



nickels

COIN AND MEDAL NEWS MUNT EN MEDALJE NUUS

IN ASSOCIATION WITH
IN SAMEWERKING MET

VOLKSKAS LIMITED
BEPERK

OCT./OKT./NOV. 1973
VOL. 9 NO. 2
40c



KRUGER SE PLAAS HERLEEF KRUGER'S FARM REBORN

SEE PAGE 16

Een en veertig redes waarom Volkskas dié bank vir u as muntversamelaar is

Een rede is Volkskas se volledige Numismatiese Diens. U plaaslike Volkskas-tak kan u met raad en daad bystaan oor alle numismatiese sake – koop en verkoop van munte uit alle wêrelddele, pryslyste, katalogusse (soos ons GOUE MUNTE, die omvattendste handleiding oor goue munte op die mark), ens.

Die ander veertig redes is Volkskas se 40 ander bankdienste. Van tjekrekenings tot reisbesprekings. Van reistjeks tot versekering. Valutatransaksies. Koop en verkoop van

aandele. Veilige bewaring van kosbaarhede en dokumente. Huurkoop. Lenings. By oor die 500 kantore dwarsoor die land. En oor die 300 verteenwoordigers dwarsoor die wêreld.

As dit iets met geld te doen het, kan Volkskas dit vir u hanteer.



Volkskas
Bpk. (Geregistreerde Handelsbank)
Hoofkantoor: Pretoria.
Die groot inheemse bank met die wêreld se kennis van geldsake.

VZ73/2419

Important Announcement

Starting in 1974 COIN AND MEDAL NEWS will become a quarterly magazine. The four annual issues are expected to appear during February, May, August and November. This issue is the last one for 1973, on the old basis. The next issue is expected to appear during February 1974. It will be Issue No. 1 of Vol. 10.

Renewal dates of all PAST subscribers will be extended so that they will get six issues for the R2.00 they paid. However, the new subscription rates for COIN AND MEDAL NEWS, are now R2.00 per year for FOUR issues. Single issues will cost 65 cents each.

In addition to phenomenal increases in printing costs the other main reason for the change is that our editor for the past eight years,

Mr. Peter Brown has sold his typesetting business and is no longer able to continue with his duties as editor of our magazine.

We wish to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Peter Brown for the very considerable role he played in promoting numismatics in South Africa. Without his enthusiasm early in 1965 COIN AND MEDAL NEWS would never have been born. Likewise, without his persistent and untiring efforts to make each new issue interesting and worthwhile, we doubt whether our magazine would have survived these past eight years.

On behalf of the many thousands of readers of COIN AND MEDAL NEWS we wish to express our heartfelt thanks to Peter and wish him continued success and happiness in his new endeavours.

MUNT EN MEDALJENUUS

Belangrike Aankondiging

Munt- en Medaljenuus word vanaf 1974 'n kwartaalblad. Die vier uitgawes sal na verwagting gedurende Februarie, Mei, Augustus en November verskyn. Hierdie uitgawe is die laaste vir 1973 onder die ou bedeling. Ons volgende blad, Vol. 10 Nr. 1, sal dus hopelik gedurende Februarie 1974 verskyn.

Hernuwingsdatum vir alle bestaande intekenare word vooruitgeskuif sodat ses uitgawes ontvang sal word vir die R2.00 reeds betaal. Intekengeld sal voortaan dus R2.00 per jaar wees vir VIER uitgawes. Die koste per enkel kopie sal 65 sent beloop.

Bykomstig tot die geweldige verhoging in drukkoste is die ander belangrike rede vir hierdie stap die feit dat Mnr. Peter Brown, wat vir die afgelope agt jaar ons redakteur

was, nou sy druk-setonderneming verkoop het en nie langer as redakteur van ons blad kan aanbly nie.

Ons wil dan ook graag van hierdie geleentheid gebruik maak om mnr. Brown te bedank vir sy aansienlike bydrae tot die bevordering van Numismatiek in Suid-Afrika. Sonder sy aansporing vroeg in 1965 sou Munt- en Medaljenuus nooit die lig gesien het nie. Ons twyfel ook of ons blad die afgelope agt jaar sou kon oorleef as dit nie vir sy onverpoosde ywer was om elke nuwe eksemplaar leersaam en die moeite werd te maak nie.

Dit is vir ons 'n behoefte van die hart om namens ons duisende lesers aan Peter sukses en geluk toe te wens in alle toekomstige ondernemings.

BICKELS

COIN & MEDAL NEWS
MUNT & MEDALJENUUS

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2. EDITOR / REDAKTEUR:

Peter Brown.

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(posgeld betaald) vir vier uitgawes per
jaar. Enkel-uitgawes - .65 sent elk.
Oorsee (buitelands) - \$3 vir vier uit-
gawes, of Lugpos - \$10.

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 un-
less an amount of 50c accompanies
the request for a change of address.
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new addresses are as well as what
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number appears on the envelope each
month.

ADRESVERANDERING:

Neem asseblief kennis dat 'n adres-
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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.
Adresverandering 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 in-
tekenaarskodenommer. Hierdie nom-
mer verskyn elke maand saam met die
adres op die koevert.

5. RENEWAL NOTICES:

Every subscriber will receive a re-
newal notice approximately 1 month
before the expiry date of the sub-
scription.

HERNUWINGS-
KENNISGEWINGS:

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

A Farewell To Coins

Ten years — or almost that amount — is a long time to edit any magazine and so it is now with careful thought and a great deal of regret that I have asked the owners of Bickels Coin and Medal News to relinquish me from this task.

Coins, or numismatism as it is more professionally known, have progressed tremendously during the life of this magazine. The gay, hectic, almost gold-rush days of '64 and '65, have subsided into the mature, sober and level-headed atmosphere of today's numismatics.

From the shallow hobby it once was, numismatism for the masses is now the pursuit of learning, knowing more about our history through our coins, medals

and medallions.

It has been my privilege through this magazine to watch numismatics from the inside during these formative years, and no journalist could ask for a more prominent front-row seat.

When one leaves any job, it is always time for thanks and my departure from this magazine would not be complete if I did not mention the immense help and encouragement I have received in this venture from the South African Mint and from Mr W.S. van As in particular.

While Mr van As may never have been very keen to promote orders for more proof sets because of stories in this magazine, his help in many ventures through the years has been invaluable.

So too, is the help I have received from leading numismatists, like Dr. Frank Mitchell, of Cape Town; Pastor J.F. Rowlands, of Durban and Dr. Stan Kaplan, of Johannesburg.

My final thanks must be to Mr Arthur Bickel and his son, Richard. It was through their far-sightedness that this magazine got underway and it has been because of their patience and understanding that it has prospered through the years. My personal thanks is due to them for without them, there would have been no coin magazine and no typesetting firm. Thank you Oom Attie and Richard.

