



# bickels



# COIN AND MEDAL NEWS

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## BIG IMPROVEMENT IN S.A.'S 1966 TOP-GRADE COINS, FORECASTS MINT

The South African Mint is up to schedule with this year's proofsets and it is hoped that distribution will begin from the end of August. Great care has gone into the production of the 1966 sets and a senior Mint official has advised that a definite improvement over last year's sets can be expected.

All the 1966 proof coins, except the 50 cent piece, have already been struck and towards the end of last month the special red (for long) blue (for short) and green (for twin) boxes began arriving.

Last year the SA Mint received mild criticism from South Africa and abroad for the finish on the coins, which many collectors claimed did not measure up to the standard of previous years.

The Mint acknowledged that the coins in the 1965 sets were not quite as good as they would have wished. Officials explained that the tremendous pressure placed on the Mint for the manufacture of a complete new coin series for the Republic prevented technicians from spending as much time as they would have liked on improving the coins. Besides this, the Mint was faced with the great problem of working for the first time with cupro-nickel. The technicians found that it was very difficult to give the coins the high gloss finish required from proof specimens.

This year the Mint is back to normal and hours have been spent on improving the proof coinage.

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Women workers at the South African Mint, Pretoria, shown handling proof coins for the 1966 sets. Mrs. M.C. Kruger, nearest to the camera and wearing white gloves, is packing silver R1 coins into a cloth-lined tray while the women in the background are inspecting coins with magnifying glasses. Beginning next month, *Coin and Medal News*, will feature a series of illustrated articles describing coin production at the S.A. Mint. The series, which was compiled with the kind co-operation of senior Mint Officials, will show the entire process, from engraving the dies to pressing the coins.



# COINS OF THE Z.A.R. REPUBLIC: SAMMY MARKS TICKEY AND DOUBLE SHAFTS

By B. HERRING

The Volksraad and the banks, who one feels were hard put to supply the needs following the rapid expansion which took place after 1886 and the resulting demand for more coinage, were strong advocates for the establishment of a mint. Eventually a franchise was granted to the National Bank of South Africa to install a "Moneyers plant".

This was duly imported and erected - then handed over to the Government who, in accordance with the agreement reached, leased it to the National Bank for twenty five years.

The coinage to be struck was similar to that in use in the sterling area, i.e. gold pound and half pound, five shillings, half crown, two shilling piece, shilling, sixpence and threepence in silver, with penny, halfpenny and a farthing in bronze. The halfpenny and farthing were never struck, being superfluous in those times when anything smaller than six pence was hardly considered.

The first issue was designed and struck in Berlin, because President Kruger was in a hurry, and the first coins to be sighted created a diversion. The wagon on the reverse of the pond, half pond and the five shilling piece portrayed two shafts (European style) instead of the centre disselboom, and beneath the truncation of the bust of the President were the

It would appear that this, the first real coinage of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek, was launched on a satisfactory basis. It was well designed, modern and acceptable to everyone. In the absence of any evidence to the contrary, the coinage circulated without impediment or adverse criticism.

The Anglo Boer war brought a sudden break in the even tenor. The dies for the 1899 issue disappeared completely on the journey from Berlin and to preserve continuity about 130 of the 1898 ponds were overstruck with the numerals "99". Quite a number of these are extant, are greatly prized by collectors and fetch high prices.

As the war went on its weary way, coinage, as always in similar circumstances became scarce, and the Burghers were hard put to pay their way. Blank ponds and other gold coin removed from the Mint in Pretoria assisted to overcome the shortage,



VELD POND

initials of the artist, O.S. which in High Dutch meant "Ox". Nobody was amused! However both these faults were speedily rectified, the wagon design was altered to conform to pattern and the initials removed.



BLANK POND

and in the latter months a unique coin made its appearance. This was the Veld pond, so called because of its fabrication by a "Home-made" mint in the Pilgrims Rest district. Machinery and parts were obtained from a deserted mine in the vicinity; a roller to process the gold into sheets, and a hand punching machine to make

## BICKELS'

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the blanks were constructed from these bits and pieces. The dies were hand cut and from this crude equipment emerged an almost pure gold coin with Z.A.R. and the date 1902 the obverse and EEN POND on the reverse - now known to collectors as the Veld pond. This coin should not be confused with the blanks - sometimes known as the Machdadorp Pond; these were uncompleted coins removed from Pretoria as previously stated.

And so when the Veld Pond, the last coin of the Republiek was struck - the official in charge, Mr. P.J. Kloppers, handed a quarter ounce of gold which was left over to the authorities and another chapter in the history of the varied coinage of South Africa was closed.

One of the world's most unique coins was struck at the Pretoria Mint. Mr. Sammy Marks, who was in favour with the President, asked for and obtained permission to punch some tickeys in gold from the 1898 dies. Two hundred and fifteen were minted and these are now classified as a South African rarity. One of the first questions to be asked of the budding numismatist is: "Have you got a Gold Tickey?" Strangely enough, no silver tickeys were struck in 1898. Had the mint at that date struck a small issue, the question would be: "Have you got a silver tickey of 1898?" The price would be pretty high.

The changes and variations in South African coinage during the country's history can hardly be equalled anywhere in the world, and while this article has only dealt with coinage up to the Anglo Boer war, the story of South African currency during the last fifty years must wait until another time.



## WAT SE U VAN ONS AFRIKAANSE MUNTGRADERING ?

Daar is in die jongste tyd so 'n toenemende belangstelling in die numismatiek onder Afrikaanssprekendes dat ons gemeen het dit is nou die tyd om Afrikaanse benaminge vir die onderskeie grade van munte voor te stel; nie net ter wille van die nut nie, maar ook ter wille van eenvormigheid in die toekoms.

Die benaminge vir die onderskeie grade is soos volg in Nederlands, Engels, Frans en Duits:

Nederlands	Engels	Frans	Duits
F.D.C.	Mint state (Unc.)	Fleur de Coin	Stempelglanz
Prachtig	Extra fine	Superbe	Vorzüglich
Zeër fraai	Very fine	Très beau	Sehr schön
Fraai	Fine	Beau	Schön
Zeër goed	Very good	Très bien conservé	s.g.e.

Ons beskou dit as gerade om vir die Afrikaanse benaminge so na as moontlik aan hierdie gevestigde, internasionale vorme te hou.

Die Nederlanders gebruik die Franse vorm van die bekende Engelse *mint state*. Dit lê voor die hand dat ons nie een van hierdie drie vorme kan gebruik nie. Daar bly dus net die

Afrikaanse ekwivalent van die Duitse *stempelglanz* oor, t.w. *stempelglanz*. Dit is na ons mening 'n tekenende en duidelik verstaanbare woord en ons beveel dit dus vir die betrokke munte aan.

Vir die volgende graad beveel ons die woord *puik* aan. Volgens SAT (Handwoordeboek van die Afrikaanse Taal) beteken *puik*: van baie goeie kwaliteit; voortreflik. Die woord *voortreflik* stem natuurlik ooreen met die Duitse *vorzüglich* en die Franse *superbe*.

Vir die derde en vierde graderings beveel ons onderskeidelik *baie mooi* en *mooi* aan, en vir die vyfde (volgens die internasionale tabel hierbo) *baie goed*. Soos u seker weet, het ons hier nog 'n laer graad, nl. *goed*.

Ons aanbeveling is dus: *stempelglanz*, *puik*, *baie mooi*, *mooi*, *baie goed* en *goed*, met onderskeidelik die volgende afkortings: *s*, *p*, *bn*, *m*, *bg*, *g*.

Ons sal baie bly wees om te hoor wat u van hierdie benaminge dink en voorstelle te ontvang wat u graag in verband daarmee wil doen.

