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EDITORIAL. . . .

ACTIVE OVERSEAS COIN MARKET REFLECTS IN S.A.

The numismatic world is certainly on the move. This issue of Bickels Coin and Medal News contains plenty of evidence that numismatics is no dormant hobby. Among the more positive proofs of the continuing rapid development shown in our pages this month are:

** The \$3,500 won by a Canadian artist who designed that country's 1970 dollar (the design is, in fact, an adaptation of Manitoba's floral emblem).*

** The huge selection of "Moon Medallions" which have been struck by both overseas and local firms to commemorate America's great space feat;*

** The flood of British medallions to celebrate the investiture of the new Prince of Wales;*

** An interview with the director of the South African Mint Mr. J.J. Groenewald concerning his visit overseas and the rapid development in foreign mints to speed coin production;*

** And the advanced plans for the Fourth South African Numismatic Convention which is still nearly a year away.*

To us this is more than positive proof of the bursting enthusiasm in the coin world of to-day. Other facets of this frenzied activity which are not readily available to local collectors is the growth overseas in the past few years of new coin dealers as well as numismatic specialist journals.

Almost monthly our foreign post brings us handfals of price lists and auction sale lists from firms which have just begun busi-

ness in England, European countries and the United States.

This trend is almost exactly reflected by developments on our own coin scene. After the rush and hectic trading days of 1965, '66 and '67 the coin market has seen a period of consolidation in which some dealers have dropped out of business while others have found trading to be quieter. This was also the case in the American market when the 'great shake out' of the past two years saw many speculators getting rid of huge quantities of coins while many dealers ceased business.

However, the pendulum has swung the other way and now the coin market is again bursting at the seams — but with a difference. There is a greater tendency to trade in quality material and "junk" is being recognised for what it is.

The next year will see a similar resurgence of coin interest in the Republic and we feel our trend will follow that of overseas — towards quality and selective purchasing.

COVER

Our cover this month shows a montage of current Moon medallions on a background of the Moon.

The medallions with the wording "Apollo 11" showing the Eagle landing craft and the words "Commemorating the First Moonlanding" are both locally produced.

U.S.A. ONE DOLLAR FOR IKE

Numerous American Congressmen have gone on record as favoring the introduction of an appropriate monetary tribute to the late Dwight David Eisenhower, and many of them have offered bills calling for the portrait of Ike to be incorporated on the quarter, the proposed non-silver dollar coin and regular dollar notes.

S.A. MINT DIRECTOR PROMISES LATEST MACHINERY AFTER VISITS TO 7 MINTS

The new South African Mint — which is due for completion in 1972 — will incorporate the latest automatic machinery following an extensive visit to overseas mints by the Director, Mr J.J. Groenewald.

Mr. Groenewald represented South Africa at the official opening of the new American Mint in Philadelphia on August 22 by the USA Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. David Kennedy.

Speaking to Bickels Coin and Medal News soon after his return last month, the Director said some of the machines which he saw in action on his overseas trip would be included in the specifications for the new mint which would go to public tender at the beginning of next year.

Flying from Jan Smuts Airport, Mr. and Mrs. Groenewald first went to Rio de Janeiro.

"The Brazilian Mint is housed in a wonderfully palatial building, set in beautiful grounds. The minting side is comparatively small although they have just built a very impressive bank note factory," he said.

From Rio de Janeiro Mr. Groenewald went to Philadelphia where the opening ceremony was held in the Amphitheatre on the Independence Mall.

Mr. Groenewald firmly believes that the mint should play an integral part in a country's culture and history. It is for this reason that he endorses the American's decision to situate the new Mint in the centre of historic Philadelphia, almost directly opposite the Independence Mall.

The Director was one of eleven directors of national mints represented at the opening. The others were from the U.S. Mint, the Royal Mint, the Royal Canadian Mint, the Royal Dutch Mint, the Paris Mint, the Royal Norwegian Mint and the Mints of Austria, Italy, Spain and Mexico. Two private mints, the Mint Birmingham and the

Imperial Metal Industries, were also represented.

"I would like to say how very well we were received. The reception accorded us by the Director of the US Mint, Miss Eva Adams, was excellent. She and her staff went to no end of trouble to make our visit interesting."

Speaking of Miss Adams, Mr. Groenewald remarked that she was a "most charming and dynamic person."

He pointed out that the person occupying the post of Director of the American Mint was a presidential appointee and traditionally it was held by a woman. Miss Adams had now retired and she had been replaced by Mrs. Mary Brookes, whom Mr. Groenewald also met.

The American Director was responsible for the Philadelphia Mint; the Denver Mint; the Assay Office in San Francisco, which handles proof sets; the Assay Office in New York and the famous bullion store of Fort Knox.

Official guests at the opening of the Philadelphia Mint were presented with a commemorative medallion showing the Mint on the obverse and a map of America with stars indicating each city in which a mint has been situated.

The programme for the week of the opening was arranged by officials of the US Mint and included a series of lectures by senior officials on different aspects of the new mint.

"The thing which impressed me most about the American Mint is the vastness of their facilities. They are geared to produce very huge quantities of coins in very little time.

"They also pay great attention to

Continued on page 4

U.S.A. SPACE FEAT PROMPTS FLOOD OF MOON MEDALLIONS

Dozens of different medals and medallions commemorating man's first Lunar landing, have appeared on numismatic markets throughout the world.

Austria, Germany, Switzerland, U.S.A., Britain, South Africa and other countries have each produced medals of their own.

Not since the death of President John F. Kennedy and Sir Winston Churchill, have so many different varieties of a medal commemorating the same event, made their appearance.

Almost without exception, they all portray the Eagle Landing Craft touching down on the Moon's surface. Most of them feature the faces of the three Astronauts, although some medals only show Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin's images — the two men who actually walked on the moon.

Some of the issues show the Saturn Rocket in Blast Off position. Others have one or more of the now famous slogans engraved, e.g. "We come in Peace for all Mankind," or "One small step for Man, one giant leap for all Mankind."

An interesting point arises, concerning the date of the landing. Some medals give the date of man's first walk on the moon as 20th July 1969 whilst others record it as 21st July 1969. The reason is of course the time differences existing in various parts of the world.

