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# COIN

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NEWS



DR.DÖNGES  
R1 WITH  
NEW  
REVERSE  
DESIGN

# Bickels Coin & Medal News

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## Editorial...

# LET'S HAVE SOME INNOVATIONS FOR THE 1970 COIN CONVENTION

The recently elected committee of the Transvaal Numismatic Society has wasted no time in beginning arrangements for the fourth South African Coin Convention scheduled October 1970 in Pretoria.

We trust that much of this enthusiasm will be extended to the actual organisation of the speeches and addresses of the convention. While we do not wish to criticise the excellence of the addresses delivered at Durban, and the two preceding conventions, we would like to see a stricter approach by next year's organizing committee in arranging the format and length of speeches. No matter how good the talks may be, it becomes extremely tiring to have to listen to speeches of

nearly two hours each for a period of five days. We suggest that a rough programme be drawn up now and that a particular sphere of numismatics be chosen for discussion. It could be early Cape coins, or coinage of the Republics; South African war medals since Union or South African commemorative medallions before (or after) Union or the effect of English coinage on our own. Once a particular subject is chosen, a panel of five or six speakers could be selected and in consultation they could be asked to cover a particular facet of the subject, ensuring no overlapping. Other collectors could be requested to illustrate the general theme of the convention. We hope that if this procedure is followed,

a general theme to the convention will ensue, ensuring interesting continuity. This would assist in avoiding tediousness and minimise the risk of boring the audiences for long periods. We would also like to suggest that the collective efforts of the speakers and exhibitors be published as a standard reference work, on South African Numismatics.

Another field which the committee might profitably explore, is the encouragement of some of our younger collectors to speak and exhibit. We naturally tend to rely on our older and more experienced collectors, but a contribution by some of the youthful numismatists may inject a stimulating influence into the convention.

One of the ideas of the Durban convention which Pretoria would do well to copy, is to present a range of awards and prizes for achievement in a particular field. This will ensure a high standard of competition.

The Transvaal committee has started the organization very encouragingly. Let's hope they can make next year's convention memorable by its innovations.

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## NOW WE'RE ON THE AIR

The Editor,  
Bickels Coins,  
Box 10690,  
Johannesburg.

Dear Sir,

On May 16, 1969 I heard your name and address broadcast over the foreign service of Radio RSA.

Please, if possible, send me via airmail your catalogue of South African coins. Please send as soon as possible. Thank you! !

Yours truly,

Francis M. Kaus,  
R. F. D.,  
Elburn, Illinois,  
60119, U. S. A.

# TRANSVAAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY PLANS FOR RECORD 1970 COIN CONVENTION

The fourth South African Coin Convention will be held in the Pretoria City Hall from October 19-24. The coin convention will be held under the auspices of the Transvaal Numismatic Society.

This was decided at the annual meeting of the Transvaal society held last month at Halfway House. The coin convention follows the third event which was held in Durban under the auspices of the Natal Numismatic Society during July, 1967.

At the Transvaal Society's meeting Mr. W.S. van As was re-elected President for the third time and it is under his direction that the convention will be held. Mr. van As's experience both as president of the society and a senior official of the South African Mint will ensure a very successful convention.

The incoming committee of Transvaal Society will each be in charge of a particular sphere of organization, encompassing the format of the convention to general accommodation. The committee consists of Mr. William Makepeace, vice-president; Mr. Henrico, Dr. Du Toit; Mr. Stevens; Mr. Keogh; Mr. Jack Schulman; Mr. Marais and Mr. Badenhorst, the secretary. Collectors who wish to make early enquiries should write to Mr. Badenhorst at P.O. Box 1017, Pretoria.

Among the planned highlights of the convention will be speeches by the Mayor of Pretoria and the Society's patron, Senator Jan de Klerk, Minister of National Education, Arts and Science. There will also be a visit to the South African Mint and to the National Cultural History Museum (this body has an outstanding Numismatic collection under the charge of Miss. Matthy Esterhuizen) and other institutions of cultural note.

The steering committee has had extensive talks with Mr. van As and

arrangements are being made to produce a first class gold, silver and copper medallion to mark the convention. A co-opted member on the committee, Dr. Stan Kaplan, has been entrusted with the production of a bilingual programme and printers quotations have already been requested.

Dr. Kaplan, who is overseas at the moment, has also been requested to approach well-known numismatic personalities, like Mr. Peter Seaby (who was at Durban) with a view to them visiting the convention.

Like Durban, dealers will be invited to run bourse tables and the public will be encouraged to visit the convention to see the exhibits

## FIRST COMPLETE MEDAL CATALOGUE

The first authoritative catalogue of British Orders, Decorations and Medals to be published, has just been released by Spink and Son Limited, of London. It was compiled by E.C. Joslin.

One of the finest catalogues produced in recent years - the colour pictures on the first few pages and the 60 pages of black and white photographs are excellent - make this catalogue a must for medal collectors in South Africa.

Among the many South African Medals it lists are the Anglo-Boer War Medal; Defence of O'Kiep; the Natal Rebellion 1906 Medal; Queens South Africa 1899 - 1902; Mayor of Kimberley Star and many others.

Supplies of the catalogue will soon be available at Bickels.

## Volkskas stal R50,000-00 se puik munte uit by Randse Paasskou

Een van die indrukwekkendste versamelings goue munte wat nog ooit in Suid-Afrika gesien is, is deur Volkskas Beperk in hulle lokaal in die Randse Skou uitgestal.

Die versameling is spesiaal aan Volkskas geleen deur 'n Switserse Bank en onderandere was daar sestien Britse vyf-pond en vyf-ghienie stukke. Van 1682 tot 1937 was hulle almal of in proef - of in ongesirkuleerde toestand, en kenners het die mening uitgespreek dat daar nog nooit van te vore in Suid-Afrika so 'n versameling Britse vyf-pond stukke uitgestal is nie. Die waardevolste muntstuk in die versameling was egter 'n goue 10 Dukaaten van die Nederlande wat met die stempel van die 1898 silwer 2½ gulden geslaan is. Net twee eksemplare van hierdie tipe is bekend. Die goue muntstuk was omtrent dieselfde grootte as 'n Suid-Afrikaanse kroon en sy waarde word om en by R5,000 geskat. Altesaam was daar 12 goue munte van Switserland, 21 van Duitsland, 11 van Nederland en 16 van Brittanje uitgestal.

**DR. C.M. STRYDOM  
VAN VOLKSKAS  
AANGESTEL AS  
DIREKTEUR  
VAN BICKELS**

*Dit is vir ons 'n genoeë, om bekend te maak, dat Dr. C.M. Strydom, 'n assistent hoofbestuurder by Volkskas se hoofkantoor, nou ook as 'n direkteur by ons firma aangestel is. Volkskas en Bickels sal dus as gevolg hiervan, in die toekoms nog nouer kan saamwerk. Ons heet Dr. Strydom hartlik welkom op ons direksie..*

# Novel Medallion marks California's Bicentennial

The year 1969 marks the 200th birthday of California's founding. It was in 1769 that Franciscan Fathers and soldiers of the Spanish crown entered what then was called Alta California and founded a mission and the first permanent settlement in San Diego.

As the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth Rock symbolizes the beginning of the country on the Atlantic seaboard, the arrival of the first permanent colonists in California personifies the birth of the Golden State.

