, holds scarcely less interest for the economic historian.



The great Portuguese navigator, Vasco de Gama, rounded the Cape of Good Hope in 1497 and opened a vast area bordering the Indian Ocean to European influence. By 1503 the Portuguese were established on the island of Zanzibar and a few years later had subjugated Mombasa on the coast of East Africa.

The Portuguese encountered an Islamic civilization which had spread down the African coast from Muscat on the Arabian peninsula, which was

Undoubtedly coins were few, if any, and would be those of the European homeland. Most commercial transactions involved goods, the native population having had no experience with coins.

Civil war in the Oman empire marked the next hundred years and during this period the Portuguese attempted a comeback. They were confronted with not only the Moslem forces, but also the British who were now on the scene and competing for a position in East Africa. By the close of the eighteenth century the Portuguese influence was finally eliminated. All of the territory that later became British East Africa was ruled by the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Craig lists two coins of this second Islamic period. Both are briefly described and little known. Being of tin they tend to deteriorate rapidly and it is small wonder that they are described only as being from the Lamu (a coastal city) and Mombasa mints, and as having Arabic lettering on both sides. The sizes are given as 13mm and 17mm, and they are attributed to the eighteenth century.

In 1877 the Sultan of Zanzibar granted the British East Africa Association a concession to administer his kingdom. In 1882 the Heaton mint struck bronze pisa in quantity for the Sultan. A few silver one ryal and gold five ryal pieces also were issued as a favor to the Sultan. Again in 1887 some 627,000 one pisa pieces of a new design were issued. The British crown granted the Association a charter in 1888 and the name became Imperial British East Africa Company.

This latter year was marked by the issue of bronze pice, as well as silver rupees and fractions for Mombasa. Actually the first coins were struck at the Heaton mint in 1889 although they were dated 1888. The date 1888 was used for both the 1889 and 1890 strikings of rupees which totalled 94,371. Ten to twenty thousand each of the two annas, quarter rupees and half rupees were struck in 1890, the only year of minting. One can understand why specimens of these minor silver coins are rarely encountered.

During the closing decades of the nineteenth century the British ex-



1936 Edward VIII Ten Cents

then the centre of this empire. Not until the early seventeenth century, however, were the Portuguese threatened by the resurging Arabic forces. After nearly a century of conflict they were in 1698 expelled from the area that we know today as East Africa and were confined to the coast farther south in present day Mozambique.

We must speculate on the coins used during the Portuguese period.

UNIQUE FROM EAST A

REPRINTED FROM THE A...