Peter Brauns

AT THE AUCTION SALES

High prices have been realised for a wide variety of numismatic material over recent months. Some of the results were:—

AT SOTHEBY & CO. — LONDON

(1) FINE BEARD 1874 BURGERS POND — <i>About Extremely Fine</i>	R5000-00
(2) DOUBLE SHAFT 1892 ZAR POND — <i>Almost Extremely Fine</i>	R 170-00
(3) SINGLE SHAFT 1892 ZAR POND — <i>VF</i>	R 440-00
(4) OVERSTAMPED "99" ZAR POND of 1898 — <i>VF</i>	R4600-00
(5) BLANK POND 1900 (Rimless) — <i>VF</i>	R 144-00
(6) VELD POND 1902 — <i>EF</i>	R1200-00
(7) HALF POND 1893 ZAR — <i>VF/EF</i>	R 710-00
(8) 1923 SA PROOF £1 and £½	R 700-00

SPRINGBOK AUCTIONS — JOHANNESBURG

(9) 1930 SA PROOF SET	R4100-00
(10) 1935 SA PROOF SET	R3100-00
(11) 1931 SA PROOF SET	R3000-00

RICHARD ARON — JOHANNESBURG

(12) KRUGER BLANK PENNY	R 35 00
(13) 1966 RHODESIA GOLD PROOF SET £5, £1, £½	R 305-00
(14) 1938 SA PROOF SET	R 920-00

SYMONS-THORNTON — JOHANNESBURG

(15) 1893 ZAR £1 — <i>VF</i>	R 650-00
(16) 1922 USA \$20-00 GOLD (Liberty Head)	R 160-00
(17) 1831 RUSSIA PLATINUM 3 ROUBLE — <i>VF</i>	R 375-00

*We Wish all our
Readers a Merry
Christmas and a
Happy New Year*

*Ons Wens al ons
Lesers 'n Geseënde
Kersfees en 'n
Voorspoedige Nuwejaar toe*

CANADA PLANS 28 OLYMPIC COINS

Set of 28 \$5 and \$10 silver coins will be struck by the Royal Canadian Mint to mark the 1976 Montreal Olympics, according to Canadian spokesmen.

First of the coins are to be released in October or November, with map motifs, it was decided. One coin will show the earth as it appears from outer space, with the area of Canada raised; other coins will show North America; a map of Quebec with Montreal raised; and an aerial map of Kingston, site of the 1976 boating events.

Coins will be released in sets of four, with the 28th coin scheduled for release during the Olympics. Second set of four coins will honor the cities of Montreal and Kingston.

Coins will be issued at face value. The \$5 coin will have an issue of three million of each design, measure 36.068 millimeters, weight 25.2 grams, struck in .925 fine silver. The coin will be 2.38 mm. thick.

The \$10 silver coins will have a mintage of 1,500,000 of each design, measure 39 mm., weigh 32.82 grams, 2.489 mm. thick, and .925 fine also. The 28th coin will probably have a larger mintage than the balance of the coins. If maximum number of coins in each design are struck, there will be over 63 million coins in the Olympic series of Canada for the 1976 event.

Actual silver content of the \$5 coins will be 23.31 grams; for the \$10 coin, 30.1585 grams. If maxi-

mum number of coins is struck, there will have been consumed 1,612,348,500 grams of silver, or 51,844,003 troy ounces. In 1972, Canadian mines produced 44,282,680 ounces of silver.

Face value of at least \$420,000,000 is to be realized, spokesmen anticipate, if all pieces are sold, with seigniorage of \$350,000,000 accruing to the Olympic committee.

Existing Canadian law specifies that seigniorage from coins must pass into the government's Consolidated Revenue Fund. Legislation must be sought to divert coin profits to the Olympic committee. On February 2, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and Parliament authorized the Olympic Games' budget and the concept of funding it through the sale of special coins and stamps; diversion of seigniorage is considered but a formality by Canadian numismatists.

Distribution plans call for the coins to be sold at face value through Canadian banks.

Don Thomas, publisher of "Coin, Stamp Antique News," wrote recently, "We have been assured, with great solemnity, that there is no truth in the rumor that the likeness of Mayor Jean Drapeau of Montreal will replace that of the Queen on Canadian coins."

World Coins, Sidney, Ohio.

Yanks Still Want Gold Coins

As the 93rd Congress buckled down to business last January, there were strong signs that the legislative guns were primed for an attack on the long-standing government ban on ownership of gold by United States citizens.

Latest shot (actually, an offshoot) in the campaign was fired Jan. 18 by Oregon Sen. Mark Hatfield, who introduced a bill to authorize a \$25 gold coin for the nation's 1976 bicentennial observance.

Hatfield's proposal would produce up to 60 million coins of two-thirds gold and one-third alloy content. No size or weight are specified, but the bill states that the coin "shall bear the seal or symbol of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission and such other devices or inscriptions as the Secretary of the Treasury deems appropriate." The coins would be legal tender.

Even if the bill becomes law, however, it would not affect existing gold ownership restrictions; it would only invoke a one-time suspension by providing that the \$25 coin could be struck and issued "notwithstanding any other provisions of law."

Another bill, this one with direct impact on gold ownership bans, was introduced by Hatfield two days earlier and provides that "no prohibition of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 or any other law, and no prohibition in any regulation, shall be effective to prohibit or restrict the acquisition, holding or disposition of gold by any citizen of the United States." The Oregon senator introduced a similar measure in the last Congress.

Co-sponsoring the Hatfield legislation were seven other senators, including majority leader Mike Mansfield. Others are Alan Bible, D-Nev.; Howard W. Cannon, D-Nev.; Alan Cranston, D-Calif.; Carl T. Curtis R-Neb.; Peter H. Dominick, R-Colo.; and Frank E. Moss, D-Utah.

NEW U.S. COIN

House Banking and Currency Committee Chairman Wright Patman has reaffirmed his support for a circulating coin to commemorate the nation's bicentennial in 1976.

In his Jan. 4 newsletter, Patman said his committee "will consider legislation for a new coin to be placed in general circulation with an appropriate design symbolizing the origin and history of our great

nation."

Although no such legislation had been placed before the committee in the early days of the 93rd Congress, Patman hopes and expects that such proposals will be placed on the docket in the near future.

His comments in the newsletter were intended "as kind of a nudge," a Patman aide said.

20 COIN QUESTIONS:

*Presented by Mr. W. S. van As,
President of The Transvaal
Numismatic Society*

SECTION A: UNITED KINGDOM

made on samples of coins struck at the Royal Mint. What is the name of this ceremony.