## OFFICIAL MEDAL

A grizzly bear, symbol of the State of

California, is featured on the obverse side of the official medal. Flanking the animal on the left is a symbol representing the redwood, California state tree. On the right, a poppy, the California state flower. The dates below establish the two centuries being celebrated during California's Bicentennial.

A figure group is featured on the reverse side of the medal, each figure representing a basic cultural influence in the history of California. The four figures, from left to upper center are, first, a Franciscan Father, representing the Spanish cultural influence of the 18th century. Second, an Indian, re-

presenting those tribes indigenous to California. Third, a Mexican vaquero, representing the days of California under the Mexican flag, recalling the romantic era of the great rancheros. Fourth, a modern engineer-builder, a symbol of the incredible growth of California's industry and commerce.

The four figures beginning from extreme right to upper center are, first, a frontiersman, representing the first Americans who crossed the continent to enter Spanish California. Second, a gold miner, representing the 49ers who came to California seeking gold after its discovery at Sutters mill in 1849. Third, a farmer, representing those settlers in California during the latter part of the 19th century and early part of the 20th century who cultivated the soil and developed California into the leading agriculture producing state in the nation. Fourth, a worker, representing the greatest of the California migrations, after World War II. These Americans came from all

Continued on foot of Page 5.



The official California Bicentennial Medal displays a grizzly bear (official state symbol); symbols for the state tree, flower, bird and fish; and eight human figures representing the cultures in California's history.

# Ondervinding is die beste gids by die gradering van muntstukke

Ons ontvang baie navrae van nuwe versamelaars betreffende gradering. Dit is nie iets nuuts nie.

Dit duur nie lank nie voor die nuwe versamelaar besef dat die toestand van die muntstuk belangrik is by die aanskaf van 'n nuwe stuk of die opbou van 'n versameling.

Die toestand is egter nie, en moet nie beskou word as die belangrikste aspek van elke muntstuk of medalje nie: die interessantheidswaarde, veral van 'n veldtog- of herdenkingsmedalje, of van 'n ouer stuk, is veel groter.

'n Versamelaar kan 'n muntstuk slegs deur ervaring gradeer, en deur baie stukke te vergelyk met foto's van 'n stuk wat beskryf word as „Fine” of „Extremely Fine” in muntkundige publikasies of handelsirkulêres en -lyste.

Vir die heel beginner, bemark verskeie

individue nou „gradeerhulpmiddels”, gewoonlik bestaande uit ses pennies in ses verskillende grade. Alhoewel hulle natuurlik nuttig is, is hulle soms nie almal van dieselfde tydvak of tipe nie, wat die doel daarvan ietwat frustreer, hoewel die basiese idee goed is, mits die gradering van die bemarker na wense is.

Oor baie jare het versamelaars groot baat gevind by die vier terme FDC (fleur-de-coin, of 'n stuk in 'n volmaakte munttoestand, geen merke, geen letsels, en wat nog nooit in omloop was nie), EF (extremely fine), VF (very fine) en F (fine).

Met die oplewing in muntversameling, wat volgens baie deskundiges in 1961-2 en weer in 1967-8 plaasgevind het, en veral wat betref die versameling van moderne stukke, is baie nuwe gradeerterme in gebruik en dit is hierdie terme, wat in sommige gevalle meer dikwels gebruik word as die oorspronklike vier, wat nuwe versamelaars dronkslaan.

Omrede die feit dat baie meer stukke nou gemunt word as ooit tevore, sou 'n mens besonder gelukkig wees om 'n werklik FDC voorbeeld te vind. Dus word die uitdrukking „Uncirculated” (gewoonlik afgekort tot Unc.) gebruik, aangesien byna elke moderne stuk wat gemunt word 'n paar letsels sal hê, en nie as FDC geklassifiseer kan word nie. Die uitdrukking „mint state”, wat nou en dan teëgekomp word, word meer dikwels gebruik vir 'n vroeëre stuk as wat die uitdrukking „Uncirculated” sou toekom.

Nog 'n uitdrukking waarvoor baie nuwe versamelaars navraag gedoen het, is „Brilliant Uncirculated” (gewoonlik afgekort tot BU of brill.unc.). Dit is in werklikheid 'n oortreffende trap van „Uncirculated” (of dit nodig is al dan nie is 'n persoonlike opinie), en dis meer van toepassing op koper- en bronsstukke eerder as silwer en goud, wat al hulle oorspronklike muntglans behou het.

Deesdae word muntstukke geadverteer as „Uncirculated”, met die persentasie

(d.i. hoeveelheid) muntglans op hulle; die prys word dus natuurlik beïnvloed. „Proof” is nie 'n graad nie. Sulke stukke, wat by verskeie geleenthede op gepoleerde blindestukke van gepoleerde stempels geslaan is, word, indien in perfekte toestand, onder die hoof FDC geklassifiseer.

Daar was in onlangse korrespondensiekolomme debattering oor die woord „prooflike”, 'n uitdrukking wat na bewering van Amerika af hierheen gebring is.

## New Royal Mint nearly ready

The building of new facilities for the old Royal Mint, now located at the famed Tower Hill site, is in the final stages of completion at the Welsh city of Llantrisant. Actual construction was begun in May of 1967, after a decision announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on April 25. Emergence of Britain's new Decimal Coinage and plans to implement it made the older minting house on Tower Hill an immediate candidate for expansion. Because of the sudden need for new machinery of greater production capacities, earlier plans for expansion were dismissed and the possibility of entirely new facilities became a reality. Ground-breaking ceremonies at Llantrisant took place on August 7, 1967, with completion of the first structure expected at the beginning of 1969. Other buildings are to be finished by mid-year, according to informed sources.

For nearly 100 years, the Royal Mint has been plagued with the problems of lack of space and no visible means of expanding. The old fashioned complex of Mint buildings has been hidden behind the Regency administrative block of structures and has been the subject of repeated piecemeal patching. The new buildings, fresh and newly fitted out with the most modern of production presses, will have adequate space. Rising from the rolling Welsh countryside, the 1969 Royal Mint will represent a new era for coinage of the British Commonwealth.

Continued from previous page.

over the country to California to participate in the economic and industrial growth, the unprecedented boom in construction, industry and technology. The figure group is flanked on the left by an image of a Valley quail, the California state bird. On the right, by a golden trout, the California state fish. Below the figure group are abstract forms in a montage of symbols of the industries of California which account for the state's great prosperity.

Tom Van Sant, well known California artist, designed the official commemorative medal.

California's official bicentennial medal is produced by the Medallie Art Company of New York City. This firm has struck more commemorative and historic medals than any other American firm. The 1969 Richard M. Nixon Inaugural Medal - and eight other official inaugural medals - are notable examples of fine art medals created by this prestigious firm. Others include: the Pulitzer Prize Medal, the National Medal of Science and the Presidential Medal of Honor.

