

THE SOUTH AFRICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Vol. 5 No. 10.

September 1963.

NEWSLETTER.EDITORIAL.

During August, 1962 we circulated the "final" issue of this "Newsletter" and announced the birth of "The South African Numismatic Journal". Unfortunately the year that has since passed has brought delays, disappointments and procrastinations, and now that we are at last almost ready to go to print, we find ourselves faced with inevitable, and perhaps large, expenditures in connection with our approaching Convention and Exhibition. Cautious counsel has therefore prevailed and we have decided to conserve our funds in case of January need, and now plan to launch the Journal, finances permitting, as soon as possible after the Convention. It is hoped that distant members will bear with us, and accept this stop-gap Newsletter as evidence that though neglected, they are not forgotten.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING:

At a happy gathering at the South African Museum on the 26th of August, the retiring President, Mr. Keith Kelly, reported on another successful year of progress. He was gratified that membership had again shown a nett increase, and made special mention of the good attendance at monthly meetings throughout the year and of the interest that had been stimulated and maintained by the monthly speakers. His thanks - and ours - were expressed to the Director and Staff of the South African Museum for their having placed a room at our disposal for our regular meeting on the fourth Monday of each month. There is no doubt that our present close association with the Museum, and the provision of a regular meeting place, have contributed in no small measure to the progress which we have made.

Dr. Frank Mitchell, the incoming President, paid suitable tribute to the hard work and leadership of his predecessor, and called on us all to put our best foot forward in the important Convention year which lies ahead.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected and duly installed in office:-

President	:	Dr. F.K. Mitchell.
Chairman	:	Mr. W. Bergman.
Hon./Secretary/Treasurer:		Mr. N. Bobbins.
Hon. Editor	:	Dr. F. K. Mitchell.
Asst. Hon. Editor	:	Mr. M.G. Hibbard.
Executive Committee	:	Mr. H.K. Kelly (Retiring President, ex officio).
	:	Mr. M.G. Hibbard.
	:	Mr. N. Meyer.
	:	Mr. J. McA. Day.
	:	Mr. C.E. Heinrich.
	:	Mr. V. des Vages.

A FOURTH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY IN SOUTHERN AFRICA.

We extend cordial fraternal greetings to the recently established SOUTHERN RHODESIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. (Hon. Secretary: G.J. Lowe, P.O. Box 166, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia).

CONVENTION : CAPE TOWN :

7TH - 10TH JANUARY, 1964.

Arrangements are well in hand for the Second South African Numismatic Convention, which will be opened in The Old Supreme Court (Cultural History section of the South African Museum) Parliament Street, Cape Town, at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, 7th January, 1963, by our Patron, Dr. the Honourable T.E. Dönges, Minister of Finance.

Because our Patron will be with us in person; because ours will be the first cultural exhibition in the Old Supreme Court since it was taken over by the S.A. Museum (conversion will not be completed before March, 1964); and because of the general interest in the proposed changes in the South African coinage; for all these reasons we are planning to put on a really memorable Numismatic Exhibition, with special emphasis on Africana Numismatics. The Public will be admitted at pre-arranged times. Suitable exhibits would still be welcomed, and an earnest appeal is made to intending exhibitors to give us as soon as possible a description or list of their exhibits (with their valuation for insurance purposes) as we hope to prepare a printed catalogue for sale at the Exhibition.

This Convention gives promise of being a most stimulating gathering. The standard of papers already submitted or promised is most encouraging. We urge hesitant up-country friends to make up their minds to join us, and to send us their "intentions" without further delay.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE COINAGE OF
THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

(Dr. F.K. Mitchell).

There seems to be some doubt in the minds of members as to just what was said during the last session of Parliament, when the Minister of Finance announced that changes in our decimal coinage were in contemplation.

