



COIN AND MEDAL NEWS MUNT EN MEDALJE NUUS

bickels

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Volkskas kan vir u die wêreld se munte kry



Volkskas is geldtaling

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



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SUCCESSFUL YEAR FOR NATAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Pastor J.F. Rowlands annual report to the Natal Numismatic Society.

The past year has been a good one, in fact, one of our best! Our meetings have been fairly well attended and the interest shown has been encouraging.

It has been a busy year for us. We were well represented at the fourth South African Numismatic Convention in Pretoria last year. Our exhibits were outstanding and I feel our society did its full share in making the convention a great success. It was very encouraging to see so many non-exhibitors from Natal at the convention. To Mr. Van As and the Transvaal Numismatic Society we would extend our congratulations on the success of the convention and our thanks for the gracious hospitality extended to us.

Our current exhibits at the Natal Museum in Pietermaritzburg are attracting much attention both to numismatics and also to our society. These exhibits will continue well into 1973. We also have an exhibit at the Republican Festival at the Goodwood Showgrounds in Capetown.

More than, perhaps, during any previous year our society has come well and truly into the limelight during the past twelve months.

Our Pietermaritzburg and district members have been most faithful to our meetings; we greatly appreciate their keen interest in our society.

Some of our local members could have done better! Others could have done much better! ! It is a good thing to reserve the fourth tuesday of each month well in advance to make sure there is no overlapping of appointments.

Our library is growing and we have some excellent books on its shelves. Mrs. Leppan lament is that we are short of readers!

Our secretary-treasurer, Mr. P.R. Muller, and the editor of our newsletter, Mr. M.J.S. Rathbone, are to be thanked for their help to the Society.

Our executive meetings have been helpful and fruitful. We trust that our services have brought satisfaction and pleasure.

It has been encouraging to note a "falling-off" of the "commercial aspect" of coin collecting and a keener interest in the deeper pleasures of our hobby. It is for this purpose that there is a Natal Numismatic Society and that you will shortly be called upon to elect a committee for the ensuing year.

* * *

MEMBERSHIP: During the year one town member and 4 country members, including two ladies, and also one junior member were accepted as members. However one town member and 3 country members resigned.

As the Honourable Mr. Theo Gerdener had left Natal, having relinquished the position of Administrator, our newly appointed Administrator, the Honourable W.W.B. Haveman, was offered the position of Patron of our Society, which I am pleased to report he accepted with pleasure.

COIN & MEDAL NEWS MAILING DATES

Due to many factors, it is unfortunately no longer possible for us to mail our magazine on a specified date.

We still intend to publish six issues a year. It may however happen that two issues follow each other fairly closely. On the other hand sometimes there may be rather long intervals between the arrival of two consecutive issues.

If this happens, we trust that you will understand what the position is. We thank you for your cooperation in this regard!

MUNT & MEDALJE NUUS VERSENDING DATUM

As gevolg van 'n groot aantal faktore is dit ongelukkig nie langer vir ons moontlik om ons tydskrif op vasgestelde datums te pos nie.

Ons is nog van plan om ses eksemplare per jaar uit te gee. Dit kan egter gebeur dat twee verskillende uitgawes kort na mekaar verskyn. Dan kan daar weer vir 'n geruime tyd geen verdere uitgawe by u aankom nie.

As dit gebeur vertrou ons dat u sal verstaan wat die rede daarvoor is. Ons spreek ons dank uit vir u samewerking in verband hiermee.

BICKELS

COIN & MEDAL NEWS

MUNT & MEDALJENUUS

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ADRESVERANDERING:

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

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.

NO SOURCE CREDITED... NEW DECIMALS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM & COMMONWEALTH

By Joseph Edmundson, M.C., F.R.N.S.

Reprinted from Spink's "Modern Coins & Banknotes."

Part 1 Decimals of the United Kingdom

The decimalisation of our coinage has caused considerable controversy, but whether one likes or dislikes this revolutionary change the indisputable fact remains that it is here to stay and we must learn to live with it.

From a numismatic viewpoint we can not only live with these new coins but also actively enjoy them, for they offer an excellent opportunity both to experienced and new collectors (in particular) to start a new collecting era and, what is extremely important in these inflationary years, to make a collection of normal-issue coins at virtually face value and Proof Sets at original issue prices.

There are still some purely-academically-minded numismatists who decry any emphasis on profit motive in collecting; this is understandable if one thinks only of the big-time speculators who are concerned only with the money they can make by bulk-buying of coins and not with the coins themselves. On the other hand, I can see nothing wrong whatsoever why the normal collector should not consider the economics of his numismatic interest and collect coins which are most likely to increase in value in the years ahead.

This, in any case, can usually be achieved by purchasing coins in Extremely Fine or better condition and those coins which have definitely stated limited issues — e.g., Proof coins and Sets.

Another aspect of decimalisation which is not always appreciated is that the change from the old denominations has also allowed new design thinking an opportunity for artistic self-expression and to break away from some of the old heraldic-type, and often completely uninspiring and uninspired designs of bygone years;

this has particularly been the case with some of the Commonwealth issues where in the reverse designs the emphasis has moved from the traditional symbols of our colonial past to the realities of the Commonwealth present and future; Britannia, for example, has given way to motifs such as the flowers, animal and ethnological symbols peculiar to the countries concerned, or even to pictorial representations of places or items of historical interest such as The Cap of Maintenance and Sark Mill on the new Guernsey coins.