The metals from which the moon medallions have been struck, include 22 carat gold, sterling and fine silver, copper and 24 carat gold plated copper. A variety of South African and overseas produced Lunar Commemoratives are offered for sale in this month's price list.

S.A. MINT DIRECTOR PROMISES

the processing of laminated coins. The aspect of striking laminated coins is receiving particular attention in all the mints I visited."

He said the emphasis on laminated coins was to some extent made necessary by sophisticated coin-operated vending machines in the Western World. Laminated coins were suited to the sensitive selective mechanisms of these machines.

Production problems in making laminated coins were considerable. However, he did not think they were more durable than conventional silver coinage.

Mr. Groenewald remarked that one of the main objects which motivated laminated coins in America was the desire to replace the silver half dollar which had been hoarded to a great extent by collectors. The new half dollar had silver on the outside and an alloy inside, giving it the appearance of 80 percent silver when in fact it was only 40 percent.

The American Mint was concentrating on doing every facet of production under one roof. It was working slowly towards this goal and in time it could be termed a "one stop mint."

"I was particularly impressed by the gigantic machine which they have specifically developed to strike one cent coins."

He referred to the machine as a coin roller saying that it worked more or less like a printing press rather than the conventional minting press,

"Metal strip is fed into one end of the machine which then produces blanks and strikes 10,000 one cent coins a minute."

"Our mint produces about 60,000,000 coins annually and at that rate it would only take the American Mint a few weeks to complete our total requirements," he said.

"There are a number of things which I saw in America which could be adapted to the South African Mint. Not the phenomenal rate of production — this would not be required

in the South Africa, however, the question of 'die life', which the Americans have investigated would definitely be of interest to us."

"With their high production rates they must make their dies last as long as possible so as not to have expensive delays while changing dies. The methods they have adopted to give them maximum 'die life' are going to be of great interest to us."

After leaving America he went to Canada, where the authorities are planning a new mint and then to the newly-opened Royal Mint in Wales. He found that like the American Mint, the Royal Mint had stressed the great change to automation thereby reducing the needless handling of materials and coins.

His next stop was the Paris Mint where he was particularly impressed by their high standard of medallion work.

One of the most important visits of his tour was to the Stuttgart Mint in Germany. Built about three years ago, it is roughly the size envisaged for the new South African Mint. The Stuttgart Mint produces about a third of Germany's requirements.

"I wanted to study the various methods they use to see if any could usefully be incorporated in our mint," he said.

While in Germany he visited various engineering works which manufacture machines which might be required in the Republic's new mint.

One of the main reasons for Mr. Groenewald's overseas trip was to become acquainted with modern developments. Tenders for machinery required in the S.A. Mint will open next year and it is important for officials to know exactly what it being used overseas; what is available and to incorporate these features together with the S.A. Mint's particular requirements in the tender specifications.

Stemming from what he had seen, Mr. Groenewald was brim full of ideas for the new mint.

He is a firm believer in traditionalism concerning a mint's role as a national institution.

"The Americans think this way too and that is why they have placed their mint in the centre of historic Philadelphia. We, could have ordered our

new mint to be constructed in Pretoria's developing factory areas, but that would have defeated one of the most important functions a mint plays in a nation — that of being readily available to sightseers."

"We have chosen the difficult way of building a mint. Construction is already underway in the Mint's grounds and as new sections are completed we will move into them. This, of course, will cause great hardship for our employees who will have to maintain production while machines are being moved around."

"But I think it will all have been worth the trouble when the project is completed in 1972."

"The Mint will be double-storied with a visitors gallery on the top story above each of the minting processes. People will be able to view every process through one-way windows which will allow them to see everything in comfort without disturbing the workers and without creating security risks.

"We will also have a large museum which will house the many beautiful and valuable coins and medallions which we cannot display at present, through lack of space."

"One of our proudest possessions is the old Kruger press which was used to strike gold sovereigns for the old Republic. This machine has been reconditioned and we will use it for historic occasions when important people perform the symbolic striking of the first coins of new issues."

Mr. Groenewald expects that with improved production methods, like continuous casting, the mint should have no trouble in keeping up to date with its orders. In fact, should the situation arise when there is spare production time "we might even consider striking coins for other countries."

One thing which particularly impressed the director when he was overseas, was the ready availability from commercial banks, of uncirculated specimen coin sets. He said that he would like to see some South African banks carrying stocks of these uncirculated Mint Sets as well as perhaps other Mint issues.

These could easily be sold to visitors and tourists as souvenirs of their visit to South Africa.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE TRANSVAAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

4TH NATIONAL NUMISMATIC CONVENTION

The response from coin-collectors and numismatists throughout the Republic has been overwhelming.

I am pleased to announce that our negotiations with the Pretoria City Council have been successful and that we have their confirmation in writing that the Pretoria City Hall will be available for the Convention from Monday 26th October, 1970, to Saturday, 31st October, 1970. The Convention Committee can now go ahead with definite planning.

Twenty-one papers from leading numismatists have been promised. These will be from such well-known personalities as Dr. F.K. Mitchell; Pastor J.F. Rowlands; Dr. J.E. Holloway; Dr. Felix Machanik; Mr. P.R. Muller; Dr. Dawie de Villiers; Dr. Robert

Morris; Mr. H.C. Philipson; Dr. H. Joubert; Dr. Sneider; Dr. H. Webber and many others. The subjects chosen are fully representative of all branches of Numismatics. World famous numismatists, Seaby's, Spinks from Great Britain and Galerie des Monnaies from Switzerland etc. will also be in attendance.

Dr. Stanley Kaplan has already begun work on the convention brochure and judging from the beautifully designed cover, I can state most emphatically that everyone is going to be pleasantly surprised with the finished product.

A special convention medal in silver and bronze will be struck to commemorate the event. The obverse design will depict four birds, one repre-

senting each Province of the Republic, arranged around the National bird, the Blue Crane. The reverse design will be the Pretoria City Hall, the venue of the Convention.

At least 50 exhibits are expected. The public and organised groups from schools will be allowed to see the exhibits free of charge.