Reference to "Hansard" for the week 6th to 10th May, 1963, will show that during the debate in Committee of Supply on the 9th May, 1963, and in reply to a question by Mr. Moore, the "Father" of decimalisation, who criticised the appearance of the alloy used in our present coinage, the Minister made a long statement in which were included the following points:-

"The direction in which we are now thinking, is in the first place in respect of the size. To fit in with what is generally regarded in other countries of the world as acceptable sizes, we are thinking of coins

that/.. ..

" that are smaller in weight and diameter, in comparison with the present ones. The diameter of the 50c coin at the present time is 38.7 mm. and its weight is 28.27 gram; the proposed 50c coin will have a weight of 10.5 gram, instead of 28.27, and its diameter will be 28 mm. instead of 38.7 mm. The others will weigh less and have a smaller diameter proportionately. Each of the denominations must have a certain minimum size in proportion to the next one, so that the coins cannot be confused.

" In the second place our minds are working in the direction of the denominations. For practical purposes and in order to fit in with the decimal system, we are thinking of only six denominations, namely, 50c, 20c, 10c, 5c, 1c and $\frac{1}{2}$ c, instead of the eight now in circulation. It is impossible to think of that today, unless the bronze coins can be very much smaller than the existing ones, and that is why in the scheme we have already tested out there are small bronze coins that would make it possible to carry a number of 1c pieces in ones pocket, without having the weight one has at present.

" But in the third place our thoughts are also working in the direction of a change in the metal content. Owing to the cost involved in using silver, it is intended to use a different coinage metal. Apart from the silver alloy which we have at present - the 500 standard - the choice here is limited to:-

1. Nickel.
2. An alloy of nickel, such as cupro-nickel.
3. Chrome steel for coins that are presently made of silver alloy.

" I am leaving the bronze coins aside for the moment. Of these nickel undoubtedly is the best, mainly because it will make a nicer coin than the other, and cannot be successfully counterfeited so readily. It is magnetic and any counterfeiting can be detected very easily

" As far as the 1c and the $\frac{1}{2}$ c coins are concerned, there are only two possibilities, namely, the so-called "penny bronze", which was our old penny, and aluminium bronze. The first mentioned is thought of mainly because it is easier to process and also because it does not require specialised machinery. That is why it is proposed to revert to the old penny bronze, but it will be much smaller than the original penny

" Together with this and almost equally important, there is also the question of our bank-notes To fit in with our decimal system, we consider that there should be denominations of R1, R5, and R10 We have already agreed that the notes must be smaller than the present ones, and there must also be a difference of plus/minus a quarter of an inch in size between the various denominations. I do not wish to say more than that, for the question of designs will be investigated later, designs for both the coins and the bank-notes. I have indicated our line of thought in general, and the proposals will be published and submitted to the country at a later stage. I do not think

it/.. ..

" it is necessary for me at this stage to say more about it. I think this is the point of time we should grasp to rectify our coinage system, so that we shall not be sorry later on. "

A committee has already been appointed to investigate these proposals further, and it is understood that a Select Committee of Parliament will be appointed at the commencement of the next session, to make recommendations for submission to Parliament during 1964. Presumably interested persons and organisations will have an opportunity to submit their own representations on the proposed changes at the proper time.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN COINAGE - 1962.

(Dr. F. K. Mitchell.)

Through the courtesy of the Director of the South African Mint we are able to record the following figures showing the total number of South African coins, in the various denominations, struck at the South African Mint during 1962. All these coins were dated "1962":-

Denomination.	Metal.	Number of coins struck during 1962.		
		Proof.	Other.	Total.
2 Rand	Gold	2,344	10,000	12,344
1 Rand	Gold	2,344	3,955	6,299
50 cents.	500 Silver	3,844	20,534	24,378
20 cents.	-do-	3,844	3,567,809	3,571,653
10 cents.	-do-	3,844	2,446,846	2,450,690
5 cents.	-do-	3,844	4,187,799	4,191,643
2½ cents.	-do-	3,844	8,745	12,589
1 cent.	Aluminium/ Bronze	3,844	21,928,856	21,932,700
½ cent.	-do-	3,844	17,895,232	17,899,076