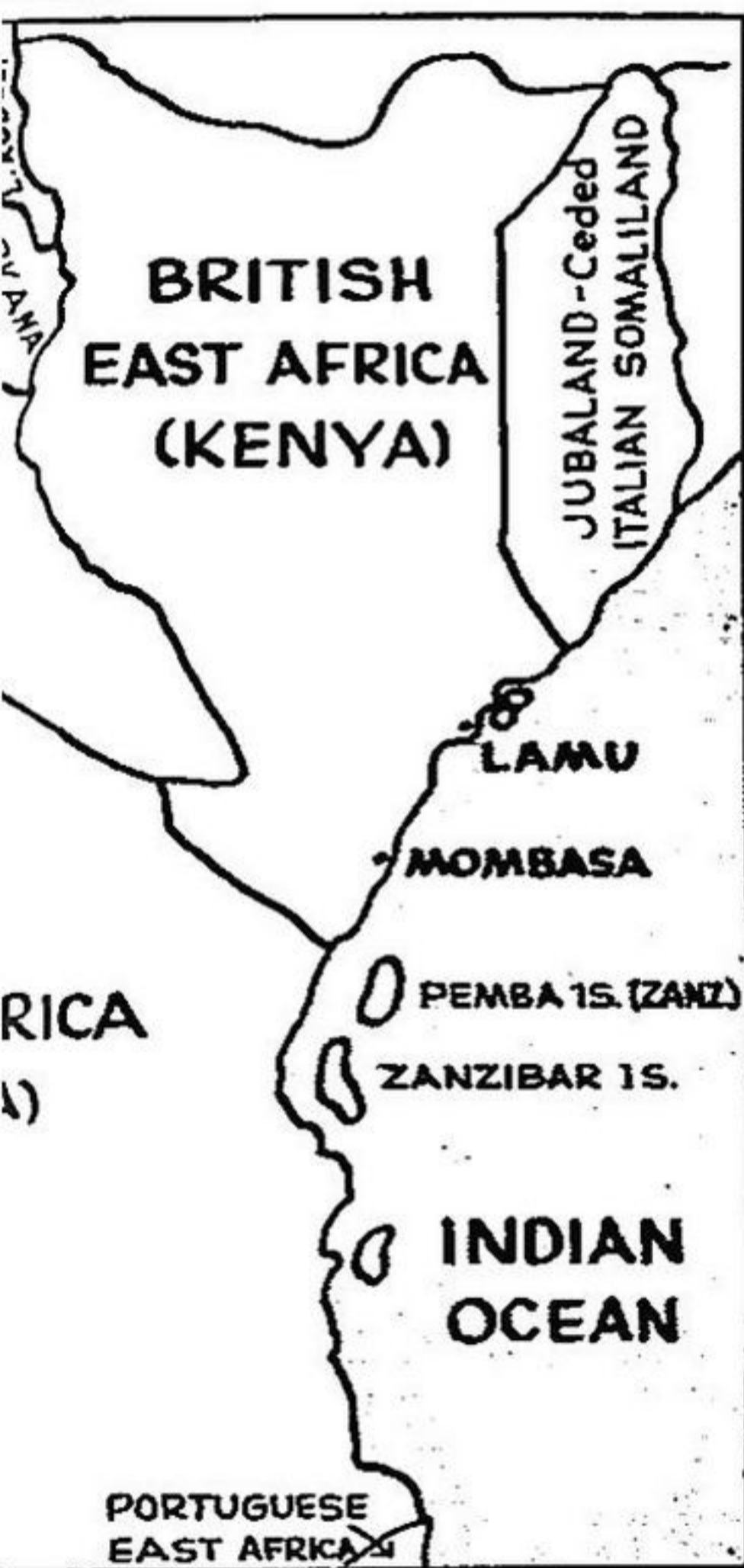


tended their influence in East Africa to include the native kingdoms of Buganda, Bunroyo, Busoga, Ankole, Toro and Bukedi, all of which were administered as Uganda. It is very doubtful if any of these native kingdoms used coins, but the Mombasa pieces may well have entered in small numbers.

Meanwhile the decline of forceful authority in Somaliland brought about a division of that territory among the

COINS M AFRICA

AMERICAN MAGAZINE, COINS.



British, French, Italians and Ethiopians. As the British portion was some distance from East Africa, again the Mombasa pieces may or may not have entered this territory.

Although the silver coins were few in number, the bronze were plentiful, there being an initial striking of ten tons at the Heaton mint in Birmingham. The bronze pice, all dated 1888, were struck until 1895 when the Imperial East Africa Company passed

from the scene and the area became the East African Protectorate under the British crown.

The first coins of the Protectorate were bronze pice struck at Bombay and dated 1897. The initial mintage was 640,000, but this number was increased ten fold the following year. A further minting, struck in 1900 but dated 1899, closed the three year series. These coins, like their predecessors, undoubtedly had limited circulation throughout the other British territories in East Africa.

In 1902 Uganda was joined with East Africa for administrative purposes but it was not until 1906 that another issue of coins noted this change. The Edward VII series of 1906-1910 was noteworthy on several points:

1. First coins for East Africa struck at the Royal Mint.
2. First complete series-six denominations valued in cents as hundredth parts of a rupee.
3. Aluminium was substituted for bronze as a trial coinage metal.
4. Copper-nickel appeared in one of its earliest usages in the empire.

Although a short lived series, the Edward VII coins mark the rapid rise of British involvement and control in East African affairs.

To the above list of firsts might be added the use of holed denominations. The one half and one cent pieces, together with the tenth penny and one penny coins of Nigeria, were an innovation. For centuries the Chinese had used holed cash and the British had experimented with the idea for the Hong Kong mils of the 1860's.

However, the holed coins for Africa, first introduced in 1907, have continued to the present day. In a land where the use of pockets was not an accepted way of life the native population could return home after marketing their produce and display their wealth in the form of necklaces and bracelets.

Zanzibar issued a few bronze one and ten cent pieces and copper nickel twenty cent coins in 1908.