Dealers will operate bourse tables during the convention and choice numismatic items will be available for purchase.

The Commercial banks, South African Reserve Bank, and Museums and other Institutions will be invited to stage special exhibits on their premises to coincide with this "Special Numismatic Week" which will culminate with a banquet on Saturday evening, 31st October, 1970.

Particulars regarding accommodation; security arrangements; insurance and other matters are available from the Secretary, P.O. Box 2954, Pretoria.



W.S. VAN AS
PRESIDENT.

BIG CASH PRIZE TO DESIGNER OF CANADA'S NEW \$

A total of 901 designs were submitted in a recently concluded contest to determine what the reverse of Canada's 1970 dollar would feature. The winning design — featuring the province of Manitoba's floral emblem, the prairie crocus — is the work of Scarborough, Ontario, artist Raymond Taylor.

Taylor received a \$3,500 cash award for his efforts, while honorable mention awards of \$500 each went to three other individuals, none of whom were from Manitoba, whose entry into the Canadian confederation is the sub-

ject of the design. Manitoba became the fifth Canadian province on July 15, 1870.

Featured in Taylor's design are two crocus flowers and a bud, with small representations of the maple leaf, Canada's traditional emblem dividing the word groupings in the surrounding legends which proclaim MANITOBA



1870-1970 and CANADA DOLLAR. The obverse of the coin will feature the customary coinage bust of Queen Elizabeth II.

Taylor will complete his responsibilities in the introduction of the Manitoba commemorative dollar by preparing a plaster model which will be submitted to the Royal Canadian Mint for use in preparing the necessary master die, punch and working die tools for the coin. The dollar will be produced of pure nickel in the reduced size introduced in 1968.

The Ottawa Mint's acting master, Ernest F. Brown, has stated that it will be several months before competition for the design of the already announced 1971 dollar, commemorating the centennial of British Columbia's entry into the confederation, is opened. British Columbia's elevation to the status of a colony in the British empire in 1858 was commemorated on the 1958 Canadian dollar.

UNDER- STANDING ROMAN COINS

By DAVID MILLER

Mr. Miller is head of the Roman and Greek Departments and also the Bank Note Department of a well-known British firm of Coin Dealers. This article on Roman Coins was specially written for readers of Bickels Coin & Medal News by Mr. Miller.

Of all the Ancient coins that have survived the most common and the most collected are Roman coins. Some collectors buy them for the splendid portraits of the emperors but apart from arranging them into chronological order do not enquire further about the type, its history and its origin. This article does not set out to give a short economic history of the Roman Empire but will try to give to the intending collector a few hints of what to look for on the coin and what deductions to draw from them.

Like our present day coinage the Roman monetary system had many different denominations. These could be identified by metal, size and weight and also by changes in design of the portrait of the emperor. For instance the largest bronze coin of the early empire, the sestertius shows the emperor wearing a laurel wreath. The dupondius was half the value and half the size and shows the emperor wearing a radiate crown. However, the as, worth half a dupondius was approximately the same size but made of a cheaper metal. To stop any confusion with the dupondius the portrait of the emperor reverts back to the laurel wreath type. Similarly when Caracalla brought out a

new silver piece tariffed at two silver denarii but in fact weighing only approximately one and a half times the weight, his new antoninianus shows the emperor radiate against his laureate portrait on the denarius.

Economic and political conditions are also mirrored in the coinage. Weight and silver content in the antoninianus, the staple coin of the third century, fall in line with the economic conditions of the Empire which became more and more chaotic with the various civil wars. As more emperors were created at this time by the army than by legitimate means so the coins show an increase in reverses referring to the army and its gods. FIDES EXERCITUM – the faithfulness of the army – is a favourite reverse type of an emperor unsure of his position as is the fairly common PAX AVG – the peace of the emperor – which usually is a pious allusion to a state which rarely appeared during the wars of the third century.

Reverses were especially used to boost the morale of the people and even our twentieth century political propagandists are hard put to excell some of the slogans of their Roman counterparts. During the fourth century when the Empire was continually under attack a common reverse shows a barbarian being dragged from his hut by a Roman soldier or another barbarian being slaughtered by a charging cavalryman. What sort of copywriter could have thought up the accompanying legend – FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO – the restoration of Happy Times! Earlier gods and goddesses had been used to allude to the beneficence of the government. Thus Abundantia, the goddess of plenty, referred to the supplies of corn to Rome by holding corn-ears in her hand while the attributions of the gods Pietas (Piety), Hercules (Strength) and Mars (Military Prowess) were often equated with the emperor by the adding of AVG on the legend. Thus PIETAS AVG. becomes both the Piety of the emperor as well as showing Piety herself personified. Some reverses were more direct in their propaganda value and showed public works such as Trajan's forum, Nero's port of Ostia, Antoninus Pius's new column and temples and buildings erected by the various rulers. Military

victories – real or imagined – over the Germans, Dacians, Armenians and Parthians were glorified as were Provinces visited by the emperors. Even tax changes are mentioned on coins, the most famous being the removal of the Jewish tax which appears on the sestertius of Nerva between 96 and 98 A.D.

Towards the end of the Roman empire reverses begin to fall into fewer types. Perhaps as the Empire weakened it was policy to hammer away at the population to remind them of "the Victory of the Emperor" (VICTORIA AVG.), "the Glory of the Republic" or "Rome" (GLORIA REIPUBLICATE or ROMANORUM) and of course the restitution of Happy Times. However, an economic necessity of the times makes these coins more interesting as they have mint marks. Because of the deterioration of communications, coins were minted all over the Empire but mint-masters were untrustworthy and to keep a check on the weight and purity of the coinage the emperor Diocletian (A.D. 284-305) brought in a method of mint markings so that a coin could be traced not only to the mint-town but to the branch of the mint and the actual issue. Thus a coin ANBI in the exergue with a letter S in the field on the left is from the mint of Antioch (AN) of the twelve officinar or factory denoted by the letters BI which are Greek for 12 and of issue S. A few other mintmarks are LN for London, LG for Lugdunum (Lyons) and ALE for Alexandria. Often these abbreviations are preceded by the letters, P, M or SM short for Pecunia, Moneta or Sacra Moneta which mean simply Money of such a place.