Proof sets, included in the above table, were as follows:-

- (i) "Long Sets", 9 coins (R2 - ½c) 1,544
- (ii) "Short Sets", 7 coins (50c - ½c) 2,300
- (iii) Short Gold Sets, 2 coins (R2 & R1) 800

"Selected" Fifty Cents - also included in table:-

"Selected" 50c. 6,024

NOTE: All gold coins struck were "red-gold". The policy of striking the gold coins for the 2-gold-coin sets in "silver-gold", followed since 1953, appears to have been discontinued. "Long", "Short" and "2-gold-coin" proof sets have been struck for the current year, 1963.

THE COINAGE OF SARAWAK 1863 - 1937.

by Jerome H. Remick, Box 742, Upper Town,
Quebec, P.Q., Canada.

Below is what is believed to be a complete listing of the coinage for Sarawak. The writer has seen all the dates listed except for 5¢ 1913-H and 1¢ 1890 without the H mint mark, both of which are thought to exist. If any reader has either of these coins or any date not mentioned on the list below, it would be much appreciated if he would send his findings to the Editor of this Journal.

A 1 kapang piece in brass exists with the date Sept. 24, 1841.

The silver coinage is scarce and the 5¢ silver pieces are extremely difficult to find:-

$\frac{1}{4}\text{¢}$	$\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$	1¢	5¢	10¢	20¢	40¢
1863	1863	1863				
1870	1870	1870				
	1879	1879				
		1880				
		1882				
		1884				
		1885				
		1886				
		1887				
		1888				
		1889				
		1889-H				
		1890				
		1890-H				
		1891				
		1891-H				
		1892-H				
		1893-H				
		1894-H				
1896-H	1896-H	1896-H				
		1897-H				
			1900-H	1900-H	1900-H	1900-H
				1906-H	1906-H	1906-H
			1908-H			
				1910-H	1910-H	
			1911-H	1911-H	1911-H	
			1913-H	1913-H	1913-H	
			1915-H	1915-H	1915-H	
			1920-H	1920-H	1920-H silver.	
		1920-H	1920-H	1920-H	(copper-nickel).	
		1927-H	1927-H	1927-H	1927-H	1927-H
		1929-H				
		1930-H				
	1933-H					
		1937-H		1934-H		

A FARM WORKER A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

by J.M. Day.

A question I have often been asked by visitors looking at my coin collection, is what was the value of money a hundred years ago, and were the 5/- pieces and gold coins in regular use?

The following facts on farm workers gleaned from the magazine "Country Life" give some idea of farm wages paid, and the standard of living in the mid-19th century in England.

In 1850 a labourer's wages were about 8/- per week with an additional 1/- per week at hay-making time. Milking cows as an extra brought in a further 3/- per week, and with the man's wife earning about 4/- per week, the total family income was about 15/- per week, working from dawn to dusk.

The average rent for a cottage was 1/6d per week, and except for potatoes and other vegetables grown, food consisted only of bread and cheese for three meals a day with a piece of bacon for Sunday dinner. Up to two pints of beer per day was usually supplied by the employer, and often hedge clippings and wood for fuel were free extras.

Large families were common those days, so many of the meals must have worked out at under a penny per person. One farm worker stated that in his 30 years of married life, they had never cooked beef or mutton in their house. It seems amazing that with such poor and unvaried food, one could work hard out of doors all day in frequent bad weather.

One old man was stated to have carried half hundred-weights of coal three miles for 1½d per journey, and another old man worked on the roads for 2d per day rather than go to the poorhouse.

Farm workers and other labourers fearing death, and the inability to work particularly in their old age, often belonged to Burial and Mutual Aid Societies paying 2½d per week for Sick Benefits of 7/- per week and a retirement pension of 3/- per week. If a member died, all other members were levied a small amount, about sixpence, the Society adding £2 to pay for the funeral, and the catering and hospitality extended to the mourners.