The Edward VII series gave way in 1911 to the George V series without interruption, even though the Heaton mint again became a source of coins during the following decades. The

Heaton strikings are distinguished easily from those of London by the presence of the small mintmark H. The vast majority of George V coins were the holed one, five and ten cent pieces made of copper-nickel, because the natives did not like the "black money" as bronze was called. The legend read EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA PROTECTORATE until 1920 when the latter two words were dropped, leaving only EAST AFRICA.

Meanwhile, the advent of World



War I was felt in East Africa when Germany lost her territory to British occupation in 1916 and this area, renamed Tanganyika, was mandated to Great Britain in 1919. German coinage was replaced rapidly by the British issues for East Africa. The former German possession was attached to East Africa, which was renamed Kenya in 1920, and Uganda for administrative purposes in 1935. Thus we had a name change in a legal sense that was

not reflected in the coinage. Rather the name, EAST AFRICA, standing alone on the coins implied general use in all of the British sphere of influence in East Africa.

The twenty-five and fifty cent pieces of the early George V period were .800 fine silver and part of the 100 cents equal one rupee monetary system. Beginning in 1920 a new monetary unit, the florin, was introduced it being composed of 100 cents. This short lived monetary system produced coins of .500 fine silver—twenty five cents, fifty cents—one shilling, and one florin which were issued only in 1920 and 1921.

Two of the rarities of the East African series were included among the .500 fine silver coins. A few thousand each of the fifty cents—one shilling and the one florin were struck by Ackroyd and Best, Ltd. of Morley, England under a sub-contract from the Royal Mint. These rare pieces are mintmarked with the letter A. Even the London and Heaton issues in .500 fine silver are difficult to find in prime condition.

Hardly a year later, in 1921, the East African monetary unit was again changed and the silver content further reduced to .250 fine. One hundred cents now equaled one shilling. Minor coins, formerly of copper nickel, were issued in bronze and the size of the entire series was reduced. One other factor entered the East African coinage story; in 1924, 1925 and 1928 some of the one cent pieces were struck by the King Norton Metal Company. These latter coins were distinguished by a KN mintmark. A 1914 dated five cent issue struck by this firm carried the mintmark K.

East Africa was one of the few places in the British Empire to issue coins in the name of Edward VIII. These were the five cents in bronze struck by both Heaton and the King Norton Metal Company, and the ten cents in bronze which was struck at both these mints, plus the Royal Mint. All except the ten cents of Heaton were minted in quantities of two million or more and are quite common.

An interesting mule also occurs in the Edward VIII issue. By error the obverse of the ten cents was combined

with the reverse of the 1936 British West Africa penny.

The coins of the George VI period may be divided into two classes; those with the obverse legend proclaiming GEORGIUS VI REX ET IND: IMP: and those with GEORGIUS SEXTUS REX which were issued after India became a self governing dominion and later a republic.

The one cent with the first legend was minted only in 1942 at both London and Bombay. The latter mint used an I mintmark to distinguish its products. The five and ten cents were struck at five different mints due to the interruption of normal operations by the war. In addition to the three English sources and Bombay, a number of wartime striking were made at the mint in Pretoria, South Africa, and displayed a SA mintmark. All of the fifty cents and one shilling pieces with the early legend were struck of .250 fine silver and made by Heaton, Bombay or Pretoria.

After India left the empire the remaining coins of the George VI reign bore the second legend. A new complication entered the mintage record in these post war years in that the Royal Mint reports often failed to break down the numbers by specific mints and one could not determine from the record whether a given denomination was struck in only one or perhaps all three mints in the United Kingdom. This problem has resulted in late finds of coins several years after the date of actual minting.

The one cent George VI coins with the second legend are known from all three mints, but the five and ten cent pieces have not been found with the KN mintmark.

After the war the silver content of the higher denominations was eliminated entirely and fifty cents and one shilling coins were issued only in copper-nickel beginning in 1948. Heaton apparently failed to strike any fifty cent coins, but joined the other two United Kingdom mints in making the more popular and useful shillings. It was unusual that the year 1951 passed without the minting of any shillings, and that none were struck during the Elizabeth II period.

After the design and legend were changed for the reign of Queen

Elizabeth, all three mints in the United Kingdom struck one cent, five cent and fifty cent coins for East Africa. The only ten cent coin known was a 1956 Royal Mint issue. However, the Royal Mint reports did not break down the individual denominations by mint of issue, so the possibility of new mintmark varieties appearing at this late date must not be overlooked.