A knowledge of reverses, coin-types and mint marks are of great use in allocating coins with obscure legends to their correct emperor and is especially important when a coin is needed for dating in some archaeological site. This knowledge will, however, increase the interest of the collector and often give him a far greater insight into the character of the man on the coins, his life, hopes and circumstances, than by just looking at the portrait which like all official portraits was produced to flatter the subject.

Coins which were unearthed on the 28th August, 1968, on the site of a new girl's school at Halfway Minster Road, Sheerness, Kent fetched nearly R1,200.00 at a London auction recently.

Mr. J. Sharpin, of Gravesend, Kent, was operating a hydraulic excavator on the site when he discovered an earthenware pot which was buried upside down about 15 to 18 inches from the surface. Mr. Sharpin and two other persons handed the coins to the police and on the 26th September an inquest was held by the North Kent Coroner. Mr. Sharpin was declared to be the legal finder and the coins were returned to him after examination at the British Museum.

The earliest coins in the Hoard are four shillings of Edward VI. These are the fine shillings of the third period dating from 1550-1553. The latest coins in the Hoard are a group of shillings of Charles I of the Tower mint with mint mark sceptre, which belong to the period 1646-1649. The

ENGLISH HOARD OF COINS FETCHES R1,200 AT LONDON AUCTION



COINS SOLD AT GLENDININGS

Hoard, therefore, covers a period of almost one hundred years, and the coins are all either halfcrowns or shillings. They have obviously seen a considerable amount of circulation,

and, except for the later coins of Charles I, are generally in worn condition, as would be expected. All the coins are of the Tower mint except for two halfcrowns of the York mint.

Pistrucci's Design Survived His Critics

Those responsible for the designs of a country's coins can be eternally certain of two things: First, that the present design will be displeasing to a large segment of the public; second, that any attempt to change the design will result in a flurry of horrified outcries against this *tampering*.

In turn, this brief excitement will die down to (at worst) mild dislike or (at best) neutrality. Invariably the introduction of a design change brings with it a shout of debased artistry. This has quite possibly been going on since the days of the ancient Greeks.

One of the longer lived designs in the English coinage has been the *St. George and the Dragon* design by Benedetto Pistrucci, which first appeared on the reverse of the crowns in 1818. It last appeared on a crown of England in 1951, and remains today as



the reverse type on gold sovereigns.

This design has remained only because it is yet counted as being one of the better coinage designs. Indeed, it is the only design of Pistrucci's that has remained; the rest were modified or discarded.

At the introduction, reaction to the coin was mixed. The Pistrucci head of George III on the 1818 crown was hardly flattering and drew the most adverse comment. The public generally liked the *St. George and the Dragon* design, although no less than John Ruskin, the artist, was moved to write:



The horse looks abstractly into the air - St. George has nothing on but a helmet - the very last piece of armour he is likely to want - he puts his naked foot well forward for the dragon to bite, and is about to deliver a mortal blow with a sword which cannot reach him by a couple of yards.

Believe it or not, the most fuss was raised over the prominence of Pistrucci's name under the head of the King.

You can't please everybody. (With acknowledgement's to Collectors Research)

GOUD WAARMEE DIE BURGERSPONDE GESLAAN IS

deur **MATTY ESTERHUIZEN**

Versamelaars van munte ken algar die Burgerspond met sy variasies van die dikbaard, ylbaard, rooi- en geelgoud. Die agtergrond van die Burgerspond is minder bekend maar tog ook heel interessant.

Op soek na sekere gegewens in ou koerante, is 'n artikel in die „Sunday Times“ van 24 Januarie 1937 gevind waar melding gemaak word dat die stuk goud „Perseverance“ gebruik is vir die slaan van die Burgersponde. In die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en Opelugmuseum, Pretoria, se fotoversameling is daar 'n gehawende ou foto van die „Perseverance“ en 'n byskrif met besonderhede daarby. Die stuk gouderts het 119 onse, 2 grein troy geweeg, is op 16 Desember 1874 ontgin en was tot op daardie stadium die grootste stuk gouderts wat op die „Caledonian Goldfields,” Pelgrimsrus ontdek is. Pres. Thomas Francois Burgers, President van die Zuid-Afrikaanse Republiek (1872-1877), het die „Perseverance“ aangekoop teen £475, maar beslis nie vir die slaan van munte nie, want op daardie stadium het die Volksraad reeds verdere munting van die Staatsponde of kleiner denominasies van geld verbied.