With these small sums involved one realises that the small copper and silver coins were of great need, and only the rich used the larger silver and gold coins, mainly as bullion or in business transactions.

On reading of the great sums spent by the rich in gambling, sporting and military life, many thousands of guineas changing hands in bets and the purchasing of rich clothing, and equipment for Cavalry Regiments, one realises the vast difference between the wealth and standard of living of the rich and the poor. Today the great middle class has arisen and money and way of life has been equalised.

So collector, treat that half-crown-sized coin of one to two hundred years ago with reverence, for once it paid for half a week's food for a large family and was more than many a man could earn in a day!!

MAFEKING SIEGE NOTES.

Mr. James Henry, of the Standard Bank Limited, has kindly furnished the following most interesting extracts of official correspondence of the General Manager of the Bank, addressed to his Directors in London:-

"It will be within the recollection of the Directors that, owing to the difficulty occasioned by the scarcity of coin and notes, and to provide for military payments during the siege of Mafeking, the Colonel Commanding ordered the issue of garrison siege notes repayable on the resumption of Civil Law.

The first notes thus issued were of the denomination of 1/-, 2/- and 3/- and were styled 'coupons'. They were prepared, signed and issued by the Chief Paymaster, Captain Greener, and were made payable at our Mafeking Branch. A memorandum of the numbers of each batch of coupons thus issued was simultaneously handed to the Bank by Captain Greener, together with a cheque on the Imperial Government Account for credit of the relative account in the Bank's books.

After the issue of these 'coupons' it was found necessary to also provide notes representing gold, and Colonel Baden Powell accordingly designed, and subsequently had a photographic plate prepared for, a £1 issue, but on account of the slowness in manufacture by this means and the pressing needs of the Authorities, it was found necessary to issue 10/- notes by a quicker method, and for this purpose wooden blocks were made.

The same system was followed as regards the issue of £1 and 10/- notes as with the coupons representing silver, excepting that the former bore the counter-signature of Mr. R.B.C. Urry, Manager of our Mafeking Branch, although not in his official capacity as Manager.

The numbers of all notes and coupons were entered in a small register specially kept by the Branch for the purpose, and each note or coupon bore an inscription to the effect that it would be 'exchanged for coin at the Mafeking Branch of the Standard Bank on the resumption of Civil Law.'

The total issue of £1 notes amounted to ...	£	683.	-.	-.
10/- denomination		3,500.	-.	-.
Coupons		1,045.	7.	-.
		<u>£5,228. 7. -.</u>		

and of these there were outstanding at the 31st December last:

£1 notes	£	639.	-.	-.
10/- notes		3,086.	10.	-.
Coupons		980.	13.	-.
		<u>£4,706. 3. -.</u>		

The total notes and coupons redeemed therefore only amount to £522.4.-.

The Bank felt the Military Authorities should notify the calling in of the notes by a definite date, and that any final arrangement to cease redemption should be accompanied by an

indemnity/.. ..

indemnity to the Bank in respect of any notes, etc., presented after redemption date, since although the notes were issued through the medium of what at the time was styled the "Garrison Deposit Bank", the officials of the latter were the Bank's own officers, while the notes were signed by Mr. Urry, our Manager there, and both notes and coupons were made payable at the Standard Bank, Mafeking Branch, on resumption of Civil Law. The Bank mentioned that during 1907 notes for only £13 of the £ denomination, £51 of the 10/- and £4.17. - in coupons were presented for payment.

'There is also some risk in keeping the matter open by the fact that spurious notes may be presented and paid. One case of forgery was referred to in our last week's letter. Several notes have also been presented with the numbers virtually obliterated, but being apparently genuine, they have been paid.