(Hierdie uiteensetting is vir ons opgestel deur 'n taalkundige in wie ons die grootste vertroue het)



The picture shows coins from Mr. Herring's collection. On the top row is (left to right) a Double Shaft Pond, Double Shaft Half Pond and a Single Shaft Pond. Below is a Single Shaft Crown (left) and a Double Shaft Crown.



## Cash Or Coins: What Are You Interested In ? ASKS JACK R. SHULMAN

The recent dramatic increase in coin prices with its resulting publicity has aroused tremendous enthusiasm for the "Get-Rich-Quick" hobby of coin collecting. It is unfortunate that the majority of participants are interested only in the financial side, hoping for a large profit in a short time and with no consideration for coins.

In the preceding paragraph I referred to "coin collecting" because a Coin Collector is very often only a coin hoarder whose prime interest in numismatics is only greed and gain. Collectors who fall into this category unfortunately miss the great pleasure and enjoyment which is the reward of the "True Numismatist".

The Concise Oxford Dictionary defines "Numismatic" as "of coins or coinage" and in no way is there a reference made to the word "collect" in the definition. Many Numismatists qualify for the title without ever owning a single coin, for if ownership of a Rembrandt or a Van Goch was essential to qualify for the ranks of art lovers, the enthusiasts in the field of art would be very small. It is natural that the study of Numismatics should bring an enthusiasm to collectors to own their own specimens for the purpose of illustration and the pleasure of possession.

If your interest as a collector does not embrace numismatics and you think of coins only as money, you will lose the reward that you could derive

from studying the history and background of coins. The reason for coinage; the shape and design; the denominations used in various countries and the changes made under different rulers and regimes are all fields which challenge research with a resulting widening of knowledge. The study of coins is a field of education in itself and gives greater satisfaction than the mercenary and commercial interest in their resale value.

In every field of art and human endeavour a thorough knowledge of the subject enables the participant to consider and appreciate the value of specimens, and numismatics is in no way different. At the outset, do not attempt to embrace too many facets as the field is large and it is impossible to become an authority in all subjects in a short time.

Selling should not be of prime importance and in the course of more than 30 years of active interest in numismatics, my late father, my brother and I have never sold any coin which has come into our possession. As a result, we own a comprehensive collection of

which we are justly proud. Values should not be expressed only in terms of money or profit and it is only when you consider your coins as a collection and not purely for their selling value that you become imbued with the attitude essential to make you a numismatist and to lift you from the ranks of the speculators.

The knowledge gained from experience is essential when you wish to purchase specimens at the correct price and thus protect the money you invest in coins. A wider horizon and perspective will encourage an interest far above the sterile desire for quick profit which many attempt to acquire from the purchase and sale in the limited field of proof sets, crowns and other items which regularly change hands at auctions. The main reason for the great interest in this limited field is due to lack of knowledge of value among purchasers. For lack of better information they base their offers on the prices realised for a similar article at previous sales. This method is unfortunately very dangerous

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## JAGERSFONTEIN SE WATERPENNIE

DEUR WILLIE LOMBARD

Hierdie "teken" is nie uitgegee omdat daar 'n waterskaarste was nie, maar omdat daar nie waterpype na elke huis aangelê was nie. Daar was net pompe in die strate geïnstalleer en die mense moes die water daar gaan haal.

Die firma Stewarts & Lloyds van Bloemfontein het in Januarie 1913 getender vir die oprigting van 41 van hierdie waterpompe. Dit is aangekoop vir 'n bedrag van £1882.17.3. (R3765.72½). Ook het hulle toe 10,000 van die "tekens" laat maak in Birmingham. Dit het £42.10.0 (R85.00) gekos. Hierdie "tekens" was toe te koop by die Munisipaliteit vir een pennie elk. Die pompe is opgerig in Junie 1913.

Die pompe is omtrent 3 voet hoog, met bo aan, die kop van 'n leeu met 'n dun pypie in sy bek.

Aan die linkerkant is 'n gleuf waarin die "teken" gedruk word. Dan trek jy 'n klein hefboompie en drie gelling water loop dan uit deur die pypie in die leeu se bek. Jy kon net soveel water as wat jy nodig gehad het, per dag gaan haal.

Hierdie "teken" is vandag nog bekend as die waterpennie. Water is toe omstreeks 1935 na die huise aangelê.

(Hierdie inligting is met die vriendelike samewerking van die huidige Stadsklerk van Jagersfontein verkry.)







## CANADA'S CENTENNIAL COINS

An art gallery of wild animals, birds and fish portrayed by Alex Colville, a Canadian artist of international reputation, has been chosen for the new designs that will appear on the special Centennial coinage to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of Confederation.

The Centennial coins to be issued at the start of 1967, represent the first full-scale redesigning of the reverse of Canadian coinage in 30 years — since 1937. In that period, special commemorative designs have appeared for brief periods on only the five cent coin and silver dollar.

Mr. Colville has pictured a Canada Goose in flight for the silver dollar, a wolf in mid-howl for the 50 cent coin, a prowling wildcat for the 25 cent coin, a sleek mackerel for the 10 cent coin, a speeding rabbit for the five cent coin, and a dove for the one cent coin.

Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Finance, said the Government will consider next year whether the

new designs will be adopted for regular issue following the Centennial year. The Centennial coins will carry the words "Canada 1867 — 1967".

The Minister said that a country's coinage is one of the ways in which it can give expression to its culture. "The power and beauty of these designs reflects the character and spirit of our people," he said.

The designer has commented on the attributes he sees in the six natural creatures he selected. Some excerpts: the Canada goose — "it is one of our most majestic creatures and is also particularly Canadian"; the wolf — "symbolic of the vastness and loneliness of Canada"; the wildcat — "expressive of a certain intelligent independence and capacity for formidable action"; the mackerel — "one of the most beautiful and streamlined fish"; the rabbit — "symbolically connected with ideas of fertility, new life and promise"; the dove — "having associations with spiritual values and also with peace."

## SYDNEY MINT SOVEREIGNS ARE SOUTH AFRICAN !

BY S.E. EDWARDS

Somebody was arguing with me the other day, trying to tell me that Sydney Mint sovereigns were never legal tender in South Africa. He was wrong. In front of me I have a photostat copy of the Cape of Good Hope Gazette, Friday, January 25, 1867, which published Government Notice No. 31 of 1867, dated January 24, 1867. This reproduces an Order in Council, dated November 10, 1866, and the Proclamation "for declaring Gold Coins made at the Branch Mint at Sydney, New South Wales, a legal Tender throughout such parts of Her Majesty's Dominions as are specified in the schedule hereunto annexed".

I reproduce the schedule in full.

"SCHEDULE of Her Majesty's Possessions abroad referred to in the Order in Council, dated 10th day of November, 1866, and in the Draft Proclamation, the issue of which is ordered by the said Order in Council".

"Antigua	Malta
Barbados	Montserrat
Bahamas	Nevis
Bermuda	Natal
Cape of Good Hope	St. Helena
British Columbia	Sierra Leone
Dominica	St. Vincent
Falkland Islands	St. Christopher, and its
Gold Coast	Dependencies
Gambia	St. Lucia
Gibraltar	Trinidad
British Guiana	Tobago
Grenada	Turk's and Caicos Islands
Honduras	Vancouver Island
Jamaica	Virgin Islands"
Lagos	

The above schedule is very interesting because, not only are the Cape of Good Hope and Natal on the list (which means that Sydney Mint sovereigns and half sovereigns were declared legal tender in South Africa,

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# KONSEP GRONDREËLS

Deur Amateur Versamelaar

## VAN MUNTVERSAMELAARSVERENIGING

Ons publiseer hiermee die KONSEP GRONDREËLS van 'n VERSAMELAARSVERENIGING soos opgestel deur ons medewerker "AMATEUR VERSAMELAAR". U kan dit as basis gebruik wanneer u tot stigting van u Klub oorgaan. Volgende maand hoop ons om meer oor die aktiwiteite van so 'n Klub te se.

