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**COON**

AND

**MEDAL  
NEWS**



**BRITISH  
TRADE DOLLARS**

**DIE BURGERSKRUIS**  
deur **MATTHY ESTERHUYSEN**



# Bickels Coin & Medal News

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## EDITORIAL more talk from members, please !

While we welcome and congratulate the President of the Transvaal Numismatic Society on the drive for greater member-participation he is promoting this month, we feel the fact that such a tremendous effort is needed to generate interest does not speak volumes for the part individual members are playing in the organization.

Mr. Van As has devised a very novel approach to spark member interest. He is compiling 200 to 300 questions (and this will take hours of hard work) covering the whole South African coin series. Members will be asked to prepare answers and deliver them at four "seminars" to be held during November.

A drive such as this for greater interest takes hours of work and preparation. It should be rewarded by packed meetings and lively discussions.

The format upon which this month's meetings are based is very similar to the discussions which the S.A. Numismatic Society has promoted for a number of years. They have relied on their members to talk briefly on virtually any numismatic subject which interests them.

We would like to see this idea being developed in the Transvaal. It would be unreasonable to expect one or two members to produce a learned speech lasting hours at each of the monthly meetings.

Perhaps it would create far more interest if five people spoke for five minutes on some little-known or controversial numismatic subject. One of the best ways of obtaining member participation is to introduce one or two controversial subjects.

We would suggest that members take



*Letters to the Editor.*

*Dear Sir,*

*Further to our letter of 23rd August, we now have pleasure in enclosing photographs of the New Zealand "mule" 2 cent coin.*

*If you wish to use this in your magazine, please do so.*

*Yours faithfully,*

**E.J. COSGRAVE**  
EDITOR

**AUSTRALIAN COIN WORLD**

**OUR COVER**

*Japanese gold oban of ten tael weight, c. 1860, bearing stamps denoting value and era. The black ink inscription was applied by hand directly onto the gold. These coins are currently selling for about R500.00 a piece and this one is the first ever seen by us in South Africa.*

their cue from the two articles which have been written for this magazine by Mr. S.E. Edwards. He has sought out a few little-known facts and presented them as "Question and Answer" articles. This is a fascinating and very brief way of covering a wide range of Numismatic subjects.

We hope that the many members of the Transvaal Numismatic Society will not let Mr. Van As's efforts go unrewarded. Let's have four bright, intelligent meetings which will set the pattern for next year's activities.





Pirate Gold — jewellery inspired by original Spanish coins — that may be used to make up bracelets, necklaces and charm bracelets, was featured at the preview of International Watch and Jewellery Trade Fair held in London recently. The result of considerable research at the British

Museum and the National Maritime Museum, the jewellery is solid gold, made and hallmarked in Britain. Now in its 11th year, the Fair is held at Earls Court, London, and is recognised as the most important event of the year in the watch and jewellery trade.

### S.A. NUMISMATIC SOCIETY PRAISES DURBAN CONVENTION

*Extracts from President Hubbard's Report.*

This was the third such convention held in South Africa. It was highly successful and this success was due entirely to Pastor J.F. Rowlands and his organising Committee.

It was a joy and pleasure to have

been afforded the privilege of attending and everyone gained a great deal from the experience.

These conventions go from strength to strength and as a result, South African numismatists and numismatics generally benefits enormously.

Arising from the Convention one very interesting proposal was made. It was suggested that consideration be given for the possible formation

### NEW PLAN FOR TVL. SOCIETY

The Transvaal Numismatic Society is embarking on an ambitious plan this month to revitalize the society by a series of four "Question and Answer" meetings in four weeks.

The man behind the plan is the society's president, Mr. W.S. Van As, who hopes to promote more member-participation. In recent months he has had difficulty in getting members who are willing to speak to the society. This, naturally, has led to a tailoff in interest.

During the first few days of this month, Mr. Van As will send a list of between 200 and 300 questions to members. Members will be asked to study them and prepare answers.

At the first meeting, which is scheduled for November 7, he will call on members to give their answers. Members will also be asked to give two-minute lectures on their coin collections.

It has been found at past meetings that collectors are reluctant to speak about their collections. However, after the meeting has finished they are prepared to spend hours talking about their coins. Mr. Van As hopes that his new styled seminars will promote great communication between members.

*(Continued on page 7)*

of some loosely-knit national numismatic executive which would be charged with the responsibility of co-ordinating the individual Societies efforts. In my view this is a most advanced form of thinking and is something which should be given every opportunity of coming to fruition.

Before closing this report I feel that I must mention the part played by the dealers at the Convention. I'm quite sure that all those who attended the day by day activities will whole-heartedly support the view that it was largely due to the efforts, and co-operation of the dealers that the interest of the public was sustained. In no way whatsoever were the dealers obtrusive and everyone present must have gained immeasurably from their presence.



## WAT HOU 'n AMATEUR AAN DIE GANG

Was u tog so gelukkig om een van die pragtige Kruger Rand stukke in die hande te kry? Dit is vir my die mooiste muntstuk wat nog in ons land gemunt is en die enigste probleem was hoe om so 'n waardevolle stuk op 'n aantreklike manier te huisves sonder dat daar vingermerke op kom as ek hom vir my vriende toon. Die probleem is opgelos deurdat 'n klein houertjie van plastiek verkrygbaar is. Sorg dat u een kry want dit verhoog die muntstuk se aantreklikheid.

Ek het in my jongste geselsie vertel van my Rhodesiese versameling en nou kan ek al spog met byna 100 munte en ek was weer in die moeilikheid hoe om dit te huisves want die ou probleem het weer opgeduik, naamlik dat 'n standaard album net nie op 'n lekker manier aangepas kan word vir 'n versameling wat uit groot en klein munte bestaan nie. Daarby kom nog die feit dat die verskillende reekse munte nie elke jaar aangevul is nie. En toe die nood daar was vir my en ander versamelaars toe word in die behoefte voorsien deur 'n Rhodesiese album op dieselfde patroon as die T.V. Album waarvoor ek verlede maand gesels het. Daar is nou 'n plek vir elke muntstuk en 'n mens kan met 'n oogopslag sien wat nog kort kom. Die deurskynende plastiese sakkies waarin die muntstukke geplaas word is net groot genoeg vir die doel en

dit skuif van die regterkant van die bladsy in. Ek het darem gevind dat 'n mens die Rhodesiese numistat nodig het as jy die munte insit want die reekse is baie onderbreek.

Dit het my getref dat die soort album ook uiters geskik is vir die huisvesting van die Britse geld wat in Suid-Afrika in omloop was en waarvan ons elkeen seker 'n klompie het. Onthou, hierdie geld is ook Africana en behoort 'n plek in u versameling te kry.

En laat ek ook weer melding maak van die Beginners Album.

Die ander aand toe ek by die huis kom het een van die huisgenote 'n paar pragtige ongesirkuleerde 1-sent en 2-sentstukke van 1967 in die hande gekry. Dadelik soek ons toe die ander munte van 1967 en die Beginnersalbum was net die ware jakob om die versamelinkie te huisves — al is dit nou tydelik.

Ons amateurs wonder darem wat aan die gang is met daardie 7-miljoen 10-sentstukke van 1966. Kan die munt dit nie maar sirkuleer sodat ons ons versamelings kan volmaak nie, of is dit maar net om ons te prikkel.

En daarvan gepraat! Wat is dit wat 'n versamelaar aan die gang hou, wat hom altyd na nuwe items laat soek of

dit nou voëleiers of skoelappers is. Vir myself is dit waarskynlik die ontspanning wat dit verskaf. En ek bedoel eintlik ontspanning: Na 'n dag op kantoor is daar niks wat my so laat ontspan as 'n bietjie speel met my munte nie.