1. Who introduced the first Crown.
2. When was the Crown last struck in silver.
3. Was a gold Five Pound piece struck to commemorate the Coronation of King George VI.
4. The initials K.G. appear on some of the coins of George VI — What do they stand for?
5. Which bird is depicted on the English Farthings of George VI.
6. What was the first English silver coin to bear a date.
7. What other commoner besides Sir Winston Churchill has his portrait on English coins.
8. What metal was used for the 1951 Crown.
9. What was the largest silver coin issued in England.
10. What is the edge inscription on the 1960 Crown.
11. When did a true portrait of the Sovereign first appear on an English coin.
12. Every year a traditional test is

SECTION B: SOUTH AFRICAN

13. On which silver R1 coins does the effigy of Jan van Riebeeck appear.
14. What are the rarest coins of the Kruger series. Name 2.
15. When did South Africa change to a decimal series of coins.
16. On which coin was the landing of Jan Van Riebeeck commemorated.
17. What is the metal composition of the R1 silver coins.
18. What is the reverse design on the nickel 50c and what does it represent.

SECTION — GENERAL

19. A Bunch of grapes is the design on certain modern coins of which country.
20. Which country issued a coin having a large bunch of bananas as its main obverse device.

SEE ANSWERS ON PAGE 13 OF THIS MAGAZINE

CYPRUS COMMEMORATIVE



The Cyprus 45 piastre piece (Y21) struck in silver to commemorate the 50th anniversary of British rule shows well two lions passant guardant in pale.

World Coins, Sidney, Ohio

Prophets of Boom

COURTESY — COINS — IOLA — WISC.

With the 1974 edition of Whitman's Red Book scheduled to hit the market July 1, the editorial staff at the Racine, Wis., firm was admitting as early as May that some of the assigned coin values "could be a bit off" by the time the popular annual reaches the public.

This year's edition, 27th in the history of the R.S. Yeoman standard, contains more numerous and more dramatic price changes than any of its predecessors, according to Kenneth E. Bressett, coordinating editor.

"For the most part, almost everything has gone up," Bressett said. "Older type coins in uncirculated condition have gone sky high." The Whitman executive and his staff had to complete value calculations in April to meet production schedules. "They're as current as we could make them, though, and we'll just have to live with them," he said.

Reason for the hikes is the surging interest in choice coins and the accompanying sharp price increases noted earlier in the year.

"Actually, we think the book is going to be very useful to collectors, even though prices may change in the future, because it will give them a bench mark," Bressett said. "By referring to the book, they'll know what is happening in the market, that prices are still going up, have stabilized, or have gone down."

The Whitman staff began review and revision of Red Book prices in January, then spent months compiling and comparing results of coin auction, dealers' prices and price lists submitted by a panel of some 50 contributors.

Penny from Heaven

LONDON — One of only eight British pennies minted in 1933 fetched a record R13 000 in an auction at Sotheby's, the London fine art dealers.

WELLINGTON COIN CLUB NEWS

O.F.S. News

The Annual General Meeting was held on August 7th in the Navy League Rooms, 296 Lambton Quay, with 12 members present. The previous year had been highly successful from a financial point of view mainly because of the Auctions and the ever increasing price of gold. Income totalled \$542 and our expenditure was \$220 to bring our accumulated assets to a total of \$771. It was moved with acclamation that thanks be extended to all who assisted with the auctions. More are planned for this year with one Public Auction to tie in with any display we may have.

The President's report made mention of what the club had done during the year, which was far quieter than in the past because no major display was organised. In speaking on this it was brought out that a lot of time is needed to do all the arrangements for any display. The Shand Cup was awarded three times and is beginning to build up interest and enjoyment for our members. The winners were all our younger members — Steven Thompson, Russel Grace, and Neil Kinsey. The Xmas social was

enjoyed by all — there must have been about 30 attending. A small display was arranged for the Wellington Festival but after a few problems with the display area — which was originally going to be in a thoroughfare, the display would have had less security than required. The awards for the Senior and Junior Display Cups were not made as no major displays were arranged. A grading competition was held at one meeting and Bill Stacey was the winner. During the year quizzes were won by Steven Thompson, Bill Lampard, Ken Anderson, Neil Kinsey, and Joan Logan. Mention was made of the possibility of obtaining scales or a microscope but the lack of a suitable place to keep them was the main stumbling block to buying them now. There is plenty of interest around NZ with coins and many clubs are now producing newsletters. A suggestion was made that an approach be made to Wanganui, Manawatu, Hawkes Bay, that we all combine — say at Levin or somewhere in that area and have a social and convention. This shall be worked on in the future.

It may be of interest to readers of Coin & Medal News to know that the Orange Free State Numismatic Society has been revived, and has already had three meetings. Meetings are held every THIRD THURSDAY of alternate months, from JANUARY TO NOVEMBER at 7.45 pm, in the Library Lecture Room, Fourth Floor, Civic Centre, Welkom. A Cordial welcome is extended to all collectors.

The executive was elected as follows:

CHAIRMAN:
DR. W. ANNANDALE

VICE CHAIRMAN:
MR. G. EVANS

SECRETARY/TREASURER:
DR. H. VAN VUUREN

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS:
MESSRS S. OLIVIER,
U. CALITZ,
H. SHAIR

Correspondence may be sent to:
DR. H.M.J. VAN VUUREN
(HON. SEC.)
P.O. BOX 78,
ODENDAALSRSUS.

Letters

Józef Pryczynicz
Szczecin - 3,70 - 953,
Skrytka,
Pocztoza Nr. 6
Poland
June 3rd 1973

Dear Sir Editor,

I am a Polish coin and paper money collector and I am extremely interested in your country. I would like very much to start friendly trade with anybody who is interested in my country or in all other Socialist countries too.

Therefore I shall be thankful if you will publish my announce in your Bulletin. Thank you very much in advance. I understand well English, German, Yiddish, Russian, French and Spanish.

My address is as above.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours

CALIFORNIA'S NEW GOLD RUSH

A modern "gold rush" is reportedly developing in California. A recent story appearing in the San Diego Union revealed that San Franciscans are rushing to scoop up all the precious yellow metal they can find. They're buying Mexican gold coins. US \$20 gold pieces and gold jewelry in an effort to offset the perils of inflation and dollar devaluation.

Coin shop owner Steve Ahajanian said, "We've been swamped. Even the ordinary working stiff who never bothered

with coins has gold fever. They've cleaned us out. They want to hold on to something solid."

Ahajanian said the \$20 gold piece brought only \$100 in December but spiraled to \$165 at the end of March — 65 per cent increase in just three months.

Coin dealer Robert R. Johnson said some buyers have made tremendous profits in just six months. "They've done better than beat inflation. They've doubled their money," he pointed out.