### GRONDREËLS

#### 1. NAAM

Die naam van die Vereniging sal wees DIE RAND-SENT MUNTVERSAMELAARS KLUB.

#### 2. REGSPERSONLIKHEID

Die Vereniging sal regspersoonlikheid hê afgesien van sy lede en sal geregtig wees om eien- dom van enige aard in sy eie naam te verkry, te besit en te vervreem. Die Vereniging sal nie optree met die oog op wins- bejag nie.

#### 3. LIDMAATSKAP

Enige bona fide amateur versa- melaar wat hierdie grondreëls onderskryf sal geregtig wees om lid te word van die verenig- ing.

#### 4. DOELSTELLINGS

Die doelstellings van die Ver- eniging sal wees –

(a) Om 'n studie te maak en kennis te versamel van muntversameling in als sy vertakkinge en aan lede be- skikbaar te stel en om be- langstelling daarvoor te wek.

(b) Om spaarsin by lede en hulle gesinne aan te moe- dig.

(c) Om saam te werk en kennis uit te ruil met ander per- sone of verenigings wat soortgelyke doelstellings nastreef.

(d) Om muntversamelings op te bou, beleggings te maak, munte op te koop of te ver- kry, dit te ruil, verkoop of te verhandel.

(e) Om uitstallings en ander funksies of gesellige ge- leenthede te organiseer.

(f) Om skenkings te ontvang of te gee.

(g) Om Junior Verenigings te stig en aan te moedig.

(h) Om reëls en regulasies te maak wat nie strydig is met hierdie grondreëls nie vir die behoorlike funksione- ring van die vereniging.

(i) Om in die algemeen enig- iets te doen om muntversa- meling en aanverwante ak- tiwiteite te bevorder.

(j) Om op enige wyse by te dra tot die kulturele op- voeding van die gemeen- skap.

#### 5. LEDEGELDE

Die jaarlikse ledegelde sal R1.00 vir elke lid bo 18 jaar oud wees en R0.10 vir elke lid onder 18 jaar.

Ledegelde is vooruitbetaal- baar aan die begin van elke kalenderjaar. Lede wat na 1 Julie van enige jaar aansluit, sal slegs aanspreeklik wees vir een helfte van die ledegelde vir die jaar van aansluiting.

#### 6. BESTUUR

Die beheer van die sake van die verenigings sal berus by die Bestuur wat die reg sal hê om op te tree in terme van die doelstellings. Die bestuur sal bestaan uit 5 lede wat jaarliks gekies sal word.

#### 7. VERKIESING VAN BESTUUR

Die bestuur se lede word ge- kies deur die lede in die Alge-

mene Vergadering en op sy eerste vergadering wys die Be- stuur self sy Voorsitter, Vise- Voorsitter, Sekretaris en Sent- meester aan.

#### 8. ALGEMENE VERGADE- RING VAN LEDE

Lede sal vergader so dikwels as die Bestuur besluit. Op die laaste vergadering van elke kalenderjaar, moet die lede die bestuur vir die komende jaar kies.

#### 9. ONTBINDING

Indien drie-kwart van die lede so besluit sal die vereniging ontbind en die bates oorgedra word aan enige instelling met soortgelyke doelstellings of liefdadigheidsinstelling waar- toe die lede mag besluit.

#### 10. STIGTING

Ons die ondergetekende onder- skryf die bostaande grondreëls en stighiermee die RAND-SENT MUNTVERSAMELAARSKLUB op hierdie dag van in die jaar 19

HANDTEKENINGE VAN STIG- TERS –

(Continued from Page 4, Col. 3)  
for the beginner and many people have burnt their fingers due to ignorance and the inability to know whether the coins offered are up to specification and comply with the advertised description.

Do not be misled into believing that nominal membership of a Numismatic Society qualifies you for the title of a Numismatist. A moral and correct attitude with a comprehensive know- ledge are the true tenets which are essential for you to participate in the vast rewards which are the rightful property of the True Numismatist.





**A**  
**BANKNOTE**  
*Special*

In the past we have steered clear of involvement in bank note dealing. We felt that coins and bank notes did not mix well in the coin dealing business.

The growing interest in bank notes however and the many daily telephone calls concerning older notes have made us realize that this subject merits closer attention.

All over the world, in Europe, U.S.A. and Canada, Bank note collecting has recently developed into an important hobby. Here in South Africa we have barely made a beginning.

An immense task lies ahead. We have no catalogues, organized statistics, prices and definitions – virtually nothing to go by.

This month we have taken the plunge and in order to make a beginning, we are publishing three articles on bank notes:

- (1) A definition of bank note conditions by Mr. Jerry Remick.

- (2) An article by Miss Esterhuysen on Mafeking Siege Notes and,

- (3) We are privileged to give our readers the first in a series of forthcoming articles on very early Transvaal bank notes by Professor Pelzer of Pretoria.

Another authority on South African Bank notes has promised to write an article on values of the various older bank notes. It is our understanding that unlike coins, the recent bank notes of the Sterling and early Decimal era do not fetch big premiums at this stage. However, more on this subject later.

We hope you enjoy getting acquainted with the subject of bank note collecting.

*The Publisher*

## GRADES FOR PAPER MONEY

BY JERRY REMICK

### UNCIRCULATED (Unc):

The note is in a clean, crisp new condition without any folds or creases.

### EXTREMELY FINE (E.F.):

Note is clean and crisp but shows one or possibly two light folds.

### VERY FINE (V.F.):

The note is still fairly crisp but shows several heavy folds or light creases and some faint smudges.

### FINE (F):

The note is only partly crisp and shows a number of folds and light creases. There may be

some smudges or dirtiness in spots.

### VERY GOOD (V.G.):

The note is no longer crisp and shows a number of creases. Slight wear may occur along the creases. The note is usually faded and dirty. The edges may be lightly frayed with a very few small tears.

### GOOD (G):

The note is quite dirty and begins to have a limp feel to it due to a large number of small creases or wrinkles throughout the note. The note may show a few heavy creases along which the design is worn and very

weak. The note is frayed along the edges with some very small edge tears, especially along creases. No part of the note is missing due to being torn off.

### FAIR (f):

The Note has a very limp feel, due to a great number of small wrinkles or creases throughout. The note is very dirty. Small holes occur along the main creases due to wear and some of the design is worn through. The edges are quite well frayed and show a number of small tears. One or more small corners of the note may be missing.



# DIE OUDSTE PAPIERGELD VAN DIE Z.A.R.

Deur Prof. A.N. Pelzer

Toe die eerste blankes hulle na 1838 permanent in die Transvaal kom vestig het, was hulle as 'n gevolg van die onbestendige lewe op die Trekpad, min of meer almal sonder geld. Tog was dit nodig dat in die gebied ten noorde van die Vaalrivier 'n landsadministrasie opgebou moes word. Hoewel van die begin af bepaalde belastings gehef is, was die land se inkomste uit dié bron, heeltemal ontoereikend, nie alleen as 'n gevolg van die armoede van die bevolking nie, maar ook as 'n gevolg van die onwilligheid van baie mense om hulle verpligtings teenoor die staat na te kom.

Deur nood gedwing het die regering begin om die enigste landsbate — grond — in geld om te sit. Telkemale wanneer een of ander groot onderneming aangedurf moes word, het die Volksraad 'n aantal plase te koop aangebied. Af en toe is hiemee sukses behaal maar as 'n gevolg van die gebrekkige koopkrag van die bevolking, was die verkoop van staatsgrond — afgesien van al die ander nadele wat aan so 'n praktyk verbonde is — ook nie 'n permanente oplossing nie. Die gevolg hiervan was nie alleen dat min of meer geen nuwe ondernemings aangepak kon word nie maar dat mettertyd selfs amptenare ontslaan moes word omdat die staat nie oor die middele beskik het om hulle vir hulle diens te te beloon nie.