Maar dit is nog nie die hele storie nie. Die styging in waarde weens skaarsheid, die gevoel van prestasie as 'n skaars muntstuk bekom word, die satisfaksie om 'n stel volledig te maak en die wete dat dit iets onvervangbaars is wat vir dienageslag bewaar word is ook belangrike faktore. Moet ek nog byvoeg die spaarsin en besef van waarde van geld wat dit aanmoedig? Moet ek vertel hoe my 8-jarige nefie se ogies nou die dag geskitter het toe hy met 'n paar blink sent- en halfsent-stukke (van die groot soort) by my kom en ek hom kon help om die stelletjies van 1961 tot 64 vol te maak. Een van die dae verjaar hy en sy moeder gaan hom 'n beginnersalbum gee. Sy kla reeds by my dat hy lastig is omdat hy al die klein 1-sentstukke deurkyk om 'n 1965 sent te soek.

Die gogga het hom gebyt en u sal toelaat dat ek die gesegde "once bitten twice shy" so 'n bietjie verrek om dit te maak "once a collector always a collector" net soos die polisieman van 'n ander uitdrukking, altyd 'n polisieman bly.

## NEW BOOKS

REVIEWED BY Jerry Remick, Box 183, 2900 Quatre Bourgeois, Quebec 10, P.Q., Canada.

THE COINS OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS TO THE END OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE VI 1952, PART 3, BERMUDA, BRITISH GUANA, BRITISH HONDOURAS, AND THE BRITISH WEST INDIES by Capt. Fred Pridmore, 364 pages, illustrated. Price including postage is £7.10.6 or \$21.10 US.

The third volume of a series of catalogues Capt. Fred Pridmore is doing on the entire British Commonwealth of Nations coinage has just been released. The book covers coinage issued under British rule for the following countries through 1952: British Hondouras, Bahamas, Barnadoes, Jamaica, Leeward Islands (Virgin Islands-Tortola, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antiqua, Monserrat and Dominica), Windward Islands (St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Grenada), Tobago, Trinidad, Quadeloupe, Martinique, Curacao, St. Maarten, and St. Eustatius. A section on the general colo-

nial coinage (anchor money of 1820-22, 1½d, 3d, etc.) is also given.

An appendix covering pages 290 through 364 gives excerpts from various letters of government officials regarding the need and issuance of the early colonial coinage. A large pull-out map shows the location of the many islands in the Caribbean and all the countries covered in this book.

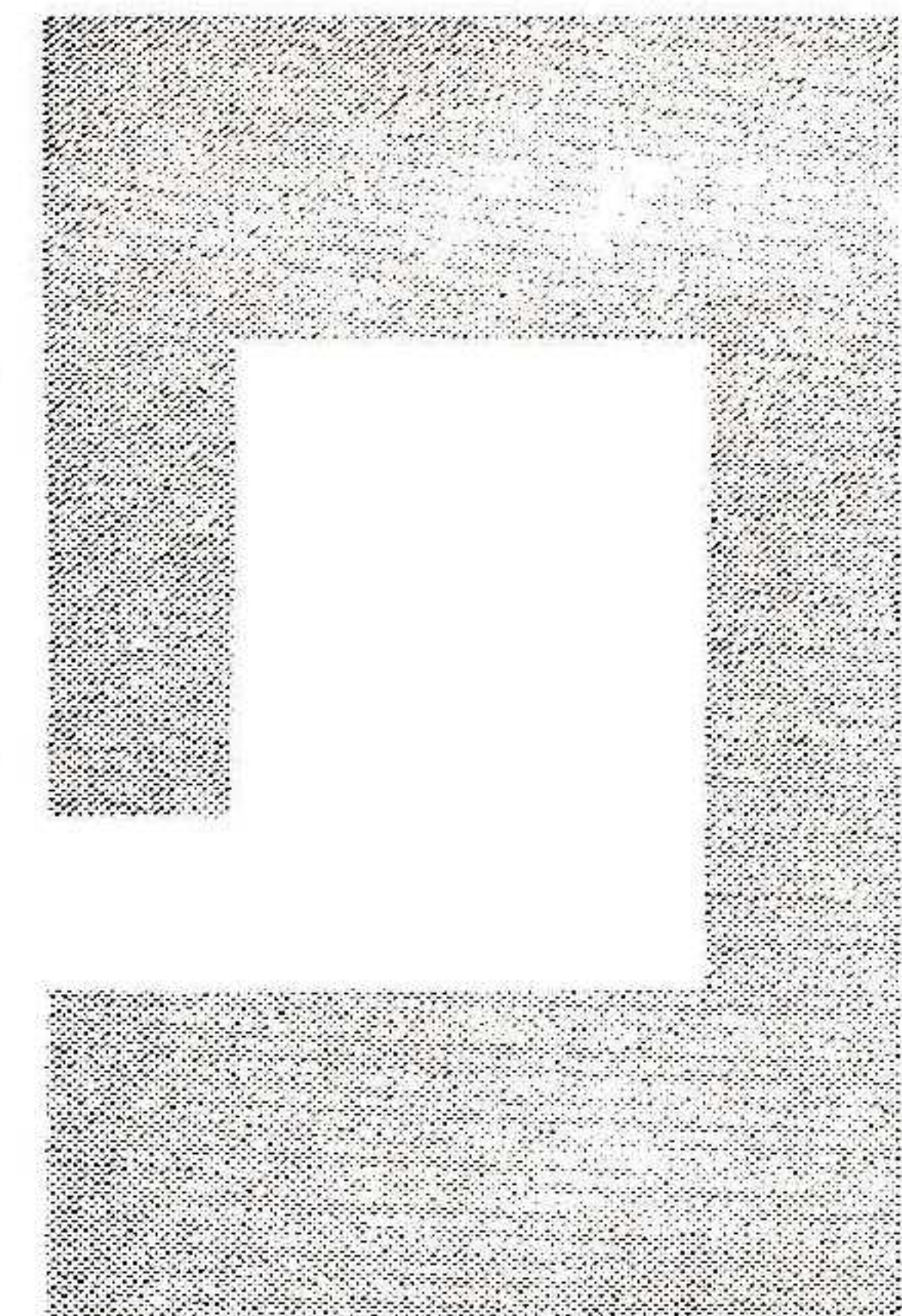
Mint figures are given for all the coins showing the portrait of a British Monarch.



## QUESTIONNAIRE 2

1. Were the Machadadorp "rim" blanks struck at Machadadorp or Lydenburg?
2. Were the Lydenburg "rimless" blanks struck at Lydenburg or Waterval Onder?
3. Were the Veld ponde struck on "rimless" or "rim" blanks.
4. Were the Veld ponde legally or illegally struck?
5. Were the Veld ponde struck at Pilgrims Rest or Hector's Spruit?
6. If somebody offered you a Kruger gold tickey, what is the easiest and safest way of checking if it is genuine?

1. The Machadadorp or "rim" blanks are misnomers because they were struck at Pretoria Mint. Before they could be completed and made into Kruger ponde, the rapid advance of British troops under Lord Roberts forced President Kruger and the Transvaal Government to evacuate Pretoria. Tradition has it that General Smuts galloped up on horseback to the mint and stuffed his saddle-bags full of blanks! But it is more likely that the blanks were placed on trains moving east with the Government.
2. The same applies to the Lydenburg or "rimless" blanks, which were struck at Pretoria. They were Kruger ponde flans in an earlier stage of manufacture.
3. The Veld ponde were not struck on either "rim" or "rimless" blank ponde. They were made from remnants of gold found at the Pilgrim's Rest mine and from alluvial gold got from the diggings in the Eastern Transvaal. Mr. P.J. Kloppers, formerly a school master at Kaapsche Hoek, assisted by two burgers, W. Reid and D. Graham, battled with primitive machinery in the T.G.M.E. mine workshops at Pilgrim's Rest. They were assisted by an American assayer, W. Cooney, refining the



# Another South African Questionnaire

BY S.E. EDWARDS

gold in the mine furnace and crucibles until it was actually 24 carat which means that it is as near as possible 100% pure gold. The gold was then poured onto flat stones and from there it was thinned by a small hand operated rolling mill (the electricity plant

at the mine had been wrecked earlier in the war). Considerable difficulty was experienced with gold which developed cracks during the rolling process, making it useless for coinage. After making experiments it was found that by adding a little mercury sublimate to the crucibles, the gold became soft and could be rolled without cracking. (The mercury sublimate was an antiseptic, which Mr. Kloppers obtained from the ambulance stores). A primitive punching machine, used by the mine for striking holes in steel plate to receive rivets, was converted to make the gold discs which ultimately became the Veld ponde.