Many traditionalists will no doubt regret and perhaps even deplore these changes but *tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis* and I would remind those conservative-minded numismatists that no doubt three generations or so from now, the traditionalists of the twenty-first century will in turn deplore the passing of some of the present avant garde — and then out of date — designs.

Normally, with issues of past years, owing to the expense involved, it is almost impossible for the average-income collector to make complete year-type collections of the coins of any particular country. The alternative is to make a type-collection, as I have advocated in my first two articles, but at this present moment in time, a year-type collection of decimal coins is well within the reach of any collector and can provide not only a most satisfying numismatic project but also a potentially good investment.

I would therefore suggest that very satisfying collections can be started with the following:—

- (1) *Decimal coins of the United Kingdom* including those of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man (as and when issued) or,

- (2) *New Decimals of the Commonwealth* (starting with the Australian issue of 1966) or,
- (3) *Proof Sets of both* (1) and (2) or,
- (4) *A combination of all the above*

(1) Decimal Coins of the United Kingdom

Though the coins are out-of-date-sequence, the obvious start to a decimal collection must be the plastic wallet issued by the Royal Mint in 1968 and containing the following coins.

5 and 10 New Pence dated 1968.

2, 1 and ½ New Pence dated 1971.

According to the latest Royal Mint figures, coins for 6 420 900 of these "Souvenir Decimal Sets" have been struck.

To this set must be added (at the time of writing) the following coins. Mintage figures are given where at present known.

1968 5 New Pence (92 440 000) 10 New Pence (330 055 000)

1969 5 New Pence (65 800 000) 10 New Pence (234 161 000) 50 New Pence (164 100 000).

1970 5 New Pence (Mintage not yet published)

10 New Pence (Mintage not yet published)

50 New Pence (Mintage not yet published)

Assuming, as seems most probable, that the 5, 10 and 50 New Pence coins will be issued in 1971, the year-type set will contain:—

1971 ½ New Penny (391 010 000)

1 New Penny (568 610 000) 2 New Pence (393 710 000) 5 New Pence

(Figures not yet known). 10 New Pence (Mintage not yet known) 50

New Pence (Mintage not yet known).

With such large mintages it is obvious that individual coins, particularly the bronze ones, are likely to show little if any substantial increase in value, but complete year type sets are almost certain to appreciate over a period of, say, five to ten years.

An interesting point arises with the ½ New Penny. This trivial coin,

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THE ATOM

The 83rd Issue of The Society of Medalists is a medal featuring Atomic Energy and bears the portraits of four scientists credited with its theory and development.

The fine art medal with the theme "Unleashing The Atom" is the creation of artist Hal Reed, of Reseda, California.

Reed's design bears the portraits of Albert Einstein, American physicist who provided the theory of matter and energy; Sir Ernest Rutherford, English physicist who discovered the atom's nucleus; Niels Bohr, Danish physicist who developed the theory of the atom's structure; and Otto Hahn, German chemist who first split the atom.



YELLOWSTONE PARK 100 YEARS OLD

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD next year, Yellowstone National Park is first in a medal series to honour our national parks. Fine art medals above show John Colter, who in 1807, left the Lewis and Clark Expedition to explore on his own and discovered the area's gloomy terrors, hidden fires,

smoking pits, and smell of brimstone. George Catlin, in 1832 proposed a national park be created in the area, which came true the year of his death with act of Congress March 1, 1872. Reverses show Old Faithful and grizzly.

Johannesburg Numismatic Club

meets on the fourth THURSDAY of every month at 75a TROYE STREET, JOHANNESBURG. New members and visitors are welcome. For further details regarding the clubs activities phone the Secretary (MRS. B. WEBB) at 22-4347.

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difficult to handle, and with the present rate of inflation likely to be almost worthless in the next two or three years is, in my personal opinion, most unlikely to have a long numismatic life, another factor to reinforce my opinion is that in any case a half-penny coin has no logical place whatsoever in a decimal system!

Such being the case, coins dated after 1971 (when the mintage is almost certain to be considerably lower than the initial issue) could have a reasonably high scarcity value in the years ahead.

RAILWAY AND OTHER MEDALS

By
W.L. Speight
of Cape Town

It is not often today that a commemorative medal is issued to mark some notable railway event, but in the days of President Kruger there were medals to honour the completion of the railway from Pretoria to Delagoa Bay. These medals were struck in silver and were about the size of a Kruger half-crown, with on one side a representation of the President and on the other a design and the words: "Spoorweg Feesten, Pretoria, Juli 1895." These medals were given to honoured guests at the enthusiastic celebrations in Pretoria.

Rather more interesting was the bronze medal given to the ordinary burgers and the silver medal received by State officials. On one side of this railway medal was the effigy of the President and on the other a winged wheel fronting a cloud in which shooting stabs of lightning suggested speed. The Government voted R40 000 to pay for free excursions from Pretoria to Delagoa Bay and back, and the men who were privileged to take the trip received a medal, which probably served the dual purpose of ticket and memento.

At the same time school children were handed a pewter medal approximately the size of a penny piece. Thousands of these modest medals were struck, and thousands have vanished.

On November 4, 1897, when the railway line from the Cape to Bulawayo was opened there was a medal. Although these oval silver-gilt souvenirs could be worn like a badge they had many of the characteristics of a medal. One side was left blank and the other bore the Rhodesian coat-of-arms, with inscribed around it the words: "Bulawayo, No. 4, 1897." The fact that one side was left plain rather suggests that it was a badge rather than a medal, but many collectors have included in their collections of railway medals that have originated in South Africa and other parts of the world.