So vroeg as 1855 het 'n aantal inwoners van Potchefstroom aan

die Volksraad voorgestel dat met die oog op die gebrek aan goud- en silwergeld, die staat papiergeld in sirkulasie moes bring en dat al die beskikbare regeringsgrond as sekuriteit daarvoor gestel moes word. Die voorstel van 1855 het nie onmiddellik ingeslaan nie waarskynlik omdat die landsvaders die implikasie daarvan nie begryp het nie. M.W. Pretorius het egter oor die saak nagedink en nadat hy staatspresident van die Z.A.R. geword het, die Volksraad in 1858 ooreed om papiergeld in omloop te bring. Van die volmag wat die Volksraad aan die staatspresident gegee het, het niks gekom nie en in 1858 is geen papiergeld uitgegee nie. In die plek daarvan word in daardie jaar die eerste sogenaamde "Goed Voors" uitgegee wat in werklikheid skuldbewyse was wat na willekeur deur enige

amptenaar namens die staat aan persone uitgereik is ter betaling van een of ander diens wat deur so 'n persoon verrig is. Hoeveel "Goed Voors" daar in 1858 en daarna uitgereik is, kan nie vasgestel word nie omdat daar van 'n bepaalde boekhouding eintlik

Prof. A.N. PELZER



Professor Pelzer is op 25 Desember 1915 op Ermelo gebore waar hy in 1932 matrikuleer. Hy besoek daarna die Universiteit van Pretoria en behaal in 1935 die B.A.-graad en in 1937 die M.A.-graad in Geskiedenis en die Hoër Onderwysdiploma. Hy vertrek daarna oorsee en studeer van Januarie 1938 tot Mei 1940 in Amsterdam, maar word ge-

ZUID-AFRIKAANSCHE REPUBLIEK.

No. 117

Uitgereik tot een bedrag van  
Vyftien Ponden, uitreke-  
ningstaak, 1904, Art. 112, en  
... van

£5 5/6

Geboekt

C. J. J. van der  
Lid der Commissie.



VYF POND Stempel

£15,000 onder waarborg van  
Konst. Volksraad-beleef, d.d.  
heeft betrekke een gedruge  
tien jaren.

No. 112

Pretoria, 1 April 1858.

M. W. Pretorius  
Staats President.

J. J. van der  
Lid v. d. V. v. Raad.



geen sprake was nie.

Die "Goed Voors" was die voorloper van die sogenaamde mandaatstelsel waartoe die regering gedurende die burgerwoelinge van na 1860 sy toevlug geneem het. Die mandate wat van toe af uitgegee is, was wesenlik niks anders as die "Goed Voors" nie en in werklikheid 'n skuldbewys wat namens die regering uitgereik is en deur die houer daarvan weer vir kontantgeld ingeruil kon word — eendag wanneer die staat daarvoor beskik. In verband met die mandate is dieselfde sorgeloosheid geopenbaar as in die geval van die Goed Voors — dit is byna na willekeur uitgereik sonder dat 'n noukeurige rekord gehou is van die bedrae waarvoor dit uitgereik is.

Die gevolg was dat toe die burgeronluste aan die begin van 1864 beëindig is, niemand geweet het presies wat die staat se verpligtinge teenoor die publiek was

noodsaak om as gevolg van die Duitse inval in Hollan na Suid-Afrika terug te keer. Hy behaal in 1941 April die doktorsgraad aan die Universiteit van Pretoria en word in Januarie 1942 aangestel as lektor in Geskiedenis aan die Universiteit van Pretoria en in 1947 bevorder tot professor. Hy is die skrywer van verskillende werke oor die Suid-Afrikaanse geskiedenis, hoofredakteur van die geskiedenis-tydskrif Historia, dekaan van die Fakulteit Lettere en Wysbegeerte en dien onder andere in die S.A. Argiefkommissie, die Redaksie van die Argiefjaarboek vir Suid-Afrikaanse Geskiedenis, die Historiese Monumentekom, missie en die Hoofbestuur van die Historiese Genootskap. Professor Pelzer stel reeds sedert 1947 belang in muntversameling. Hy was 'n stigterlid van die Johannesburg Numismatic Society en is tans 'n bestuurslid van die Transvaal Numismatic Society.



nie. Wat die saak des te erger gemaak het, was dat die mandate hulle waarde verloor het en nie as 'n wettige betaalmiddel in onderlinge transaksies aanvaar is nie. Teenoor die staat — hetsy as betaling van belasting of boete — het dit egter wel as 'n wettige betaalmiddel gegeld. Dit was duidelik dat die mandate besig was om die Republiek in ekonomiese opsigte te ruïneer en op een of ander wyse sou iets aan die saak gedoen moes word.

Vir die doel het pres. M.W. Pretorius 'n buitengewone sitting van die Volksraad vir 1 Junie 1865 belê en in sy openingstoespraak die klem laat val op die onhoudbare toestand wat vir die land se amptenare geskep word deurdat hulle salaris in mandate uitbetaal word wat deur niemand as wettige betaalmiddel aanvaar word nie. Die oplossing van die probleem sien hy in die grondrykdom van die staat en daarom stel hy voor om vir 'n bepaalde bedrag banknote in omloop te bring onder waarborg van 'n aantal goewernementsplase. Die voorstel van die president is gunstig oorweeg en na 'n verdere ondersoek van die saak is besluit om note van Rds. 10 en Rds. 5 in omloop te bring tot 'n totale waarde van Rds. 140,000. 105 Goewernementsplase sou vir die doel as sekuriteit opsy gesit word. Die Volksraad het in die verband ook bepaal dat al die note deur die Staatspresident, die Voorsitter van die Volksraad en die Tesourier persoonlik onderteken moes word — klaarblyk-

Rds. — Riksdalder

lik 'n omslagte voorsorg om te verhoed dat vervalsings kon plaasvind. Dit moet in die verband in gedagte gebou word dat die note op gewone papier gedruk is en dus maklik nagemaak kon word. Die besluit van die Volksraad is op 3 Julie 1865 ten uitvoer gebring toe 956 note van Rds. 10 en 1,300 note van Rds. 5 aan die goewernementssekretaris oorhandig is.

Dit het egter weldra geblyk dat die papiergeld nie 'n oplossing vir die land se probleme gebied het nie. Buitelandse handelaars het dit nie erken nie met die gevolg dat dit binnelands ook so vinnig gedeprisieer het dat dit heel spoedig net ongeveer eenderde van hulle waarde behou het. Die enigste voordeel aan die papiergeld verbonde was dat op die wyse 'n aanvaarde sirkulasie medium in omloop gebring is — wel seker 'n groot voordeel bo die ou mandate wat geen erkenning geniet het nie.

Die vraag hoe om die papiergeld 'n aanneemlike betaalmiddel vir almal te maak, het daarna die regering se aandag in beslag geneem. Om aan die note 'n gedwonge koers te gee sou weens die Republiek se afhanklikheid van die buiteland nie billik wees teenoor handelaars wat in die Republiek woonagtig was nie. Eweeens sou dit 'n onbillike uitwerking hê op skuld wat aangegaan is voor die verskyning van die papiergeld.

Hierdie artikel, wat die grondslag gevorm het van 'n toespraak, gerig aan die Transvaalse Numismatische Vereniging deur Prof. Pelzer, sal in die volgende uitgawes vervolg word.



# THE MAFEKING SIEGE NOTES

BY MISS M. ESTERHUYSEN

According to a War Office Report the supply of cash in Mafeking during the siege (October 1899 – May 1900) was insufficient to meet requirements, and the commanding officer, General (later Lord) Baden-Powell, ordered the creation of a paper currency redeemable at the Mafeking branch of the Standard Bank on the resumption of civil law.