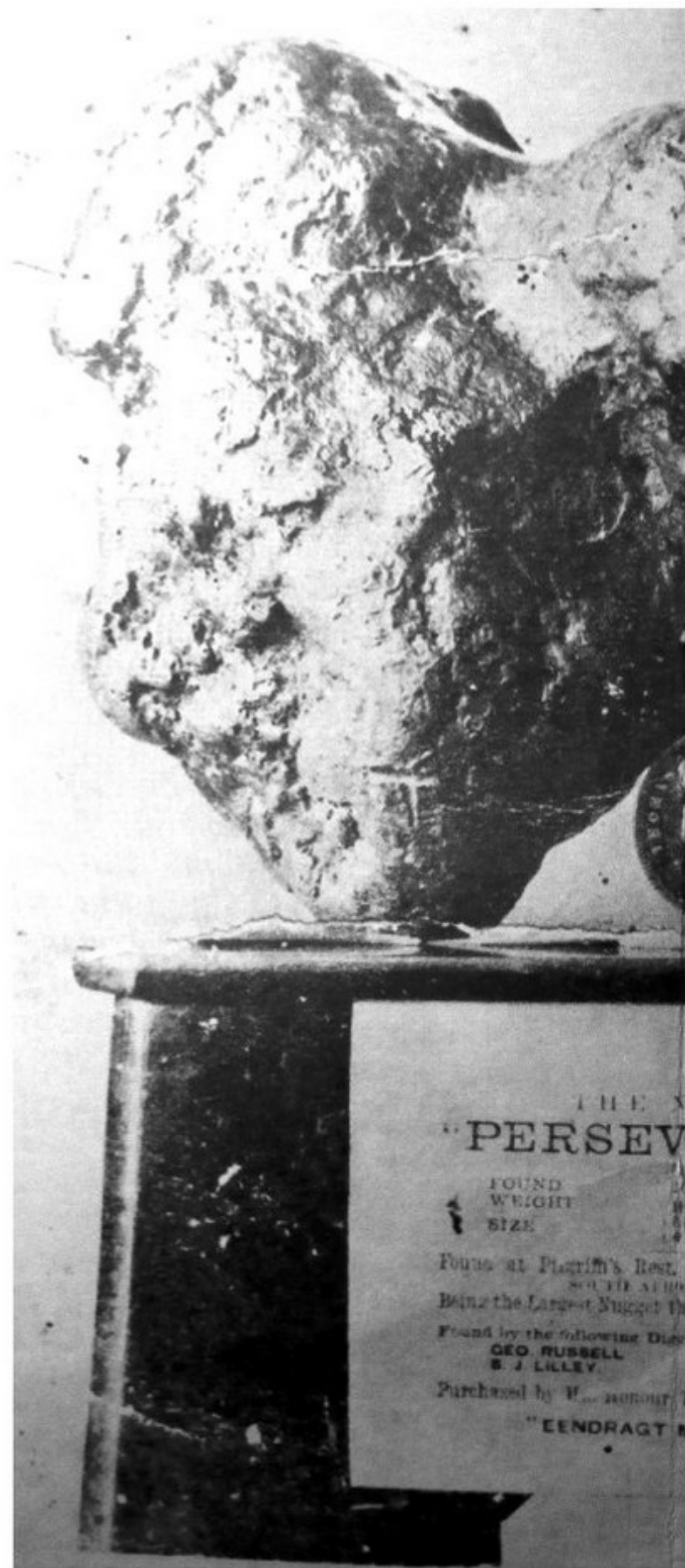
In die boekie deur die Engelse predikant, Rev. Gerald Herring oor die „pelgrim“-delwers van die sewentiger jare, skryf hy o.a. dat Pres. Burgers die goudvelde te Pelgrimsrus in September 1873 besoek het, waar hy twee stukke gouderts gekoop het met die name Emma, van sestien onse en Adeliza, van meer as twee-en-twintig onse. Die President koop ook nog 300 onse spoelgoud waarmee 1,000 munte geslaan word met sy kop daarop. 'n Ek-

semplaar van hierdie munte word aan elke selfregerende land gestuur. Rev. Herring vind dit ongelukkig dat na jare gevind is dat die Burgersponde, wat met sulke goeie bedoelings gestuur is, 'n vernederende rusplek gehad het nl. as kuriositeite aan die end van horlosiekettings.

Volgens Rev. Herring is spoelgoud verkoop teen £3.10s per ons. Later het handelaars dit verhoog na £4. 'n Stuk gouderts was veel duurder en is teen £10 per ons verkoop. Net om pryse te vergelyk, moet hier genoem word dat die huidige monetêre waarde van goud R25.10s per ons is. Op 'n stadium was dit glo hoog mode onder die delwers se vroue op Pelgrimsrus om stukkie gouderts in te ryg en dit om hulle nekke te dra. Die mode het glo egter gou uitgesteef.

Mnr. De Villiers Roos, voormalige Kontroleur en Ouditeur-Generaal van die Unie van Suid-Afrika en een van die grootste versamelaars van munte, het in 'n artikel in die „Huisgenoot“ van 2 Junie 1933 genoem dat twee stukke gouderts, met name „Emma“ en „Adelina“ (sic?) deur Pres. Burgers aangekoop is namens die Regering en nadat die goud in Pretoria uitgestal was, is dit na Londen gestuur vir die slaan van Staatsponde. Mnr. De Villiers Roos het egter nagelaat om melding te maak dat hierdie twee stukke gouderts saam by benadering net sowat 38 onse geweeg het en dus maar 'n deel van die besending goud vir die Staatsponde moes uitgemaak het.

Mnr. De Villiers Roos skryf verder dat die reeds gemunte Staatsponde by die Volksraadsvergadering van 26 September 1874 voorgelê is vir goed-



keuring. Die Volksraadslede is die geleentheid gegee om elk 'n pond teen £1 aan te koop, terwyl lede van die publiek £2 stuk moes betaal.

Aangesien die Z.A.R. 'n republiek was, was die munte nie „soewereine“ nie, maar staatsponde. Mnr. De Villiers Roos het ook geskryf dat aan elke moondheid wat die afhanklikheid van die Z.A.R. erken het, 'n pond geskenk is. Volgens hom was die Burgerspond in 1933 £17.10.0 werd.

Die verhaal van die twee stukke goud genaamd „Emma“ en „Adeliza“ het 'n heel romantiese kleur. Waarskynlik is dit ook na aan die waarheid. In 1933 het die koerant „The Friend,” Bloemfontein, 'n onderhoud gevoer



met 'n oorlewende neef van Pres. Burgers, ene Mnr. B.J. Burgers, wat op daardie stadium 81 jaar oud was. Dit is duidelik dat die oubaas se geheue toe nie meer so helder was nie. Mnr. Burgers het by T.F. Burgers ingewoon as jong seun om skoolonderrig van laasgenoemde te ontvang, derhalwe het hy hom goed geken en van gebeurtenisse geweef om die President se lewe, geweet. Mnr. Barend Burgers vertel dat mnr. Potgieter, 'n gemeentelid in Hanover, Kaapprovinsie waar Pres. Burgers predikant was voor sy verkiesing as President, agter Burgers aangetrek het na die Transvaal en sy geluk gaan probeer het op die goudvelde. Na maande van teleurstelling het Potgieter tou op-