If South Africa is not particularly rich in railway medals, it has a number issued in connection with various exhibitions, such as the Van Riebeeck Tercentenary, the earlier Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg, and the many smaller exhibitions in Victorian and Edwardian times in the Cape,

Natal and the Transvaal. In 1885-6 there was an exhibition in Port Elizabeth, opened on December 10, 1885, by Sir Hercules Robinson, then Governor of the Cape. That well attended event ran for thirty days and was estimated to have attracted 60 000 visitors, which was a good attendance for those less populous days.

The exhibition medal had on one side the arms of Port Elizabeth — an elephant, a ship and a hunting horn. On the other side we find an artistic design and the words: "Peace and Union, Labour and Intelligence secure Success." Bilingualism was in force even in those days, for a number of medals were struck with the inscriptions in Netherlands. There were also a number of "competitive" medals, but as only 32 were struck in gold, 104 in silver and 109 in bronze it is difficult for the eager collector to obtain a satisfactory specimen. The competitive medals were rather different in design from the commemorative medals. They bore the legend: "Forward, Ever Forward," and the design consisted of a group of symbolical figures standing near the summit of a mountain. One of the figures was cut to represent Hope, who indicated the temple on top of the mountain. On this temple stood the radiant figure of victory. All very inspiring.

Another exhibition that in a way has been immortalised by its medals was that in Kimberley in 1892, a great event opened by the Governor of the Cape, Sir Henry (afterwards Lord) Loch. His distinguished features were

engraved on one side of the medal; on the other the exhibition buildings were depicted. As modern exhibitions go, this was quite a small affair, but as several thousand medals were struck it seems that almost every visitor to the show went home with a medal. In the way of such keepsakes hundreds seem to have disappeared, but some good specimens are to be seen in private collections.

Competitive medals were also presented. These carried a view of the diamond fields containing a typical representation of the romantic diamond digger who made Kimberley's fortune.

Early in the present century the Cape was beginning to grow and in 1905 there was a more elaborate exhibition in Cape Town on Green Point Common, also marked with an issue of medals. While jewellers in South Africa were capable of producing medals in gold and other precious metals, the medals or badges that had to be handed out by the hundred were generally imported from mints overseas. This has long been unnecessary in South Africa since the South African Mint is well able to handle the largest of such orders.

Collecting medals associated with non-military occasions in South Africa can be an absorbing occupation, for there have been many events, from the visits of Royalty, to such events as the first Union Day, the coming of the Republic, centenaries and celebrations. While a soldier these days can collect a long row of medals without hearing a shot fired in anger or in any way being connected with a war, so in civilian life it is possible for a man of distinction also to collect a variety of medals that pay tribute to his talents.

While such medals are isolated objects, events like the 1897 celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria spawned hundreds of thousands of medals. It seemed that each country in what was then the magnificent British Empire had its own special type of medal. That given by the thousand to school children in the Cape showed the veiled and coroneted head of the aged Queen, with around it in small letters the words: "In her reign, literature, science, and art flourished, the

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GELDSTUKKIE WAT IS JOU VERHAAL?

deur: Matthy Esterhuysen

Vreemde en eienaardige vindplekke van munte in die versameling van die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en Opelugmuseum, Pretoria (NASKO-Museum), kan nogal heel interessant en amusant wees. Of die stories daaraan verbonde altyd juis is, kan natuurlik nie voor ingestaan word nie. Die meeste fantastiese sensasie-stories verbonde aan voorwerpe is gewoonlik nie waar nie. As 'n storie oorgedra word, vertel 'n persoon dat gebeurtenisse gewoonlik so kon gewees het, en die volgende persoon verkondig daardie moontlike afleidings as feite. Wat dikwels in 'n museum gevind word, is dat iemand 'n kappie met bloedvlekke bring en vertel dat daardie kappie by die Slag van Bloedrivier gedra is, maar in werklikheid was daar geen vrou teenwoordig by die Slag van Bloedrivier nie. Of 'n kledingstuk word aan die Museum geskenk wat gedra is deur 'n Voortrekker. Dan is die kledingstuk met 'n langsteekmasjien gemaak en hierdie tipe naaimasjien is egter eers na 1870 op die mark gebring.

In 1914 het 'n sekere mnr. Dorling munte na die Museum gebring wat in die maag van 'n krokodil gevind is. Die krokodil is geskiet op die plaas van mnr. Charley Russell naby Komati-poort. Die krokodil se ontbyt het o.a. 'n Engelse goue pond van 1901 met die kop van Koningin Victoria op bevat. Die maasure van die krokodil het heelwat ingewerk op hierdie muntstuk, maar die randskrif en ontwerp is egter duidelik herkenbaar. Mens kan nie help om te wonder wie die krokodil se maaltyd uitgemaak het nie, want so 'n dier sal seer sekerlik nie 'n paar verlore muntstukke op die rivierbank oppik nie!

In die versameling van mnr. Jimmy de Villiers Roos wat aan die Museum nagelaat is, is o.a. vyf 20 bazaruco stukke van Portugees Indië. Die geskiedenis soos opgeskrywe in die Museumregisters, dui aan dat die munte gevind is in 'n skipwrak „Don Padro duque du Porto” wat in 1840 by Port Elizabeth gestrand het.

Hierdie bazaruco-stukke is gemaak van wit tin en is nie heeltemal rond nie, maar onreëlmatig. Op die voorsy is 'n Kruis van die Ridder, met die datums 1799 en 1828 tussen die stutte van die Kruis. Op die keersy kom 'n wapen voor. Behalwe vir die datum, is daar geen inskripsie op hierdie stukke nie.