We would also mention that in September last four notes of the 10/- issue were inadvertently cashed by our Mafeking Branch bearing numbers other than those advised by the Paymaster during the siege as having been issued. These notes were to all appearances genuine. They contained the embossed stamp of the Bechuanaland Government, and, on their being submitted to Captain Greener (now a Colonel on the staff of the South African Constabulary at Johannesburg) he admitted that they appeared to be in order, but that he could throw no light on the apparent discrepancy in the numbers, and that he considered it 'not quite fair either to the Bank or himself to be called upon to guarantee them at this date, more than seven years after issue.'

Further enquires of Colonel Greener and of the printer in whose office the notes were manufactured have elicited the fact that in addition to the 7000 10/- notes originally issued, a further supply had actually been printed when the relief of Mafeking took place. These superfluous notes, 836 in all (numbered 7001 to 7836 of the 10/- denomination) were handed to the Paymaster, but, not being required for issue purposes, remained with the records of the Pay Office.

The four notes referred to as inadvertently cashed were numbered 7081 to 7084 and have been traced as presented by a relative of one Schreiber, now deceased, who was a clerk in Colonel Greener's office during the siege. Other notes may therefore, also be in circulation, though our branch will now be more vigilant in scrutinising the numbers in view of our representations to them on the subject.

The printer affirms that after the last batch of notes above referred to had been struck off, the wooden blocks were returned to him from the Pay Office 'broken up'.

GM/LO 8.4.1908.

The Bank had had a letter from the Chief Accountant, S.A. Command, saying that claims in respect of these notes would lapse after 15th September 1910 and a notice would be published about 1st April, 1910 notifying the legal prescription of such claims.

GM/LO 6.10.1909.

THE/.. ..

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MEDAL FOR WAR SERVICES.

by H.K. Kelly.

Instituted by Royal Warrant at the Court of St. James on the 29th December, 1945, and countersigned at Cape Town on the 6th February, 1946, details of this award are set out in an annexure (No.633) in the South African Government Gazette dated the 28th March, 1947, and are as follows:-

"A Silver Medal, 1.42" in diameter with a straight fixed suspender, depicting on the Obverse the Union coat of arms and on the reverse a wreath of protea enclosing the figures, "1939 - 1945", circumscribed by the words: "SOUTH AFRICA - SUID AFRIKA - FOR WAR SERVICE - VIR OORLOGS DIENSTE", the whole being suspended from a Ribbon 1½" in width composed of three equal stripes of: ORANGE, WHITE and BLUE, (with the Blue stripe worn nearest to the left shoulder), was instituted to award the Voluntary and Unremunerated Services rendered during the Second World War by the many Citizens of the Union of South Africa whose services contributed to the Union's War effort. The Medal was also awarded posthumously."

The principal recipients were those men and women who had given Voluntary Service to an approved organisation such as:-

The South African Red Cross and V.A.D., The Civilian Protective Services, the Civil Guard, St. John's Ambulance Association and the South African Womens Auxiliary Services. The qualifying dates between which Service must have been given were: 6th September, 1939, and the 15th February, 1946 - a minimum period of aggregate Service of 2 years, one at least of which shall have been continuous. Voluntary Service is defined as participation of at least 5 hours per week in the Service of the Organisation, (excepting in the cases of the C.P.S. and the Civil Guard).

Continuous Service is defined as an unbroken period, except that absence not exceeding in the aggregate 61 days, in any one calendar year, shall be deemed not to have broken the continuity of the period.

The award had to be applied for on the official Form D.D.933 and the closing date for application was determined as being the 30th September, 1948; and additional applications after that date would be considered only if exceptional reasons could be advanced.

The Medal was issued unnamed, but an accompanying printed Certificate of Award dated 31st March, 1946, with the full name of the recipient thereon and signed by the Minister for Defence (General J.C. Smuts) was enclosed.

An official register of the names of all persons awarded this Medal has been kept by the Secretary for Defence and approximately 17,500 of the estimated 20,000 entitled to this award, have been issued at the time of writing this. (September, 1962).