4. The Veld ponde were strictly legal. It is remarkable to read how a proper Committee was formed under the Chairmanship of Field-Cornet A.G.E. Pienaar to investigate the possibility of converting the gold of which General C.H. Muller had come into possession after the former commander of the Boer forces in the Pilgrim's Rest area, General Ben Viljoen, had been taken prisoner of war. Before proceeding, formal permission was received from the Republican Government in the Field. Every morning the Committee would weight out the gold and deliver it to Mr. P.J. Kloppers, Master of the Field Mint, and every afternoon the Committee would take delivery of the day's output together with the gold scrap; all of which would be duly weighed again. The Committee had to report to General Muller from time to time. Remember all this happened in 1902 nearly two years after the British thought that they had won the war by occupying the main centres in the Transvaal and Orange Free State!
6. The easiest and safest way of checking if a Kruger Gold Tickey is genuine is to compare it with an ordinary Kruger silver tickey, as both coins were made from the same dies they must be identical, except for the metal.



# Munte van



Hierdie is die laaste hoofstuk oor Munte van die Bybel deur Dr. A.C.J. Smit. Ons wil graag meld dat hierdie artikel sy eie idee was en dat ons nog artikels van hierdie gehalte van enige van ons lesers sal verwelkom.

Van die drachmee word in Fenisiese inskripsies gelees en 'n sestal eksemplare van hierdie muntstukke is met opgrawings blootgelê by Bet-san (Die teenswoordige Beisan, langs die spoorlyn tussen Haifa en Damaskus). Naas die drachmee is daar later ook 'n tetra- of "vier" drachmee-stuk uitgegee.

Die Dariek en die Drachmee is die enigste muntstukke wat in die Ou Testament genoem word. Daar is egter ook geleerdes wat beweer dat die *sikkel* wat in Nehemia 5:15 en 10:33 genoem word, nie 'n gewigsmaat nie, maar wel 'n muntstuk is. Dit sou ongeveer 'n twintigste deel van 'n dariek werd wees.

In die tydperk tussen die Ou en die Nuwe Testament egter, is daar wel in Juda muntstukke geslaan. Die *Hebreeuse sikkel* dateer uit die dae van Simon die Makkabeer (142 vC.). Op die een kant van hierdie muntstuk was die afbeelding van 'n beker met die opskrif: „Sikkel (van) Israel”, en op die anderkant 'n stempel met drie lelies en die opskrif: „Jerusalem die heilige”. Daar het ook muntstukke van ander Makkabese vorste en Herodusse behoue gebly. Laasgenoemde het egter nie Hebreeuse nie, maar wel Griekse opskrifte ge-

had. In die verowerde gebiede het die Romeine net die slaan van koper munte toegelaat.

In die Nuwe Testament word heelwat meer muntstukke genoem as in die Ou Testament. Met die geboorte van Christus was die Romeinse geldstelsel in swang, maar daar was nog baie Fenisiese en Joodse munte in omloop. Die volgende koper muntstukke word in die Nuwe Testament genoem:

1) *Lepton*: In die Afrikaanse Bybel word hierdie woord vertaal met *oortjie* (Luk. 12:59), of slegs met *geldstukkie* (Mark. 12:42). Hierdie koper muntstukkie het 'n geringe waarde gehad. In ons geld omgerek, ongeveer .0625 sent, of een sestiende van 'n pennie.

2) *Kodrantees of Quadrans*: In Matt. 12:42 vertaal met *oortjie*. Een *kodrantees* is gelyk aan twee *lepta* en is naastenby .125 sent werd. In die Afrikaanse Bybel is die woord *lepton* in Luk. 12:59 ook vertaal met *oortjie*, waarskynlik omdat die *oortjie* of kwart pennie, die kleinste eenheid in ons muntstelsel (sterling) is. Twee *lepta* sou gelyk wees aan 'n kwart pennie of „oortjie”.

3) *Assarion*: Hierdie munteenheid is in Matt. 10:29 en Luk. 12:6 vertaal met *stuiwer*. Die waarde van een *assarion* is ongeveer 'n half sent.

Die koper muntstukke wat in die Nuwe Testament genoem word, kan dus soos volg bereken word: 1 Assarion (stuiwer) 4 Kodrantees (oortjie) 8 lepta (vertaal met 'geldstukkie' of 'oortjie').

Behalwe die koper muntstukke word ook die volgende silwerstukke genoem:

4) *Deenarion*: Hierdie woord is deurgaans in die Afrikaanse Bybel vertaal met *penning*. Die *deenarion* is 'n Romeinse muntstuk en was volgens Matt. 20:2 die gewone dagloon van 'n arbeider. Die waarde van hierdie geldstuk is min of meer 8 sent. Die *deenarion* was die eerste Romeinse silwer muntstuk en is geslaan in die jaar 268 vC. na die val van Tarentum. Op die een kant van hierdie muntstuk is die afbeelding van twee gewapende soldate opperde, en op die anderkant die van 'n persoon met 'n oorlogshelm.

5) *Drachmee*: 'n Griekse muntstuk met ongeveer dieselfde waarde as die Romeinse *deenarion* (8 sent), en is ook in die Bybel vertaal met *penning* (Vgl. Luk. 15:8).

6) *Di-drachmee* of „dubbele” drachmee. Omdat die *di-drachmee* die vastgestelde bedrag vir die tempelbelasting was, is dit in die Afrikaanse Bybel in Matt. 17:24 dan ook met „tempelbelasting” vertaal. Die vertaling van genoemde Skriftuurplaas lui: „Betaal julle Meester nie die tempelbelasting nie?”, terwyl daar in die oorspronklike (Grieks) staan: „Betaal julle Meester nie die di-drachmee nie?”. Die waarde van 'n di-drachmee in ons munt omgerek, was min of meer 16 sent.

Naas die *Di-drachmee* het ook nog 'n *Tetra-drachmee* of „vier”-drachmee-stuk bestaan. Hierdie muntstuk dateer uit ongeveer die sesde eeu vC. en is in Athene uitgegee. Op die een kant van die muntstuk is 'n afbeelding van die kop van die godin Athena, en op die anderkant die van 'n uil en 'n olyftak, met die eerste drie Griekse letters van die woord Athene.

7) *Stater*: In Matt. 17:27 vertaal met *stater*. Dit het die waarde gehad van ongeveer 'n tetradrachmee of twee didrachmee (d.w.s. ongeveer 32 sent. Sommige bronne stel dit op 25 sent.) Die *Stater* wat Petrus in die bek van die vis gekry het (Matt. 17:27), was genoeg om die tempelbelasting vir Jesus en vir homself te betaal ('n didrachmee per persoon).

8) *Argurion*: In Matt. 26:15 is dit vertaal met *silwerstuk*. Die *argurion* was gelyk in waarde aan die tetradrachmee (32 sent).

9) *Mna*: Dit is 'n Semitiese woord en in Luk. 19:13 vertaal met *pond*. Een *Mna* is gelyk aan honderd drachmee en is in ons geldstelsel ongeveer R6.68.

10) *Talanton*: Dit is vertaal met *talent* (Matt. 18:24). Een *talanton* staan gelyk aan 6000 drachmees. Die *talanton* is die grootste geldeenheid waarvan ons in die Bybel lees. Die waarde daarvan dan ongeveer op R400 gestel word.