In the last few years there has been an enormous increase in the price of classical coins and there is no reason to believe that this trend will not continue. For instance, an antoninianus of Diadumenian, the Roman emperor killed in A.D. 218, cost thirty shillings in 1954 and would now sell in the same condition in the region of £30. This increase is by no means unusual and purely from the investment angle a buyer can expect to see a collection of classical coins in VF or better go up in value by some ten to twenty per cent per annum. The figure could certainly increase as more and more people turn to this series for pleasure and investment. An investor in classical coins has the advantage over his counterpart in English coins in that prices are not affected by changes in the home economy except in an upward trend. This is because, out of all series, the coins of Greece and Rome have a truly international following and are equally saleable in Lucerne, Paris or New York. Thus denarii and drachms, easily portable, have become as good as an international currency. Though the type of coin bought by the pure investor may be in the hundreds or thousands of pounds, the more modest collector should not be discouraged. Prices have tended to move in a similar pattern for quite low priced articles as well as the rare and expensive pieces. The only exceptions to this rule have been poor specimens and these, as in other coin series, have not shown the same price increase. Thus it is advisable to get the best specimen possible of a common coin, rather than spend the same money on a rare but poor example. It is a common fallacy that an old coin must be worth a lot in any condition purely because of its age and people are disappointed when told just how cheap and common are bad classical coins. Roman and Greek coins are still being found in EF and even FDC condition and can be obtained from the stocks of leading dealers.

Unlike later series it is impossible to acquire a set of Greek and Roman coins. For instance in the reign of Hadrian alone there are over a thousand varieties issued in all metals, and new types are always being discovered and published. From this it can be seen

## ANCIENT COINS FOR INVESTORS

(FROM COINS & MEDALS)

that the cost of obtaining even a large percentage of this common emperor's coins would be prohibitive. Due to this, it is popular to choose a theme for the collection. Animal reverses are often the basis of many Greek coin collections. The coins of Aegina show turtles and those of Syracuse and Tarentum dolphins, while Larissa and Carthage have the horse as their symbol. Olympia shows the eagle and Athens the owl of Athena.

The coinage of various cities and dynasties, such as those of Alexander the Great's generals, the Kings of Syria or the Ptolemies of Egypt are another possibility. Greek coins, however, are individually works of art and no real plan to a collection of them is necessary, as one can give as much pleasure as several. Certain pieces were so highly prized in ancient times that the artist has signed them. Today these pieces are even more prized and the owner of a fifth century decadrachm of Syracuse signed by the artist Kimon, would have up to four thousand pounds worth of investment which would be saleable at any-time in any of the world's major capital cities. For the collector of Roman coins it is easier to put a collection together and need not be such a drain on the purse. Silver issues of some emperors start at around £3 VF while small bronze issues can be obtained from thirty shillings. Collections have been based on the best portrait of rulers from the earliest Caesars until the last emperors or on a particular issue of coin, such as the bronze sestertius. However, owing to the length of the existence of the Empire, denominations change size and metal content and thus difficulties arise for the collector of portraits on a type unless he is willing to deviate a bit. The changes are evident if one compares a penny struck in 1400 A.D. and in the present. Another rewarding theme is that of coins to do with the

occupation of Britain or struck at the mints of London and Colchester. Hadrian and Antoninus Pius both struck coins with Britannia reverses and several others struck Victory in Britain issues to commemorate various campaigns against the natives. A silver denarius of Septimius Severus, who died at York in A.D. 211, with a Victory in Britain reverse will cost around £15 VF. A gold medallion exists which shows an emperor outside the gates of London but unfortunately this is unique and not even in this country.

When starting a collection it is as well to consider the cost. Coins of certain emperors though relatively well known



Greek silver coins, left to right: Rhodes didrachm c. 400-333 B.C., obverse—Helios, reverse—rose; Aspendos didrachm c. 400-330 B.C., obverse—two wrestlers, reverse—slinger; drachm of Antiochos VI, King of Syria, 145-142 B.C., obverse—head of king, reverse—Apollo seated, left arm on bow. Illustrations are by courtesy of Spink & Son Ltd.

are difficult to acquire in certain denominations. For instance, a silver denarius of Claudius could cost around £100 in VF or better, but the large bronze sestertius less than £20. In comparison a sestertius of Caracalla would cost £40 while a denarius with the same reverse and condition would only be six pounds. Thus with a collection of portraits it is as well to diversify the denominations for financial as well as for the historical reasons shown above. However, if the prices seem high it is best to remember that these are for coins two thousand years old which still retain their con-

# DUITSERS SLAAN PRETORIA MUNT MEDALJES



Medaljes wat geslaan is ter viering van die opening van die Pretoria Munt in Suid-Afrika in 1892 het muntkenner lank reeds aan die gis. Eienaardig genoeg is die medaljes in Berlyn, Duitsland geslaan. J.T. Becklake verwys na die medaljes in sy „Aanteekeninge oor die Geldstelsel van die Suid-Afrikaanse Republiek.”

Hy skryf, „Die twee voorbeelde wat ek gesien het, is in koper of brons geslaan, en die medaljes is ongetwyfeld in Duitsland geproduseer en met die opening van die Munt deur die kontrakteurs aan verskeie geïnteresseerde persone aangebied”.

In sy eerste bylae tot „Die Deutschen Reichsmuenzen”, wat in 1907 gepubliseer is, het dr. Hugo Hammerich die medalje beskryf. „Ter herdenking aan die opening van die Munt in Pretoria, waarvan die vorige wêreld-inspekteur van die Koninklike Prussiese Staatsmunt, Munscheid, as direkteur aangestel is, is 25 gedenkstukke in koper geslaan met die grootte en gewig van die eenpenniestukke. Hulle is geslaan in die Berlynse Medaljemunt van L. Ostermann, voorheen G. Loos, van muntstempels wat voorsien is deur die Koninklike Munt in Berlyn.”

Die voorkant toon Fortuna met die sirkelvormige inskripsie GLUCK AUF TRANSVAAL, terwyl die inskripsie op die keersy lui: ERSTE/PRAGUNG/AUF DEN/MUNZE-

MASCHINEN/ 1892 binne 'n lourierkran.

Fortuna aan die keersy is geneem van 'n muntstempel van voormelde Munt-medalje wat dagteken uit die eerste helfte van die laaste eeu. Die inskripsie op die voorkant sowel as die stempel van die keersy is die werk van Muntgraveur O. Schultz.

Die inskripsie op die keersy skyn daarop te dui dat die medaljes geslaan is op die werklike muntmasjinerie wat vir die Pretoriase Munt gekoop is. Geen verwysing kan in enige werke gevind word wat aandui welke firma die masjinerie gelewer het nie, ander dan 'n Duitse firma. Dit is bekend dat die eerste munt van die Suid-Afrikaanse Republiek geslaan is in die Koninklike Munt, Berlyn, wat ook alle stempels voorsien het vir muntstukke wat daarna in Pretoria gemunt is.

Voorheen het baie muntkenner aange- neem dat die Pretoriase Muntmasjinerie van die Berlynse Munt afkomstig was. Met die oog op die bewering egter dat die medalje se keersy op die Muntmasjinerie geslaan is, gekoppel aan dr. Hammerich se verklaring dat hulle geproduseer is by die private Medaljemunt van L. Ostermann, ontstaan die vraag of hierdie private firma nie in werklikheid die masjinerie gelewer het nie, terwyl die Koninklike Munt, Berlyn, moontlik opgetree het as koopagent vir die Pretoria Munt.

Dit is ook interessant om daarop te let dat die stempel vir die keersy die werk is van O. Schultz, wat ook al die stempels vir die Transvaalse geldstelsel gegraveer het. Hy word die beste onthou vir die „dubbelas“-fout en die „O.S.“ onder President Kruger se bors op die eerste muntstukke wat in Berlyn geslaan is.