Accordingly, £1 notes to the value of £683; ten shilling notes to the value of £3,500 and coupons (3s, 2s and 1s) to the value of £1,045 were issued, making a total of £5,228. As each issue of notes was made, the paymaster paid into the bank by cheque an equivalent amount.

After the relief of the town many of the notes and coupons were kept and bought up as mementoes of the siege, with the result that the paper money presented for payment amounted to only £638, leaving a balance of £4,590 outstanding. The fact that the bank had been paid the full value of the notes and coupons in advance evidently escaped notice, and no steps seem to have been taken to obtain an account of the actual sums paid by the bank in redemption of the paper money until January, 1908, when the then paymaster brought the matter to the notice of the chief accountant of the South African command.

Miss Esterhuysen is Professional Officer Numismatic Section of The National Cultural History Museum, Pretoria.

The circumstances were reported to the War Office, where upon the Standard Bank repaid the whole of the outstanding balance. Since the refund by the bank, notes and coupons valued at £511 have, up to March 31st, 1901, been presented for payment. A warning was published by the Army Council that the outstanding notes and coupons would not be regarded as legal currency after the expiration of eight years from the resumption of civil law (September, 1902).

In the collection of the National Cultural History Museum in Pretoria, there are two pound notes, printed on blue paper. The printing date is March 1900. Two ten shilling

notes are printed on white paper with green lettering with the correct spelling of "Commanding Frontier Forces"; on two ten shilling notes the misspelt "Commaning" appears. These notes were also printed in

March 1900.

The 1s (value in green, lettering in blue, printed on white paper) and 2s (value in brown, lettering in blue on white paper) coupons were issued and printed for January and February, the 3s (value in red and lettering in blue on white paper) for January only. These five issues are found in two varieties each:

- (a) the full-stop after "Forces" inside the bracket and the imprint reading: "T. and Son, Printers Mafeking".
- (b) the full-stop outside the bracket and the imprint reading: "T. and Son, Printers, Mafeking".

In the Museum collection there are three coupons of the 3s and 2s each and four 1s coupons. They are in fairly good condition.





# TALKING COINS

by Roger Ellis



The authoritative Financial Mail published a front page map recently of the Eastern sector of South Africa. The emphasis was on Basutoland and surmounting the artist's work were three headlines, one of which read: "New Coinage?"

Despite the startling inference on the cover, the F.M. only quotes an unnamed source as saying that because of Basutoland's monetary union with South Africa, the territory's chroni-

cally adverse balance of payments is masked.

To remedy the uninterrupted drain of income and savings (presumably into South Africa) the Basutoland authorities are considering "a large innovation, such as a separate currency and banking system". No more than this hint of a significant change is given.

The Congress of the International Association of Professional Numismatists, which met in the U.S.A. two

months ago, has banned the handling of "fantasy coins" by its members.

The IAPN has been very hasty in its decision. What they omitted to define was the adjective "fantasy". Now a four-man commission has been appointed to study "fantasy pieces" and report its recommendations, which will include a workable definition for the term "fantasy". Until this definition is published, I assume "trade will continue as normal"! Could fantasy pieces include the total range of restrikes, imitations, forgeries etc.?

Coin collecting is now the fourth largest hobby in the United States, according to a survey by the National Hobby Institute. The first three hobbies are photography, stamps and fine arts. Calculating on figures supplied by the survey, there are 7,687,500 coin collectors in North America.

Members of the Plainville, Kansas, Coin Club voted unanimously to purchase a bag of 1965 cents and check the coins for double dots.

## Readers Letters

Dear Sir,

In contrast to H.C. Philipson's opinion that the Churchill Crown is a "sad end to a magnificent series", I believe that the coin is the climax of the Royal Mint's achievements. It combines the best of modern technology with the best of contemporary art to form a singularly fine collector's item. The copper-beaten effect of the portrait and background emphasize the ruggedness and tenacity one associates with Churchill, while the simple lettering perfectly balances the portrait.

To have put a Churchill portrait on a George III Crown would not have achieved the brilliant effect of simplicity and strength created by the mint's 1965 effort. Even if Churchill was born in the 19th century he lived and worked for the 20th. The 1965 Crown is a fitting memorial, expressed in modern terms.

P. CATZEL, Klerksdorp.

Dear Sir,

Your article about "type" collecting interested me very much, especially the ideas about "horoscope" collections. You suggested that a list be compiled with the zodiac signs of recent or ancient coins.

There is a series of zodiacal coins in the Mediaeval period that interest me very much. Zodiacal coins were struck under Jahangir ("World-grasper") 1569-1627, a Moghul Emperor of Hindustan. He was proclaimed Emperor in 1605. He married Nur-Jahan ("Light of the World") in 1610.

According to the legend, Nur-Jahan, the Emperor's wife, begged her husband to allow her twenty-four hours of supreme sovereignty, and on obtaining his consent, immediately issued the celebrated zodiacal coins, having previously had the necessary bullion collected and the dies engraved with her own name and that of the Emperor. The legend, however, is being proved false by the coins themselves; they do not bear Nur-Jahan's name and instead of being all one date and issued within 24 hours, they are spread over eight years. Probably the zodiacal coins were intended to pass as ordinary money and took the place of the common coinage of the Agra Mint during the eight years of their issue.

It was customary to strike the Emperor's name on one side of the coin

and that of the place, month and the year of the reign on the obverse. But instead of the name of the month, the figure of the sign of the zodiac corresponding to the particular month was used. These coins were struck in gold and silver. Numerous forgeries or contemporary imitations exist.

The Hindus after a time came to regard the zodiac coins as talismans.

In the "Catalogue of Indian Coins" by Stanley Lane-Poole, it is stated, however, that Jahangir's queen did not design and issue the zodiacal mohrs, but there were most certainly coins struck in her name and the royal seal and Asiatic license bore her signature. It is known that she had great influence over her husband.

In the collection of the National Cultural History and Open-Air Museum in Pretoria there are two redseals of this period. The inscriptions read "Jehanger Shah (son of) Akbar Shah 1028 (A.D.1619) and "Sahib Kiran e Sani," "The second Lord of the conjunction" (a title of Shahjehan) 1039 (A.D.1629-1630). The latter ascended the throne in 1628 after Jahangir.

Unfortunately there are no zodiac coins of this period in the Museum collection. There is one silver coin with two fishes on one side and a Persian inscription on the other that could easily be an imitation or forgery of this series.

M. Esterhuysen, Professional Officer, Numismatic Section, Cultural History Museum, Pretoria.



# PRICE LIST

## BICKELS' COINS AND MEDALS

GROUND FLOOR SHOP AT 151 JEPPE ST., (off RISSIK ST.)

List 118  
August, 1966  
Valid to end of August 1966 only  
(Cancels all previous lists)

Arthur Bickel  
Richard Bickel

P.O. Box 10690,  
Johannesburg.  
South Africa.  
Phone: 834-8210.

- NOTES: 1. PAYMENT: Please send either cheque, money order or postal order.  
2. All items offered are subject to being unsold or in stock at time order is received.  
3. NEXT LIST: September, 1966.  
4. OVERSEAS AND FOREIGN:  
\$1 U.S.A. = 70 cents S.A. or R1 S.A. = \$1.40 U.S.A.

E.&O.E.