Uit voorafgaande kan die volgende vergelyking saamgestel word: Een talanton (talent) 60 Mnaas



# AN AUSTRALIAN RARITY— THE ADELAIDE POUND

The Adelaide Pound is one of Australia's great rarities. It was struck by the Government Assay Office in Adelaide, South Australia in 1852. It ranks in Australian numismatics rather like the Burgers' pond in South African numismatics.

Gold was found in Australia much earlier than in South Africa. The resultant prosperity caused a shortage of coin, especially gold sovereigns. In January 1852 a memorial was addressed to the Governor, Sir H. Young, by the mercantile community requesting the Government of the Colony to assay and coin the gold dust which was finding its way into the Colony, to prevent a drain on the limited supply of gold coins.

After some discussion but very little delay, a special meeting of the Legislative Council passed a short Act for the assaying of uncoined gold. Within thirteen days an Assay Office was opened for the receipt, assaying, melting into ingots and stamping of

the value on any parcel of gold weighing over 20 ounces.

Later on in 1852 dies were prepared by a Mr. Joshua Payne for £5 and £1 pieces. No £5 pieces were struck, but 24,648 £1 gold pieces in all were struck. After a few days a second £1 die had to be made because the first developed a flaw. Coins struck by the first die are excessively rare.

There is no Queen's head on the obverse of the Adelaide pound. There appears only a crown over the date 1852. Around the obverse is GOVERNMENT ASSAY OFFICE above and ADELAIDE below.

On the reverse there is VALUE/ONE/POUND in three lines: around the reverse is WEIGHT 5 DWT: 15 GRS: above and 22 CARATS below.

Coins from the first die can easily be distinguished from the second die coins because the inner ring on the reverse is only beaded on the first die while the inner ring is

crenellated as well as beaded on the second die.

To test their intrinsic value, four Adelaide pounds were sent to the Royal Mint in London, where they were found to contain £1,1s.10d. of gold on average. This soon resulted in large quantities of the Adelaide pounds being exported and melted down for profit. Thus, despite a fairly large mintage, few Adelaide pounds have survived and they are now much sought after of course, the first die coins are much rarer still.

Apparently Governor Young exceeded his powers when he apposed and signed the aforementioned Act. There were eye-brows raised about the Royal Prerogative and what amounted to the "illegal" establishment of a Mint in South Australia! The Act was not renewed and early in 1853 the minting of Adelaide pounds was discontinued. All Adelaide pounds bear the date 1852.

## Munte van



(VERVOLG)

(pond) 1500 argurion (silwerstukke)  
1500 stater (stater) 6000 drachmees (8 sent) 6000 deenarion (8 sent). Die deenarion en die drachmee wat albei in die Afrikaanse Bybel vertaal word met *penning*, het dieselfde waarde gehad (8 sent), terwyl die argurion (*silwerstuk*) en die stater (*stater*) ook gelyk was in waarde (32 sent).

In 'n land soos Palestina waar daar geld uit verskillende lande in omloop was, was geldwisselaars onontbeerlik. Die tempelbelasting byvoorbeeld, moes in Tiriese geld betaal word. Van elke Israeliet is 'n jaarlikse belasting geëis vir die instandhouding van die heiligdom (Ex. 30:13). Die tempelowerhede het alleen geld ontvang wat met die Fenisiese standaard ooreengekom het. Daarom moes veral die persone wat hulle tempelbelasting wou betaal, dikwels van geldwisselaars gebruik maak. Sommige geldwisselaars het dan ook hulle wissel tafels in die voorhof van die tempel geplaas (Matt. 21:12) en soveel as 4% kommissie vir hulle dienste gevorder.

(Cont. from page 3)

The Transvaal move is following the format of the very successful meetings which are held by the S.A. Numismatic Society in Cape Town. There are seldom long talks at these meetings. Instead, two or three members are asked to talk for a few minutes about any numismatic subject which interests them.

The venue for the Transvaal's meetings has not been finalized yet, but it is expected to be either Avian Park, near the Jan Smuts Airport, or the U.B.S. boardroom in Pretoria.



# 'n unieke toekening

DEUR MATTHY'ESTERHUYSEN

Ongeveer twee jaar gelede het die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en Opelugmuseum, Boomstraat, Pretoria, 'n uiters waardevolle en unieke aanwinst gekry van Professor Mev. Charlotte Searle, naamlik 'n „Burgers-Kruis“. Dit het 'n soektog van byna ses-en-twintig jaar vir haar beëindig. Die opsporing van die Kruis het begin toe Mev. Searle 'n pasiënt verpleeg het wat haar vertel het dat hy kennis dra van 'n kruis wat in die vorige eeu aan 'n Suid-Afrikaanse verpleegster toegeken is. Sedert daardie dae soek sy al na die Kruis. Die laaste drie jaar het sy intensief met die opsporingswerk voortgegaan en is met sukses bekroon.

Die Kruis met addisionele balkie is op 25 Augustus 1874 aan Mev. Dawid Austin (voorheen Mej. Maria Espach) deur Pres. Thomas Francois Burgers (President van die Zuid-Afrikaanse Republiek vanaf 1872-1877) toegeken vir haar versorging van siekes by Mac-Mac in oos Transvaal en dienste aan gewondes tydens die Sekoekoenie-oorlog.

Die delwers van die New Caledonia Goudvelde (later Mac-Mac) was swaar geteister deur malaria en ingewandskoors. Twee jong vroue het hulleself veral onderskei in die verpleging van die siek delwers en laasgenoemde het uit dankbaarheid vertoë aan die President gerig dat erkenning aan die twee dames bewys word. Die dogter van Mev. Austin beweer dat haar moeder die Kruis hoofsaaklik ontvang het vir werk wat sy in die Sekoekoenie-oorlog gedoen het en die addisionele balkie verklaar dan ook hierdie

feit. President Burgers het persoonlike kennis gedra van Mev. Austin se werk gedurende die Sekoekoenie-oorlog. Tydens sy besoek aan Mac-Mac in 1874 oorhandig hy aan Mev. Tom MacLachlan en Mev. Dawid Austin elk 'n „Burgerskruis“ as erkenning vir hulle buitengewone werk. Hier kan ook net terloops gemeld word dat gedurende die Sekoekoenie-oorlog vroue en dogters in die Noordoostelike streek van die Republiek 'n uitstekende rol gespeel het in die verpleging van siekes en gewondes. Die kruise was uniek in die opsig dat hulle:

1. die eerste dekorasies was wat gemaak was van Transvaalse goud.
  2. die eerste toekennings gemaak deur 'n Staatspresident van die Zuid-Afrikaanse Republiek en van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika;
  3. die eerste amptelike toekening gemaak aan vroue in Suid-Afrika;
- 'n Reeds vergeelde brief in Pres. Burgers se eie handskrif is by die kruis. Dit lees soos volg:

Pretoria.  
August 25th,  
1874.

My dear Madam,

In handing you over the accompanying "Burger's Cross" as a token of sincere respect and acknowledgement on behalf of myself and the public at the Gold Fields for your kind and devoted services rendered to those who were in distress, I feel sure that I express the feeling of all



when I say: May God reward you for your noble self-denial!

Trusting you may be spared many years to enjoy the fruits of a noble work, nobly performed.

I remain, My dear Madam,  
Your Obt. Servant,  
Thos. Burgers.  
State President,  
S.A. Republic.

Die dekorasie is gemaak van goud wat by Pelgrimsrus ontgin is en dit het die vorm van 'n Maltesekruis met 'n dekoratiewe randjie. Dit is waarskynlik handgemaak, aangesien met die blote oog gesien word dat dit nie simmetries is nie. Die afmetings is soos volg: Lengte – 46 mm; Breedte – 38 mm; Dikte – 5 mm.

Die kruis hang aan 'n ringetjie en het twee balkies. Op die een balkie staan „Burgers Cross“. Tussen die twee balkies steek 'n stukkie verblykte groen lint uit.