gegooi en opgepak om na Pretoria te verhuis. Voor sy vertrek, met sy besittings en familie wagtende op die ossewa, het hy vir oulaas gaan afskeid neem van sy standplaas waar hy op die goudveld gekampeer het. Op die standplaas was 'n rotsblok met 'n bars in en Potgieter het in die laaste moment van afskeidneem daar gesit en peins en terloops die sand uit die bars gekrap. Tot sy grootste verbasing en vreugde, ontdek hy twee stukke gouderts wat hy later na sy twee dogters vernoem het. Die President het daar en dan Potgieter se goud gekoop en dit saam met hom op sy reis na Engeland geneem waar hy 600 goue ponde laat slaan het. Burgers het egter nie op daardie stadium na Europa gegaan nie, maar sy vrou was wel toe op besoek by haar familie in Engeland. Dit is natuurlik ook bekend dat daar 837 Burgersponde geslaan is en nie 600 (soos B. Burgers noem) of 1,000 (genoem deur die Rev. Herring) nie. Die veronderstelling dat daar 1,000 munte geslaan is, is aanneemlik aangesien Burgers blykbaar sy getal op 1,000 munte gestel het. Dit kan afgelei word deur die kwotasies wat gevra is.

Wat nogal tipies menslik van mnr. Burgers se vertelling tydens die onderhoud met die koerant is, is sy bewering dat daar net nog vier Burgersponde bestaan het in 1933. Volgens hom was een in besit van Kommandeur Jack Haines van die V.S.A.-vloot, 'n kleiseun van die president, twee van sy neefs by Rondebosch het elk 'n pond gehad en 'n vierde het glo verdwyn uit die Pietermaritzburgse Museum.

Pres. Burgers het in Februarie 1874 weer die goudvelde op Pelgrimsrus besoek en was so entoesiasies omtrent die slaan van goue munte, dat hy sommer van daar af aan mnr. J.J. Pratt, Konsul-generaal in die Suid-Afrikaanse Ambassade, Londen, geskryf het om so gou as moontlik reëlings te tref vir die slaan van munte, want die Volksraad sou in Mei 1874 weer sit, by welke geleentheid hy die munte wou voorlê vir goedkeuring. Op 20 Februarie 1874, is 22 ¼ lb. goud versend tesame met 'n foto van die President vir die maak van 'n model vir die voorsy van die munt en sketse van die Z.A.R.-wapen, wat in 1858 aangeneem is, vir die keersy. Op 13 April 1874, erken Mnr. Pratt ontvangs van die President se brief maar deel mee dat

die foto van Pres. Burgers stukkend gebreek het en na 'n fotograaf geneem is vir moontlike reparasie. Mev. Burgers wat toe op besoek in Engeland was, het twee ander foto's van die President by haar gehad wat toe gebruik kon word vir die maak van 'n wasmodel vir die stempels.

Die goud is op 15 Mei 1874 in Londen ontvang, dus het dit bykans drie maande geneem om in Londen te kom. Die goudhandelaars „Messrs. Johnson, Matthey & Co.“ wat ook sake gedoen het vir die Bank van Engeland en die Koninklike Munt, het die goud geweeg en gevind dat dit heelwat onsuiverheid by gehad het. Na die suiwerings- en smeltingsproses was daar net 235.625 onse goud oor. Die allooi wat bestaan het uit elf dele goud en een deel koper, het volgens Britse standaard 256.275 onse geweeg en is versend na die firma „Messrs. Ralph Heaton & Son“ in Birmingham wat die munte geslaan het.

Volgens Prof. E.H.D. Arndt, vooreen professor in bankwese van die Universiteit Pretoria, was mnr. Pratt uiters krities omtrent die Burgersponde. Hy het die proewe gevra en nadat hy dit ondersoek het, beswaar gemaak dat die datum nie reg onderkant die kop is en die afbeelding van die wa in die middel nie skerp genoeg is nie en dat die lyntjies op die vlag ontbreek.

Mnr. Pratt wou die munte op die 5de Julie 1874 gehad het, aangesien dit die datum was wat mev. Burgers teruggekeer het na Suid-Afrika. Maar hy kon die munte nie saam met haar stuur nie en eers op 25 Julie het hy die eerste 695 ponde ontvang. Die balans van 138 munte wat met 'n tweede stempel geslaan is nadat die eerste een gebreek het, tesame met 40.3 onse goud wat oor was, is teen die middel van September 1874 na Transvaal verskeep. Mnr. Pratt het vier Burgersponde met die goedkeuring van die President, vir homself agtergehou. Die 142 munte wat met die laaste stempel geslaan is, is dan die variasie met die dikbaard.

Van die 837 Staatsponde wat geslaan is, is een aan die President geskenk, aan elk van die 24 Volksraadslede is een gegee (of verkoop?) en mnr. Pratt het vier gehou. Verder is aan hoofde van goedgesinde moond-

Vervolg op bladsy 11

CHARLIE SELL, DCM

by F. K. Mitchell

(Fellow of the South African Numismatic Society)

pre-lunch gin, he mentioned that he had at one time served in the Northern Rhodesia Police. My ears pricked up! I went to my cabinet and picked up Sell's D.C.M. "Can you tell me anything about the chap who won this," I asked - "Scout Sergeant Major C. Sell, of the Northern Rhodesia Police?" "Good God," he ejaculated "don't tell me you've got Charlie Sell's D.C.M.?"

No longer was my old soldier an almost anonymous "C. Sell". He was now Charlie Sell. The old soldier seemed almost to have come alive, to be a man of flesh and blood, as I held his medal in my hand.

My friend didn't know many details, but he gave me the first essential clue. Excitedly in the weeks that followed, I stuck to the trail. And this is what I found:-

Charlie Sell was out with a patrol near Bulawayo during the Matabele Rebellion when they were caught in ambush. He was struck on the forehead by a Matabele bullet. Dying, he was picked up by Captain Chesnaye of the Bechuanaland Border Police and carried out of the fight lying in front of his saddle. Miraculously, despite the primitive medical services, he recovered, but bore a deep hole in his forehead to remind him of his narrow brush with death.

Later, he joined the B.S.A. Police, and gave good service during the Siege of Mafeking, and in the Western Transvaal following the Relief.