Dr. Hammerich meld dat 25 van hierdie medaljes gemunt is. Daar is twee vorms van die medalje bekend. Die voorkante van albei is dieselfde, maar verskille is merkbaar op die keersy. 'n Effense verskil in die groepering van die blare in die kran en 'n verskillende getal bessies is merkbaar.

J.P. Roux van die Suid-Afrikaanse Munt het die twee soorte ondersoek en stem in dat hulle beslis van verskillende stempels gemunt is, en bevestig dat beide eg is. Een medalje is afkomstig uit die versameling van die

direkteur van die Koninklike Munt, Berlyn, op die tydstip toe die medalje geslaan is, en die ander is afkomstig uit die boedel van 'n man wat 'n werknemer van die Koninklike Munt was toe die medalje geslaan is.

Is dit nie eienaardig dat hoewel 'n totaal van slegs 25 stukke geslaan is, dit nodig was om gebruik te maak van twee keersy-stempels nie? Het die eerste stempel gekraak, sodat O. Schultz inderhaas 'n ander een moes gereedmaak, met die gevolglike geringe verskille?

## Students design Czech coin

To celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Czechoslovak Republic, and the 20th anniversary of the Victory of the Czechoslovakian people, three commemorative coins have been struck, two in the summer, and one in the autumn.

The obverse, showing the state arms is the work of two students of the Academy of Applied Arts in Prague, Imrich Svitana and Jan Zoricak.

Their teacher, Jiri Harcuba, is responsible for the reverse, which depicts the symbolic head of the “Republic” in classical style.

The State Mint at Kremnica has struck 60,000 of these pieces of which 2,000 are proofs. It is minted in .900 fine silver.



Continued from previous page.

dition. Of course it is possible to pick up bargains and cheap coins, but for an investment it is the condition that counts and thus it is always better to buy the best possible single coin than to have several mediocre and largely valueless pieces.

# DIE BRAND - WEER STASIE VAN PRETORIA

deur : Matthy Esterhuysen

Foto : Willem Judson

Daar bestaan 'n bewering dat die Brandweer in 1897 in Pretoria ontstaan het, maar geen fakte om dit te staaf kon opgespoor word nie. Die heel eerste stasie was in Schubartstraat geleë. Soos die meeste instansies in Transvaal dateer die Brandweer se eerste rekords eers vanaf die periode na die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog d.w.s. vanaf 1902.

Aangesien Pretoria die Britse hoofkwartier vanaf Junie 1900 was, was van die eerste brandweermanne Britse soldate. In 1902 het Pretoria se inwoners 35.000 getel. Volgens 'n verslag van Mnr. Charles Benington, wat op 1 November 1902 aangestel is as brandweerhoof, was daar in 1902 twaalf en in 1903 32 brande. Dus 'n toename van amper tweederdes in een enkele jaar. In 1902 was daar tien personeellede op die diensstaat van die Brandweer. Met 'n brand was dit die gebruik van die manne om op brandweerwaens wat deur perde getrek is, na die brand te jaag, met die klokke al luidende op die wa en die sensasie-behepte publiek al hardlopende agterna.

Volgens 'n verslag geskryf in 1911 was daar daardie jaar 24 brande waarvan drie valsealarme was, twee skoorsteenvure en een bosbrand, wat waarskynlik seker maar 'n grasbrand was. Drie van die brande was ernstig en die lewe van twee persone was by twee brande in gevaar en by die derde brand was daar 'n skade van £30.843 met 'n risiko van £189.890. Die verslag wat deur mnr. Benington geskryf was, is in die pragtigste handskrif denkbaar. Hy is in 1914 oorgelede.

In 1913, is daar 'n nuwe brandweerstasie in Bosmanstraat gebou. Gedurende hierdie tydperk het geboue soos die Uniegebou, Spoorwegstasie en

Transvaal-Museum ook verrys. Die Publieke Werke Departement het op daardie stadium voorkeur gegee aan geboue met die klassiek-Renaissanse boustyl vir hulle openbare geboue en dit is die rede waarom Pretoria met 'n paar pragtige ou geboue in dié styl kan spog.

Die Brandweerstasie in Bosmanstraat het in 1913 'n personeelsterkte van 17 man gehad, met drie offisiere. Die werksomstandighede was maar uiters moeilik. Die manne was 24 uur op diens en het een middag per week vry gehad. Later het hulle elke agtste dag afgekry. Om en by 1946 is die werksomstandighede weereens verbeter en het brandweermanne elke derde dag afgekry. In 1947 word daar oorgeslaan na 'n twee peletonstelsel waar brandweermanne 24 uur aandiens was en 24 uur af met die uitsondering van Woensdae en naweke wanneer die skofte omgeruil word. Die huidige personeelsterkte in Pretoria is ± 150 man. Die eerste hulpstasie is in Hatfield in 1938 gebou en in 1947 word 'n tweede hulpstasie te Innesdal ingewy. Die derde hulpstasie is in 1963 te Pretoria-Wes in gebruik geneem.

Na 56 jaar word die brandweerstasie van Bosmanstraat vervang deur 'n nuwe moderne brandweerstasie vir 'n bedrag van 'n kwartmiljoen Rand teenoor die ou stasie op die hoek van Bosman- en Minnaarstrate. Hierdie nuwe gebou is op 18 Maart 1969 in gebruik geneem en is amptelik op 15 April 1969 deur die Burgemeester van Pretoria geopen. Die ou brandweerstasie dien nog 'n nuttige doel en is omskep in 'n Ambulansstasie, wat natuurlik ook verbonde is aan die Brandweer.

Wat die uniforms betref, word die brandweermanne se tuniek in 1965,

wat eers 'n dubbelbors tuniek was, soos dié van die vloot, verander na 'n militêre snit. Kentekens wat eers van koper was, word verander na Chroom. Dit het natuurlik die skoonmaak van knope en kentekens uitgeskakel. In die begin van 1969 is 'n somer uniform met 'n wit tuniek ingestel.

Die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en Opelugmuseum in Pretoria is in besit van drie verskillende tipes van kentekens en knope van die Brandweer. By die versameling is ook 'n St. Johns kenteken, want Brandweermanne is natuurlik verplig om in besit te wees van 'n eerstehulpkwalifikasie. In die begin van 1969 is daar weereens 'n verandering aangebring, maar hierdie ken-



Die heel eerste kentekens wat gedra is verskyn in die middel.



tekens is nog nie deur die Museum ontvang nie.

Wat nogal opmerklik is, is die feit dat die Stadsraad van Pretoria nie aan hierdie manne, wat soveel kere hulle lewe in gevaar stel deur die bestryding van brande, medaljes of toekennings uitreik nie. Daar word wel aan die Municipale busdiens se bestuurders toekennings vir veilige bestuur uitgereik, maar die brandweermanne ontvang hoegenaam geen erkenning van die aard nie. In Engeland, bv. word medaljes vir dapperheid en lang diensstermyne wel aan brandweermanne toegeken en ons hoop dat die brandweermanne van Pretoria eertlang ook hierdie soort eerbewys vir hulle lewensgevaarlike werk sal ontvang.



## THE OLD FAT LADY GIVES MONEY TO RUSSIA

The Soviet Union has found the ideal way to finance some of its undercover projects in the Middle East, the Far East and in the Afro-Asian territories, without having to dip into the Kremlin's scarce foreign currency reserves. The Moscow State Mint is forging the most acceptable currency in these areas — the 230-year-old Maria Theresia Thaler, the silver coin of once Imperial Austria, popularly known as The Fat Lady.