Wat egter nie rym nie, is dat die skip „Don Padro duque du Porto” nie by Algoa Baai (Port Elizabeth) gestrand het nie. Volgens die publikasie „The Cape of Good Hope Almanac and Annual Register for 1841” het hierdie skip wel by Algoa Baai aangedoer op 19 Mei 1841 met Brig. H.C. Lew in bevel van die skip. Dit is egter die enigste verwysing na hierdie skip in registers of koerante van daardie tydperk. Die vraag is nou: waar het hierdie skip gestrand en kom die muntstukke wel ooit van die skip af?

Die NASKO-museum was ook gelukkig om vierde keuse te kry van munte wat gevind is in die „Fame” wat in 1822 aan die Kaap gestrand het. Die fonds van hierdie wrakmunte is algemeen aan muntversamelaars bekend.

Hierdie soort stories van munte in die Museumversameling, sal nie vol ledig wees as daar nie ook iets verbonde is, afkomstig uit opgrawings nie.

In 1915 is 'n Maria Theresa Thaler van 1780 gevind waar dit begrawe was in 'n Hottentothut naby Victoria Oos. Hoe het die Hottentot daaraan gekom en het hy die plekkie in sy hut onder die grond as die veiligste „bank” beskou?

Verder is daar ook ses V.O.C. duite, alger van die Provinsie Zeeland wat opgegrawe is op die strand naby Kaapstad. Daar is egter geen aanduiding van die datum van hierdie fonds nie. Die munte is taamlik verweer. 'n Nederlandse silwer stuiwer van 1850 (Willem II) is in 1932 in 'n Pretoriase blomtuin uitgrawe.

Mense tel ook altyd munte by interessante plekke op. In 1927 het 'n sekere meneer Van der Poel 'n nage-

maakte graaf ghienie (of is dit 'n dobbelmunt?) by Majubaberg, Natal, op die plek waar die slagveld plaasgevind het in Feb. 1881, opgetel. Sou dit dalk die talisman of gelukbringer van 'n Engelse soldaat gewees het? En was hy so gelukkig om nie self daar begrawe te word nie?

'n Paar jaar gelede is geskryf oor Boesmantekengeld (Bickels Munt en Medalje Nuus, Feb. 1967) wat gevind is in 'n grot naby Hennopsrivier en by Rietvlei naby Pretoria. Al is hierdie „munte” by Boesmanvoorwerpe gevind, kan daar nie met sekerheid gesê word dat Boesmans dit as geld gebruik het nie. Ons is bekend met die feit dat hulle ruilhandel gehad het, maar dit is te betwyfel of hulle ooit die waarde van geld as sulks besef het. Die tekenmunte is in die Museumversameling en alhoewel daar nie veel waarde aan die storie geheg word nie, is dit tog 'n interessante aanwinst.

Hierdie munte wat op so 'n eienaardige manier oor die wêreld rondgeswerf het, het uiteindelik alger 'n rusplek in die versameling van die NASKO-museum, Pretoria, gevind.

Continued from Page 6 Col. 3

colonies were united, and legislation for the amelioration of the people was enacted.” The other side of the medal bore an apposite quotation from Tennyson: “Her court was pure, her life serene. A thousand claims to reverence closed. In her as mother, wife and Queen.”

The Corporation of the City of Cape Town marked the occasion with a special medal, with on one side a portrait of the queen and on the other the municipal coat-of-arms. Yet another special medal was presented to the favoured by the Cape Government. In similar fashion, it also bore the picture of the queen and the coat-of-arms of the colony.

The celebration of the Voortrekker Centenary many years ago was not the first time a medal was struck to honour the Voortrekkers, for on December 16, 1912, on what was then known as Dingaan's Day, there was a medal which not only recalled the shattering blow dealt the Zulus at the Battle of Blood River but marked the conversion of the Voortrekker Church in Pietermaritzburg into a national museum. This medal carried a representation of the church and a scroll inscribed with the names of famous Voortrekkers.

Countless medals have been given to children and so many of these medals have disappeared that some may have rarity value. They cover jubilee, coronation, Union, Republic, Peace and other celebrations. Children have also received medals when royalty or some great personage has landed on these shores. One of these medals was that in connection with the 1903 visit of Joseph Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary. The field for the collector is endless.

Gedurende die Numismatiese Konvensie in Oktober 1970 wat in Pretoria gehou is, het daar ietwat verwarring ontstaan toe beweer is dat Marie de Man 'n man was en nie 'n vrou nie. Die bewering is sondermeer aanvaar aangesien niemand genoeg geweet het om dit te weerlê nie. Bevestiging dat Marie de Man wel 'n vrou was, is egter later deur my uit verskeie bronne van daardie tydperk gekry en foto's is van die Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde in s'Gravenhage ontvang en hulle skryf ook: „Uit al deze afbeeldingen kunt U zien dat Mej. De Man wel degelijk een vrouw was”.