After the war, he must have left the B.S.A. Police, for he next appears in the pages of history, when he was caught poaching elephant! By one of those strange quirks of fate, the District Commissioner at Abercorn who

had to try him was none other than Captain Chesnaye, the man who had saved his life in '96! But that didn't help him. He still got six months "up the river!"

Despite the gaol sentence, he was later taken back into the Police - the Northern Rhodesia Police this time - and there he was, with valuable knowledge of the Tanganyika frontier country, ready to poach not elephant but Germans, when the arduous campaign started against the wily von Lettow-Vorbeck in German East Africa in 1915.

Sell gained the reputation of being the best intelligence border scout in East Africa and was justly rewarded with the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his outstanding service. Tragically, he was killed when the end was in sight - just a month before the end of the war.

So after all, my group is not a broken group. Sell had earned the British War Medal and the Victory Medal, but he had not lived to claim them. His D.C.M., with his Rhodesia Medal and his Queen's South Africa, were all he ever wore.

Can you wonder that Charlie Sell and his group of three now have a special place of honour in my collection?

VOLKSKAS-

Stel hoof van numismatiese departement aan

Volkskas is vasberade om so spoedig moontlik, hul eie numismatiese afdeling onder toesig van opgeleide personeel in werking te stel.

Hierdie planne het reeds goeie vordering gemaak en daar word verwag dat die bank se numismatiese sake eersdaags deur hul eie mense behartig sal word.

Opleiding geskied in samewerking met Bickels, waar sowel die praktiese as die teoretiese sy van die gespesialiseerde numisnatiek, aandag geniet.

Some fifteen or twenty years ago, I found in a junk shop - and bought - a trio of medals all named to "C. Sell." The first was the medal awarded with royal approval by the British South Africa Company for the Matabele Rebellion - the medal for "RHODESIA 1896." It was engraved "CPL. C. SELL, "D" TROOP. BULAWAYO FIELD FORCE."

The second was the Queen's South Africa medal of the Anglo-Boer War, with 2 bars - Defence of Mafeking, Transvaal - to "2585 TRP. C. SELL. B.S.A. POLICE."

The third - the "odd man out" in the trio - was a Distinguished Conduct Medal bearing the head of King George V to "176 Scout Sergeant Major C. Sell, Northern Rhodesia Police."

Now the Q.S.A. medal with bar Defence of Mafeking is considered to be a rarity, and it is rarer still to the B.S.A. Police (of which unit only 92 names appear on the medal roll out of the total for the "Defence" of about 1,250). Furthermore, the B.S.A. medal for Rhodesia 1896 is also a desirable piece, and the Bulawayo Field Force is a nice unit.

Despite this, I still "looked sideways" at my group of three. It wasn't possible, I told myself, for a man to win a Distinguished Conduct Medal bearing the head of George V, in either the Matabele Rebellion or the Anglo-Boer War. Two medals of Queen Victoria and one of King George V did just not add up! Obviously something was missing. The trio was what we medal collectors call "a broken group." Sell probably served in the Great War, I thought. He probably gained at least the British War Medal and the Victory Medal. They must have become separated from the others, and been lost!

Despite the attractive "Defence of Mafeking" bar, the trio languished, neglected and almost forgotten, in a back corner of my medal cabinet.

A few years later a corresponding friend of mine called on me one Sunday morning. He was a Rhodesian, and had come to Cape Town to attend the annual service at the Rhodes Memorial. His interest was not medals, but Rhodesian history.

In course of conversation over a

MORE CHARLES MEDALLIONS

It became the fashion some years ago to mark many important occasions by producing commemorative medallions. The July landing on the moon by American Astronauts and the Investiture of Prince Charles as Prince of Wales has produced a plethora of medallions.

Here we have an illustrated sample range of some of the British products "Prince Charles Medallions"!



This is the official issue and was designed by Michael Rizzello, FRBS, ARCA. It was struck by the Royal Mint on behalf of the Welsh office.



Designed by Norman Sillman, ARCA, FRBS. Struck by Johnson Matthey & Co Ltd of Hatton Garden and authorised by the Royal Borough of Caernarvon 1969 Exhibition Committee.



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Portrait by Godfrey Argent. Modelled and designed by Ernest Fey. Struck by Turner & Simpson.

PRICE LIST CONTINUED Mongolian Coins

EXCLUSIVE TO BICKELS

We have been allocated three complete sets of Mongolian coins by the European agents of the Mongolian State Bank. The coins are in EF to UNC and on Page 10 of the Aug./Sept. Coin & Medal News are illustrations of all these pieces. They may be checked in Yeoman's Modern World Coins 1850-1964. They are difficult to get as a complete set. Orders for single pieces accepted.

1-Mungo	1925	(Y. 1)	- R5.25 ea.
2-Mungo	1925	(Y. 2)	- 5.25 ea.
5-Mungo	1925	(Y. 3)	- 6.80 ea.
10-Mungo	1925	(Y. 4)	- 3.75 ea.
15-Mungo	1925	(Y. 5)	- 4.75 ea.
20-Mungo	1925	(Y. 6)	- 6.75 ea.
50-Mungo	1925	(Y. 7)	- 15.00 ea.
1-Tugrik	1925	(Y. 8)	- 39.75 ea.
10-Mungo	1937	(Y. 13)	- 3.95 ea.
15-Mungo	1937	(Y. 14)	- 4.80 ea.
20-Mungo	1937	(Y. 15)	- 5.80 ea.
1-Mungo	1945	(Y. 16)	- 4.75 ea.
2-Mungo	1945	(Y. 17)	- 2.95 ea.
5-Mungo	1945	(Y. 18)	- 3.75 ea.
10-Mungo	1945	(Y. 19)	- 3.00 ea.
15-Mungo	1945	(Y. 20)	- 3.80 ea.
20-Mungo	1945	(Y. 21)	- 4.85 ea.
1-Mungo	1959	(Y. 22)	- 2.25 ea.
2-Mungo	1959	(Y. 23)	- 2.25 ea.
5-Mungo	1959	(Y. 24)	- 2.95 ea.
10-Mungo	1959	(Y. 25)	- 3.00 ea.
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OR
23 COINS - THE COMPLETE SET FOR R140.00

Vervolg van bladsy 9

GOUD WAARMEE DIE BURGERSPONDE...

hede elk een geskenk, maar wie laasgenoemde presies was en hoeveel persone daar was, is nie heeltemal duidelik nie. Staatsamptenare het eerste keuse gehad om 'n Staatspond aan te koop voordat dit aan die publiek beskikbaar gestel is.