WEEGSKALE HET DIE WAARDE VAN GELD BEPAAAL

Matthy Esterhuysen

Geoordeel volgens Griekse, Romeinse, Egiptiese en selfs Sjinese oudhede, is dit duidelik dat weegskale en gewigte vanaf die vroegste tye vir die weeg van munte gebruik is. Volgens naslaanboeke is skaaltjies selfs voor die geboorte van Christus al gebruik. Die oudste voorbeeld wat behoue gebly het, is 'n Romeinse skaaltjie tesame met 'n munt wat 340 n.C. dateer, wat in Egipte opgegrawe is. Volgens 'n „Numismatic Circular“ van 1922 was hierdie skaaltjie deel van die Prof. Flinders Petrie-Versameling in Londen. Mens wonder waar hierdie versameling tans gehuisves is.

In die Angel-Saksiese periode en ook veral gedurende die regering van Koning Alfred 871-899 n.C. is skale in Engeland hoofsaaklik vir die weeg van vreemde munte, sowel goud as silwer, gebruik. Geld se waarde en egtheid is volgens gewig bepaal, want die gebruik van betaalmiddels was internasionaal en enige land se geld is aanvaar mits die gewig en metaal reg was.

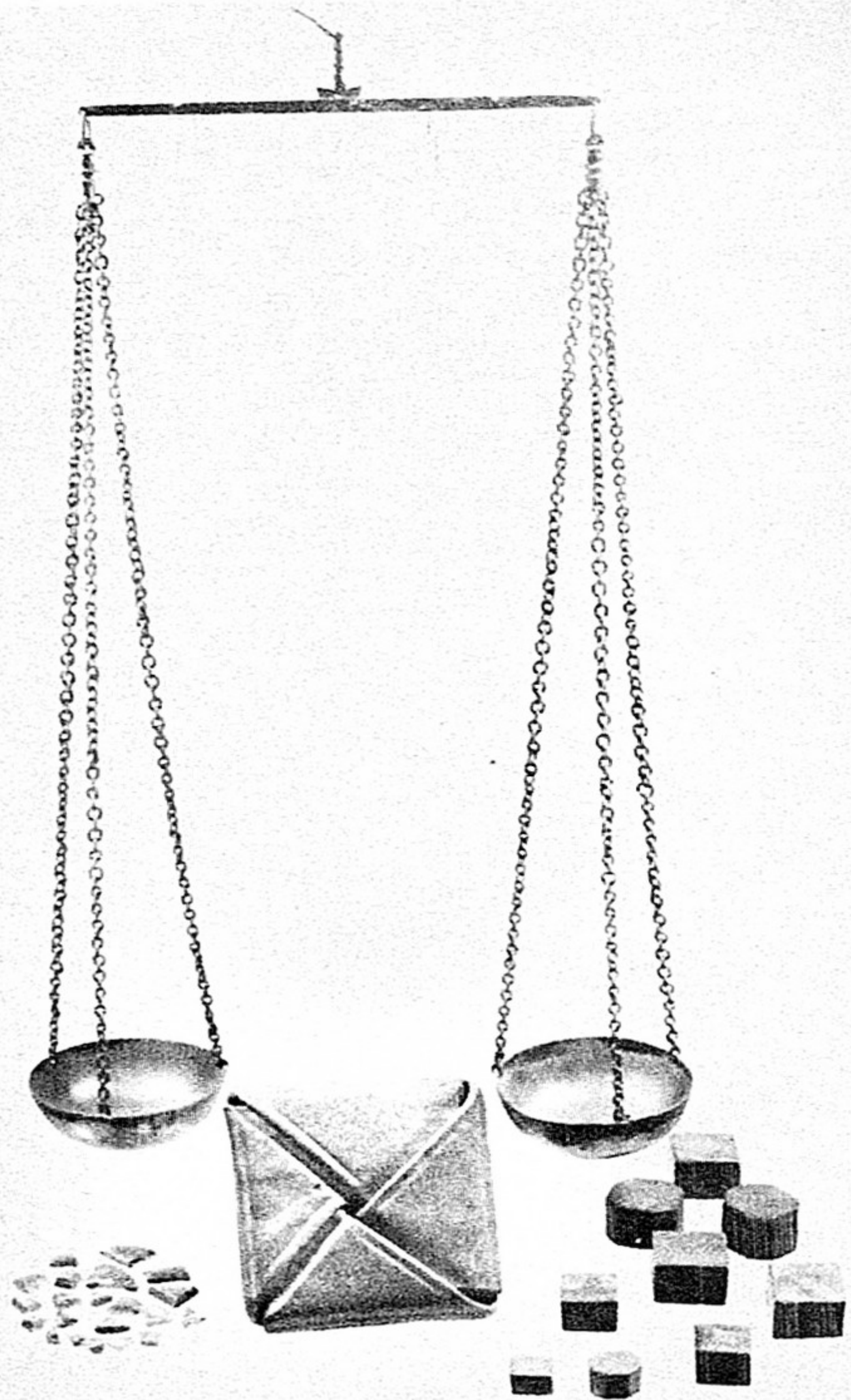
Dat vervalsing van munte in die Angel-Saksiese tyd voorgekom het, blyk duidelik uit die wet wat voorsiening gemaak het vir die straf van vervalsers. In 924-935 n.C. is in Hampshire, Engeland, bepaal dat iemand wat skuldig bevind word aan vervalsing, se hand afgekap en bokant die deur van die munt se smidswinkel vasgespyker sal word.

Die owerhede het 'n eienaardige manier gehad om te bepaal of die beskuldigde persoon sy onskuld kan of wil bewys. Hy moes self die rooi-warm brandyster met die hand wat die misdaad gepleeg het, vasvat. As hy in die proses skuldig bevind word sal sy hand afgekap word. Hiervan kan maar net afgelei word dat skuldigbevinding volgens die beskuldigde se reaksie vasgestel is.

Blykbaar is die vroegste vorm van weegskale die algemene tipe met 'n balansstang waaraan twee bakkies op die punte aan tou of kettinkies

gebalanseer is. Voorbeelde van weegskale is op verskeie bekende skilderye afgebeeld wat volgens die kleredrag van die persone en die meubels op die skildery nogal noukeurig gedateer kan word. Selfs op ou munte kom die ontwerp van skaaltjies voor.

Die gebruik om munte te weeg is tot die end van die 19de eeu toegepas. Party van die gewiggies wat gedurende die Angel-Saksiese tydperk gebruik is, het die presiese gewig van sommige munte van daardie tyd gehad, maar gewigte is



Weegskale Vervolg

ook van verskeie soorte materiaal soos glas, silwer, koper en yster gemaak en is met 'n verskeidenheid ontwerpe gestempel.