Op die keersy van die Kruis is gestempel: „Presented to Mrs. D. Austin“ en agter op beide die balkies is die makersmerk: „ASG“. Dit is egter nog nie opgelos wie die goudsmid was nie. In die Burgersargief en in die staatkoerante van die tyd, nêrens is enige melding van wie die goudsmid kon gewees het nie.

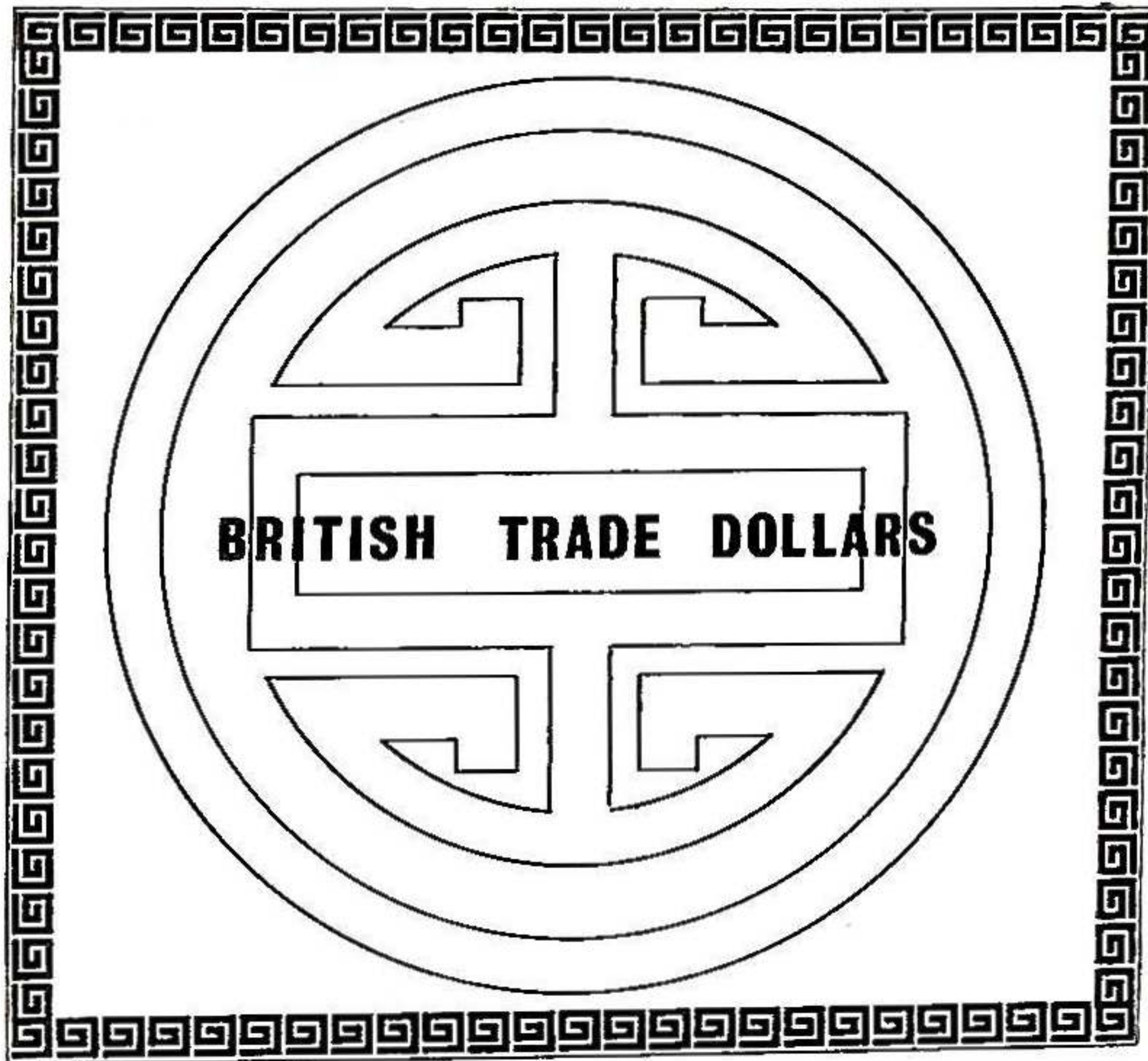


*The colourful history of the British Empire in Asia is typified by the British Trade Dollar, many of which have turned up in South Africa and form an interesting section of "Crowns of the World" collections.*

*The article was printed in this month's edition of the "Australian Coin World", which celebrates its first year of publication now.*

*To mark their first birthday, the publishers of the journal instituted a similar competition to last year's "Bickels Numismatic Award for original research" This article, by K.F. Kavanagh, of North Adelaide, South Australia, was one of the entries in the numismatic contest.*

*The winner of the award was Cluny McPherson's article "Down to the last Florin", a history of the florin.*



Although readily available at reasonable prices and usually in very good condition, this coin receives very little attention from collectors, but study will reveal that rarities exist although the number of coins struck by the mints in a given year is not a very good guide to rarity in this series due to many coins being demonetised, withdrawn and melted down shortly after being issued by the banks.

The Mexican Dollar had replaced the Spanish Dollar as the chief coin in this area during the 19th century and all trade was based on the dollar system.

After the founding of Singapore in 1819 by the East India Company and the founding of Hong Kong in 1841, the question of an established currency was one of the primary problems attracting the attention of government and merchants.

As early as 1842 the suggestion was made that a special Anglo-Chinese Dollar of 1,000 cash should be struck for general trade with

China, the main object being to introduce a sound currency system in China and to remove the reliance of a British Colony upon the variety of foreign coins then in circulation.

From then until 1863 both official and private bodies from the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong continually petitioned the British Government for the introduction of a dollar coin and subsidiary silver and copper coins, for general trade in the Far East.

In 1845 copper coinage for the Straits Settlements was sanctioned by the East India Company and in 1863 the colony of Hong Kong also obtained subsidiary silver and copper coinage, all based on the dollar system. In 1866 a branch of the Royal Mint was established in Hong Kong and for the next two years struck dollars, half dollars and subsidiary coins. This mint subsequently failed, but for a shortwhile the Hong Kong dollar satisfied the need for a British dollar coin in the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong.

The years between 1875 and 1895 saw a rapid fall in the price of silver, which apart from disrupting trade, also resulted in a serious shortage of minted dollars and threatened a currency famine.

To overcome the shortage approval was given in 1894 for the minting of a special British Dollar for general use in Far Eastern Trade and in 1895, this coin was given legal status in the British Colonies of Straits Settlements, Hong Kong and Labuan.

The dies were prepared by G.W. De Saulles, engraver of the Royal Mint, London, and the coins were struck at Bombay, Calcutta and the Royal Mint, London, in various years between 1895 and 1935 and were distributed chiefly through the banks at Hong Kong, Singapore, Penang and Shanghai.

Although officially known as the "British Dollar", the coin came to be commonly known by the Chinese populations of Hong Kong and of the people of China, as the "Hong Kong Dollar".



The following lists, giving the years extracted from the Royal Mint Reports of minting and numbers struck, were for the years 1895 to 1935.

No.	With "B" mint mark	With "C" mint mark	No mint mark	Rarity	\$A Values VF-EF	\$A Unc.
K1	1895			Sc.	5.00	
K2			1895	R.		
K3	1896			Sc.	5.00	
K4	1897			Sc.	5.00	
K5			1897	R.		
K6	1898			Sc.	5.00	
K7			1898	R.	5.00	
K8	1899			C.	5.00	6.50
K9	1900			C.	5.00	6.50
K10			1900	Sc.	75.00	
K11	1901			C.	5.00	
K12		1901		C.	15.00	
K13	1902			C.	5.00	
K14		1902		Sc.	20.00	
K15	1903			Sc.	5.00	6.50
K16	1904			R.	25.00	
K17	1907			Sc.	6.00	12.50
K18	1908			C.	5.00	6.50
K19	1909			C.	5.00	6.50
K20	1910			C.	5.00	
K21	1911			C.	5.00	
K22	1912			C.	5.00	
K23	1913			R.	25.00	
K24	1921			RRR.		
K25			1925	V.c.	5.00	
K26	1929			V.c.	5.00	6.50
K27	1930			V.c.	5.00	6.50
K28			1930	V.c.	5.00	
K29	1934			RR.		7.50
K30	1935			RRR.		