### SOUTH AFRICAN PROOF SETS (in original case of issue)

### SHORT SETS (WITHOUT GOLD)

A1453	1943	per set	(104 minted)	R400.00
A1454	1944	per set	(150 minted)	320.00
A1455	1945	per set	(150 minted)	320.00
A1456	1946	per set	(150 minted)	320.00
A1457	1947	per set	(2600 minted)	95.00
A1458	1948	per set	(1120 minted)	130.00
A1459	1949	per set	(800 minted)	155.00
A1460	1950	per set	(500 minted)	220.00
A1461	1951	per set	(2000 minted)	55.00
A1462	1952	per 2set	(3500 minted)	40.00
A1463	1953	per set	(2000 minted)	55.00
A1464	1954	per set	(2275 minted)	62.00
A1465	1955	per set	(2250 minted)	60.00
A1466	1956	per set	(1350 minted)	100.00
A1467	1957	per set	(750 minted)	150.00
A1468	1958	per set	(625 minted)	155.00
A1469	1959	per set	(560 minted)	210.00
A1470	1960	per set	(1860 minted)	65.00
A1471	1961	per set	(4391 minted)	30.00
A1472	1962	per set	(2300 minted)	55.00
A1473	1963	per set	(2525 minted)	40.00
A1474	1964	per set	(13000 minted)	25.00
A1475	1965	per set	( 20000 minted)	30.00
A1476	1965	VIP set	(120 minted)	265.00
A1477	1966	per set	(Not available until later in the year)	30.00

### LONG SETS (WITH GOLD)

A1478	1952	per set	(12000 minted)	R62.50
A1479	1953	per set	(3000 minted)	97.50
A1480	1954	per set	(875 minted)	150.00
A1481	1955	per set	(600 minted)	167.50

A1482	1956	per set	(350 minted)	375.00
A1483	1957	per set	(380 minted)	340.00
A1484	1958	per set	(360 minted)	340.00
A1485	1959	per set	(390 minted)	400.00
A1486	1960	per set	(1500 minted)	135.00
A1487	1961	per set	(3139 minted)	97.50
A1488	1962	per set	(1544 minted)	105.00
A1489	1963	per set	(1500 minted)	90.00
A1490	1964	per set	(3000 minted)	62.50
A1491	1965	per set	(5000 minted)	80.00
A1492	1966	per set	(Not available until later in the year)	70.00

### SOUTH AFRICAN PROOF-LIKE SS CROWNS SS - Specially select i.e. prooflike finish.

A1493	1953	each		R19.50
A1494	1954	each		41.00
A1495	1955	each		26.00
A1496	1959	each		135.00
A1497	1960	each		12.50
A1498	1961	each		17.00
A1499	1962	each		22.50
A1500	1963	each		11.00
A1501	1964	each		7.00

### SOUTH AFRICAN UNCIRCULATED CROWNS Genuinely uncirculated crowns.

A1502	1947	each		R6.25
A1503	1948	each		7.25
A1504	1949	each		8.75
A1505	1958	each		8.25
A1506	1960	each		3.60
A1507	1962	each		11.00
A1508	1963	each		3.00
A1509	1964	each		3.00



**SOUTH AFRICAN UNC SETS - SELECT MINT ISSUE**  
(The set consists of a prooflike Crown SS - (Specially Select) and all the currency issue of minor coins in uncirculated condition - 50c, 20c, 10c, 5c, 2c, (Silver) 1c, 1/2c (Bronze).

PRE-DECIMAL 1/4 to 5/-

A1510	1947	per set	(UNC 5/-)	R85.00
A1511	1948	per set		90.00
A1512	1949	per set	(no shilling)	77.50

A1513	1958	per set	45.00
A1514	1959	per set	165.00
A1515	1960	per set	32.00

DECIMAL SERIES - 1/2c to 50c

A1516	1961	per set	R25.00
A1517	1962	per set	34.50
A1518	1963	per set	19.00
A1519	1964	per set	15.50

**YEMEN CHURCHILL CROWN**



Royal Yemen Govt. now in revolt against the Yemen Arab Republic has issued a limited 6000 brilliant Rial pieces.

A silver crown, struck at the Paris Mint in France in 36 millimeters. Plain edges, .720 fine silver ... a beautiful addition to your collection.

Obv.: Portrait of Churchill. English legend: IN MEMORIAM SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL 1965. Also Arab inscription. Rev.: Yemeni Royalist emblems divide YEMEN - 720, 1 RIAL.

PRICE: R7.50 ea. or R14.00 a pair post paid.

(Small quantity in stock)

A1521	- CANADIAN Prooflike Set 1965 \$1, 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 1c (Mint Sealed)	R7.00 post paid	A1540	1d.	1937	VF	.65	
A1522	- DENMARK UNC Set (mixed 1964/5/6 dates) 1 and 5 Kroner 25, 10, 5, 2 and 1 Ore (Cello Wrap)	R2.25 post paid	A1541	1d.	1938	VF	.85	
A1523	- EAST AFRICA UNC Set - 6 lovely coins (in sealed polythene)	R2.00 post paid	A1542	1d.	1939	EF	.75	
A1524	- MEXICO. Very impressive UNC Set of 1965 - 1 Peso, 50, 20, 10 and 5 centavos	R4.50 post paid	A1543	1d.	1947	VF	.25	
A1524a	- MALAWI. UNC Set in Maroon leatherette wallet, 1964 2/6, 2/-, 1/-, 6d.	R3.50 post paid	A1544	1d.	1955	VF	.15	
A1525	- NORWAY. UNC Set of 1964 1 and 5 Kronur, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1 Ore. (Cello Pack)	R2.50 post paid	A1545	1d.	1956	EF	.20	
A1526	- RHODESIA - UNC Set of 1964 in blue leatherette wallet 2/6, 2/-, 1/-, 6d.	R3.00 post paid	A1546	1d.	1950	VF	.25	
A1527	- RHODESIA INDEPENDENCE MEDALS a) Copper - b) Silver - (Individually numbered)	R3.00 R9.00	A1547	1d.	1957	VF	.15	
A1528	- RHODESIA Proof Set of 1964	R95.00	A1548	1d.	1958	VF	.15	
A1529	- a) ZAMBIA Proof Crown 1964 b) ZAMBIA UNC Set of 1964 in green leatherette wallet 2/-, 1/-, 6d.	R5.75 R2.50	A1549	1d.	1961	EF	.20	
<b>RHODESIA</b>			A1550	1d.	1962	EF	.20	
A1530	1/2d.	1934	EF	A1551	1d.	1963	UNC	.25
A1531	1/2d.	1943	VF	A1552	3d.	1934	VF	1.25
A1532	1/2d.	1944	VF	A1553	3d.	1934	EF	2.25
A1533	1/2d.	1954	VF	A1554	3d.	1935	VF	1.00
A1534	1/2d.	1957	VF	A1555	3d.	1937	EF	2.00
A1535	1/2d.	1958	EF	A1556	3d.	1944	VF	.80
A1536	1/2d.	1964	UNC	A1557	3d.	1947	VF	.90
A1537	1d.	1934	VF	A1558	3d.	1949	VF	.50
A1538	1d.	1935	VF	A1559	3d.	1951	VF	.45
A1539	1d.	1936	VF	A1560	3d.	1948	VF	.50
				A1561	3d.	1955	F-	.10
				A1562	3d.	1956	VF	.30
				A1563	3d.	1957	EF	.35
				A1564	3d.	1962	EF	.15
				A1565	6d.	1932	VF-	.85
				A1566	6d.	1932	EF	2.50
				A1567	6d.	1935	VF	1.25
				A1568	6d.	1936	EF	2.35
				A1569	6d.	1937	VF	2.25
				A1570	6d.	1941	F	.50
				A1571	6d.	1944	F-	.40
				A1572	6d.	1947	VF	1.50
				A1573	6d.	1949	VF	.65
				A1574	6d.	1950	VF-	.35
				A1575	6d.	1950	EF	1.00
				A1576	6d.	1952	EF	1.00
				A1577	6d.	1957	EF	.50
				A1578	6d.	1962	EF	.20
				A1579	1/-	1932	VF	1.60
				A1580	1/-	1934	EF	3.25
				A1581	1/-	1935	VF	1.50
				A1582	1/-	1935	EF	2.75
				A1583	1/-	1937	VF	2.75
				A1584	1/-	1942	F	.60
				A1585	1/-	1944	EF	2.00
				A1586	1/-	1947	VF	1.40
				A1587	1/-	1948	VF-	.70
				A1588	1/-	1949	VF-	.75
				A1589	1/-	1949	EF	1.50
				A1590	1/-	1950	VF	.85
				A1591	1/-	1956	EF	.90
				A1592	1/-	1957	EF	.90
				A1593	2/-	1934	VF	5.00
				A1594	2/-	1936	VF	2.35