In die versameling van die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en Opelugmuseum Pretoria, is daar vier Burgersponde waarvan drie van rooigoud en een van geelgoud geslaan is. Nog twee Burgersponde is gemonteer in juwele. Ongelukkig is algar egter die variasie met die ylbaard.

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5. *From Real to Rand* - J.T. Becklake p. 22.
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8. *The Friend* 19/6/1933.
9. *Sunday Times* 24/1/1937.

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Pretoria, 29.1.52	

GOLD 22 CARAT MOON MADALLION-

TO COMMEMORATE THE FIRST MOON LANDING OF THE
APPOLLO 11 SPACECRAFT JULY 1969

OBVERSE



REVERSE

Since 1961 more than 400,000 people have worked ceaselessly on "PROJECT MOONLANDING." This teamwork resulted in a triumph which still staggers the imagination of the average individual — MAN'S ACTUAL WALK ON THE MOON DURING JULY '69. For generations to come these gold medallions will commemorate man's greatest triumph in history!

Now Available as Follows:-

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SIZE	DIAMETER	22 CARAT GLD. WHT.	QUANTITY MINTED	PRICE	REMARKS
A.	60 mm.	94.5 gm.	100	R285.00	With Certificate
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LUNAR LANDING MEDAL WITH ROCKET MOTIF

(MADE IN SOUTH AFRICA)



ACTUAL
 SIZE 1 1/2"

21-7-69

**1st Footprints
 on the Moon**

with Armstrong and Aldrin

**OR
 THE COMPLETE
 SET OF THREE...
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APPOLLO 11 EAGLE MOTIF MEDALLION



A heavy 1 3/4" diameter South African produced moon medallion in fine (1000) silver and copper.

ORDER AS FOLLOWS

ELB1	—	BRONZE IN PLASTIC WALLET	R4.00
ELB2	—	BRONZE IN CASE	R5.00
ELF5	—	FINE SILVER IN DE LUXE INSCRIBED CASE	R15.00

ZAR 100 PHILATELIC MADALLION



In 1869 "die Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek" (Transvaal) issued its first postage stamps and in 1969 the Centenary of this event is being commemorated by a National Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Johannesburg 6-11 October 1969. Official GOLD, SILVER and BRONZE Medals will be struck for this occasion.

The Medals will be of Crown size and will have as a design the official emblem of the ZAR100 Exhibition.

Not more than 500 numbered and boxed medals in 9 carat gold will be struck, and the issue of the silver and bronze medals will also be limited.

The cost of the Medals will be as follows (price includes sales tax)

Gold, numbered and boxed	R49.50
Sterling silver	R6.60
Bronze	R3.30

Magnificent New Gold & Silver

Coins of:- Uganda - SHOWING POPE PAUL VI,

Anguilla, Guinee, Jordan, Albania, Haiti, etc.

Soon available . . write for price list.

CHOICE ITEMS FOR INVESTORS

<p>CF1</p> <p>S.A. 1923 Long Proof Set</p> <hr/> <p>IN ORIGINAL CASE OF ISSUE</p> <hr/> <p>R725-00 (Only 655 Minted)</p>	<p>CF2</p> <p>S.A. 1931 Short Proof Set</p> <hr/> <p>IN ORIGINAL CASE OF ISSUE</p> <hr/> <p>R2150-00 (Only 62 Minted)</p>	<p>CF3</p> <p>S.A. 1936 Short Proof Set</p> <hr/> <p>IN ORIGINAL CASE OF ISSUE</p> <hr/> <p>R1975-00 (Only 40 Minted)</p>
<p>CF4</p> <p>S.A. 1937 SHORT PROOF SET</p> <hr/> <p>IN ORIGINAL CASE OF ISSUE</p> <hr/> <p>R850-00 (Only 116 Made)</p>	<p>CF5</p> <p>S.A. LONG PROOF SETS</p> <p>PARCEL OF 5 SETS 1952 1954 1953 1955 1956</p> <p>ALL IN ORIGINAL CASES</p> <p>R700-00</p>	<p>CF6</p> <p>ZAR 1874 BURGERS POND</p> <p>FINE BEARD VF EX MOUNT BUT NOT PLUGGED</p> <hr/> <p>R475-00 (A Nice Coin)</p>
<p>CF7</p> <p>S.A. 1931 3^D</p> <hr/> <p>PROOF</p> <hr/> <p>R635-00</p>	<p>CF8</p> <p>S.A. 1931 2/6</p> <hr/> <p>PROOF</p> <hr/> <p>R645-00</p>	<p>CF9</p> <p>S.A. 1931 2/-</p> <hr/> <p>PROOF</p> <hr/> <p>R440-00</p>
<p>CF10</p> <p>ZAR 1874 Burgers Pattern £2or2/6</p> <p>(KAPLAN 13 – UNIQUE – NOT GILT)</p> <p>UNC R1975-00</p>	<p>CF11</p> <p>S.A. 1942 ¼^D</p> <p>WITH TICKEY HEAD EXCESSIVELY RARE, THIS COIN IS THE RESULT OF EXPERIMENTAL WORK DONE AT THE S.A. MINT IN 1942.</p> <p>UNC R1250-00</p>	<p>CF12</p> <p>ZAR 1893 £½</p> <p>VF+ TO EF VERY DIFFICULT TO GET IN THIS CONDITION.</p> <p>R785-00</p>
<p>CF13</p> <p>S.A. 1965 English 50c</p> <hr/> <p>PROOFLIKE</p> <hr/> <p>R675-00</p>	<p>CF14</p> <p>USA \$3 gold 1856S</p> <p>R205-00</p>	<p>CF15</p> <p>Opening of Delagoa Bay Railway</p> <p>SILVER (Only 50 Made) (2 TEST CUTS)</p> <p>R125-00</p>