Marie de Man is vir ons in Suid-Afrika van besonder belang omdat sy getroue beskrywings gegee het van pennings, veral van die wat tydens die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog, 1899-1900, uitgereik is. Feitlik elke penning geslaan ter ere van pres. Kruger het sy beskryf en in haar persoonlike versameling was die meeste van hierdie Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek pennings verteenwoordig. In die TIJDSCHRIFT VAN HET KONINKLIJK NEDERLANDSCH GENOOTSCHAP VOOR MUNT- EN PENNINGKUNDE (1901 p.370) maak sy kommentaar dat daar op geen enkele penning wat geslaan is ter ere van die Boere, eer gegee word aan die dapper President van die Oranje Vrystaat, pres. M.T. Steyn nie, maar slegs net aan pres. Kruger. Dat daar van Kruger 'n groot aantal pennings verskyn het, is waarskynlik toe te skryf aan die feit dat hy Europa in 1900 besoek het om vriendskaplike betrekkinge op te bou en finansiële hulp by Frankryk, Duitsland en Nederland vir die Z.A.R. te probeer kry. Die tentatiewe vraag van Marie de Man of daar nie iemand is wat die inisiatief wil neem om 'n plaket ter ere van pres. Steyn uit te gee nie, het vrugte afgewerp. Die ywerige konservator, H.G. du Crocq, van die KONINKLIJK NEDERLANDSCH GENOOTSCHAP VOOR MUNT- EN PENNINGKUNDE, het nie op hom laat wag nie en 'n penning laat slaan, nie net om hulde aan pres. Steyn vir sy moed en volharding in sy stryd vir vryheid en reg te bring nie, maar ook om hierdie hulde te verbind met 'n Nederlandse Muntvereniging aan 'n Boereheld uit Nederlandse stam. Die penning is geslaan deur die Koninklijke fabriek van

DE MAN WAS NIE 'n MAN NIE—

deur
matthy
esterhuysen

Zilverwerken wat behoort het aan die graveerder C.J. Begeer. Hierdie firma het reeds vroeër 'n borsbeeld (in bas relief) van M.T. Steyn gemaak wat uitgestal was in 1902 op 'n Pro-Boersentoonstelling in Scheveningen. Marie de Man was egter nie baie gelukkig met die produk van die M.T. Steyn-penning nie. Sy spreek die mening uit dat 'n uitdrukking van verwese ellende in pres. Steyn se oë, nie kenmerkend van sy aard was nie en sy meen ook dat die posisie van sy linkerskouer nie goed gemodelleer is nie.

Marie Goverdina Antonia de Man is op 19 Mei 1855 in Middelburg gebore. Sy was die dogter van 'n geneesheer, dr. Jan Cornelis de Man. Aangesien dr. De Man 'n lektor in anatomie was, het dit direk aanleiding gegee tot sy belangstelling en studie van die kraniologie (skedelkunde) van Zee-

land. Sy eie versameling Zeeuwsche skedels en -diersoorte het 'n groot deel van die ZEEUWSCH GENOOTSCHAP se versameling uitgemaak. Op dr. De Man se 70ste verjaarsdag, 20 September 1888, het hierdie genootskap 'n goue penning ter ere van hom uitgereik.

In 1765 te Vlissingen het die GENOOTSCHAP TER BEVORDERING VAN NUTTIGE KUNSTEN EN WETENSCHAPPEN ontstaan en het Prins Willem V die beskermheer daarvan geword. Vier jaar later in 1769 het die ZEEUWSCH GENOOTSCHAP DER WETENSCHAPPEN uit daardie vereniging ontstaan. Hierdie Genootskap wat in Vlissingen gestig is, is later verskuif na — en gesetel in Middelburg.

Marie de Man se vader het bewus geraak van haar belangstelling in die geskiedenis van Zeeland, sy oudhede



en volksoorleweringe en aangesien sy op jeugdige leeftyd doof geword het, het hy haar aangemoedig om gespesialiseerde studie van numismatiek te maak, In Zeeland was gedurende daardie periode niemand wat hulle toegelê het op die studie van munte nie. Dit gebeur toe dat in mej. De Man se woonbuurt in omstreeks 1880 Middeleeuse en ook latere munte, opgegrawe word wat haar belangstelling en studie nog meer geïnspireer het. Sy het gou bekendheid verwerf as 'n deskundige van munte en heel spoedig het ieder en 'n elk wat munte besit het, dit na mej. De Man gebring vir identifikasie.

In 1889 word Marie de Man benoem tot die konserwatrise van die munt- en penningkabinet van die ZEEUWSCH GENOOTSCHAP DER WETENSCHAPPEN. Vanaf die ontstaan van die KONINKLIJK NEDERLANDSCH GENOOTSCHAP VAN MUNT- EN PENNINGKUNDE in 1892, was sy 'n gewone lid daarvan maar in 1893 aanvaar sy lidmaatskap van die Kommissie van die Redaksie van genoemde genootskap se tydskrif, in 'n vakature wat ontstaan het na die dood van mnr. N. de Roever. Op hierdie redaksie het sy onafgebroke gedien tot haar dood.

Op 11 Junie 1905 tydens Marie de Man se 50ste verjaardag word 'n plaket namens die bestuurs- en oudbestuurslede van die KONINKLIJK NEDERLANDSCH GENOOTSCHAP VIR MUNT- EN PENNINGKUNDE uitgegee ter herinnering aan haar 25-jarige arbeid op numismatiese gebied. Hierdie medalje is in silwer en brons geslaan. Die graveerder, Begeer (wat ook die penning van pres. Steyn graveer het) het haar borsbeeld gratis gemodelleer en 'n plaket is laat maak van daardie model deur die GENOOTSCHAP VIR MUNT- EN PENNINGKUNDE. Een silwer en negentien brons plakette is geslaan maar aan mej. De Man is die reg verleen om meer plakette te laat slaan indien sy dit sou verlang. Die plaket is eensydig met 'n deursnee van 50 mm. Haar borsbeeld is na links gekeer met eenaardig gevormde letters op die afsnede wat lees: M.G.A. DE MAN, en op die linkerrand in klein lettertjies staan: CORN. L.J. BEGEER FEC. Regs in die middel van die plaket, kom die wapen van Zeeland voor.