The major exchange centres for the Russian-minted Fat Lady are Aden, Cairo and Baghdad, for the Middle East and parts of the Far East; and Addis Ababa for the Afro-Asian territories.

The native population in these areas is wary of paper money; always has been. But The fat Lady is known to everybody and has been a traditional means of payment for more than two centuries. It is safe, it does not devalue and it can be easily counted.

Even the usually severe foreign currency restrictions which govern the financial acrobatics of most of the underdeveloped states, do not apply to The Fat Lady. It can be freely taken out of these countries and is an effective means of payment across the borders. But the Kremlin is not the first to mint the forged Fat Lady.

According to Austria's State Mint Authority, the first major culprit was Mussolini who simply ordered 14,000,000 Fat Ladies minted to finance his Ethiopian operation. Next

to Mussolini, so the Austrians would have it, is Great Britain.

Experts insist that The Royal Mint forged 18,000,000 Fat Ladies between 1935 and 1938, to finance a variety of shady strategic operations, including the anti-Mussolini mercenaries formed into battalions in 1940.

During the Second World War, so Austrians insist, a branch of the Royal Mint in Bombay had over 20,000,000 Fat Ladies minted in order to finance various anti-Reich operations, especially in the colonies and above all in the Middle East.

Although anything Austrians say must be taken with a pinch of salt, Austria is still the sole heir to the Imperial Mint Patent for the Maria Theresia Thaler. Therefore, according to the Vienna Mint Authority, if some foreign power coins The Fat Lady it is committing the crime of forgery and of patent infringement. The fact that the Maria Theresia Thaler patent expired long ago does not seem to bother the Austrians.

Primarily at the Austrian heart of the matter is the financial loss the republic is bound to suffer.

Since the end of the Second World War, Austria's State Mint had coined 390,000,000 Fat Ladies.

But the best customer of Austria's State Mint was Saudi Arabia. This desert monarchy kept buying The Fat Lady by the ton, to help finance the military operations of the Royalist Imam Forces in the Yeman.



Die onderste ry is chroom kentekens wat vanaf 1965 gebruik word.

# Benedetto Pistrucci en die Britse Kroon

Deur Raymond Davies

Alhoewel die kroonstuk in onlangse tye beskou word as 'n feitlik waarde-lose en te groot muntstuk, hou die reeks 'n sterk bekoring in vir versame-laars met 'n oog vir aantreklike ontwerp. Die indrukwekkende grootte van die stuk leen hom geredelik tot fyn-gedetailleerde ontwerp, en hoewel onlangse uitgawes in hierdie opsig teleurstellend was, is van die beste muntkuns in hierdie reeks muntstukke bereik.

Die woord 'kroon' is ontleen aan die Franse *écu à la couronne*, 'n goudstuk wat in 1339 deur Philip van Valois uitgereik is, met 'n groot kroon as die voorontwerp. Net soos die *écu*, is die eerste Engelse kroon in goud gemunt. Dit het in 1526 verskyn, gedurende die bewind van Hendrik VIII, en was bekend as die 'kroon van die roos'. Sy waarde was vier sjielings en ses pennies. Die ontwerp op die voorkant was 'n skild en kroon, en aan die keersy 'n roos en kruis.

Die kroon van die roos is egter in sy eerste jaar, 1526, vervang met die 'kroon van die dubbele roos', ook 'n goudstuk, maar vyf sjielings werd. Op die voorkant van hierdie stuk was daar 'n dubbele Tudor-roos met 'n kroon bo-aan, en 'n skild onder 'n kroon op die keersy.

Die goue kroon is in 1551 gevolg deur 'n silwerkroon. Dit is bedoel as 'n Engelse ekwivalent vir die Duitse thaler, wat vir die eerste keer in 1518 gemunt is. Die thaler het populêr geword in Europa, en later die basis gevorm van die Amerikaanse geldstelsel, die dollar. 'n Tyd lank is goud- en silwerkroon gelyktydig uitgereik, maar die goue kroon is eindelijk gedurende die bewind van Charles II gestaak.

Dit is interessant om daarop te let dat die eerste silwerkroon die heerser op 'n perd afgebeeld het, 'n ontwerp wat herleef het met die kroningskroon van ons huidige Koningin.

Die 400ste herdenking van die invoering van die silwerkroon het in 1951 plaasgevind, wat ook saamgeval het met die Fees van Brittanje. Die geleentheid is gevier met die uitreiking van 'n kroon in kopernikkel geslaan. Sowat tweemiljoen hiervan is gemunt, en 'n groot getal is in werklikheid geslaan by 'n spesiale munttak wat op die terrein van die Fees ingerig is.

Die 1951-kroon was 'n voorbeeld van die hoë gehalte afwerking wat met kopernikkel bereik kon word; 'n afwerking wat ongelukkig nie geëwenaar is deur sommige van die daaropvolgende kopernikkelkroon nie. Die ontwerp op die keersy van die stuk is Pistrucci se George en die Draak, 'n pragtige ontwerp wat herhaal word op die kroon en ponde van die afgelope 150 jaar.



Die ontwerp het vir die eerste keer op die nuwe muntstukke van 1817 verskyn, en die gebeure wat hiertoe gelei het is heel interessant.

Benedetto Pistrucci, 'n Italiaanse medaljesnyer en graveur van juwele, het teen ongeveer 1814 in Londen aangekom. Op daardie tydstip was die ontwerp van die voorgenome nuwe muntstelsel die strydvrage van die dag. In Italië het Pistrucci verskeie kamees van St. George en die Draak gemaak, en hy het voorgestel dat dit vir die keersy van die nuwe munt gebruik word.

Die Muntmeester, William Wellesley Pole, was beïndruk deur een van Pistrucci se kamees, en hy het Pistrucci

opgedra om 'n kamee in jaspis te lewer om vir die nuwe munt afgegiet te word.

George en die Draak in jaspis was 'n oorspronklike stuk, en 'n bediende by Pistrucci se hotel het as model vir St. George gediën, maar daar word gemeen dat Pistrucci inspirasie geput het uit 'n skulpkamee, die *Bataille Coquille* uit die versameling van die Hertog van Orleans. In alle geval, dit was 'n pragtige stuk werk en die kroon wat die ontwerp gedra het is deur die Direkteur van die Franse Munt as die pragtigste geldstuk in Europa beskryf. Die ontwerp is egter uit die staanspoor gekritiseer. Daar is gesê dat St. George as gevolg van die posisie van die regterbeen onvermydelik van die perd moes afval sodra hy die voorgenome hou met die swaard sou slaan. Ter verdediging van die ontwerp is daar aangevoer dat Pistrucci, 'n ervare ruiters, noulks 'n perderuiter sou uitbeeld wat nie kon bly sit nie. Daar is betoog dat St. George klaarblyklik sy linkervoet onder die perd vasgeklamp het om te vergoed vir die inspanning van sy regterarm.

Pistrucci het homself ongewild begin maak by die Munt toe hy geweier het



om sy portret van George IV te verander – wat te lewenswaar was na die Koning se sin.