Note: Rarity abbreviations are . . . V.c.—Very common; C.—Common; Sc.—Scarce; R.—Rare; RR.—Very rare; RRR.—Extremely rare.

An Australian Dollar is equivalent to R0.80 South African currency.

**NUMBER OF BRITISH DOLLARS STRUCK BETWEEN 1895 AND 1935**

Year	Bombay Mint	Calcutta Mint	Royal Mint
1895/96	3,316,063		
1896/97	6,135,617		
1897/98	21,286,427		
1898/99	21,545,564		
1899/1900	30,743,159		
1900/01	9,106,619		
1901/02	25,684,971	363,372	
1902/03	30,404,499	1,513,685	
1903/04	3,955,647	1,266,618	
1904/05	648,847		
1907/08	1,945,726		
1908/09	6,870,741		
1909/10	5,954,218		
1910/11	5,552,910		
1911/12	37,470,509		
1/4/12 to 31/12/12	5,672,075		
1913	1,566,693		
1925			2,000,000
1926			177,885
1929	5,100,036		4,691,968
1930	6,664,865		10,401,032
1934	17,335,205		
1935	6,811,995		

Note: Prior to 1912, the accounting year of the Indian Mints was from the 1st April of one year to the 31st March of the next year. It was not until 1912 that these mints discarded accounting years and changed to the calendar year.

**THE BRITISH DOLLAR**

Obverse: Britannia standing helmeted looking to the left; her right hand grasping a trident and her left resting on an oval shield bearing the united crosses of Saint George of England, Saint Andrew of Scotland and Saint Patrick of Ireland. A sailing ship is in the distance. "One Dollar" is above and the date below. The whole is within a circle surrounded by a border of the "key" pattern. On dollars struck in the Bombay Mint, a small incuse letter B occurs on the middle prong of the trident. On dollars struck in the Calcutta Mint, a small incuse letter C occurs in the space between the left foot of Britannia and the shield.



Reverse: Within a similar border, a scroll design divided into four compartments containing in the upper and lower, the Chinese characters reading "Yat Yuen" (One Dollar) and in the left and right compartments, the Malay characters reading "Satu Ringit" (One Dollar). The Chinese Labrynth is in the centre.

Edge: Milled. Size: 39 mm. Weight: 29-957 grammes or 416 grains.



# the new zealand coin journal

(A Review by Jerry Remick,  
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Canada.

The first issue of THE NEW ZEALAND COIN JOURNAL, a product of The Auckland Coin Club and edited by Peter Blakeborough, was published this July. The first issue contained 16 pages of articles and advertisements, many of which were devoted to New Zealand numismatics and to some extent that of Australia and Great Britain. The Journal, which will be published monthly, will try to keep New Zealand numismatists abreast of numismatics in their country and throughout the world. It will contain material of interest to the novice and to the advanced collector.

The Journal is 7 by 9½ inches and printed on glossy paper. Most of the articles are illustrated. Articles include "The Farthing Story - 1279 to 1956", "Directory of Coins in New Zealand", "Valuations for 'Key' Australian Coins", and many small articles on numismatics throughout the world.

Subscription rates for 12 monthly issues surface mail are \$4.50 US Dollars for US and Canada (\$8.50 Air Mail); 2 pounds for United Kingdom (£4.12.6 air mail); and \$3.75 Australian for Australia (\$6.25 Australian for air mail).

It is interesting to note that this is the second monthly coin Journal to be published in Auckland, New Zealand (The Mintmark published by the Numismatic Society of Auckland Incorporated is the other) and the third to be published in New Zealand (the Journal of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand Inc. published semi-yearly or yearly is the oldest numismatic Journal in New Zealand). The first issue of the New Zealand Coin Journal is well printed, informative, and the advertisements are very useful. I recommend this Journal to all serious collectors of New Zealand's coins and to numismatists interested in coins of the British Commonwealth in general.

## (BRITISH TRADE DOLLARS CONTINUED)

The circulation of the coin in the Straits Settlements and Labuan was of short duration as in 1903 the Straits Settlements introduced their own special dollar coin and the British Dollar was demonitised in 1904 and 1905 respectively.

In 1935, the Hong Kong Government abandoned the silver standard which had governed the Colony's currency system since 1863, called in silver from circulation and instituted a One Dollar note.

On the 1st August, 1937, the British Dollar was demonitised in Hong Kong and thus brought to an end one of the most colourful coins issued by Britain.

The concept of a trade coin for the Far East was not, however, restricted to Britain. The United States of America issued a Trade Dollar in 1874, followed by a Japanese Trade Dollar or Yen, but these were only minted for a few years.

Gold and silver proofs were struck in various years but, as these are items of great rarity, no attempt has been made to catalogue these.

Like many coins that have circulated in the Far East, the British dollar has been extensively forged. Although issued with the intention to deceive, many of these are more properly termed "imitations" as the words One Dollar on the obverse is replaced with the words For Jewellery.

Many of the genuine dollars are found with "chop marks", small ideographic punches of local banks and counting houses. This practice was prohibited in Hong Kong in 1895 and eventually fell into disuse.

The attention of collectors is drawn to the practice of the Bombay Mint of re-striking some of these coins in recent years to satisfy orders submitted by collectors. Dates believed to have been thus re-struck include 1898 and 1921.

Captain Fred Pridmore has written a series of detailed articles on the British dollar, published in "The Numismatic Circular", 1953, and the serious collector would be well advised to make a study of these works.

Captain Pridmore believes that the 1895, 1897 and 1898 dollars which exist without the mint mark B are all products of the Bombay Mint and are accounted for by worn dies.

In respect of coins struck at the Royal Mint, London, in 1926 and 1929, an extract from the 60th Annual Report states:

"Very large orders for British Dollars were received during the year and contracts running far into 1930 were on hand at the close of the year. The earlier consignments were struck with the punches prepared for coinage executed in 1925, but later in the year a new reverse date 1930 was brought into use."

The 1921 B dollar appears to exist in proof condition only.

Material for this article was drawn from the following sources:

Pridmore, F., "The British Dollar," Numismatic Circular. Spink and Co., London, 1953.

Linecar, H.W.A., "British Commonwealth Coinage." Ernst Benn, London, 1959.



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SOUTH AFRICA.  
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# bickels' coins & medals

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## SOUTH AFRICAN MATERIAL

### FARTHINGS

1953	1947	PROOF	R 5.00
1954	1948	PROOF	R 11.50
1955	1949	PROOF	R 12.50
1956	1950	PROOF	R 12.50
1957	1951	PROOF	R 7.00
1958	1952	PROOF	R 7.00
1959	1954	PROOF	R 7.50

### HALFPENNIES

1960	1947	PROOF	R 12.50
1961	1948	PROOF	R 17.50
1962	1949	PROOF	R 17.50
1963	1950	PROOF	R 20.00
1964	1951	PROOF	R 7.50
1965	1952	PROOF	R 6.00
1966	1954	PROOF	R 18.50

### PENNIES

1967	1947	PROOF	R 13.50
1968	1948	PROOF	R 18.50
1969	1949	PROOF	R 19.50
1970	1950	PROOF	R 20.00
1971	1951	PROOF	R 6.00
1972	1952	PROOF	R 4.50
1973	1954	PROOF	R 10.00

### TICKEYS

1974	1947	PROOF	R 6.00
1975	1948	PROOF	R 9.00
1976	1950	PROOF	R 10.00
1977	1951	PROOF	R 9.50
1978	1952	PROOF	R 7.00
1979	1954	PROOF	R 9.50