Five and ten cent coins of independent East Africa were issued in 1964; and are similar to earlier issues except that the British crown has been deleted and the legend omits reference to the queen.

During the present decade we have witnessed the breakup of British East Africa. Somaliland was the first to separate, joining with the Italian fraction to form an independent country in 1960. Tanganyika followed in 1961; Uganda became a kingdom in 1962; Kenya and Zanzibar both achieved independence in 1963. Zanzibar's new government was very short lived because a coup immediately overthrew the sultan and united the island with Tanganyika to form Tanzania in 1964.

All of these newly organised independent countries now have distinctive coinages, but the British East African pieces of the previous decade still circulate, especially in the smaller villages and towns. After a period of 76 years, 1887 to 1963, East Africa is moving into a new era of coinage but that which has been traditional is not easily discarded.



THE MAGIC CARPET OF NUMISMATICS

Reprinted with the kind permission of Pastor J.F. Rowlands, of Durban, who wrote this article for the Third Convention Brochure.

Everyone Should Have A Hobby! The stress and strain of living makes this imperative.

It is said that numismatists live to a ripe old age! If this is true, it must be because the tired, frustrated and worried man can find such a soothing relaxation by turning to his coin collection . . . and in consequence, he can sleep much better. And what is most important, the problem of his retirement is solved in advance.

My own personal experience is that the art and science of numismatics has brought such refreshment to the mind, that I have been able to carry unusually heavy responsibilities down through the years. I shall forever be grateful to the old family Doctor who suggested in 1925 that I should have a hobby. I am glad I chose coins!

A 2,500-YEAR-OLD-HOBBY

Coin collecting is one of the most ancient hobbies in the world. Its fascination has attracted people for the past 2,500 years and never has this hobby been as popular throughout the world as it is today.

It is reasonably certain that the first coins were struck at Lydia in Asia Minor about 700 B.C. The Island of Aegina, situated off the Grecian Port of Piraeus was issuing coins by the middle of the 7th Century B.C. with its own sign — a sea turtle — on the obverse.

THE CHEAPEST OF ALL ANTIQUES

Why do people collect coins? Is it the fascination of handling an object which was used in the time of Our

Lord? Or owning a "Crown of the Double Rose" inscribed with "hk" for Henry VIII and Katherine of Aragon? Whatever it is, if one is interested in genuine antiques, coins are by far the cheapest.

Many commodities have been used to serve as money: slaves, cattle, tin, zinc, iron, platinum, silk, nails, tea, salt, skins, bamboo, feathers, stones, tobacco, sea-shells, tusks, spears, knives, wampum, fish, bullets, sugar, soap, leather, gold, silver, copper, bronze, lead, nickel, etc., etc.

COLLECTOR OR NUMISMATIST?

It may be thought that the collecting of coins is an expensive hobby. This is not true! There are categories of coins to suit all purses both in the ancient and modern fields. Providing you exercise patience and good judgment when buying, you can build up a worthwhile collection without spending much money — and at the same time make a good investment. But let it be said quickly that the true numismatist never has the thought of making gain out of this hobby. Numismatists and coin-collecting speculators live poles apart!

BREADTH FIRST — HEIGHT LATER

To-day coins are plentiful and many varieties are easy to obtain. To start with, it is good training to take anything that comes to hand for practice in learning how to identify coins and discover the differences in style which have been adopted in various parts of the world. It will not be long before some series will attract you more than others . . . THEN you will begin to specialise. The eventual "specialisation" which sets in automatically, is a graduation ceremony which turns "coin-collectors" into

"numismatists"! So, in collecting, let breadth come first — height will follow.

NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

People in almost every walk of life have, by the conscientious pursuit of a hobby, become scholars of considerable distinction.

Reference books are necessary . . . some are costly! Do not begrudge giving a fair price for a good book which has cost its author a lifetime of study and research. Some books, at almost any price, are bargains!

A REAL MAGIC CARPET

The study of coins is a magic carpet which takes us not only through all the countries of the world, but carries us back through all the ages.