In die versameling van die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en Opelugmuseum in Pretoria, is 'n interessante skaaltjie, gewiggies, 'n leer beursie en opgesnyde munte wat in ongeveer 1891 in Madagaskar gebruik is. Die gewiggies het die standaard vir die wisselkoers wat uit Amerikaanse dollers en Franse vyf frank munte bestaan het, verteenwoordig. Vir kleingeld is die dollers of frank, opgekap in klein stukkies en wanneer 'n halwe dollar uitbetaal of ontvang word, is die klein stukkies gesnyde dollers teenoor een van die groter gewigte geweeg. Die gewig van een dollar gesnyde muntjies was vier pennies minder werd as 'n ongesnyde dollar, met ander woorde as 'n hele dollar se waarde verlang is, moes 'n dollar plus die vierpenniegewig (wat die derde grootte van die gewigte was) in die skaalpannetjie geplaas word om die korrekte waarde van gesnyde munte te bepaal.

In Madagaskar is die grootste gewig gelyk aan twee sjielings; die tweede grootte 'n sikspens en die derde, vier pennies. Daar was ook drie kleiner gewigte wat gelykstaande aan twee pennies, een pennie en 'n halfpennie was. Ongelukkig het laasgenoemde gewiggies voordat dit in Museum besit gekom het, verlore geraak. Op hierdie gewigte wat in Madagaskar gebruik is, kom hulle staatsstempel voor wat 'n blommetjie met vier blomblare was.

Die leerbeursie wat by die skaaltjie in die Museumversameling is, is heel kunstig gevou. Dit bestaan uit 'n vierkantige stukkies leer wat op so 'n wyse gevou is dat die stukkies gesnyde geld veilig bewaar is, sonder 'n moontlikheid dat dit kon uitval en verloor. Die beursie kan in die middel op die foto gesien word.

BRONNE:

Numismatic Circular Jan/Feb. 1920 p. 7-8
Gegewens aan Museum verskaf deur skenker
Ch. Bramley Museum Katalogi Et. 3913-4 en
Nu. 4198.

Dr. Franz Pick Predicts Collapse of Dollar

(COURTESY WORLD COINS, SIDNEY OHIO)

Dr. Franz Pick, New York, one of the world's best known authorities on gold and currencies, told a currency seminar in Los Angeles on July 13 that he foresees the total collapse of the American dollar and the issuance of a new US currency within 20 to 24 months.

The 80 seminarians heard Dr. Pick explain how to preserve capital despite inflation and the erosion of the dollar. He reportedly charges his 27,000 worldwide clients a fee of \$400 per half hour for advice.

The new US currency, he said, could conceivably be on a basis of 10 old dollars to one "heavy dollar". Such a 1,000 per cent devaluation would wipe out the government's debts, he added. It would mean that a 49 cent loaf of bread would cost five "heavy cents".

The unprecedented devaluation of the dollar will be made from the present greenbacks to new red, blue, brown and green currency, which Pick reports is already printed and stockpiled.

Stressing that it is not only the dollar which is in trouble, Pick said, "I see the complete breakdown of the whole world currency system, and overnight a new currency

system will appear.

"In Europe the Common Market countries very shortly will have a gold based currency, which they will call either an Ecu or the Europa."

Gold and three other precious metals — platinum, palladium and silver — "are all that will be left" to Americans and he recommends them as a vehicle for preservation of capital.

For non-Americans Pick recommended purchase of gold futures on the Winnipeg, Canada exchange, and ownership of gold bullion. He said the bullion should be held in the London, England market by a bank to avoid excessive inheritance taxes. (Both these avenues are closed to Americans by law.)

For US residents, Pick recommends gold coins. He said, "Regardless of premium, these are still a good buy. Gold coins are the protector of the little man."

He especially recommended British sovereigns, Colombian gold coins and South African Krugerrands. The Krugerrand is one ounce of fine gold in coin form sold by the South African Reserve Bank; in Europe it trades at 18 per cent over the free market price of gold.

Faked S.A. 50^c Coins

Counterfeit 50-cent pieces — realistic enough to pass casual scrutiny — are flooding into the Johannesburg area, particularly the African townships.

The coins are made of an alloy of lead and tin, and the police believe they are being made from metal obtained from a printing works. An analysis of metals obtained from a Johannesburg workshop and that used for coins has shown that they are identical.

Though the coins will pass casual scrutiny, they are heavier and darker than real coins. Many are also thicker and have surface blemishes.

Many people have been taken in by the fakes. This week I tendered

one, with a genuine coin, to a shop in Rosebank. When I was given my change I asked whether they were satisfied with the coins. The person seemed surprised, looked at the coins, and said he was. I asked him again, and was only able to satisfy him that one was a counterfeit coin when I dropped it on the counter. It made a thudding sound, unlike that of the genuine coin.

An officer of the Johannesburg fraud squad said this week that the counterfeit coins began coming into the Johannesburg area during the past few weeks.

"Previously we had a few isolated cases, but now they are being introduced on a large scale," he said.

(COURTESY SUNDAY TIMES)

COLLECT COLOURFUL BANKNOTES

— says JERRY REMICK

For me, collecting current banknotes of the world is much more interesting and gives me much more personal satisfaction than collecting coins. I do not mean to run coins down, however, I find that banknotes have much more depth to them than coins; they are larger and so they can accommodate much more data and usually come in several bright colors.

Banknotes are still issued strictly for currency purposes and not just for collectors.

The basic monetary units of many countries is much smaller than the Canadian dollar so their lower denomination banknotes have a very low face value and so are inexpensive to collect; quite a few have face value from 1c through 50c.

Banknotes are extremely educational and of much greater interest than a coin collection to the average non-collector who may drop over to view your collection as each note is different, colorful and tells a great deal about its country of issue. For children, world banknotes are an easy and fascinating way for them to learn about geography, language, history, economics, politics, and important world leaders. Children can use your banknotes without hurting them whereas a well placed fingerprint on a choice proof specimen is there for life.

Collecting modern world banknotes is a low pressure hobby for there is enough material available at very moderate prices for all so that telegrams and telephone calls are not necessary to secure banknotes from a dealer's price list.

Friends travelling abroad can bring you back nice uncirculated specimens of banknotes used in the countries which they visit.

By the way, most current banknotes are sold in crisp uncirculated condition giving you desirable specimens.

Collecting modern banknotes should interest some stamp collectors for a banknote is similar to a stamp except it is bigger and usually more beautifully engraved. Banknote collecting would be an interesting secondary hobby for many stamp collectors.