Sedert 1917 is mej. De Man tot erelid van die KONINKLIJKE MUNT- EN PENNING GENOOTSCHAP benoem en in 1925 met haar 70ste verjaarsdag bied die lede van hierdie genootskap haar 'n pragtige silwer herinnerinspenning aan, ontwerp deur E. Voet Jr., terwyl die Nederlandse Regering haar wetenskaplike verdienste bekroon met die toekenning as Ridder van die Orde van Oranje-Nassau. In 1930 verskyn 'n lys van Marie de Man se numismatiese artikels wat 87 titels bevat maar in die jare daarna tot in 1938 skryf sy nog onafgebroke.

In 1933 lê sy haar lang verdienstelike amp neer as konserwatrise van die ZEEUWSCH GENOOTSCHAP se penningkabinet en met haar aftrede word sy ook tot erelid van die Genootskap benoem.

In 1922 is die grootste gedeelte van haar persoonlike versameling deur die

KONINKLIJKE PENNINGKABINET aangekoop. 'n Klein gedeelte van haar versameling wat hoofsaaklik bestaan het uit Zeeuwsche gildepennings, het sy behou en bemaak aan die ZEEUWSCH GENOOTSCHAP. Hierdie munte, tesame met haar biblioteek en ander kosbare versamlings, word in 1940 deur die brand van haar woonhuis totaal vernietig.

Op 15 September 1944 in die hoë ouderdom van 89 jaar is mej. Marie G.A. de Man in Leiden oorlede.

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NATAL NUMISMATIC EXHIBITIONS

GENERAL: The Society is staging an exhibition in the Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg. Pastor Rowlands is showing to the public of Pietermaritzburg, in about eighteen monthly instalments, his exhibit which was seen by the visitors to the Fourth S.A. Convention in Pretoria. Dr. Friedlander is

showing Medallions concerning the Medical History and those connected with it. The Secretary is showing Coins and Military Medals. These members are changing their exhibits every two months. Assistance by other members and Dr. J.A. Pringle, Director of the Museum is very much appreciated.

COINS AT THE '71 REPUBLIC FESTIVAL

The South African Numismatic Society has produced a top-rate brochure to help non-collectors appreciate the society's exhibition at the recent Republic Festival in Cape Town. We reprint, with the S.A. Numismatic Society's kind permission, a selection of the articles in addition to some of the pictures.

S.A. WAR MEDALS

Much of the modern history of the older countries of the world is reflected in the war medals awarded to honour their men who fought in the many wars that took place during the 19th and 20th centuries. South Africa is no exception, and her history is rich in military episode as shown by the wealth of medals on display.

The 6th, 7th and 8th Kafir Wars were the first three campaigns to be recognised by the issue of a war medal. This was the South Africa 1853 Medal awarded for service in any of the wars of 1834-35, 1846-47, 1850-53.

It was largely British soldiers that received this medal but many men who were South Africans, were also honoured in this way. Some historical events covered by the medal include the invasion by the Xosas of the Cape Colony in 1834, the war of the Axe and the Wreck of the Birkenhead, on its way with troops from Simonstown to Algoa Bay.

The next war in South Africa to be recognised with a medal was the 9th Kafir War of 1877-8 and the Zulu War of 1879. The medal is almost identical with the earlier one save only that a Zulu Shield and Assegais replaces the date "1853" on the earlier medal, and that date bars were authorised for service during the period 1877-1879.

Among the stirring events of the time will be remembered the Defence of Rorke's Drift when no fewer than 11 Victoria Crosses were won by the very gallant defenders; the disaster at

Isandlwana when the Zulus overran and put to the assegai a whole battalion of the South Wales Borderers and other supporting troops. The Zulus were finally defeated at Ulundi in July, 1879, and the simple bar "1879" was awarded to those that participated.

Many burger and other purely South African formations fought in these wars and it will be remembered that Piet Uys who commanded the burger force was killed during the fight on Inhlobani Mountain. It is as well to remember too, that Lt. Col. Buller, well known for the part he later played in the Boer War, won his Victoria Cross on the same mountain.

In 1880 unrest broke out initially among the Griqua tribes and this led to other small wars being fought during the next 17 years by the forces raised mainly in the Cape.

The Cape Government authorised a medal for service in the campaigns of the Transkei, Basutoland and Bechuanaland and a representative selection of the Cape of Good Hope General Service Medal is on display.

Not to be forgotten are the medals awarded by the British South Africa Company for the disturbances in Mashonaland, Matabeleland and Rhodesia from 1890 to 1897. Many exciting events took place but pride of place must be given to the fight on the Shangani River when a small patrol of 34 men commanded by Major Allen Wilson was overrun and wiped out by the Matabele. A medal to one of those who died that day at the Shangani River is included with the display.

Then came the Boer War with all its heartache; its triumphs and disasters; but now that these events can be

viewed from the safe vantage point provided by time, military historians, medal collectors and other interested in military matters have come to place the South Africa war of 1899-1902 into its proper perspective. The British provided 3 medals for this war; the Queen's South Africa medal with a total of 26 possible bars (no man could have been awarded more than 10, but any number over six to one man is rare); the King's South Africa medal, with its 2 date bars and the Queen's Mediterranean Medal awarded to those militiamen who garrisoned the Mediterranean stations whilst the regular army units were in South Africa.