Those who are blessed with powers of vivid imagination are in ecstasy when they get amongst their coins. Bygone scenes are so easily awakened! Our Lord's Words are heard again! The Forum at Rome and the Agora at Athens are reconstructed! Wars return to the battlefields and national emergencies again bring concern to the capitals of the world! George I and George II ride by — masquerading as Roman Emperors with draped cuirass and laurel crown! Without effort, the spirits of yesterday are called back out of the misty past!

To know coins is to know and understand better the history of the world! They make a unique portrait gallery of the world's leaders — its heroes and villains, emperors, kings, queens, dictators and tyrants.

HISTORY FOSSILIZED IN COINS

History has become fossilized in coins! For instance, the Lord Protector Oliver Cromwell (1653-1658) looks left on his coins. Charles II, as if to register his unspeakable disgust, turns his back on Cromwell and always faces right! From that day to this, the reigning English monarch always faces a different way from his/her predecessor. Charles II also shows his hatred of the Roundheads by dating the beginning of his reign on the rim of his coins as from the execution of his father, Charles I, as though the eleven years of the Protectorate were of no account.

43. FROM REAL TO RAND — By J.T. BECK-LAKE. 83 pages, illustrated. South Africa's Coin History. (Postage 10c.) R 1.75
44. A HISTORY OF CURRENCY IN SOUTH AFRICA — By MISS E.M. SHAW — Richly illustrated and full of interesting S.A. historical facts. R 1.00

**BOOKS ON BANKNOTE AND PAPER MONEY COLLECTING:
BOEKE OOR BANKNOTE EN PAPIERGELD-VERSAMELING:**

45. Collecting Paper Money — A Beginners guide, by COLIN NARBETH. An excellent publication. R 2.85

**BOOKS ON MEDALS AND MEDAL COLLECTING:
BOEKE OOR MEDALJES EN MEDALJE-VERSAMELING:**

46. STANDARD CATALOGUE OF BRITISH ORDERS AND MEDALS — Giving all values. By G.E.C. JOSLIN. Every single Medal illustrated. R 4.50
47. BRITISH ORDERS AND AWARDS — By KAYE AND WARD. 183 pages. R 3.50
48. ORDERS, MEDALS AND DECORATIONS OF BRITAIN AND EUROPE — 225 pages — Richly illustrated in colour. By PAUL HIERONYMUSSEN. R 4.50
49. RIBBONS AND MEDALS, by TAPRELL DORLING ('TAFFRAIL'). One of the Standard works on Medals of the world. Illustrated in colour. R 3.50

ZAR AND SOUTH AFRICAN MATERIAL:

ZAR-S.A.															
782	1d	1892	VF	2.75	831	6d	1896	F	1.25	882	2/-	1943	VF+	2.00	
783	1d	1894	EF	3.75	832	6d	1896	VF	2.20	883	2/-	1945	F-	2.50	
784	1d	1894	VG	75	833	6d	1897	VF	2.20	884	2/-	1945	F+	3.25	
785	1d	1898	F	1.75	834	6d	1924	F	4.25	885	2/-	1949	VF	4.75	
786	1d	1898	VF	2.20	835	6d	1925	VG	7.00	886	2/6	1894	F	2.75	
787	1d	1898	EF	2.75	836	6d	1927	VF+	5.75	887	2/6	1894	VF	8.50	
788	1d	1898	UNC	3.50	837	6d	1927	UNC	22.50	888	2/6	1895	VG	2.20	
789	1d	1929	EF+	17.50	838	6d	1929	F+	4.50	889	2/6	1895	VF	8.75	
790	1d	1930	EF	18.00	839	6d	1932	F-	75	890	2/6	1895	EF-	12.50	
791	1d	1930	F+	1.75	840	6d	1933	F+	1.75	891	2/6	1896	VF	5.75	
792	1d	1934	EF	12.50	841	6d	1933	B.UNC	18.50	892	2/6	1897	VF+	6.75	
793	1d	1934	UNC	15.00	842	6d	1934	VF+	4.25	893	2/6	1925	VG	1.50	
794	1d	1935	UNC	15.00	843	6d	1942	VF	1.50	894	2/6	1927	F	3.00	
795	1d	1936	B.UNC	17.50	844	6d	1950	VF	1.00	895	2/6	1930	VG	1.75	
796	3d	1893	F	1.75	845	6d	1960	VF	75	896	2/6	1933	F	3.00	
797	3d	1893	VF	3.50	846	1/-	1892	Prf.	122.50	897	2/6	1938	VG	1.00	
798	3d	1894	VF	3.50	847	1/-	1892	VF+	17.50	898	2/6	1939	VG	1.50	
799	3d	1895	F+	2.50	848	1/-	1894	VG	1.00	899	2/6	1941	VF+	2.75	
800	3d	1896	VF	3.50	849	1/-	1894	F	2.25	900	2/6	1942	VF	2.25	
801	3d	1897	F	1.75	850	1/-	1894	VF	4.50	901	2/6	1942	EF	3.75	
802	3d	1897	VF-	2.50	851	1/-	1895	F	2.25	902	2/6	1943	VF+	2.75	
803	3d	1924	VF+	9.50	852	1/-	1895	VF	4.75	903	2/6	1954	EF	3.50	
804	3d	1928	VF+	9.50	853	1/-	1896	F	1.75	904	5/-	1892	S/S. F.	70.00	
805	3d	1929	EF+	11.50	854	1/-	1896	VF	4.25	905	5/-	1892	D/S. F.	125.00	
806	3d	1930	VF+	9.50	855	1/-	1896	VF+	5.75	906	5/-	1947	EF	3.25	
807	3d	1930	UNC	17.50	856	1/-	1897	F	1.75	907	5/-	1947	UNC		
808	3d	1933	F	1.25	857	1/-	1897	VF	4.25	908	5/-	1948	VF	1.25	
809	3d	1933	EF	10.00	858	1/-	1897	EF	7.50	909	5/-	1948	VF+	1.60	
810	3d	1935	VF+	7.50	859	1/-	1930	B.UNC	33.50	910	5/-	1948	S/S.	10.00	
811	3d	1936	F	1.25	860	1/-	1942	VF	1.50	911	5/-	1952	VF	1.35	
812	3d	1936	EF	12.50	861	1/-	1942	EF	3.50	912	5/-	1952	EF/UNC	2.75	
813	3d	1937	VF	75	862	1/-	1943	VF	1.50	913	5/-	1953	SS.	15.00	
814	3d	1938	VF	75	863	2/-	1892	VG	2.75	914	5/-	1957	VF	1.50	
815	3d	1940	VF	75	864	2/-	1892	F	5.00	915	5/-	1960	VF+	1.75	
816	3d	1941	EF	1.75	865	2/-	1894	VG	1.25	RHODESIA					
817	3d	1941	EF+	2.50	866	2/-	1894	F	3.70	916	2/6	1932	F	2.75	
818	3d	1942	VF	75	867	2/-	1894	VF	7.75	917	2/6	1932	VF+	5.25	
819	3d	1942	EF	1.75	868	2/-	1895	VG	1.00	918	2/6	1934	VF+	8.75	
820	3d	1943	VF	75	869	2/-	1895	VF	7.75	919	2/6	1935	VF+	8.75	
821	3d	1943	EF	1.75	870	2/-	1896	VG	75	920	2/6	1936	VF+	9.75	
822	3d	1944	VF	75	871	2/-	1896	VF	4.75	921	2/6	1939	VF+	17.00	
823	3d	1952	VF	75	872	2/-	1897	VF	4.75	922	2/6	1937	VF	5.75	
824	6d	1892	Prf.	97.50	873	2/-	1897	VF+	7.50	923	2/6	1938	VF+	12.00	
825	6d	1893	VF	3.75	874	2/-	1924	VG	1.00	924	2/6	1940	VF+	4.50	
826	6d	1894	VF	2.75	875	2/-	1926	VG	1.00	925	2/6	1941	VF+	2.90	
827	6d	1895	F	1.90	876	2/-	1927	VG	1.00	926	2/6	1942	VF+	2.90	
828	6d	1895	VG	1.00	877	2/-	1930	F	2.50	927	2/6	1944	VF+	2.75	
829	6d	1895	VF	2.75	878	2/-	1930	VG	1.00	928	2/6	1946	VF	2.75	
830	6d	1896	VG	75	879	2/-	1938	VG	1.00	929	5/-	1953	UNC	13.50	
					880	2/-	1939	F-	1.50	930	5/-	1953	Prf.	95.00	
					881	2/-	1941	VF+	2.00						

MORE SOUTH AFRICAN MATERIAL:

FARTHINGS:

931.	1930	VF	R97.50
932.	1930	EF	109.00

HALFPENNIES:

933.	1923	VG	R20.00
934.	1924	F+	8.00
935.	1924	VF	9.50
936.	1929	EF	7.00
937.	1936	VF	3.00
938.	1954	F	2.75
939.	1954	VF	4.75
940.	1954	UNC	9.75

PENNIES:

941.	1923	F	R3.00
942.	1923	Proof	20.00

TICKEYS:

943.	1923	F-	R2.00
944.	1923	F+	7.00
945.	1927	F	1.00
946.	1927	EF	9.50
947.	1928	VG	.25
948.	1929	F	.70
949.	1930	F	.70
950.	1933	F	.70
951.	1935	VF+	3.00
952.	1943	EF	.75
953.	1934	Bril. UNC,	17.50

SIXPENCES:

954.	1924	F	R4.50
955.	1927	F	4.50
956.	1927	EF	18.00
957.	1929	F	3.50
958.	1930	VG	2.50
959.	1932	F	1.00
960.	1932	VF-	1.50
961.	1933	VG	1.50
962.	1933	Bril. UNC	19.50
963.	1933	F-	3.00
964.	1934	F	3.50

SHILLINGS:

965.	1931	VF+	R115.00
966.	1933	VF	5.50
967.	1933	VF+	7.75
968.	1929	F	2.75
969.	1932	F	1.50
970.	1935	F+	4.75
971.	1936	F	2.50
972.	1936	VF	5.75

973.	1934	Bril. UNC	29.50
974.	1937	VG	.50
975.	1940	EF	2.75
976.	1943	EF	3.25
977.	1941	Bril. UNC	5.75
978.	1945	VG	1.00
979.	1946	F	13.00
980.	1954	EF+	2.75

TWO-SHILLINGS:

981.	1893	F	R18.00
982.	1893	VF	24.00
983.	1925	G	17.50
984.	1925	VG	40.00
985.	1925	F	69.50
986.	1929	VF+	13.50
987.	1930	VF+	19.50
988.	1932	VF	5.00
989.	1935	VF	9.50
990.	1935	EF	15.00
991.	1936	VF	8.00
992.	1940	VF	1.40
993.	1941	F	.60
994.	1943	VF	1.25
995.	1943	UNC	8.00
996.	1944	VG	1.50
997.	1944	EF	17.00
998.	1945	G	1.20
999.	1945	VG	1.50
1000.	1946	VG	4.75
1001.	1946	F	11.50
1002.	1949	VG	1.75
1003.	1949	F	2.75
1004.	1948	UNC	36.00
1005.	1949	UNC	10.00

HALF-CROWNS:

1006.	1923	VG	R1.20
1007.	1923	Proof	36.00
1008.	1924	VG	1.20
1009.	1925	VG	2.00
1010.	1926	VG	4.50
1011.	1927	F-	4.75
1012.	1928	F	1.50
1013.	1929	VF+	11.00
1014.	1930	EF	30.00
1015.	1930	VF	17.50
1016.	1932	VF+	9.50
1017.	1932	EF	18.00
1018.	1934	VF	9.00
1019.	1935	F	4.00
1020.	1936	VF	12.50
1021.	1936	EF	22.50

1022.	1937	F	1.25
1023.	1938	VF	2.75
1024.	1938	VF+	4.75
1025.	1940	VF	1.75
1026.	1940	EF	3.25
1027.	1941	F	.75
1028.	1942	VF+	2.75
1029.	1942	EF	2.50
1030.	1943	F	1.50
1031.	1943	VF	2.00
1032.	1943	EF	3.75
1033.	1944	VF+	1.85
1034.	1945	VG	3.50
1035.	1946	VG	7.50
1036.	1946	VF+	25.00
1037.	1949	UNC	45.00
1038.	1951	VF	1.75
1039.	1952	F	1.20
1040.	1953	F	1.20
1041.	1953	UNC	6.50
1042.	1953	EF	4.00
1043.	1954	F+	2.00
1044.	1954	Proof.	9.00
1045.	1956	VF	1.20

FIVE SHILLINGS:

1046.	1947	Proof	R20.00 (CASED)
1047.	1948	Proof	15.00
1048.	1949	Proof	22.50
1049.	1951	Proof	22.50
1050.	1952	UNC	5.00
1051.	1952	Proof	9.00
1052.	1954	Proof	42.00
1053.	1959	UNC	120.00

AVAILABLE MARCH 15th 1970

S.A. VOL. III ALBUM

A new cover, same as S.A. Vol. I & II, with two sheets, one for 1969 E. & A., and one for 1970 & 1971 (Bilingual). The 1969 sheet contains the printed cards giving mintages for 1969 (E. & A.) The 1970 & 1971 sheet have a new configuration of spaces to allow for the new S.A. ½ cent coin.