I recommend collecting foreign banknotes to anybody who wants an interesting and inexpensive hobby. There are no holes or albums to fill. You determine what you want to collect. The opportunities for prize winning displays at coin conventions are unlimited as you have a vast source of material to draw from. I will retain my small collection of about 1300 low-denomination foreign banknotes long after I dispose of my coin collection and probably try to enlarge on it.

A foreign banknote collection, because it has more general appeal than coins to the non-collector and also because it has a lower capital value, will probably be kept by a non-collecting heir whereas a coin collection will probably be sold.

A collection of foreign banknotes can be used and enjoyed by the whole family and need not be put in a safe deposit box. Each note has its own serial number and in case of theft the notes can be traced. It is doubtful the collection would be stolen as it would be difficult to dispose of without being detected; coins are much more anonymous.

The governments of many countries have agencies which will provide collectors with their current banknotes in uncirculated condition at face value plus postage; this is not always the case with coins. Banknotes are much less expensive to send air mail than coins and registration is not always necessary as one or two notes cannot be detected in a letter.

Modern foreign banknotes are a good investment. A decade ago,

there were only a handful of collectors of banknotes and so not too many uncirculated specimens of current notes were saved; they now command a good premium as in many new cases new notes have been issued. Today the hobby is growing fast, but it is still in a growing phase with few detailed books or catalogues in comparison to coins.

Fortunately new types of banknotes are not issued every year; usually they are issued at intervals of perhaps five to 10 years or more. This permits a collector to purchase notes of many countries at a slow pace.

It's easy to get started. You need no books or albums. A few dealer's price lists; memberships in one or two international banknote societies; and one booklet are all you need to get started and keep you going for a long time. Later on as you get the feel of the hobby, you can purchase a book or two and an album for your bank notes.

Remember that you can turn in current foreign notes for their full face value at major foreign exchange banks so if you purchase them at face value, you have nothing to lose. Usually, however, if you keep a note for a few years it acquires a bit of premium and a dealer will eventually gladly pay more than its face value for the number of interested collectors is growing rapidly each year.

I recommend you start your collection with one or several of the lowest denomination banknotes for each country in the world or if you wish, start on one continent; south and central America are a favorable choice for along with Mexico, the USA and Canada and afterward the Caribbean you have quite a large area. Do not specialize at the beginning on one country or even one area such as British Commonwealth as this spoils much of the fun and knowledge you will get from collecting banknotes of all countries.

To get started purchase a copy of *How to Order Foreign Coins* 8th Edition from World Coins, Box 150, Sidney, Ohio, at \$3.50. For another \$1.50, that is a total of \$5 in all, you get a year's subscription to *World Coins* magazine in which you will find much useful data on new

(continued on next page)

issues of banknotes of all countries, plus dealer's advertisements.

Join one of the banknote societies for collectors of banknotes of the world. The largest is the International Banknote Society and it publishes a well-written illustrated 64-page printed quarterly journal with interesting articles on banknotes of the world as well as dealers' advertisements. The society membership list is most useful in making contacts throughout the world. Membership fee is \$7 a year and may be sent to William H. Stickles, 8502 Skyview Drive, Alexandria, Virginia 22309.

A slightly smaller group, the World Paper Currency Collectors, publishes an illustrated 40-page lithographed quarterly journal devoted to banknotes of the world. Membership fee is \$5 yearly plus \$1 registration for new members, and may be sent to John Mayer, Box 506, Lauren Springs, New Jersey 08021. Its membership list is also useful in making contacts for trading.

Actually, many Americans and those in foreign countries are searching for Canadians willing to trade or send out their banknotes, so Canadians will have little trouble in trading.

I personally recommend both the above journals. They will give you a good feeling for foreign banknotes after a few issues. Books on banknotes can be purchased later.

There are other banknotes societies that are more specialized and which you may care to join later. Among them are:

The Canadian Banknote Society devoted to Canadian banknotes publishes a very well written illustrated quarterly journal on glossy paper. Dues are \$10 yearly and may be sent to Earl P. Briba, Box 35110, Station E, Vancouver 13, B.C., Canada.

The Society of Paper Money Collectors publishes an excellent 54-page illustrated quarterly journal devoted to U.S. banknotes. It has the largest membership of all the banknote societies. The yearly fee is \$5. and may be sent to Vernon Brown, Box 8984, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33310.

Paper Money Collectors of Michigan publishes a 20 to 30-page mimeographed bi-monthly mimeographed publication entitled The Rag Picker which is devoted mainly to U.S. banknotes. A number of Canadians are members. The yearly membership fee of \$5 may be sent to Harriet Werve, Box 951, Saginaw, Michigan 48606.

LANSA, a newly formed society, for collectors of Latin American Paper Currency, has just published the first issue of its printed and illustrated quarterly journal which is bilingual (Spanish and English) and devoted to articles on banknotes of Latin America. Membership is \$7 yearly and may be sent to A.C.

Matz, 8029 Woodgate Court, Baltimore, Maryland 21207.

Lastly, write a few dealers for their price lists of banknotes and compare prices. Get familiar with the prices being charged for current banknotes. Try the following for a start:

Write Spink and Son Limited, 5-7 King Street, London SW 1, England, for a complimentary copy of "Modern Coins & Banknotes" their bi-monthly publication which devotes 20 pages to inexpensive foreign banknotes for sale. Yearly subscription is \$6.50, but they will send a free sample copy.

Lauren Benson has recently published a 40-page booklet of the banknotes of the world they have for sale.

Give banknote collecting a try on a very modest scale of 1 note per country. Many of you will find that in a bit of time the "banknote bug" has bitten you and you won't ever stop. Banknote collecting is a growing hobby and the hobby of the future. Anybody can start a collection and learn all there is to know by handling the notes and reading the journals and later the reference books.

After you have collected banknotes of the world for a year or a few years, specialize in an area of a country, if you wish but don't give up your interest in your collection of banknotes of the world.

Big Florida Treasure Find

The state of Florida has taken custody of the first finds of a multi-million-dollar treasure aboard a sunken Spanish galleon.

The treasure hunters claim the first haul means only that they're breaking about even, although Preston Shoup of the salvage company said "the Atocha is probably the biggest find in Florida history. It's everybody's rainbow wreck."

Mel Fisher, president of Treasure Salvors, the firm that made the find, estimates his company's search for the 17th century wreck of the Nuestra Senora de Atocha has cost

\$700,000.

One blackened, 63-pound silver bar and more and 700 gold coins found thus far have an estimated value of about \$750,000.

But Fisher and his colleagues hope the first load will be followed by salvage of a further 47 tons of silver and 27 tons of gold from the galleon, lost in a hurricane in 1622.

The company's divers still must recover the full cargo buried in up to 20 feet of sand in an area of the Marquesas Islands known as the quicksands.