Met die jare het die kroonstuk almeer guns verloor as 'n geldstuk. Geen kroon, behalwe vir die baie skaarse 1879-patroon, is tussen 1853 en 1887 gemunt nie, en afgesien van 'n baie kort herlewing met die Jubileum en Borsbeelduitgawes van Victoria, en die 1902-uitgawe van Edward VII, het die gebruik van kroon in omloop feitlik ten einde gekom met die Jubileumuitgawe van George V. En ondanks onlangse pogings om die gebruik van kroon in omloop aan te moedig, skyn die stuk nou verdoem te wees as slegs 'n herdenkingstuk.

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## COINS FROM ANCIENT TIMES

In this issue we offer for the first time ever, a selection of very old coins dating back to times of B.C. and a few hundred years A.D. Thanks to the assistance of Mr. J.M. Day of Cape Town, who is one of the few authorities in South Africa on Roman and Greek Coins, all the pieces listed here have been identified and described as accurately as possible.

To the best of our knowledge all coins offered are genuine and may therefore be bought with confidence. The prices asked are in our opinion, exceptionally low. Perhaps the reason for this is the fact that the demand for Roman and Greek coins is still relatively limited.

It takes such specialized knowledge to appreciate and understand the ancient series, that most numismatists have up to now been unable to devote sufficient time to studying up the history of ancient coins. However, this situation is changing rapidly and it is reasonable to assume, that with the tremendous expansion of interest in the coin business, it won't be long before the prices of Roman and Greek Coins will also start to move sharply upward.

It is a pleasure therefore to offer subscribers of COIN AND MEDAL NEWS an opportunity to get started on the most fascinating of all, of the numismatic series.



101. Persian Siglos in silver of Darius I. 521-485 B.C. The first coin of the Bible brought back by the Jews from Babylon.	R20.00	106. Denarius of Augustus. Born 63 B.C. Died 14 A.D. Reverse Caius and Lucius Caesar's facing with shield and spears. Christ born in this reign and therefore this piece could have been handled by Christ. - Bible coin.	R19.00 (SOLD)
102. Greek Silver Didrachm of Rhodes 400-333 B.C. Head of Helios with loose hair.	R16.00	107. Denarius of Augustus 27 B.C. to 14 A.D. (C.B. 386 Bible coin).	R15.00
103. Silver Tetradrachm of Alexander the Great 336-323 B.C. King of Macedon.	R18.00 (SOLD)	108. Roman As of Augustus 27 B.C. to 14 A.D. Commemorative coin struck by Tiberius. Minted at Rome ± 16 A.D.	R1.50
104. Drachm of Alexander the Great 336-323 B.C. Head of Hercules Reverse Zeus seated right leg forward.	R8.00 (SOLD)	109. Roman As of Caligula AD 37 to 41.	R7.00
105. Drachm of Alexander the Great 336-323 B.C. Head of Hercules Reverse Zeus seated right leg forward.	R8.00 (SOLD)	110. Roman As of Nero. A.D. 54-68. Reverse Temple of Janus with closed door.	P5.00
		111. Roman As of Nero. A.D. 54-68. Reverse Security seated R. altar at feet.	R4.00

112.	Roman As of Trajan. A.D. 98-117. Reverse S.P.Q.R. optimo Principi S.C. Victory advancing R.	R4.00
113.	Roman As of Faustina I Snr. Wife of Antonius Pius. Struck after her death.	R5.50
114.	Roman As of Faustina Jnr. Died $\pm$ A.D. 175 - Wife of Marcus Aurelius - Reverse Hilaritas.	R6.00
115.	Roman Dupondius of Julia Domna - Died 217 A.D. Wife of Septimus Severus.	R1.50
116.	Denarius of Julia Domna. Wife of Sept Severus married A.D. 173 died A.D. 217, after murder of her son Caracalla. Reverse Mater Deum Cybele seated left on throne, flanked by two lions.	R6.50
117.	Roman Denarius of Trajan 98-118 A.D.	R6.00
118.	Denarius of Sept Severus A.D. 193-211 - Severus Pius Aug.	R5.00
119.	Roman Denarius of Elagabalus A.D. 218-222.	R6.00
120.	Antoninianus of Philip I (A.D. 244-249) Aeternitas Augg. Elephant.	R7.00
121.	Antoninianus of Herennia Etruscilla. Wife of Trajan Dicus. A.D. 250	R5.50
122.	Antoninianus of Velerian I A.D. 253-260. Pietas Augg.	R6.00
123.	Antoninianus of Gallienus A.D. 253-268. Pax Augg.	R5.00
124.	Antoninianus of Gallienus A.D. 253-268. Jovi Slatosi.	R5.00
125.	Antoninianus of Postumus A.D. 259-268. Moneta Aug.	R4.00
126.	Roman Small AE 3. of Licinius I. A.D. 308-324. Imp. C Val. Licin Licinius.	R4.00
127.	Bronze Antoninianus of Claudius II Gothicus II. A.D. 268-270. Imp. A. Claudius Aug.	R4.00
128.	Commemorative issue URBS Roma. A.D. 330-346. She-wolf Suckling Romulus and Remus	R1.50
129.	Roman 17 mm. Bronze of Commemorative period A.D. 330-346. Constantinopolis. Victory standing foot on prow.	R3.00
130.	AE 4 of Constantius II. Minted at Antioch, Syria A.D. 337-340 Gloria Exercitus Smanz.	R4.00
131.	AE 4 Constantius II Reverse Fel Temp Reparatio. A.D. 337-361.	R4.00
132.	Roman AE of Constantine The Great. A.D. 307-337. Minted at Siscia (Yugoslavia).	R3.70
133.	Roman AE3 of Constantine The Great. A.D. 307-337. Probably minted at Nicomedia (Turkey).	R3.70
134.	Denarius of Antonius Pius. Large Fierce Bust. Ant. of Valerian I. A.D. 232-260. Pietas Augg.	R6.00 (SOLD)
135.	Denarius of Antonius Pius. A.D. 138-161. Antonius Aug Pius P.P. TR P XII. Reverse COS IIII (Vesta)	R7.50
136.	Denarius of Septimus Severus. A.D. 193-211. Severus Pius Aug. Reverse: PMTRP. XVIII. COS III PP.	R6.00 (SOLD)

137.	Denarius of Caracalla. A.D. 198-217. Antonius Pius Aug. Brit. Reverse: PMTRP XVI. COS. IIII P.P.	R7.00
138.	Denarius of Gordian III. (A.D. 238-244) Venus Victrix.	R6.00
139.	Antoninianus of Gordian III, A.D. 238-244. Laetitia Aug. N.	R5.50

## EARLY CAPE COINS

(MAINLY FROM HOLLAND)