On the Boer Side, two medals were later authorised. Burgers who met certain conditions were awarded the Anglo Boere Oorlog Medaljje, and officers who had rendered conspicuous service were awarded, in addition, the Decoratie Vir Trouwe Diens. This was the first occasion when South Africa authorised and issued its own medals for campaign service and distinguished service.

In 1906 occurred the Natal Rebellion, or Bambata's Rebellion, when the Zulu tribes rose up in revolt. It was a short-lived affair largely conducted by men of the Natal Forces. A medal was issued for this campaign bearing the head of King Edward VII. A bar bearing the date 1906 could have been awarded provided the claimant fulfilled certain conditions of service.

Before the conflagration of World War I an episode on the border of German South West Africa earned for a small select band of Cape Police and Cape Mounted Rifles who assisted in the capture of the native ruler Chief Marengo, the German medal for war services in South West Africa with a bar "Kalahari 1907". This is a very rare medal to S.A. troops. An example is on display.

World War I broke out in 1914 and the Union's troops were engaged on a variety of fronts. In German South West Africa the South African force made up of many Commandoes, whose men had fought against the British in the Boer War, as well as from the more highly trained South African military Units defeated the Germans and took possession of the territory.

The men engaged received the 1914 – 15 Star, British War Medal and the bilingual British Victory Medal.

Many saw service in German East Africa as did others, both European, Coloured and Native, who shipped to Europe and the Middle East to fight in the bloody shambles in France and Palestine. Within living memory of a few is the battle of Delville Wood where so many South Africans lost their lives.

And so is reached World War II in which South Africans of all races played such a notable part in Abyssinia, the Western Desert, Tripoli and Italy. Many South Africans ranged even farther afield in the service of the Royal Air Force, the Merchant Service and the Royal Navy. Their medals are also on display.

Samevatting: Suid-Afrikaanse Oorlogs-medaljes.

Geskiedenis van oorloë en lande word duidelik in die medaljes wat uitgereik is, weergegee. Suid-Afrika het 'n ryke oes van oorlogsmedaljes. Vir al die oorloë hier te lande is medaljes aan soldate gegee en in die uitstalling word 'n pragtige oorsig gegee van alles wat uitgereik is. Omtrent elke oorlog word hier gedek.

DIE VROEË PATROONSTUKKE VAN SUID-AFRIKA

(Munt & Medaljes — Republiekfees 1971)

Reeds voordat president Burgers van die Transvaal oorweeg het om sy bekende staatsponte te laat slaan is oorweging aan 'n mosie in die Oranje Vrystaatse Volksraad geskenk met die oog op die aanmunting van eie munte vir die Republiek.

Daar was 'n groot tekort aan kleingeld en dit het die ekonomiese ontwikkeling van die land grootliks gehinder. Hierdie probleem was nie net eie aan die Vrystaat nie, maar vir baie jare het die ouere lande soos Brittanje, Nederland, Frankryk en Spanje geworstel met die vraagstuk veral ook met die handelsondernemings in die onderskeie kolonies.

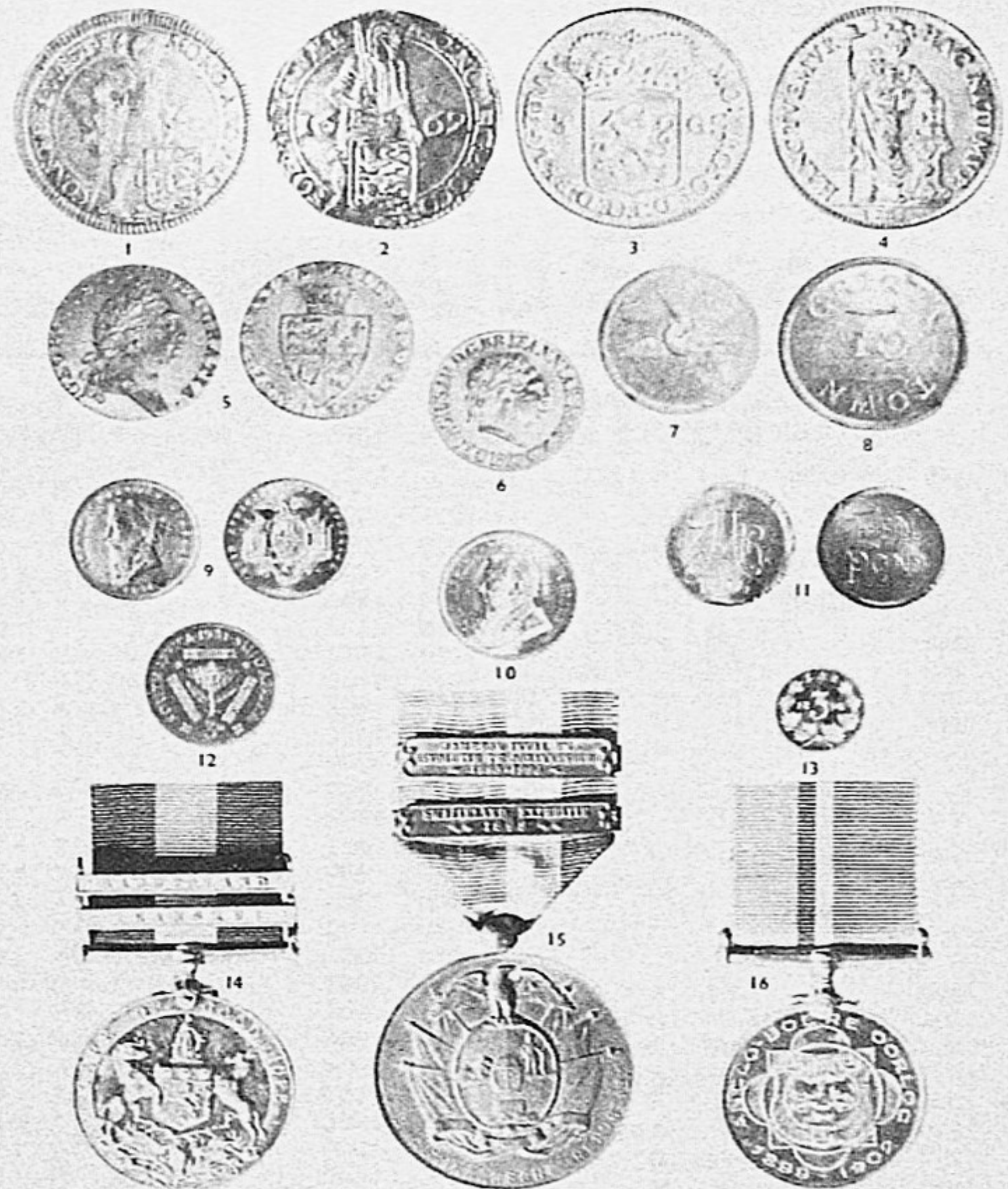
Ongelukkig het daar niks tereg gekom van die voornemens van die Oranje Vrystaat nie. 'n Firma met die naam van Otto Nolte en Kie wat ook as agente van L.C. Lauer opgetree het, het van die voornemens gehoor en het begin