A1595	2/-	1937	EF	5.25
A1596	2/-	1944	VF	2.00
A1597	2/-	1947	F	1.35
A1598	2/-	1948	F	.70
A1599	2/-	1949	F	1.00
A1600	2/-	1950	VF-	1.00
A1601	2/-	1951	VF	1.00
A1602	2/-	1952	VF	1.25
A1603	2/6	1932	VF	3.00
A1604	2/6	1934	VF	3.50
A1605	2/6	1934	EF	4.50
A1606	2/6	1935	VF	3.50
A1607	2/6	1936	VF	3.00
A1608	2/6	1937	F	2.00
A1609	2/6	1937	VF	3.50
A1610	2/6	1938	VF	2.50
A1611	2/6	1939	VF	4.00
A1612	2/6	1940	EF	3.55
A1613	2/6	1941	F	1.00
A1614	2/6	1941	EF	3.60
A1615	2/6	1942	EF	3.55
A1616	2/6	1944	EF	4.75
A1617	2/6	1946	EF	3.50
A1618	2/6	1947	F	1.50
A1619	2/6	1947	VF	2.50
A1620	2/6	1947	VF	2.50
A1621	2/6	1947	EF	4.00
A1622	2/6	1949	VF	1.50
A1623	2/6	1949	EF	2.25
A1624	2/6	1950	F	.90
A1625	2/6	1950	VF	1.50
A1626	2/6	1948	VF	1.65
A1627	2/6	1952	VF	1.25
A1628	2/6	1952	EF	2.75
A1629	2/6	1954	F	1.00
A1630	2/6	1954	VF	1.65
A1631	2/6	1951	VF	1.25
A1632	2/6	1951	EF	2.00
A1633	2/6	1955	VF	1.25
A1634	5/-	1953	EF	5.00
A1635	5/-	1953	UNC	8.50

**BRITAIN**

A1636	1/2 a	1844	VF	R1.00
Farthing				
A1637	1/4d.	1868	VF	3.00
A1638	1/4d.	1869	VF-	3.75
A1639	3d.	1871	G	.50
A1640	3d.	1889	VG	.70
A1641	3d.	1895	VG	.50
A1642	3d.	1896	F-	.50
A1643	3d.	1897	F-	.50
A1644	3d.	1898	F-	.50
A1645	3d.	1899	F	.65
A1646	3d.	1900	F-	.50
A1647	3d.	1900	F	.75
A1648	3d.	1901	F	.50
A1649	3d.	1901	VF	.75
A1650	3d.	1905	F	1.00
A1651	6d.	1871	F	1.50
A1652	6d.	1888	F-	.65
A1653	6d.	1899	F-	.75
A1654	6d.	1920	VG	.30
A1655	6d.	1929	VG	.20
A1656	6d.	1929	VF	.35
A1657	1/-	1880	VF	1.50
A1658	1/-	1881	VF-	1.00

A1659	1/-	1887	VF	1.50
A1660	1/-	1890	VF-	.75
A1661	1/-	1894	F-	.50
A1662	1/-	1899	VF	1.50
A1663	2/-	1902	G	1.50
A1664	2/-	1931	F	.75
A1665	2/6	1883	F	3.50
A1666	2/6	1899	F-	3.00
A1667	2/6	1900	VG	2.50
A1668	2/6	1903	VG	20.00
A1669	2/6	1906	F-	4.50
A1670	2/6	1907	F-	4.75
A1671	2/6	1910	F	4.50
A1672	2/6	1915	F	1.25
A1673	2/6	1915	F	1.00
A1674	2/6	1916	F	1.00
A1675	2/6	1917	F	1.00
A1676	2/6	1918	F-	.75
A1677	2/6	1919	VG	.50
A1678	2/6	1920	F	1.00
A1679	2/6	1921	F	.75
A1680	2/6	1922	VG-	.75
A1681	2/6	1923	VG	.75
A1682	2/6	1923	VF-	.75
A1683	2/6	1924	VG	1.00
A1684	2/6	1926	F	1.00
A1685	2/6	1928	F	1.00
A1686	2/6	1930	VG	3.50
A1687	2/6	1930	F	4.50
A1688	2/6	1930	VF-	5.00
A1689	2/6	1931	VF-	1.00
A1690	2/6	1932	VF-	1.00
A1691	2/6	1933	VF-	1.00
A1692	2/6	1934	F	1.00
A1693	2/6	1935	F-	1.00
A1694	2/6	1935	F	1.00
A1695	2/6	1936	F	1.00
A1696	2/6	1944	VF	.50
A1697	2/6	1948	F	.75

**SMUTS CHURCHILL TRIPLE SET OF COMMEMORATIVE MEDALLIONS**

We are now able to offer twelve (12) of these triple sets - individually numbered, 18 ct. gold, silver and copper - a maximum of 100 sets will be struck - see (back page June issue for full details). The gold medallion is one of the heaviest (over 100 grams) gold pieces ever struck in South Africa.

The entire set is cased and we recommend that you inspect this set in order to establish the top-rate quality and appearance of the 3 medals

R225.00

(Continued from Page 5, Col. 2)

and therefore should take their place in any comprehensive collection of South African coins) but because there are many other islands and countries listed on the schedule, about which the majority of collectors throughout the world are totally ignorant.

B496	-	1896	VG	.35
B497	-	1896	F	1.75
B498	-	1896	VF	2.75
B499	-	1897	VF	2.50
B500	-	1897	F	1.00

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1)

The technicians have investigated methods of handling cupro-nickel and this magazine is told that the 5, 10 and 20 pieces show considerable improvement.

Coin and Medal News was privileged to watch the production of the proof silver R1 coins. They looked most impressive! With the back-to-normal working schedule, every process has been carefully supervised. Particular Attention has gone into the making of a highly polished master die. This, together with the extra time which has been spent in the production of the blanks will ensure the high standard of silver proof coinage which is customarily expected from the S.A. Mint.

For instance, how many Canadians know that Sydney Mint sovereigns were legal tender in British Columbia and Vancouver Island and therefore belong in any Canadian collection? And what about the British Caribbean Territories? How many people know that Sydney Mint sovereigns were legal tender in British Guiana, Barbados, Trinidad, Tobago, etc.?

A few words about Sydney Mint sovereigns are not out of place. These refer to sovereigns or half-sovereigns with the words "Sydney Mint", "Australia" and "Sovereign" (or "Half Sovereign") on the reverse. They were minted at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint from 1855 to 1870. From 1871, ordinary Imperial sovereigns were struck at that mint with a minute letter "S" to identify them, but were indistinguishable in every other respect from sovereigns minted in London and were therefore automatically legal tender in Britain and throughout the British Dominions.

There are two varieties of Sydney Mint sovereigns. The first was minted in 1855 and 1856, the dies of which were by James Wyon. The second variety was minted from 1857 to 1870 inclusive. The dies were by L.C. Wyon.

The first variety is much scarcer than the second. Both are hard to come by in first class condition.