JAPAN ENDS GOLD LAWS

On February 24, 1973, the ministry of Finance of Japan announced that importation of gold coins will be permitted after April 1 and gold medals after July 1.

Japanese have been strictly prohibited from import of gold and gold products and an import license was not granted except for very special cases.

Recently, authorities altered the law to make it possible to import gold coins if a foreign traveller would bring into Japan not more than two coins or an import license would be issued for gold coins having pure gold value of 1,980 yen or more (US \$6.60) per gram, concluded Sugiyama.

(Cancels all previous lists/Kanselleer alle vorige lyste)

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NOTES:

1. PAYMENT: Please send either cheque, money order or postal order.
2. All items offered are subject to being unsold or in stock at time order is received.
3. OVERSEAS & FOREIGN: \$1 USA = 66 cents SA or SA R1 = \$1,50 USA (Approx).
4. All prices are subject to change without notice.
5. When ordering please quote Item No. and give details.
6. NEXT LIST: FEBRUARY 1974

NOTAS:

1. BETALING: Stuur asseblief tjek, poswissel of pos-order.
2. Alle items word aangebied op voorwaarde dat voorrade nog nie verkoop en nog beskikbaar is wanneer bestelling ontvang word.
3. BUITELANDSE EN OORSEE: \$1 VSA = 66 sents SA of SA R1 = \$1,50 VSA (ongeveer).
4. Pryse is onderhewig aan veranderings sonder kennisgewing.
5. Wanneer bestellings geplaas word, meld asseblief die item nommer en gee besonderhede.
6. VOLGENDE LYS: FEBRUARIE 1974

U.S.A./V.S.A.**CENTS
LARGE:**

420	1848	VG	R	3-75
421	1848	VG/F	R	4-50
422	1849	F	R	5-00
423	1851	G	R	2-00
424	1854	F	R	5-00

FLYING EAGLE

425	1858	G	R	5-00
426	1858	VG	R	7-50
427	1858	F	R	9-00

INDIAN HEAD

428	1859	F+	R	8-00
429	1865	VG	R	3-00
430	1865	VF	R	6-75
431	1866	F	R	15-00
432	1870	F+/VF	R	32-50
433	1876	VG	R	4-75
434	1881	F+	R	4-00
435	1882	VG	R	1-50
436	1883	VG	R	1-50
437	1883	VF	R	2-75
438	1887	G	R	1-00
439	1888	G	R	1-00
440	1888	F	R	1-75
441	1889	F	R	1-75
442	1890	VG	R	1-00
443	1890	VG+	R	1-50
444	1890	F	R	1-95
445	1890	VF	R	2-50
446	1891	VG	R	1-00
447	1891	VF	R	2-50
448	1893	VG	R	1-00
449	1895	VG	R	1-00
450	1896	VF	R	1-50
451	1897	F	R	1-00
452	1897	VF	R	1-95
453	1898	VG	R	1-00
454	1898	F+	R	1-75

455	1899	VF	R	1-75
456	1900	G	R	0-75
457	1900	VF	R	1-50
458	1901	G	R	0-75
459	1901	VF	R	1-50
460	1902	VF	R	1-50
461	1902	EF	R	2-25
462	1903	VG	R	0-75
463	1903	F	R	1-00
464	1903	VF	R	1-25
465	1903	VF+	R	1-75
466	1904	VG	R	0-75
467	1904	VF	R	1-50
468	1904	EF	R	2-75
469	1905	F	R	1-00
470	1905	EF/UNC	R	7-50
471	1906	VF	R	1-25
472	1906	EF	R	2-50
473	1907	VG	R	0-75
474	1907	F	R	1-25
475	1907	EF	R	2-50
476	1908	VF	R	1-50

LINCOLN

477	1911	G	R	0-25
478	1917	G	R	0-25
479	1940	F	R	0-10
480	1942	F	R	0-10
481	1944-1960	Most dates at	R	0.10 ea.

TWO CENT

482	1866	F+	R	8-75
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THREE CENT

483	1872	F	R	6-50
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FIVE CENTS

484	1887	G	R	1-85
485	1887	VF	R	7-50
486	1890	VG	R	3-00
487	1893	VG	R	3-00
488	1895	VG	R	2-75

489	1897	G	R	1-00
490	1897	VG/	R	2-00
491	1902	VF+	R	2-95
492	1903	VF	R	2-90
493	1904	G	R	0-50
494	1905	G	R	0-50
495	1906	VG	R	1-00
496	1906	VF	R	2-50
497	1907	F+	R	1-75
498	1908	F	R	0-50
499	1908	F	R	1-50
500	1909	VF	R	2-80
501	1912	VG	R	0-50

HALF DIMES

502	1857	G	R	3-50
503	1857"O"	F	R	5-00

DIMES

504	1891	F	R	2-85
505	1900	G	R	0-75
506	1900	VG	R	1-25
507	1900	F	R	2-25
508	1901	VG	R	1-00
509	1902	F	R	1-50
510	1907"O"	VG+	R	2-25
511	1833	VG	R	7-50
512	1853	VG	R	3-50
513	1856	G	R	3-00
514	1856	F	R	3-50
515	1872	VF	R	6-00
516	1886	F	R	2-75
517	1886	F+	R	3-75
518	1887"S"	F	R	2-90
519	1887	F	R	2-90
520	1892	G	R	1-00
521	1911	VG	R	1-00

QUARTER DOLLARS

522	1876	VG	R	3-00
523	1891S	VG	R	3-75
524	1895O	VG	R	2-50
525	1899	G	R	1-00

526	1899	VG/F	R	2-50
527	1902	VF	R	7-50
528	1905	VG	R	1-00
529	1909	F	R	2-90

HALF DOLLARS

530	1936	VF+	R	2-00
531	1940	VG/F	R	1-00
532	1944	VF	R	1-00
533	1964	EF	R	1-25

SILVER DOLLARS

MORGAN DOLLARS

534	1881 S	B.U.	R	10-00
535	1881 S	PRFL.	R	12-50
536	1881 S	PRFL.	R	12-50
537	1881 S	PRFL.	R	12-50
538	1900 O	BU	R	10-00
539	1900 O	BU	R	10-00
540	1921 D	VF+	R	5-75
541	1921 S	EF	R	6-00

PEACE DOLLARS

542	1922	EF	R	5-75
543	1922	EF	R	5-75
544	1923	UNC	R	9-00
545	1923	UNC	R	9-00
546	1923	UNC	R	9-00
547	1923	UNC	R	9-00
548	1924	BU	R	9-00
549	1925	BU	R	9-00
550	1926	EF	R	7-50

ANSWERS TO 20 QUESTIONS

- HENRY VIII — The Crown of the Rose — a gold coin.
- 1972.
- YES — 5501 PIECES.
- KRUGER GRAY.
- THE WREN.
- AN EDWARD VI SHILLING IN-
SCRIBED MDXLVIII (1548).
- OLIVER CORNWELL.
- CUPRO-NICKEL.
- THE SILVER POUND OF CHARLES
I.
- THERE IS NO INSCRIPTION. THE
COIN HAS A GRAINED EDGE.
- 1504 — THE PROFILE OF HENRY
VI.
- THE TRIAL OF THE PYX.
- 1965, 1966 and 1968.
- 1892 SINGLE SHAFT HALF-POND
AND THE 1898 POND OVER-
STAMPED 99.
- 1961.
- 1952 FIVE SHILLING PIECE.
- 80% SILVER 20% COPPER.
- STERLITZEN, AGAPANTHUS &
ARUM LILY. NATIONAL COLOURS
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH
AFRICA VIZ ORANGE, WHITE AND
BLUE.
- ISRAEL.
- KATANGA.