om werk daarvan te maak om sekere voorstelle aan die Vrystaat voor te lê. Verskillende patroontipes is tentatief voorgelê. Die belangstelling van Nolte het verder gegaan en tussen die jare 1874 tot 1890 het hy verskillende proef- en patroonstukke aan die Transvaal, Vrystaat, en Kaap voorgelê. Daar was selfs ook twee stukke vir Griekwastad ontwerp ooreenkomstig die oorspronklike uitgawes van 1815.

Geeneen van hierdie voorgelegde stukke het ooit in omloop gekom nie, maar dit bly een van die interessante en seldsame versamelings vir enige muntversamelaar. Dit vorm ook 'n belangrike skakel in die ketting van ons eie muntkundige ontwikkeling.

Summary: South Africa's early pattern pieces

Even before president Burgers of the Transvaal arranged for the striking of his famous gold "Staatsponte" in 1874, a proposal had been debated in the Orange Free State Volksraad that that Republic should have its own coinage. The firm Nolte and Co. got to hear about the proposals and he submitted quotations for a coinage to the Free State Government, and, to illustrate his proposals, arrange for a number of different sample or pattern coins to be designed and manufactured by his principals. These (some of which are part of the exhibition) were sent out for inspection.



(1) and (2) Rix dollars, Westrieland, 1678 and 1662
(3) and (4) 3-Gulden, Utrecht, 1785
(5) Golden "Spade" Guinea, Great Britain, George III, 1787
(6) "The first British 'sovereign'": George III, 1820
(7) and (8) Silver 5- and 10-pence, London Missionary Society, Griquatown, 1815
(9) Burgers "Staatsponte", Z.A.R., 1874
(10) Kruger pound, Z.A.R., 1892
(11) Veld Pond (Pilgrims Rest) Z.A.R., 1902

(12) A Union rarity, the 1931 tickey
(13) Sammy Marks gold tickey, Kruger, 1898
(14) The Cape of Good Hope General Service Medal, 2 Bars, Transkei and Basutoland, 1880-1881
(15) The "Johannesburg Volunteer Corps" medal, with bar for Jameson Raid, 1895-1896
(16) The "Anglo-Boere Oorlog-Medalic" 1899-1902, (Side showing arms of O.F.S.)

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(Queens 4 Bars) R 16.50
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Named to W.N. Pope
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- ANGLO BOERE OORLOG — Big assortment to
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1919 *Bar Afghanistan* R 14.50
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in the Field
Geo V R 25.00
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300 pages of all World Medals plus 16 plates
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Overstamp
ZAR POND OF 1898

We are privileged to offer this month, an extra fine specimen of the very rare and sought after overstamp ZAR pond. A certificate guaranteeing this coin to be genuine, is available. In our opinion, its present market value in extra fine condition, is R5100,00. We offer this specimen at:

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ONLY 40 sets made.
This set contains the proof 1936 farthing of South Africa. A total of 43 farthings of 1936 were reported struck, making the rarity of a very high order.
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We have received a new stock of these most attractive albums. The cost is

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PRICE:-

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South Africa 1971

We are pleased to offer our readers this month a selection of 1971 coins and sets from our very limited stocks. We reserve the right to refund cheques etc. once we are no longer in a position to supply.

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

AVAILABLE NOW

1. 1971 SA UNC (Mint Sealed) Set. (8 coins) — R4,50

AVAILABLE ABOUT SEPTEMBER

2. 1971 SA PROOF KRUGERRAND — We feel that this will be a very worthwhile issue on account of the small mintage compared to the uncirculated. R47,50
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(incl. R2 and R1 gold)

These prices will hold good until MONDAY, 2ND AUGUST, 1971. Thereafter the prices will be:

1. 1971 SA KRUGERRAND — R49,50
2. 1971 SA SHORT PROOF SET — R22,50
3. 1971 SA LONG PROOF SET — R45,00
4. 1971 SA UNC SET — R5,00

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