140.	Leeuwendaalder of Utrecht	1638	VF+	R22.50
141.	Leeuwendaalder of Holland	1576	F	R16.00
142.	Dukaton 1785 West Friesland		VF+	R57.50
143.	Een Gulden of Gelderland	1763	VF	R13.00
144.	Een Gulden of Holland	1794	VF	R9.75
145.	Een Gulden of Gelderland	1705	VF	R12.85
146.	10 Stuivers of Holland	1748	VF	R9.85
147.	Scheepjes Schelling of Holland	1746	VF	R9.00
148.	Quarter Gulden of Holland	1759	F	R3.00
149.	Quarter Gulden of Holland (Bite out of edge.)	1759	F	R2.75
150.	Scheepjes Schelling of Zeeland	1725	VF+	R17.75
151.	Ryksdaalder of Holland Batavia Republic	1802	VF	R27.50
152.	Ryksdaalder of Utrecht Batavia Republic	1802	F	R19.00
153.	One Gulden of Gelderland	1763	F	R11.50
154.	One Gulden of Overysse	1719	F-	R8.00
155.	One Gulden of West Friesland	1762	F-	R6.75
156.	One Gulden of Utrecht	1780	VF	R9.50
157.	Quarter Gulden (Five Stuivers) of Utrecht	1759	VF+	R6.50
158.	10 Stuivers - V.O.C. of West Frisia	1786	F	R10.00
159.	Two Stuivers of Holland	1723	F	R3.50
160.	Two Stuivers of Holland	1725	F	R3.00
161.	One Stuiver of Zeeland Reverse: Lion in the Sea - unusual.	1731	F+	R5.00
162.	One Stuiver (Bezemstuiver) of Overysse	1769	VF	R4.00
163.	One Stuiver (Bezemstuiver) of Gelderland	1785	EF/UNC	R7.50
164.	One Stuiver of Gelderland (Bezemstuiver)	1785	EF+	R6.00
165.	One Stuiver (Bezemstuiver) of West Frisia	1738	VF+	R4.50
166.	Two Stuivers of West Frisia	1787	F	R3.25
167.	Ryksdaalder of Utrecht	1774	VF	R47.50
168.	Spanish American Dollar of Charles IV Mexico Mint (As used at the Green Point Race Track)	1802	F+	R14.50
169.	One Stuiver of Gelderland (Flaw in flan before striking)	1785	VF	R3.00

170.	Scheepjes Schelling Series — One-Sixteenth of a Guelder Indiae Batavorum	1802	EF	R13.50
171.	Skilling of Zutphen, Used at Cape.	1691	F	R3.00
172.	Skilling of Utrecht (Arendschelling)	1698	F—	R3.00
173.	Bonk of Batavia (Two Stuivers) Probably used at Cape	1810	VF	R12.50
174.	Bonk of Batavia (One Stuiver) Probably used at Cape, early	1800's	F	R9.75
175.	Bonk of Batavia (One Stuiver) As used at Cape	1797	VF	R12.50
176.	Half-Dukaton of West Frisia (Small attempted hole)	1768	F	R7.00
177.	30 Stuivers of Deventer (Half of a 3 Gulden) — Cape Coin.	1686	F+	R9.50
178.	Doit of Utrecht. Used at Cape	1755	Brilliant UNC	R9.75
179.	Doit of West Frisia	1723	F	R2.25
180.	Doit of Overijssel	1767	F+	R2.25

## WORLD COINS

### GREAT BRITAIN:

181.	Victoria O/H. Edge LIX	1895	F	R10.00
182.	Victoria J/H.	1887	EF	R22.50
183.	Edward	1902	F/VF	R22.50
184.	George V.	1935	VF+	R6.50
185.	George VI.	1937	F	R6.50
186.	George VI.	1951	Proof (with box)	R8.00
187.	Elizabeth II.	1953	UNC	R4.50
188.	Elizabeth II.	1960	UNC	R12.50

### CANADA:

189.	One Dollar	1967	UNC	R4.75
190.	One Dollar	1966	UNC	R2.50
191.	One Dollar	1958	UNC	R8.00
192.	Ecuador — Five Suces	1943	UNC	R5.00

### FRANCE:

193.	Napoleon III — Five Francs	1868	VF+	R7.75
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### GHANA:

194.	OAU Summer Conference (This is a medallion).	1965	Proof	R7.50
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### HAWAII:

195.	One Dollar	1883	EF	R45.00
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### HUNGARY:

196.	Five Corona (Franz Joseph)	1907	UNC	R6.00
197.	Five Pengo	1930	Proof	R12.50

### NEW ZEALAND:

198.	Elizabeth II	1953	EF	R10.00
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### PHILIPPINES:

199.	One Peso	1961	EF/UNC	R3.75
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### SOUTHERN RHODESIA:

200.	Elizabeth II 5/-	1953	UNC	R12.50
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## AN OUTSTANDING SELECTION OF SWISS SHOOTING THALERS:

### SWITZERLAND:

201.	Zurich Shooting Festival — 6000 Minted	5 Francs	1859	EF	R47.50
202.	Schaffhausen Shooting Festival — 1000 Minted	5 Francs	1865	EF	R32.50 (SOLD)
203.	Zug. Shooting Festival — 6000 Minted	5 Francs	1869	EF	R40.00
204.	Zurich Shooting Festival — 10,000 Minted	5 Francs	1872	EF	R35.00
205.	Lausanne Shooting Festival — 30,000 Minted	5 Francs	1876	EF	R32.50
206.	St. Gallen Shooting Festival — 15,000 Minted	5 Francs	1874	EF	R32.50 (SOLD)
207.	Basel Shooting Festival — 30,000 Minted	5 Francs	1879	EF	R30.00
208.	Fribourg Shooting Festival — 30,000 Minted	5 Francs	1881	EF/UNC	R30.00
209.	Lugano Shooting Festival — 30,000 Minted	5 Francs	1883	EF	R28.00
210.	Bern Shooting Festival — 25,000 Minted	5 Francs	1885	UNC	R27.50
211.	Belgium	5 Francs	1848	F	R5.00
212.	Belgium	5 Francs	1870	F+	R4.50
213.	Austria: Maria Theresa Thaler. Modern Restrike		1780	Proof	R3.50
214.	France	5 Francs	1871	F	R4.50
215.	Germany	5 Marks	1901	VF+	R7.50
216.	Germany	5 Marks	1904	F	R3.50
217.	Germany	5 Marks	1913	VF	R6.50
218.	Persia Arabic	5 Ryals	1310-1313	EF	R6.50
219.	Peru	1 Sol	1890	VF+	R5.75
220.	Peru	1 Sol	1934	EF	R4.75
221.	South Africa Doubleshaft Z.A.R. 5/-		1892	EF	R150.00
222.	South Africa Doubleshaft Z.A.R. 5/- (with hairline scratches)		1892	Prooflike	R325.00
223.	Spain: 8 Reals Pillar Dollar: Ferdinand VII		1810	VF	R25.00
224.	Russia	1 Rubel	1912	EF	R48.50 (SOLD)
225.	U.S.A.	One Dollar	1881(0)	EF+	R3.00

## BRITISH MINOR COINS:

226.	One Shilling — William III 1696 Norwich	VF	R7.00
	(Coin slightly damaged)		
227.	Sixpence — George II O/H	1746 VF+	R7.50
228.	Shilling — George II O/H	1758 F+	R5.00
229.	Shilling — George III	1787 EF	R5.00
230.	Shilling — George III	1787 EF	R5.00
231.	Cartwheel Two-Pence	1797 F	R5.75
232.	Bank Token — George III	1812 VF+	R8.00
233.	Halfcrown — William IV	1836 VF+	R7.50
234.	Victoria Gothic Florin	1872 VF	R4.50
235.	Victoria Jubilee Sixpence	1887 EF	R4.50
236.	Victoria Jubilee Shilling	1887 EF	R7.50
237.	Victoria Jubilee Two-Shilling	1887 EF	R9.50
238.	Victoria Jubilee 2/6	1887 EF	R8.00