THE COVER -

2 SHEETS + 2 SEPARATOR CARDS R3.80

SHEETS FOR FUTURE YEARS WILL BE AVAILABLE WITH CARDS AT50c per Sheet

GOLD COINS OF AFRICA

1.	BOTSWANA	-	10 THEBE - 1966 - UNC	R 19.75
2.	BURUNDI	-	10 Francs UNC.	7.25
			25 Francs UNC.	15.00
			50 Francs UNC.	30.00
			100 Francs UNC.	55.00
3.	CONGO	-	PROOF SET 1965 10, 20, 25, 50, 100 Francs	375.00
4.	D.O.A.	-	15 RUPIEN - TABORA - LONG CURL - 1915 - VF	120.00
5.	ETHIOPIA	-	5 COINS IN SET - UNC.	450.00
6.	GABON	-	25 Francs 1960 - UNC.	27.50
7.	GHANA	-	£2 NKRUMAH 1960 - UNC.	45.00
8.	GUINEA	-	1000 Francs 1969 - UNC.	12.50
9.	KATANGA	-	5 Francs 1961 - UNC.	35.00
10.	KENYA	-	100 Shilling - 1966 - UNC.	29.50
			250 Shilling - 1966 - UNC.	57.50
11.	LESOTHO	-	1 MALOTI - 1966 Proof	40.00
			2 MALOTI - 1966 Proof	80.00
			4 MALOTI - 1966 Proof	130.00
			or 1, 2, 4 MALOTI - 1966 PROOF	245.00
12.	LIBERIA	-	\$20 - 1965 - UNC.	37.50
			\$25 - 1965 - UNC.	42.50
13.	MALI	-	10 Francs - 1967 UNC.	11.50
14.	NIGERIA	-	10 Francs - 1960 UNC.	18.50
15.	RHODESIA	-	£½ - 1966 - Proof	37.50
			£1 - 1966 - Proof	58.50
			£5 - 1966 - Proof	220.00
16.	SENEGAL	-	10 Francs 1968 - UNC.	10.50
			Complete Set 1968 - 4 Coins	195.00
17.	SIERRA LEONE	-	¼ GOLDE - 1966 - PROOF	37.50
18.	SOMALIA	-	20 SHILLING - 1965 - PROOF	9.50
			Complete Set 1965 - 5 Coins	330.00
19.	SOUTH AFRICA	-	1 Rand Gold 1969 - Prooflike	10.50
			2 Rand Gold 1969 - Prooflike	13.50
			Krugerrrand 1969 - Prooflike	55.00
			Chamber of Mines - 1960 - UNC. Afrikaans	68.50
			English	64.00
20.	SWAZILAND	-	ONE LILANGENI - 1968 - (1 oz. Gold) UNC.	130.00
21.	TUNISIA	-	2 DINARS - 1967 - Prooflike	10.50
22.	UGANDA	-	50 SCHILLING - 1969 - Prooflike	21.00

MILITARY MEDALS

1.	AIR CREW SINGLE STAR WITH MINIATURE	pair	R 5.7!
2.	ATLANTIC STAR WITH MINIATURE	pair	5.7!
3.	FRANCE-GERMANY STAR WITH MINIATURE	pair	4.0!
4.	PACIFIC STAR		5.5!
5.	KIMBERLEY SIEGE STAR		21.0!
6.	INDIA GEN-SERVICE 1877/78 BAR JOWAKI		14.5!
7.	INDIA GEN-SERVICE 1897/98 2 BARS		15.5!
	TIRAH 1897/98		}
	PUNJAB FRONTIER 1897/98		
8.	INDIA GEN-SERVICE 1919 BAR AFGANISTAN		14.5!
9.	GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL GEORGE VI BAR PALESTINE		15.0!
	MALAYA		15.0!
10.	MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL GEORGE V		15.5!