### SIXPENCES

1980	1923	PROOF	R 39.75
1981	1947	PROOF	R 7.00
1982	1948	PROOF	R 16.50

1983	1949	PROOF	R 17.50
1984	1950	PROOF	R 19.00
1985	1952	PROOF	R 4.50
1986	1954	PROOF	R 11.00

### SHILLINGS

1987	1923	F-	R 6.75
1988	1923	F+	R 9.50
1989	1931	G	R 22.50
1990	1931	VG	R 27.50
1991	1947	PROOF	R 35.00
1992	1949	PROOF	R 97.50
1993	1950	PROOF	R 20.00
1994	1951	PROOF	R 8.50
1995	1954	PROOF	R 12.50

### FLORINS

1996	1947	PROOF	R 38.00
1997	1950	PROOF	R 48.00
1998	1951	PROOF	R 11.50
1999	1952	PROOF	R 7.00
2000	1954	PROOF	R 12.00

### HALFCROWNS

2001	1946	F	R 10.50
2002	1947	PROOF	R 40.00
2003	1950	PROOF	R 52.50
2004	1954	PROOF	R 15.00

### CROWNS

2005	1947	PROOF	R 30.00
2006	1948	PROOF	R 38.00
2007	1949	PROOF	R 40.00
2008	1950	SS	R 35.00
2009	1950	PROOF	R 48.50
2010	1952	SS	R 22.00
2011	1951	PROOF	R 24.00
2012	1952	PROOF	R 15.00
2013	1952	UNC	R 4.75
2014	1954	SS	R 45.00

2015	1959	UNC	R115.00
2016	1961	UNC	R 9.75
2017	1962	VF+	R 7.75
2018	1962	UNC	R 12.00
2019	1962	SS	R 22.50

### S.A. GOLD £1. & R2

2020	1952	UNC	R 25.00
2021	1956	PROOF	R112.50
2022	1957	PROOF	R110.00
2023	1960	PROOF	R 55.00
2024	1963	PROOF	R 21.00

### S.A. GOLD HALF POUND & R1

2025	1952	UNC	R 23.50
2026	1956	PROOF	R105.00
2027	1957	PROOF	R105.00
2028	1960	PROOF	R 47.50
2029	1963	PROOF	R 22.00

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Filling this TV album is a lot of fun, isn't it? Are you still looking for a few easy TV numbers? Here are some reasonably priced TV coins to fill those empty spaces. By the way, are you filling your TV album in UNC, EF or VF? Check the TV numbers offered here with your TV chart in the NUMISTAT 67/68 and then compare our prices here with the Numistat. This month we offer ¼d; ½d and ½c; 1d and 1c; 3d and 2½c; 6d and 5c; Next month we will offer 1/- and 10c; 2/- and 20c; 2/6 and 5/- and 50c and the Silver R1.



2030	TV 1	-(24 UNC)	R	3.90
2031	TV 2	-(28 EF)	R	3.45
2032	TV 2	-(28 UNC)	R	5.95
2033	TV 3	-(31 VF)	R	1.00
2034	TV 4	-(37 EF)	R	4.50
2035	TV 5	-(49 UNC)	R	1.00
2036	TV 5	-(52 UNC)	R	1.10
2037	TV 6	-(56 UNC)	R	1.25
2038	TV 8	-(31 VF+)	R	2.90
2039	TV 9	-(34 VG)	R	.15
2040	TV 9	-(35 F+)	R	.35
2041	TV 10	-(42 UNC)	R	.90
2042	TV 11	-(50 F+)	R	.10
2043	TV 12	-(60 UNC)	R	1.25
2044	TV 13	-(61 UNC)	R	.20
2045	TV 14	-(98 UNC)	R	1.85
2046	TV 17	-(29 VG)	R	.10
2047	TV 18	-(34 F)	R	.10
2048	TV 19	-(35 VF)	R	.20
2049	TV 20	-(48 F)	R	.10
2050	TV 21	-(60 UNC)	R	.85
2051	TV 22	-(64 UNC)	R	.15
2052	TV 23	-(66 UNC)	R	.10
2053	TV 27	-(96 VF)	R	1.40
2054	TV 28	-(23 VG)	R	1.50
2055	TV 28	-(24 F+)	R	3.00
2056	TV 28	-(25 VG)	R	1.00
2057	TV 29	-(26 F+)	R	1.00
2058	TV 29	-(27 F)	R	.50
2059	TV 30	-(35 F+)	R	.50
2060	TV 31	-(43 F)	R	.05
2061	TV 32	-(52 EF)	R	.10
2062	TV 33	-(59 UNC)	R	.35
2063	TV 34	-(64 PROOF)	R	4.95
2064	TV 35	-(65 PROOF)	R	.65
2065	TV 36	-(65 UNC)	R	.10
2066	TV 39	-(97 F)	R	.75
2067	TV 40	-(23 VG)	R	1.00
2068	TV 40	-(23 F+)	R	5.00
2069	TV 41	-(26 VG)	R	.95
2070	TV 41	-(29 VF)	R	2.50
2071	TV 42	-(34 VF)	R	1.75
2072	TV 43	-(41 F+)	R	.75
2073	TV 43	-(42 VF)	R	.25
2075	TV 44	-(52 F)	R	.15
2075	TV 45	-(60 UNC)	R	1.50
2076	TV 46	-(63 UNC)	R	.40
2077	TV 47	-(65 PROOF)	R	.50
2078	TV 48	-(65 UNC)	R	.10
2079	TV 48	-(66UNC)	R	.10

## Z.A.R.

PENNY			
2080	1892	F+	R 2.25
2081	1893	VF	R 65.00
2082	1894	VF	R 2.90
2083	1898	UNC	R 2.95

## TICKIES

2084	1893	F+	R 2.00
2085	1894	VF	R 3.00
2086	1895	VF	R 2.85
2087	1896	VF	R 2.30
2088	1897	VF+	R 2.65

## SIXPENCES

2089	1893	VF	R 2.50
2090	1894	VF-	R 1.80
2091	1895	VF	R 2.75
2092	1896	VF+	R 1.50
2093	1897	VF+	R 2.60

## SHILLINGS

2094	1893	F	R 8.50
2095	1894	F+	R 3.25
2096	1895	VF	R 4.75
2097	1896	VF+	R 4.60
2098	1897	VF+	R 4.60

## FLORINS

2099	1893	VF	R 12.50
2100	1894	VF	R 11.00
2101	1895	VF	R 11.50
2102	1896	VF+	R 7.00
2103	1897	VF+	R 7.50

## HALFCROWNS

2104	1893	F	R 12.50
2105	1894	F	R 7.00
2106	1895	VF	R 8.00
2107	1896	VF+	R 6.50
2108	1897	VF+	R 7.50

## FIVE SHILLINGS

2109	1892	VF+	R135.00
		Double Shaft	

## BRITISH CROWNS

2110	1687 JAMES II – 2nd Bust Tertio Crown VF (a lovely piece no blemishes)	R170.00
2111	1691 WILLIAM & MARY –Tertio – VF (has scratch on lower right obverse but otherwise without blemishes)	R140.00
2112	1743 GEO II Crown VF+	R225.00
2113	1746 GEO II LIMA Crown VF.	R160.00

2114	1887 VICTORIA JUBILEE Gem Proof Crown. A few hair- line scratches – other- wise one of the finest 1887 crowns we have seen. (Scarce) ( 797 minted)	R300.00
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2115	1929 GEO V Crown VF (4994)	R 75.00
2116	1930 GEO V Crown EF- (4847)	R 72.50
2117	1937 F+	R 6.50
2118	1951 PROOF	R 6.50
2119	1953 EF	R 2.25
2120	1953 UNC	R 3.00
2121	1965 UNC	R 1.25