# BEGINNERS PRICE LIST

## S.A. HALFPENNIES

B356	-	1926	F	R1.20
B357	-	1926	F-	.75
B358	-	1928	VF	1.25
B359	-	1930	VF	2.25
B360	-	1931	VF	2.30
B361	-	1932	VF	2.25
B362	-	1933	VF	2.80

## S.A. PENNIES

B363	-	1923	F-	R1.50
B364	-	1924	F	1.40
B365	-	1926	F	.80
B366	-	1928	F-	.75
B367	-	1929	F	.50
B368	-	1930	F-	.60
B369	-	1931	VF-	1.20
B370	-	1932	F	.80
B371	-	1933	F	.75
B372	-	1934	VF	.50
B373	-	1935	VF	.40
B374	-	1936	VF	.35
B375	-	1940	VF	.25
B376	-	1941	VF	.25
B377	-	1947	VF	3.30
B378	-	1950	EF	.40
B379	-	1951	VF	.25
B380	-	1952	VF	.10
B381	-	1957	VF	.10
B382	-	1958	EF	.35
B383	-	1959	EF	.35
B384	-	1960	EF	.30
B385	-	A complete set of pennies in VF - F condition		29.75

## S.A. TICKEY

B386	-	1924	F-	R0.70
B387	-	1927	F-	.30
B388	-	1932	EF-	1.10
B389	-	1940	EF	.60
B390	-	1943	EF	.35
B391	-	1945	VF	.20
B392	-	1948	EF	.45

B393	-	1949	EF	.65
B394	-	1950	EF	.45
B395	-	1951	VF	.15
B396	-	1952	EF	.20
B397	-	1953	VF	.60
B398	-	1954	VF	.20
B399	-	1955	VF	.20
B400	-	1956	VF	.15
B401	-	1957	VF	.20
B402	-	1958	VF	.20
B403	-	1959	VF	.20

## S.A. SHILLINGS

B404	-	1923	G	R0.50
B405	-	1932	VG	1.20
B406	-	1932	EF	2.20
B407	-	1933	VF	2.10
B408	-	1933	VF-	1.90
B409	-	1934	VF	1.75
B410	-	1955	VF	1.20
B411	-	1940	VF	.85
B412	-	1961	EF	.80

## S.A. TWO SHILLINGS

B413	-	1924	VF	R4.30
B414	-	1929	F	3.70
B415	-	1932	VF	3.25
B416	-	1935	VF	3.20
B417	-	1936	F	2.25
B418	-	1936	EF	4.75
B419	-	1937	EF	3.50
B420	-	1943	EF	2.25
B421	-	1952	VF	.75
B422	-	1954	EF	1.00

## S.A. HALF CROWNS

B423	-	1924	VG	R0.65
B424	-	1925	VG	.85
B425	-	1926	VG	.90
B426	-	1926	F	2.10
B427	-	1928	F	1.10
B428	-	1928	VF	3.20
B429	-	1929	F	1.25
B430	-	1930	VG	.80
B431	-	1932	F	.80
B432	-	1932	VF	2.30
B433	-	1934	VF-	2.20
B434	-	1935	F	1.00
B435	-	1936	F	1.10
B436	-	1936	VF	2.30
B437	-	1939	F	2.30
B438	-	1940	F	.80
B439	-	1942	EF	2.50
B440	-	1943	VF	1.30
B441	-	1957	VF-	.90
B442	-	1959	F	1.75

## S.A. FIVE SHILLINGS

B443	-	1947	VF	R2.25
B444	-	1948	VF	1.50
B445	-	1949	VF	1.75
B446	-	1950	VF	3.50
B447	-	1951	VF	3.00
B448	-	1952	VF	1.30
B449	-	1953	VF	2.50
B450	-	1954	VF	23.00
B451	-	1954	EF	28.50
B452	-	1954	EF	34.00
B453	-	1954		37.50
B454	-	1955	VF	5.25
B455	-	1956	VF	3.25
B456	-	1957	VF	2.10
B457	-	1958	VF	2.00
B458	-	1959	EF	95.00
B459	-	1959	UNC	115.00
B460	-	1960	VF	1.75
B461	-	1961	VF	6.00
B462	-	1961	F	6.95
B463	-	1964	VF	1.75

## Z.A.R. KRUGER COINS

### PENNIES

B464	-	1894	VF	R2.10
B465	-	1898	VF	1.70
B466	-	1898	EF	2.25

### TICKEYS

B467	-	1892	VG	.95
B468	-	1893	VG	.60
B469	-	1893	F	1.30
B470	-	1893	VF	1.75
B471	-	1895	VG	.70
B472	-	1895	F	1.00
B473	-	1895	VF	1.50
B474	-	1896	F	.60
B475	-	1896	VF	1.70
B476	-	1897	VF	1.35

### SIXPENSES

B477	-	1892	F	R2.30
B478	-	1893	VF	2.40
B479	-	1895	G	.25
B480	-	1895	F	.60
B481	-	1895	VG	.45
B482	-	1896	F	.55
B483	-	1896	VF	1.20
B484	-	1897	F	.65
B485	-	1897	VF	1.25

### SHILLINGS

B486	-	1892	VG	R0.80
B487	-	1892	F	1.20
B488	-	1892	VF	2.60
B489	-	1894	G	.40
B490	-	1894	F	1.75
B491	-	1894	VF	3.00
B492	-	1895	G	.40
B493	-	1815	VG	.75
B494	-	1895	F	1.50
B495	-	1895	VF	2.50





# From the Depths of the Ocean

(A 22 CT GOLD COIN FOR YOUR SOUTH AFRICAN COLLECTION)



OBVERSE  
Full Coat of Arms

It is hereby  
certified that this coin  
1 Mohur, E.I.C., 1820  
was recovered in October 1965  
from the wreck of the English  
sailing ship "FAME" (629 tons,  
Captain, Mr. Clark) which was  
driven onto the rocks at Sea  
Point, Table Bay, on the  
night of 14th June 1822  
*F. Mitchell*  
Past President S. A.  
Numismatic Soc.

Certificate



REVERSE  
Inscription in Persian

## QUESTION

SHOULD THIS 22 CT. GOLD COIN BE INCLUDED IN A COLLECTION OF SOUTH AFRICAN COINS? IS IT REALLY PART OF A SOUTH AFRICAN SERIES?

## ANSWER

Yes, we certainly feel it is. These large 22 ct. gold coins (two shilling size) are intimately tied to the history of this country because:-

- a) They regularly journeyed to and from the Cape.
- b) They were used as currency at the Cape.
- c) They sank off the Cape.
- d) They rested on the Seabed off the Cape (for 144 years).
- e) They were discovered at the Cape.
- f) They were salvaged in South African waters, by South African divers, for South African collectors.

## WHY THIS COIN IS DIFFERENT

In one of the most romantic, and exciting treasure finds of this century, here is what took place:-

"On the 14th June, 1822 an English sailing ship the FAME, was wrecked in a storm which lashed the coast off the Cape Peninsula. During October 1965, the remains of this old ship were found and divers recovered some rare gold coins. One MOHUR pieces of the English East India Company, Madras, 1820.

Dr. F. Mitchell (past President of the S.A. Numismatic Society in Cape Town) was called in as a numismatist-consultant by the Salvors and took charge of the cleaning of the gold coins. Many of them were encrusted with marine growth and a semi petrified conglomerate of shells. It has been possible to clean them without resort to polishing - though the pieces still retain a small amount of staining. These coins show little sign of wear from circulation, but they do have a few marks (small dents) etc. caused by the movement of the rocks over the ship."

### NOTE:

We are now offering our very limited supply as follows: Each Mohur in red leatherette wallet with certificate of authenticity.

**R42.50**

These coins will not be advertised publicly and are being reserved exclusively for readers of Coin & Medal News.

## INVESTMENT VALUE

We consider the investment potential of the Mohurs excellent. Compare their price to that of large commercial gold coins - American and Austrian, many of which are restrikes and sell at about R44.00. The authenticity of the Mohurs is beyond doubt. Their value MUST increase.