Finally. The Medal is to be worn immediately after the Efficiency and Long Service Medals and BEFORE Foreign Orders, Decorations and Medals.

THE CAPE COPPER COMPANY'S MEDAL FOR THE DEFENCE OF
O'OKIEP.

THE STORY OF A DEFENDER.

by N. Bobbins.

On a recent business trip to Namaqualand I had the good fortune to meet Mr. James Thomas Dixon, the owner of the original NababEEP farm. Mr. Dixon explained that the name of the farm was derived from two words of the Namaquas; Naba, meaning shoulder and Beep, water. The water supply of the farm is a fountain on a shoulder between two hills or "koppies".

It was on this farm, which his grandfather had hired from the Old Copper Company, later becoming the property of his father, that he was born on the 6th February, 1885, and he has lived there ever since.

As a young boy he attended the old Normal College in Cape Town. In 1902 he left Cape Town by boat for Port Nolloth, where he entrained for NababEEP. On the way however, the train was stopped by despatch riders from the O'Okiep Garrison and commanded to proceed to O'Okiep, as NababEEP was in the hands of the Boer Commando, led by General Smuts. So on the 1st April, 1902, as a young lad of 16, Mr. Dixon found himself a soldier, as all males between the ages of 16 and 60 were commandeered for service, either in the O'Okiep Town Guard, or the O'Okiep Volunteers.

He became a "Volunteer" in the O'Okiep Volunteers and was issued with a Martini-Enfield carbine and given a firing point. Next to him was an older man who was to show him the ropes; this man was Willem Hollenbach, whose bronze Cape Copper Company Medal I have in my collection. Mr. Dixon related that Mr. Hollenbach sported a long handlebar moustache of which he was very proud, and on one occasion when Mr. Dixon was having a bit of trouble with his carbine, Mr. Hollenbach offered some advice and as he turned away, the gun went off and blew half of his moustache away. Needless to say he was very annoyed with the young boy!!

Later, Mr. Dixon was made an orderley to the Commanding Officer, Lt.Col. Shelton D.S.O. On one occasion he was delivering messages between the various blockhouses and having the bravado of a 16 year old, he ignored the communication trenches and strolled along their edges. When he was challenged by an officer in the trench, who asked him why he didn't use the trenches, he replied that trenches were for officers to hide in. He was sent back to the firing position!!

Mr. Dixon remembers General Maritz loading a waggon with dynamite, setting fire to it and rolling it towards the blockhouse from which he was firing. Luckily it didn't explode and the fire was extinguished.

Mr. Dixon is the proud possessor of the silver Queens South Africa Medal, inscribed: 136, Pte.J.T. Dixon, O'Okiep Volunteers and the Cape Copper Company Medal in bronze, also inscribed with his name and initials. With these two medals he also has the 1914-15 Star, British War Medal and the Victory Medal for World War I inscribed to "Sgt. J.T. Dixon, Namaqualand Commando." It is interesting to note that Mr. Dixon fought in

two wars, the first, against Smuts and Maritz, the second with Smuts in South West Africa.

Now at the age of 77, Mr. Dixon is still fit and active and likes to reminisce on the days long past.

(NOTE: The Cape Copper Company's medal is very scarce in bronze, and exceedingly rare in silver. Silver medals were apparently given to officers only, and bronze to other ranks - white and Coloured. It was not an "official" medal and could not be worn in uniform. Editor.)

NEW DECORATIONS AND MEDALS FOR THE
SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE.

by F.K. Mitchell.

The attention of members is drawn to the Government Gazette Extraordinary No.209 of the 5th July, 1963. (Republic of South Africa), in which were published Warrants and Regulations for the following new Decorations and medals instituted for the South African Police:-

- (i) The South African Police Cross for Bravery.
- (ii) The South African Police Star for Distinguished Service.
- (iii) The South African Police Star for Merit.
- (iv) The South African Police Medal for Faithful Service.