## COMMEMORATIVE & MILITARY MEDALS

2122	Cape General Service – Bar Bechuanaland Renamed to Sgt. Com- brinck D.E.O.V.R.	R 28.50
2123	Mercantile Marine War Medal to F.T.C. Pierce VF	R 7.50
2124	Queens S.A. to Pte. Fleming R.A.M.C. 5 Bars Laings Nek, Tvl. Relief of Ladysmith O.F.S. & Tugela Heights. V.F.	R 7.75
2125	Queens S.A. to Pte Dunbar North d Fus Bar O.F.S. & C.C.	R 3.50
2126	Kings S.A. to Pte Colverd Cape Mtd. Rifles Bar S.A. 1901 & 1902	R 4.50
2127	Anglo-Boere Oorlog Medal EF. Several issued to various Burgers	R 32.50
2118	KIMBERLEY STAR 1899-1900 (Major Siege Medal)	R 12.50
2129	S.A. Medal for Unpaid War Services 1939	UNC R 9.50



**Military Medals  
(Cont.)**

2130	BRITISH Expeditionary Force. (Salonika) Silver Medal to Lt. N.M. Gordon M.C. 1st Suffolk Regt. 24th April 1918. A beautiful medal in Orig. box. Medal Mint – Box damaged. R 8.50	2140	Waterloo Medal (1815) (Wellington) to Sgt. Robert Whemn 3rd Batt. Gren. Guards. VF R 75.00	2152	BRITAIN – Victoria Jubilee Head £5 – 1887 'Ex Mount) but otherwise VF R180.00
2131	CYPRUS G.S. Medal Queen Elizabeth Bar Cyprus issued to Pte. Hamilton, M.X. R 11.50	2141	B.S.A. Rhodesia 1896 E.F. – Corpl Hooker-Bulawayo Field Force (complete with ribbon) R 92.50	<hr/>	
2132	GEO VI Oval "Territorial" LONG SERVICE MEDAL R 7.50	2142	KRUGER BRONZE Medal by Scharff "aan de Dappere Stryders" 1899 – 1900. EF R 35.00	<b>BRITISH PROOF AND UNC. SETS</b>	
2133	GEO VI & Queen Elizabeth Crowning Medal. 12th May, 1937 with ribbon in orig. box. R 4.50	2143	STEM vir Pres. Kruger Medal 15 Jaar Onzen President – with Bar Zar and Ribbon. R 26.00	2153	1887 VICTORIA UNC. Set £5 to MAUNDY PENNY IN ORIGINAL MINT BOX. It is difficult enough to complete this set today in EF, but to find a full set in UNC is RARE R790.00
2134	BRITISH NATIONAL FIRE BRIGADE ASS. BAR 20 Years (Long Service) (Silver) R 5.00	<hr/>		2154	1937 GEORGE VI CORONATION PROOF SET CROWN to FARTHING INCLUDING MAUNDY R 92.50
2135	ditto 15 Years (Long Service) (Bronze) R 4.00	<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>		<hr/>	
2136	METROPOLITAN POLICE 1887 Bronze Medal Queen Victoria Jubilee R 7.50	2144	1954 ½d S.A. UNC R 8.00	<b>WORLD CROWNS</b>	
2137	U.S.A. World War II Bronze 1941-45. Freedom from want. Freedom of speech. UNC R 3.50	2145	1953 S.A. Gold £1 PROOF – shows slight surface markings R 37.50	2155	ITALY 1928 20 L with Helmet. VF+ R 21.75
2138	U.S.A. National Defence Bronze UNC R 3.50	2146	1960 S.A. Twin Gold Proof Set £1 & £½ in original Mint Case. FDC. R 97.50	2156	ITALY 1928 20 L VF R 21.50
2139	A Group of 5 to Pte Easton – (39/45 (Star) (African Star 8th Army Clasp) (38/45 War Medal) (African Serv. Medal) (S.A. Efficient Ser. Medal) R 15.00	<hr/>		2157	FRANCE 1842 5 Francs. F. R 7.50
		<b>FOREIGN GOLD</b>		2158	GERMANY 1876 5 Mark. VF- R 15.00
		2147	AUSTRIA - FRANCISCUS 1 SOVRANO 1829 (Rare) Friedberg 362 VF+ R125.00	2159	GERMANY 1903 5 Mark. F R 3.00
		2148	SPAIN 25 Pesetas 1877 EF R 23.50	2160	GERMANY 1904 5 Mark. F R 5.00
		2149	CANADA \$5 1912 EF R 85.00	2161	GERMANY 1876 5 Mark. F R 12.50
		2150	¼ MOHUR ALAMGIR 11 with certificate of authenticity. R 40.00	<b>RHODESIA</b>	
		2151	1 MOHUR E.I.C. 1820. VF+ R 70.00	216 A	1932 Proof Set in original case. (Only 4 sets made) R295.00
				216 B	1937 Proof Set in a specially made case. (Only 40 sets made) R1075.00



# THE TONGA 1967 Palladium Set

we have managed to get one set PRICE R195.00

On page 6 of last months (October, 1967) Coin & Medal News this unique set was fully discussed and described. The illustrations are actual size of the coins. The set is in official case of issue.

## 1967 CANADIAN CENTENNIAL PROOF SETS with the GOLD \$20 PIECE

We are hoping that our sets will arrive during November. It has only been possible to obtain 7 sets. We consider that the 1967 Canadian Centennial Proof Set with gold is one of the finest examples of "perfect striking" we have seen. The presentation case is superb. The coins are beautiful.

These sets are now selling in London at £32.0.0d. British dealers are offering these sets on their lists at £33.0.0d. The coins were fully described on page 5 of our August 1966 Coin & Medal News, except the gold. They were also fully illustrated.

PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW - R58.75 SET COMPLETE

*Choice Material for*

## THE NUMISMATIC CONNOISSEUR

<p>A. A 1952 RHODESIAN PROOF 3d. UNIQUE and possibly the only one in existence. R125.00</p>	<p>D. A PROOF 1913 A GERMAN EAST AFRICAN (D.O.A.) 5 HELLER. FIRST ONE WE HAVE EVER BEEN ABLE TO OFFER. R 77.50</p>
<p>B. A 1952 RHODESIAN PROOF ½d Probably two or three only made. R 85.00</p>	<p>E. AN 1890 PROOF 1 RUPIE OF D.O.A. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA) (Very very rare) R200.00</p>
<p>C. A 1938 RHODESIAN PROOF ½d. UNIQUE as far as we know. R 77.50</p>	<p>F. EAST AFRICA A 1949 PROOF 10 CENT PIECE WHAT OFFERS.</p>



# 11th November! 2nd Anniversary

# RHODESIAN INDEPENDENCE

Remember the copper Rhodesian Independence Medal? It was followed by the Silver one (1000± made) Now, in time for Rhodesia's second Independence Anniversary an 18ct. gold Medal has been struck. It is identical in every respect to the copper and silver one. Less than 100 have been made and it is unlikely that any more will be struck. We offer at this time four different versions of the Rhodesian Independence Medal.



OBVERSE (actual size)

- COPPER (In case)
- SILVER (In case)
- GOLD PLATED
- 18ct GOLD
- (all in individual cases)

- R 3.00
- R 9.75
- R 3.75
- R120.00



REVERSE (actual size)

*Readers of this magazine may remember the enclosure we had a while ago on the:-*

## HISTORY of RHODESIA MEDALS

This series was never widely publicised and therefore has not received the full credit due to such an outstanding set of 10 medals. In our opinion this is without doubt one of the finest sets of medals ever produced in South Africa. We have a brochure available, should you be interested in further details on this set of 10 cased medals in silver. The dies for this series were all hand engraved by one of the top craftsmen in this field.

The price of the complete set of 10 medals in case is **R 85.00**

(8 medals are ready, two to follow within 6 – 8 weeks).

*A magnificent set is also available in gold at . . . . . R1150.00*