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EDWARD VII		R32-50
GEORGE V		R31-50
ELIZABETH II		R28-50
DUTCH EAST INDIES		
1 DUCAT		R17-50
FRANCE		
20 FRANCS		R25-00
ITALY		
20 LIRE		R38-75
NETHERLANDS		
10 GULDEN		R28-50
PERU		
½ LIBRA		R15-00
RUSSIA		
5 ROUBEL		R19-00
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R1 Gold		R18-50
R2 Gold		R27-50
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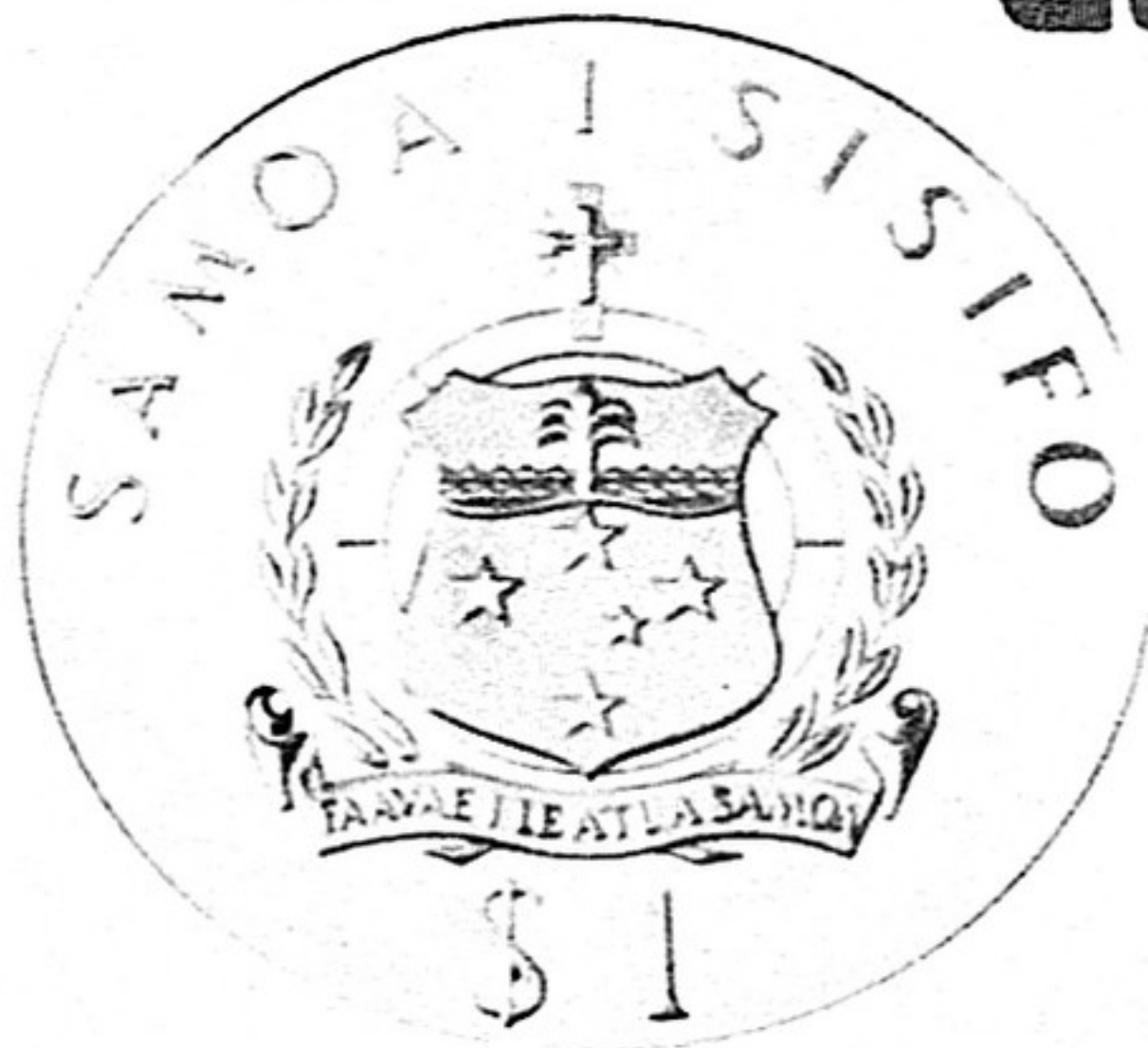
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1 x 1967 Verwoerd	1R (South Africa)	UNC
1 x 1967 Verwoerd	1R (Suid-Afrika)	UNC
1 x 1969 Dönges	1R (South Africa)	UNC
1 x 1969 Dönges	1R (Suid-Afrika)	UNC
1 x 1973 S.A. Coat of Arms	1R (Bilingual)	UNC

Only about 32 000 of the 1973 Silver R1 coins have been struck. Historically this is a most interesting and worthwhile set, since it contains two regular and two commemorative issues. A good investment at:-

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Paul Kruger's farm house at Boekenhoutfontein, about 130 Km west of Pretoria, was a ruin three years ago. Now, restored to its original condition, it stands proud once more. The restoration is in time for the 150th anniversary of the old Transvaal President's Birth in 1975

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KRUGER SE PLAAS HERLEEF

Die plaashuis van Paul Kruger op Boekenhoutfontein, 130 Km wes van Pretoria was tot drie jaar gelede 'n bouval. Nou herstel, in die oorspronklike toestand besit dit weer die statigheid van ouds. Die voltooiing van die restourasie is betyds vir die 150ste herdenking in 1975, van die ou Transvaalse President se geboorte.

- SLEGS 200 SILWER- EN 500 BRONS PENNINGES WORD GEMUNT OM DIE HERBOU VAN DIE PLAASHUIS IN 1973 TE HERDENK.