NOTE: The Award of the previous "Police Good Service Medal" ceased with effect from the 1st September, 1963.

REVIEW: "FROM REAL TO RAND" by J.T. BECKLAKE, F.R.N.S., A.M.I.E.E.

Our Past President and Honorary Life Member Mr. J.T. Becklake, last Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, Pretoria, and first Director of the South African Mint, is to be congratulated on an interesting addition to our growing Africana Numismatic Library. Starting from the "Real of Eight" or Spanish Dollar, and the "V.O.C". coinages of the Dutch East India Company which were in use at the Cape, the author brings the story through the Griqua Coinage, the patterns of the last century and the Coinage of the old South African Republic, right up to the Decimal Coinage of the new Republic of South Africa. He includes chapters on the history of Minting in South Africa, small arms ammunition manufacture at the Ammunition Branch of the S.A.Mint, and the design and manufacture of commemorative medals at the Mint, and concludes with a brief reference to the establishment and growth of numismatic societies in South Africa.

Illustrations are adequate in number to make the text interesting, but some, particularly those of the South African patterns, suffer through poor original photography and diversity of scale (which is not stated). It is a pity, for instance,

that/.. ..

that the O.V.S. Penny of 1874 (P.19) is shown as double the diameter of the Griquatown patterns (P.13).

Inaccuracies which have crept in unfortunately make the book unreliable as a work of reference. For instance (P.39) there was no S.A. half-sovereign of 1929, nor can the 1925 Union sixpence be found with mimosa-wreath reverse. Florins, shillings and sixpences were, it is true, not struck in 1944 (P.42), but those coins dated 1944, though actually struck in 1945, can readily be found. And the information furnished by Dr. F.K. Mitchell and referred to on Page 42 labels the S.A. Sovereign of 1924 as exceedingly rare - not 1929, which is common (see De Nummis 2). A "fine tooth comb" reveals a number of similar inaccuracies.

This is an interesting and readable little book, well produced and excellently printed. A pity that it is a little dangerous for the beginner. (Central News Agency : R1-65).

F.K.M.

A TOKEN QUERY.

Can any reader identify, or furnish information about, any of the following tokens - which may or may not be of South African origin:-

1. Obv: "DOLING & CREMER". Rev: "ld" in centre of wreath of laurel.
(Brass : 25 mm.)
2. Obv: "POWELL & HOLLIDAY". Rev: "GOOD FOR" above, and "1/-" in centre.
(Copper : 22 mm.)
3. Obv: "BB" (incuse) Rev: "ld" (incuse)
(Copper : 16 mm.)

PLEASE SEND YOUR INFORMATION TO THE EDITOR.

EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA - 1925.

(F.K. Mitchell).

I know of the following "school" medallions struck to commemorate the visit of the Prince of Wales to South Africa in 1925. I should be glad to receive information about any others:

1. Cape Town: Bronze: 32 mm. obv: Bare head, left.
rev: an East Indiaman: "CAPETOWN.1925.KAAPSTAD C.D.G.HOOP".
- 1(a) As above, but struck in silver (? for City Councillors).
2. Bronze. 27 mm. Obv: As No.1, but reduced.
rev: Bundle of faggots, 2 proteas "S.AFRICA - Z.AFRIKA 1925".
3. Bronze. Obv: as last. Rev: Arms of Natal "1925".
4. Bronze. Obv: as last. Rev: Arms of Kingwilliamstown "May 1925".
5. Bronze. Obv: as last. Rev: "TO COMMEMORATE THE VISIT OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES. TOWN & DISTRICT OF MOLTENO. MAY 1925".

(Numbers 2 to 5 all had a small clip attaching to a spike pin).

INFORMATION TO EDITOR PLEASE.

Editor,
Dr. F.K. Mitchell,
P.O. Box 1073,
CAPE TOWN.