## BRITISH MAUNDY SETS: (Silver 4d—3d—2d—1d)

239.	Charles II	1679 F	R15.00
240.	Charles II	1679 EF	R37.50
241.	Anne (With Flaw)	1706 F/VF	R15.00
242.	George I	1727 VF	R35.00
243.	William IV	1834 EF	R32.50
244.	Victoria	1856 UNC	R29.00
245.	Victoria	1873 UNC	R29.00
246.	Edward VII	1905 UNC	R17.00
247.	Victoria J/H	1887 EF	R28.00
248.	Victoria J/H	1889 UNC	R32.00
249.	Edward VII	1905 FDC	R19.50
250.	Edward VII	1907 UNC	R17.50
251.	George V	1911 UNC	R25.00
252.	George V	1919 UNC	R25.00
253.	George VI	1938 UNC	R32.50
254.	George VI	1943 FDC	R32.50
255.	George VI	1944 FDC	R32.50

## SOUTH AFRICAN MATERIAL:

<b>FARTHINGS:</b>			287.	1932	VF—	R3.50	321.	1935	EF	R22.50	
256.	1930	VF	R117.50	288.	1933	VG	R2.50	322.	1936	VF	R12.50
257.	1930	EF	R137.50	289.	1933	Bril. UNC	R27.50	323.	1940	VF	R1.75
<b>HALFPENNIES:</b>			290.	1933	F—	R3.00	324.	1941	F	R1.00	
258.	1923	VG	R38.50	291.	1934	F	R3.50	325.	1943	VF	R1.75
259.	1924	F+	R12.00	292.	1931	G	R17.50	326.	1943	UNC	R10.00
260.	1924	VF	R15.00	<b>SHILLINGS:</b>			327.	1944	VG	R3.00	
261.	1929	EF	R12.50	293.	1931	VG	R35.00	328.	1944	EF	R18.50
262.	1936	VF	R4.00	294.	1931	VF+	R125.00	329.	1945	G	R1.50
263.	1954	F	R4.50	295.	1933	VF	R7.50	330.	1945	VG	R2.00
264.	1954	VF	R6.75	296.	1933	VF+	R9.50	331.	1946	VG	R7.50
265.	1954	UNC	R12.50	297.	1929	F	R4.50	332.	1946	F	R17.00
<b>PENNIES:</b>			298.	1932	F	R2.00	333.	1949	VG	R2.50	
266.	1923	F	R5.00	299.	1935	F+	R6.00	334.	1949	F	R4.00
267.	1923	Proof	R28.50	300.	1936	F	R4.00	335.	1948	UNC	R38.50
<b>TICKEYS:</b>			301.	1936	VF	R7.50	336.	1949	UNC	R15.00	
268.	1923	F	R3.50	302.	1934	Bril. UNC	R42.50	<b>HALF-CROWNS:</b>			
269.	1923	F+	R9.00	303.	1937	VG	.75	337.	1923	VG	R1.75
270.	1927	F	R2.50	304.	1940	EF	R5.50	338.	1923	Proof	R42.50
271.	1927	EF	R12.50	305.	1943	EF	R7.00	339.	1924	VG	R2.00
272.	1928	VG	R1.50	306.	1941	Bril. UNC	R9.50	340.	1925	VG	R4.50
273.	1929	F	R1.00	307.	1945	VG	R2.50	341.	1926	VG	R7.00
274.	1930	F	R1.50	308.	1946	F	R17.50	342.	1927	F—	R9.50
275.	1933	F	R1.50	309.	1954	EF+	R4.00	343.	1928	F	R2.75
276.	1935	VF+	R9.50	<b>TWO-SHILLINGS:</b>			344.	1929	VF+	R14.50	
277.	1943	EF	R1.00	310.	1893	F	R22.50	345.	1930	EF	R38.50
278.	1934	Bril. UNC	R20.00	311.	1893	VF	R37.50	346.	1930	VF	R22.50
<b>SIXPENCES:</b>			312.	1925	G	R26.50	347.	1932	VF+	R12.50	
279.	1923	VG	R3.00	313.	1925	VG	R55.00	348.	1932	EF	R25.00
280.	1923	EF	R22.50	314.	1925	F	R75.00	349.	1934	VF	R12.00
281.	1924	F	R7.50	315.	1929	VF+	R18.50	350.	1935	F	R7.50
282.	1927	F	R4.50	316.	1930	VF+	R28.00	351.	1936	VF	R17.50
283.	1927	EF	R27.50	317.	1932	VF	R9.50	352.	1936	EF	R29.50
284.	1929	F	R3.50	318.	1932	Bril. UNC	R28.50	353.	1937	F	R1.50
285.	1930	VG	R2.50	319.	1934	Bril. UNC	R45.00	354.	1938	VF	R4.00
286.	1932	F	R2.50	320.	1935	VF	R12.50	355.	1938	VF+	R7.50
								356.	1940	VF	R3.00

357.	1940	EF	R5.00	374.	1953	UNC	R8.50
358.	1941	F	R1.00	375.	1953	EF	R5.50
359.	1942	VF+	R2.50	376.	1954	F+	R2.25
360.	1942	EF	R4.00	377.	1954	Proof	R10.00
361.	1943	F	R2.25	378.	1956	VF	R2.00
362.	1943	VF	R3.50				
363.	1943	EF	R5.50				
364.	1944	VF+	R3.00				
365.	1945	VG	R3.50				
366.	1946	VG	R7.50				
367.	1946	VF+	R25.00				
368.	1946	Bril. UNC	R50.00				
369.	1949	F	R9.00				
370.	1949	UNC	R50.00				
371.	1951	VF	R2.75				
372.	1952	F	R1.50				
373.	1953	F	R1.50				

**FIVE SHILLINGS:**

379.	1947	Proof	R30.00
		(CASED)	
380.	1948	Proof	R20.00
381.	1949	Proof	R25.00
382.	1950	Proof	R37.50
383.	1951	Proof	R30.00
384.	1952	UNC	R10.00
385.	1952	Proof	R13.50
386.	1953	Proof	R20.00
387.	1954	Proof	R50.00
388.	1959	UNC	R120.00

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**— MILITARY**

389.	1895 — FDC — Copper — Opening of Delagoa Bay Railway	R50.00
390.	S.J.P. Kruger — Eendragt Maakt Macht	R20.00
391.	Napoleon "Op St. Helena"	R15.00
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394.

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	5 SETS IN TWIN HOLDERS IN MINT UNC. CONDITION	

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However, from the investors point of view, equally important changes have occurred. Drastic cuts in Proof Set production have been announced. Long Set production is down from 10,000 to 7,000, and Short Sets have been cut from 15,000 to 5,000. This should do a great deal to help keep demand high on this year's sets.

To subscribers of COIN AND MEDAL NEWS, we make the following offer to hold good until Thursday, JULY 3rd, 1969:

We undertake to supply the 1969 S.A. SHORT PROOF SET (without gold) to subscribers of this magazine at R25.00 (twenty-five rand) per set, provided payment in full is received in our office by the 3rd July, 1969. Delivery will be made 2 to 3 weeks from the time the sets are obtained from the South African Mint.

Orders will be invoiced out in strict order of receipt in our office, and with the limited number of sets available, we reserve the right to return your order and cheque, should our lists be oversubscribed.

NOTE: After 3rd JULY 1969 our prices will be:-

SHORT SET -- R27.50  
LONG SET -- R47.50

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